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Amateur Radio

COMMUNICATIONS & TECHNOLOGY
MAY 2023

CQ

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- **A Little Bit of Joy, p. 18**
- **Results, 2022 CQ WW CW DX Contest, p. 22**
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On the Cover: Organizers of the 3YØJ mega-DXpedition to Bouvet had big plans. Mother Nature had her own, allowing them only one tent and three multiband vertical antennas. Story on page 8.



LARRY G. PATTEN
K9OQ

I have been using the Steppir 4 element Yagi with the 40/30 loop dipole and 6m passive elements options, for a number of years! What a joy it is to not only run 1:1 SWR on 40 through six meters, but to also to be able to reverse the antenna electrically and create another Yagi at 180 degrees opposite direction - in 2 seconds. The bi-directional mode adds an entirely new experience to my operations. But recently, I found out why having a SteppIR product is so important. My measure of quality customer service is not how the company acts when things are going well - it's how they respond when there are problems. Working with engineering manager Jeff Woehlert N7CID, and CEO John Mertel WA7IR was a pleasure - this team went to great lengths to get me back on the air when I recently had an issue. It was unbelievable to experience such genuine concern from the SteppIR team. At times I thought they were more driven to get me back up and running than I was! Jeff was emailing me constantly. John was always part of the conversation and as a result, my Yagi is now working like a charm! One word of caution I would give, is don't try a shortcut solutions with others, if you are having any issues with your product - go directly to SteppIR for your support and they will take care of you like they did me. In having a SteppIR Yagi I get the very best performance, and thankfully, also the best support - that really is a dream come true.



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announcements

MAY

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN — The Wexaukee Amateur Radio Club will hold the 63rd Annual Cadillac Amateur Radio and Computer Swap beginning 8 a.m., Saturday, May 6 at the Mackinaw Trail Middle School, 8401 S. Mackinaw Trail. Website: <www.wexaukee.org>. Talk-in 146.980. VE exams, card checking.

CEDARBURG, WISCONSIN — The Ozaukee Radio Club will hold its 43rd Spring Indoor Swapfest from 8 a.m. to noon, Saturday, May 6 at the Ascension Columbia St. Mary's Center, W67N890 Washington Avenue. Contact Tom Trethewey, KC9ONY, Phone: (262) 421-6351. Email: <swapfest@ozaukeeradioclub.org>. Website: <www.ozaukeeradioclub.org>. Talk-in 146.97- (PL 127.3).

GALES FERRY, CONNECTICUT — Southeastern CT Amateur Radio Society will hold its SECARS Auction from 9 a.m. until all items are sold, Saturday, May 6 at Our Lady of Lourdes Church Hall, 1650 CT Route 12. Contact Mark Noe, KE1IU, Phone: (860) 326-8025. Email: <KE1IUMark@gmail.com>. Website: <https://secars.org>. Talk-in 146.730 MHz, PL 156.7 Hz

SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN — THE A.R.A.C. Arrowhead Radio Amateurs Club will hold its ARAC Hamfest from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Saturday, May 6 at the Head of the Lakes Fairgrounds, 4700 Tower Ave. Contact Robert Schulz, KC0NFB, Phone: (218) 390-5000. Email: <ARAC_HAMFEST@CHARTER.NET>. Website: <www.THEARAC.org>. Talk-in 146.940 (-) 103.5. VE exams.

BOONSBORO, MARYLAND — The Antietam Radio Association will hold The Great Hagerstown Hamfest from 7:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Saturday, May 6 at the Washington County Ag Ed Center 7313 Sharpsburg Pike, Route MD-65 South Boonsboro. Contact: Steve Struharik, WA8EIH, Phone: (240) 818-1248. Email: <struhariks@gmail.com>. Website: <http://W3CWC.org>. Talk-in 146.730- (PL 100). VE Exam and card checking.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA — The Warminster ARC will hold The Warminster ARC Hamfest, ARRL Eastern Pennsylvania Section Convention from 7:00 a.m. onward, Sunday, May 7 at the Bucks County Community College, Lower Bucks Campus, 1304 Veterans Highway (Route 413). Contact: George Brechmann, N3HBT, Phone: (215) 443-5656. Email: <WARMrcinfo@gmail.com>. Website: <http://www.k3dn.org>. Talk-in 147.090 131.8. VE Exam and card checking.

MOUNTAINVILLE, NEW YORK — The Orange County Amateur Radio Club will hold The Orange County Amateur Radio Club Hamfest from 8:00 a.m. to noon, Sunday, May 7 at the Black Rock Fish and Game Club, 5 Pleasant Hill Road. Contact: Mickey Favoino, K2NRS. Phone: (845) 562-7366. Email: <newbrghrsq@aol.com>. Website: <http://ocarcny.org>. Talk-in 448.325 (123).

SANDWICH, ILLINOIS — The Kishwaukee Amateur Radio Club will hold The DeKalb Hamfest from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Sunday, May 7 at the Sandwich Fairgrounds, 1401 Suydam Road. Contact: Bob Yurs, W9ICU, Phone: (815) 757-3219. Email: <w9icu@arrl.net>. Website: <www.karc-club.org>. Talk-in 146.730- (PL 100).

TOLEDO, OHIO — The Lucas County ARES will hold its Trunk Sale & Swap Meet from 9:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Sunday, May 7 at the Toledo Speedway, 5639 Benore Road. Phone: (419) 370-2882. Email: <swap@lucasares.org>. Website: <http://www.swap.lucasares.org>. Talk-in 146.940- (PL 103.5).

PRESCOTT VALLEY, ARIZONA — The Yavapai Amateur Radio Club will hold the 2023 Prescott Hamfest from 8:00 a.m. to noon, Sunday, May 13 at the Granville Elementary School, 5250 Stover Drive. Contact: John Stover, KT7P, <hamfest@w7yrc.org>. Website: <www.prescotthamfest.org>. Card checking.

STANWOOD, WASHINGTON — The Stanwood-Camano Amateur Radio Club will hold the SCARC 30th Annual Electronic Flea Market & Hamfest from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Saturday, May 13 at the Stanwood Middle School, 9405 271st Street NW. Email: <scarcamfest@yahoo.com>. Website: <www.scarcwa.org>.

UNION GAP, WASHINGTON — The N7YRC Group will hold the N7YRC Tailgate Party on Saturday, May 20 at the Dept of Emergency Management, 2403 S. 18th Street. Contact: Rodney Rath, KC7VQR. Phone: (509) 952-6077. Email: <kc7vqr@arrl.net>. Website: <n7cfo.com>. Talk-in: 444.7500 repeater +5Mhz 131.8 pl.

XENIA, OHIO — The Dayton Amateur Radio Association will hold the Dayton Hamvention 2023 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Friday, May 19; 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturday, May 20; and 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Sunday, May 21 at the Greene County Fair and Expo Center, 210 Fairground Road. Phone: (937) 276-6930. Email: <info@hamvention.org>. Website: <www.hamvention.org>. Talk-in 146.94- (PL 123). VE exams, card checking, special event station W8BI.

PINELLAS, FLORIDA — The Glorious Society of The Wormhole will hold WormFest 2023 from 7:00 a.m. onward, Saturday, May 27 at the Freedom Lake Park 9990 46th Street. Contact: Bill Williams, AG4QX. Email: <ag4qx@arrl.net>. Website: <https://w4orm.org>. Talk-in 146.850 - 146.2.

June

DEN HELDER, NETHERLANDS — Dutch Navy Radio Amateur Club (MARAC) will hold the Museum Ship Weekend on Saturday, June 3 on the Abraham Crijnsen, moored off the Navy Museum at Hoofdgracht 3, 1781 AA. Contact: Willem Van Essen, PA3CNI. Email: <pa3cni@hotmail.com>. Website: <http://www.marac-radio.nl/>.

HILTON, NEW YORK — The Rochester Amateur Radio Association will hold the Rochester Hamfest 2023 on Saturday, June 3 at the Hilton Exempt Club 137 South Ave. Contact: Tim Guyot, KB1POP. Email: <timguyot@gmail.com>. Phone: (585) 210-8910. Website: <https://rochesterham.org>.

HUDSONVILLE, MICHIGAN — The Independent Repeater Association will hold the IRA Hudsonville Hamfest from 8:00 a.m. to noon., Saturday, June 3 at Hudsonville Fairgrounds 5235 Park Ave. Contact: Tom Bosscher, K8TB. Email: <hamfest@w8ira.org>. Phone: (616) 209-9296. Website: <http://www.w8ira.org>. Free VE testing.

MANASSAS PARK, VIRGINIA — The W4OVH Ole Virginia Hams will hold the W4OVH Ole Virginia Tailgate from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Saturday, June 3 at the Field Across from Signal Hill Park 9300 Signal View Dr. Contact Don Meyerhoff, WA2SWX. Email: <wa2swxdm@gmail.com>. Phone: (703) 597-3211. Website: <https://w4ovh.net/tailgate/>. Talk-in: 146.970.

MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN — The USS Cobia Amateur Radio Club will be participating in the Museum Ships Afloat Week-end on Saturday June 3 and Sunday June 4 on the submarine USS Cobia SS-245, located in the docks next to 75 Maritime Dr. Contact: Anne Dirkman, KC9YL. Email: <kc9yl@arrl.net>. Website: <https://www.qrz.com/db/NB9QV>.

HamCation Reports Attendance of Nearly 22,000

Post-Covid hamfest attendance continues to rebound, with the Orlando HamCation reporting a 2023 attendance of 21,830, its third-largest number ever. This represents a 12% increase from the 2022 attendance of 19,500. Orlando is the second-largest hamfest in the U.S., behind only the Dayton Hamvention.®

FreeDV Project Gets Major ARDC Grant

The FreeDV Project has received a grant of \$420,000 from ARDC, the Amateur Radio Digital Communications foundation, to further develop FreeDV and advance the state of the art in HF digital voice. According to the *ARRL Letter*, FreeDV is an open-source amateur radio technology that allows any SSB transceiver to be used for low bit-rate digital voice. The grant will fund ongoing work to improve speech quality and low signal-to-noise ratio operation; inclusion of FreeDV in some commercially manufactured transceivers and other development projects. More information on FreeDV is available at <www.freedv.org>; ARDC's website is <<http://ardc.net>>.

Amateur Radio Included in FEMA Emergency Guide

The latest functional guidance document from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) includes amateur radio as part of the web of public and private communication resources for emergency managers to turn to in an emergency or disaster. The *ARRL Letter* reports that the March 2023 version of the National Incident Management System Information and Communications Technology guide has an expanded Communications unit structure, which includes the Auxiliary Communicator role, a function that specifically includes amateur radio. The complete NIMS ICT guide is available as a PDF at <<https://tinyurl.com/bd233bd>>.

Amateur Radio Gets a Full Morning at National Hurricane Conference

The value of amateur radio in hurricane preparedness and response was on full display at this year's National Hurricane Conference, held in-person and over Zoom in early April. A full morning of the conference program was dedicated to various aspects of amateur radio activity, according to the *ARRL*. Specific presentations included the WX4NHC ham station at the National Hurricane Center, the Hurricane Watch Net, the VoIP Hurricane Net, an overview of SATERN (the Salvation Army Team Emergency Radio Network), and the importance of amateur radio surface reports to forecasters at the National Hurricane Center. The amateur radio presentations were livestreamed and were being recorded and posted to YouTube after the conference ended.

Milestones: WD9HBA Named Chief of Air Force MARS

Air Force MARS (Military Auxiliary Radio System) has a new Chief, David Antry, Jr., WD9HBA. A ham since 1977 and a retired Air Force Master Sergeant, Antry has been an active MARS member for over a decade and most recently served as Operations Officer for the 51st Air Force MARS Com-

munications Group, it was reported in the *ARRL Letter*. He also served as a logistics manager in the 635th Supply Chain Operations Wing War Reserve Materiel Program Integration Office. Antry will be based at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois. Additional information about Air Force MARS may be found at <www.mars.af.mil>.

Milestones: Hamvention Leader Ron Cramer, KD8ENJ, SK

Past Dayton Hamvention® General Chairman Ron Cramer, KD8ENJ, became a Silent Key on March 11. Among other things, Cramer oversaw the Hamvention's move from Hara Arena to the Greene County Fairgrounds in Xenia, Ohio, in 2017. According to the *ARRL Letter*, Cramer was also a past president and current vice president of the Dayton Amateur Radio Association, which sponsors Hamvention.

Two RIBs on a Boat ... For Two Years

Two hams from the U.S. have embarked on a two-year ocean voyage with two goals in mind: 1) Activate rare water-only grids in the Pacific Ocean (*CQ DX Field Award hunters take note!* – ed.) and 2) Field-test two remotely-operated "Radios in a Box" or RIBs. These are self-contained stations built to be set up in locations that are inhospitable for in-person DXpeditions and then to operate them remotely from a boat offshore. According to *Newsline*, George Wallner, AA7JV, and Michael Snow, KN4EEI, set sail from Costa Rica aboard George's yacht, the Magnet. They will be operating from various locations, using a mix of their own call signs and that of the Dateline DX Association, KH7Z/MM.

Oklahoma Repeater Destroyed by Fire

A "controlled burn" that got out of control was apparently responsible for the destruction of the W5BLW repeater in southern Oklahoma. *Newsline* reports that the repeater was a critically important resource for SKYWARN, the Red Cross and other emergency communications groups. A spokesman for the Ardmore Amateur Radio Club, which owns the repeater, says it will be replaced but will take quite a while before it is fully back in service.

The OMIK POTA Challenge

For the rest of this year, the OMIK Amateur Radio Association is encouraging its members to activate Parks on the Air (POTA) program sites with special significance to African American heritage. OMIK was founded 70 years ago by a group of Black radio amateurs from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky (thus the name) to help Black travelers with information on places where they could safely eat and stay overnight. Today, the group has a multi-racial and multi-cultural worldwide membership. According to the *ARRL Letter*, the OMIK POTA Challenge is an effort to promote the club as well as parks with connections to African American culture. Members are encouraged to sign up to use the club call sign, K0MIK, during POTA activations. The group hopes to have members make at least 750 contacts from various parks and historic sites between April 1 and December 31, 2023. For more information on OMIK, visit <<http://omikradio.org>>; POTA info may be found at <<https://parksontheair.com>>.

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ON THE COVER:

One operating/sleeping tent and three vertical antennas were all that the 3YØJ DXpedition team was able to erect in the wild weather of Bouvet Island, #2 on the DX most-wanted list. The team managed 19,000 QSOs amid massive pileups and QRM. The “inside story” of the adventure begins on page 8, followed by a “CQ Classic” on an earlier trip to Bouvet (p. 14) and a special story from the other end of the pileup (p. 18). (Cover photo by Mike Crowover, AB5EB)



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FOCUS ON: Ham radio and the human connection ... Using radio equipment to keep in touch with other humans is the best part of DXing. From contests to emergency communications, people across the globe are brought together through the act of using ham radio. Even in countries embroiled in war, that simple feeling of being able to reach out using a radio and saying, "Hi. I'm here," can be as important to someone (page 18) as communicating with emergency services during a storm (page 40). New equipment to facilitate these conversations is also important, and is a constantly evolving field, such as on page 58 – what an exciting time to live in!

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zero bias: a cq editorial

BY RICH MOSESON,* W2VU

The McIntosh Maximum?

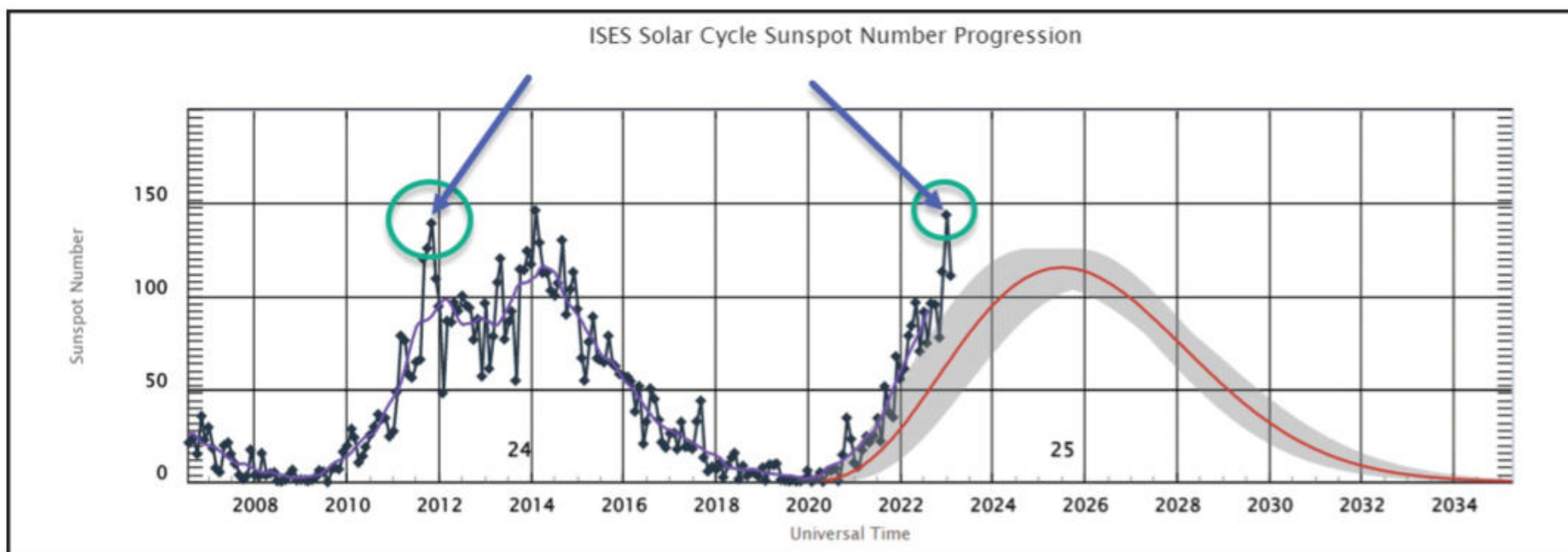


Figure 1. Sunspot numbers so far in Cycle 25 are rising much more quickly and sharply than in Cycle 24, and are way ahead of the “official” prediction. The 10.7-centimeter radio flux readings (page 94) show an even more dramatic increase. (Source: NASA Space Weather Prediction Center)

Many hams who have been around for a few solar cycles, or who have studied ionospheric propagation, are familiar with the Maunder Minimum, a period between 1645 and 1715 during which there were virtually no sunspots and no evidence of solar cycles.¹ Of course, this didn't have much impact on the primary communication method of the day, which was written correspondence carried on horseback (plus the occasional carrier pigeon).

Today, of course, solar activity and its impact on our planet and ionosphere are much more important for everything from our electric grid to our ever-growing network of communication satellites. For hams, the solar cycle's impact on ionospheric propagation is of major interest, so it was not good news when the Solar Cycle 25 Prediction Panel (SC25PP), a NASA/NOAA co-chaired international group of space science experts, predicted in 2019 that Cycle 25 would be very similar to the just-concluded Cycle 24 – the weakest in most of our memories.²

There was one outlier among the pessimists – an international team led by Dr. Scott McIntosh of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. Dr. McIntosh and his fellow researchers developed a theory that there is a “terminator event” at

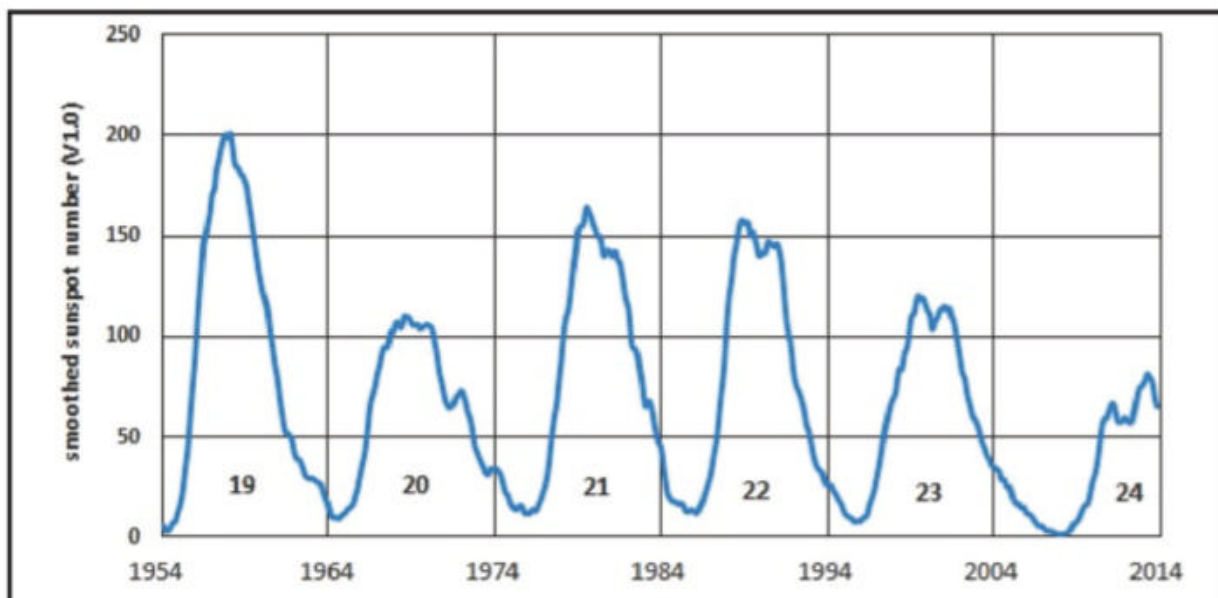


Figure 2. The rise in Cycle 25 seen in Figure 1 looks much more like the strong Cycles 21 and 22 of the 1980s and early '90s than the weaker and more recent Cycles 23 and 24. Dr. McIntosh predicts that the current cycle could even compare with the “once in a lifetime” conditions enjoyed in Cycle 19. (Source: *The CQ Shortwave Propagation Handbook*, 4th edition, p. 2-7)

the end of each 22-year solar cycle (the Sun's magnetic field flips during the start of each new 11-year cycle, but it takes roughly 22 years to return to the starting point), and that this terminator event says a lot about the magnitude of the coming cycle.

Their conclusion: “Our method predicts that SC25 *could* be among the strongest sunspot cycles ever observed ... and it is highly likely that it will certainly be stronger than present SC24 (sunspot number of 116) and most likely stronger than the previous SC23

(sunspot number of 180). This is in stark contrast to the consensus of the SC25PP, sunspot number maximum between 95 and 130, *i.e.*, similar to that of SC24.”³

We are now roughly two-and-a-half years into Cycle 25 and all indications so far are that Dr. McIntosh's team is much closer to the mark than the “official” panel of experts. If you look at Figure 1 (borrowed from this month's Propagation column), you will see that

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

(Continued on page 61)

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Line	Receive Frequency	Transmit Frequency	Offset Frequency	Offset Direction	Operating Mode	Name	Tone Mode	CTCSS	Rx CTCSS	DCS	DCS Priority	Skip	Step	Digital Squelch	Digital Code	Year Calibration	Rpt-1 CallSign	Rpt-2 CallSign	Bank	Bank Channel Number
1	144.00000	144.00000		Single	FM	None	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Skip	5 kHz							
2	145.70000	145.70000	600 kHz	-CLP	FM	Windhoel	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz							6
3	146.07000	146.07000		Single	FM	None	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz							
4	146.07000	146.07000		Single	FM	None	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz							
5	146.07000	146.07000		Single	FM	None	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	5 kHz							
6																				
7	440.00000	440.00000		Single	FM	None	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
8	438.10000	438.10000		Single	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							6
9	444.85000	444.85000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
10	449.80000	449.80000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
11	444.25000	444.25000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
12	442.52000	442.52000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
13	443.50000	443.50000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
14	442.00000	442.00000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
15	443.52500	443.52500	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
16	442.70000	442.70000	5.00 MHz	-DUP	FM	ChangeVl	None	100.0 Hz	100.0 Hz	023	Both N	Off	25 kHz							
17																				
18	443.25000																			
19	442.50000																			
20	448.42500																			
21	448.52500																			
22	442.00000																			
23	442.00000																			
24	446.15000																			
25	443.61250																			

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news bytes:

AccuWeather Predicts "Average" Atlantic Hurricane Season

The National Weather Service had not yet issued its official outlook for the 2023 Atlantic hurricane season as we went to press, but private forecasting service AccuWeather released its own forecast in late March.

AccuWeather's meteorologists are predicting a less active season than we've seen recently but one that is closer to the 30-year average of 14 named storms, 7 hurricanes and 3 major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher on the Saffir-Simpson scale). According to their forecast, we should expect 11-15 named storms, 4-8 of which will become hurricanes, 1-3 major hurricanes and two-to-four direct hits on the United States, including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

They noted that a major influence on the hurricane season will be whether the current "neutral" phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) which has followed the end of a 3-year-long La Niña will remain neutral or whether a new El Niño will develop. According to AccuWeather, the long-term La Niña pattern was responsible for the very active seasons in 2020 and 2021, and that an emerging El Niño pattern tends to result in a quieter-than-normal hurricane season.

The forecasters say the U.S. areas at greatest risk for hurricane impact this year will be Florida and the Atlantic coast up through the Carolinas. They expect reduced risks for the western Gulf coast and the Northeast.

Hurricane season officially runs from June 1 through November 30, although recent years have seen hurricanes form "out of season." For more detailed information, visit <https://tinyurl.com/2wp3mb4r>.



2023 Atlantic Storm Names

The World Meteorological Organization has designated the following names for Atlantic tropical systems in 2023:

Arlene	Harold	Ophelia
Bret	Idalia	Philippe
Cindy	Jose	Rina
Don	Katia	Sean
Emily	Lee	Tammy
Franklin	Margot	Vince
Gert	Nigel	Whitney

To Bouvet and Back – the Inside Story of 3YØJ

BY MIKE CROWNOVER, AB5EB

DXpeditions to the rarest of the rare, especially those to the sub-Antarctic, are dangerous and just plain hard to do. This month, Mike Crowover, AB5EB (with some additional photos from Adrian Ciuperca, KO8SCA) will take us along for the ride aboard Marama to one of the most remote islands on earth, Bouvet. The 3YØJ DXpedition is over now, and it was quite a roller coaster ride for the team, as well as for us DX chasers. I hope that Mike's story will give us all a little more insight into how scary and dangerous these DXpeditions can be. This team deserves our deep appreciation for going above and beyond in order to activate the #2 rarest DX entity in the world for us all. It was not easy. Bouvet has again proved to be a daunting challenge. This team would not give up when seemingly unsurmountable challenges presented themselves. A special THANKS to the entire team and the crew of Marama. Also, thanks to Mike and Adrian for helping to put together this article on short notice! – Bob, N200

Somewhere in the South Atlantic, two or three days' sail northeast of the South Sandwich Islands, the Marama (Photo A) was making her way towards Bouvet. Already 10 days into the voyage, the crew of 3YØJ was eager to arrive. The South Atlantic had decided to speed things up ... we had a strong 40-knot wind and well-spaced 20-foot

waves from our starboard side. The captain had reefed the Genoa sail considerably to keep our speed to about 12 to 16 knots. The Marama was very heavy with all of our gear and the captain did not want to push her too much. Pete Meyer, NØFW, and I were at the helm with the captain keeping tabs on our direction and the radar. It was only a few days earlier that we had seen icebergs, prompting us to take a more northerly route (Photo B). There was plenty to consider as we approached Bouvet.

* Email: <n200@comcast.net>



Photo A. The 3YØJ team and Marama crew are ready in the Falkland Islands for the trip to Bouvet Island. (Photos courtesy of the 3YØJ team, except as noted)

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3CX1200D7	4CX10000A	845
3CX1200Z7	4CX15000A	6146B
3CX1500A7	4CX20000B	3-500ZG
3CX3000A7	4CX20000C	3-1000Z
3CX6000A7	4CX20000D	4-400A
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Pete and I were about halfway into our 90-minute shift at the helm and evening was approaching when things started to get exciting. Pete was at the wheel and I sat just behind him facing the port side watching the waves as the Marama went up the side of one wave and back down. On the crests, we could see the sea of waves, with an occasional "large wave." We began to climb the side of another wave when, at about

the time I thought we should just about be at the top, I heard Pete yell, "hold on!" I think he may have actually said a few other words as well, but we will keep this family-friendly. I looked to the starboard side to see that we were nowhere near the top of the wave we had been climbing. As the Marama heeled more to port, I put my foot on the port side support post of the canopy, and the Marama started her slide back to the



Photo B. The first sighting of an iceberg in the Southern Atlantic Ocean created excitement for everyone on Marama.



Photo C. The 3YØJ camping site on Bouvet Island as seen from Marama before landing. (AB5EB photo)



Photo D. Scouting team in a Zodiac heading towards the shores of Bouvet Island

base of the large wave. She slammed into the water at the bottom, throwing a large amount of water on Pete and me. Although it felt as if she was ready to capsize, once at the bottom of the wave she quickly righted herself, in the process turning 90 degrees starboard. The captain quickly reassured us to turn hard back to our course. It was a rough minute or so, but Pete and I were both able to turn the rudder, getting us back on course. At the end of our shift, we were greeted by wide-eyed 3YØJ members wondering what happened. It was a question that would be asked many times more as we took on the challenge of Bouvet. Mother Nature, as expected, had much more in store for us.

Three or four days later, we arrived at Bouvet towards the evening. Despite our excitement, we could barely make out the island through the fog and evening light. The Marama anchored on the southeast corner near Bouvet, in calm seas. We slept well that evening. Expecting a possible weather window around noon the next day, we were eager to get up the next morning to see Bouvet in the daylight (Photo C). The weather window was earlier than expected and we were ready to make our initial landing to secure the route up to Cape Fie as well as prepare the beach for landing (Photo D).

Peter (our guide); Ken Opskar, LA7GIA; Dave Jorgensen, WD5COV, and I were the first to land on the island. Peter and Ken went first with climbing equipment and their emergency bags. Dave and I followed next. We had been planning our approach to Cape Fie with a satellite image that was five years old. Our research had yielded no new information on the location such as the makeup of the beach or if Cape Fie was gravel, broken rock, or solid rock. With a blurry satellite picture, we had to make the best plans we could and ultimately knew we had to plan for the unknown, as we did not know what we would find when we arrived, nor did anyone else.

Shortly after the four of us had landed on the island, Ken and Peter had already secured the route up the glacier. The glacier had drastically changed in the past five years and it was now only 8 feet tall along the west end of the beach (Photo E). We had been able to quickly walk up the side of



Photo E. Bouvet's shores are mostly made up of inaccessible vertical blocks of ice and snow.



Photo F. Team members arrive on Bouvet Island using a rope system and swimming in survival suits.

the glacier that was covered in about a foot of blown snow, so we never had to walk on glacier ice and we walked only a foot or so from the exposed hill that sloped under the glacier. It was an easy walk up. We quickly found suitable locations for our camp and antennas. However, after 20 minutes on the island, as we were waiting for the next Zodiac to bring our initial supplies, the sea conditions changed. Although efforts were made, it soon became clear that we would have to spend our first night on Bouvet, with only what we had brought along with us. Fortunately we had extra clothes, food, water, and several emergency heated blankets with us. However it still made for a very long night. It would be another four days before we could leave Bouvet, although we were able to be supplied by the Marama the next day. As Peter had told us, landing on Bouvet wouldn't be much of an issue. The challenge would be getting off.

It was clear that the plan to activate the island was going to need drastic



Photo G. Arctic Lavvo, the Norwegian-made tent, held well even during the strong Bouvet storms.



Photo H. A view of the 3YØJ camp site with the frozen glacier to the left and the Atlantic Ocean to the right.



Photo I. Meal time: Add hot water to the MRE (Meal Ready-to-Eat) and you get a tasty warm meal!



Photo J. Our tent on Bouvet Island kept us warm but was certainly not a luxury dwelling.

(Continued on page 75)

CQ CLASSIC

What Goes Around Comes Around...

Since this month's DX column features the 3Y0J DXpedition to Bouvet, we thought it might be instructive to look back at an earlier expedition to the same chunk of rock in the South Atlantic Ocean, the 3Y5X operation in December 1989 and January 1990. If you change the dates and the call sign, VP2ML's April 1990 commentary could apply equally well today. Technology has changed greatly in the past three decades, but Mother Nature and human nature have not. When it comes to Bouvet, it seems, the more things change, the more they stay the same.



BY CHOD HARRIS, VP2ML

DX

NEWS OF COMMUNICATION AROUND THE WORLD

Bouvet

The 3Y5X Bouvet operation by Club Bouvet is over, thank goodness. The team arrived at Bouvet on schedule on Christmas day, but was unable to land on Bouvet for several days, as high winds and waves eliminated a boat landing and heavy fog grounded the helicopter. The operators finally set up their first station on December 28. What followed was one of the sorriest stories of DX.

The 3Y5X signal on 14145 kHz was strong, as the team enjoyed some of the best propagation they would get for the next two weeks. The pile-up grew quickly, and very soon matters got completely out of hand.

A major operation from an extremely rare country brings everyone out of the woodwork—experienced DXers and newcomers; operators highly proficient in split-frequency operation and DXers who don't know on which VFO they are transmitting; well-meaning, self-appointed DX "policemen"; and dozens of the most ill-spirited individuals (I won't call them DXers) this writer has heard in 20 years of radio.

One can forgive the occasional, inadvertent transmission on 14145 kHz. In the excitement of an all-time new one, some DXers aren't sufficiently careful to completely eliminate transmitting on the wrong VFO. One might think that the added incentive of avoiding a "pink ticket" from the FCC would reduce the chances of a DXer accidentally trans-



The next time you call "CQ DX 20" don't be surprised when you work this gas station spotted by Woody Miner, K9EF/8R1K, three miles outside of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin

mitting out of band, but the opposite seemed to be true. If a strong-stomached FCC engineer monitored 14145 kHz, he could have identified hundreds of violations.

Also, one can almost forgive the "policemen," even though their actions are illegal, have no value, and disrupt the DXpedition. At least the policemen yelling "wrong VFO" or "listening up" meant well. These operators were obviously neither experienced nor clear-thinking,

as they caused far more interference than they prevented, and were deliberately violating the terms of their license. Even though it makes me grit my teeth and want to throw my shoe, I can stand a small dose of DX policemen.

But what occurred on 14145 kHz (and to a lesser extent on 14022 kHz) was the worst mess this DXer has ever heard. The deliberate jamming, cat-calls, tape recordings, false identifications, name calling, and flat-out gross

obscenities forced this DXer to turn off his radio after only a few minutes. Fortunately I was using headphones, so the secretaries in the office weren't offended by the mess. (One of the few benefits of being a DX newsletter editor is I get to have a radio in my office.)

I received dozens of complaints about the horrible mess on the 3Y5X frequency, all demanding I do something about it. But what can a DXer do? Certainly not get on the air and tell the jammers to stop. That's exactly what they want the DX community to do—notice them. Besides, that would only add to the problem. I can preach (as I did just three months ago) that DX policemen not only don't help, they add to the problem, but then I am appealing to the jammers' intelligence and good nature, two qualities the jammers clearly do not have.

So what does the well-meaning, thoughtful (that eliminates the DX policemen) DXer do about the situation? There are several possibilities.

First, we can give up DX all together and take up some less frustrating activity such as collecting stamps. But this is difficult for most DXers. I gave up DX several times during the first few days of the 3Y5X operation, swearing that if this is what DX had come to, I wanted no part of it. A few hours later I was back at the rig. The DX bug bites hard.

Second, we can breathe a sigh of relief that the operation is over, and hope that the situation doesn't arise again. Such wishful thinking ranks in probability with having an Albanian station answer your "CQ DX." With Southern Sudan, South Sandwich, South Georgia, Malpelo, United Arab Emirates, maybe Bhutan, and yes, even Albania coming on the air in the next year, we can only look forward to more of the same.

Third, we can convince the FCC that this is the most pressing problem their enforcers face and enlist the resources of their sophisticated signal-tracing abilities to identify, arrest, and prosecute these violators. However, even if the amateur community could convince the FCC that DX jammers are the most serious problem in telecommunications, we would lose the respect of the commissioners of the FCC and the telecommunications world at large. No, asking for help from the FCC is not the answer.

The only thing we as DXers can do may be the most difficult choice of all: ignore the jammers. If these misguided individuals (I can't even bring myself to call them amateurs) have any reason for what they do, it is to attract attention to their antics. If the DX community can



You don't need a great location, high power, and big antennas to work DX. Chuck Joseph, N5JED, runs barefoot into a 54 inch long MFJ portable antenna inside his home. Despite the minimal station, Chuck has logged 134 DXCC countries on all continents and even has a VP2ML OSL card on his wall.

deny them this small satisfaction, eventually they will tire of their meaningless game and return to whatever activity they pursue between major DXpeditions, such as torturing children or drowning kittens.

For this tactic to be successful, both sides of the pile-up must cooperate. Not only must the DXer resist the nearly overwhelming urge to tell off the jammers (thereby adding to the problem), but the DXpedition operator must also do his or her part. The DXpedition operator can announce a new transmitting frequency while the jammer is transmitting, or simply slip away, and let the experienced DXers hunt him down. If this is unacceptable to the DXpedition operator, he or she can simply fake it. If the DXpeditioner even appears to be unaffected by the jamming, the jammer will soon give up. Or the DXpeditioner can use the trick we used to employ on 75 meter traffic nets: transmit on two frequencies at the same time.

Whatever approach the DXpeditioner wishes to use, the intent should be the same: to convince the jammer that the jamming is ineffective, without ever acknowledging that the jammer is even there.

Does the DX community have the discipline to make this work? Why not try it, at least. It can't be less successful than the futile attempts to chase the jammers off the 3Y5X's transmit frequency.

Working Split

The Bouvet operators made most of their contacts with wide frequency splits, listening as much as 150 kHz from their

transmitting frequency. Monitoring the other end of the pile-up showed that many (most?) DXers don't know how to successfully operate split frequency.

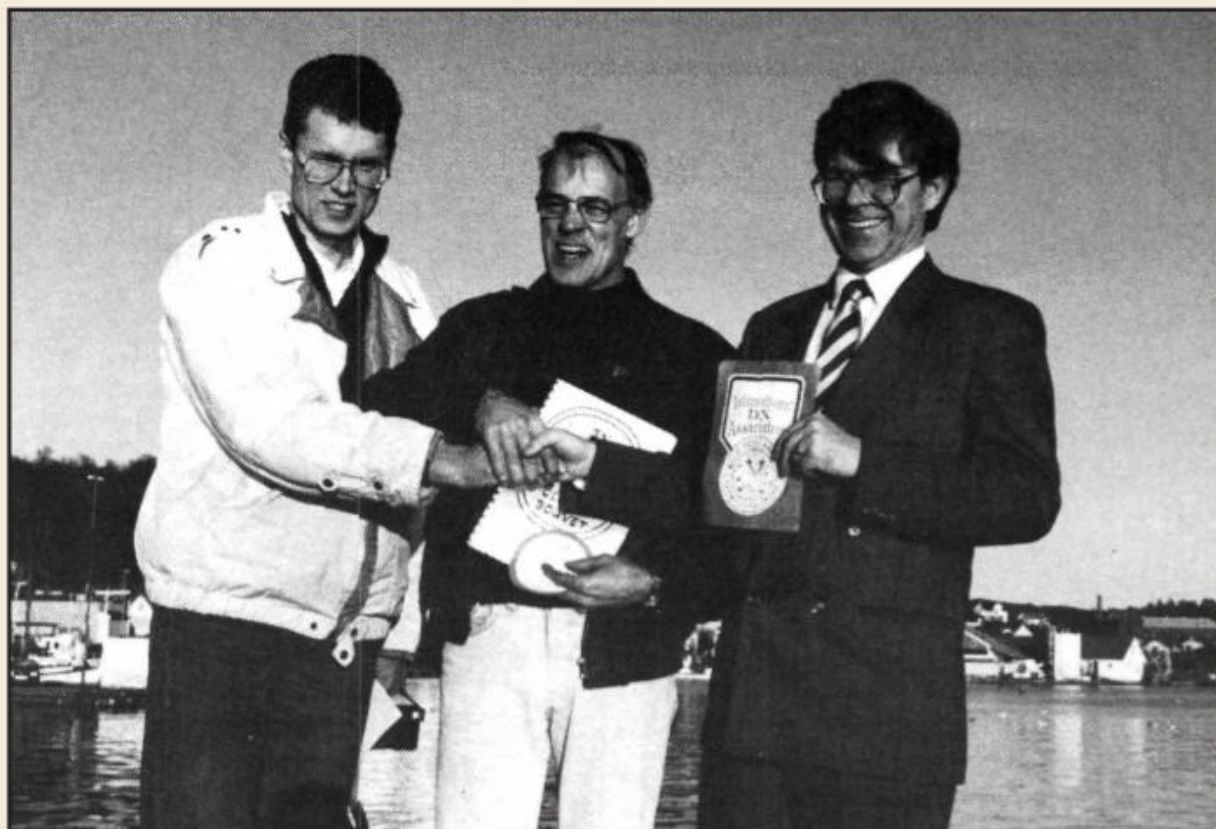
The first requirement is to have some means of listening to your own transmitting frequency. While the new breed of transceivers features two complete receivers so that you can listen to both the DX station and your own transmitting frequency simultaneously, you don't need to remortgage your home nor sell your children into slavery to have this capacity. Any rig with "two VFOs" provides the ability to switch back and forth quickly between two receive frequencies. You don't even need to have a separate VFO. All you really require is an inexpensive additional receiver. Wire the receiver to mute when your rig is transmitting, and use it to monitor the DX station's transmit frequency. Then you can use the transceiver's receiver to listen to your transmitting frequency.

The second step in snagging a split-frequency contact is to determine exactly where the DX station is listening. Employ the most useful DX tool in your shack—your ears. Flip back and forth between the DX station's announced listening frequencies and his transmit frequency. Eventually you will hear both sides of a QSO. Then, and only then, do you transmit on the exact frequency of the previous VFO, waiting of course for the last QSO to finish.

If your timing is good and you are proficient at this skill and locate the DXpeditioner's listening frequency before everyone else does, you can put a new one in the log.

If you miss or are simply not loud enough to compete with the other DXers who can locate the listening frequency as fast as you can, go back to listening. Almost every DXpeditioner has a pattern of shifting frequency. Eric, SM0AGD, switches through announced discrete frequencies on SSB. Whenever enough DXers found his listening frequency to make contact impossible, Eric punched into another memory button and started listening 20 kHz away. One of the 3Y5X operators was consistently moving 1.8 kHz up the band when the pile-up became too large. The intelligent DXer could locate the current listening frequency and transmit 1.8 kHz higher. Eventually the DXpeditioner would shift up and find this DXer waiting for him.

From the sounds of the 3Y5X pile-ups, relatively few DXers were using this technique. Even the ones who were transmitting on the correct VFO were usually calling "blind" somewhere in the



The organizers of the highly successful 3Y5X Bouvet operation are (from left to right) Einar, LA1EE, Erling, LA6VM, and Kaare, LA2GV. Erling was unable to get enough time off from work to travel to Bouvet, but he's in the thick of the action as head of the QSL team.

announced listening range. Many of these DXers must have been extremely frustrated with the 3Y5X operators, many of whom listened far away from their announced listening frequencies. For example, the operator would announce "listening 14200-220," and actually be listening on 14348 kHz.

"Foul play," you cry. "Unethical DX behavior. The DXpeditioner is actually lying about where he is listening." Some of the locals were most upset about this deceptive trick. But the technique did allow the DXpeditioner to work DXers at a fine rate. And it rewarded the DXer who tuned around the band to find the real listening frequency. In other words, the 3Y5X was separating the experienced DXer from the more casual operator. The latter group was upset, but perhaps by the time the next major DXpedition comes on the air, they will have honed their DX listening skills and be among the successful DXers who catch the DXpeditioner 130 kHz away from his announced listening frequency.

DX News

The Saturday Evening Post Society's planned Bouvet/South Sandwich/South Georgia operation was scrubbed in late December. Mike Koss, the leader of the DXpedition, was unable to locate a suitable ship and experienced crew for the lengthy trip. He hasn't given up, however, and may be able to reorga-

nize the operation to activate another rare Antarctic spot.

The good news on the Antarctic front is that Tony DeParto, WA4JQS, is moving ahead with his plans to operate from both South Sandwich and South Georgia November 15 to December 15. The trip will cost more than \$100,000, and DXers who want to help make this one a reality should send their donations to AA6BB.

Another very rare country may be coming on the air about the time this issue arrives in your hands. John Fung-Loy, PA3CXC, has negotiated with Sudan officials to stage a major DXpedition in Southern Sudan ST0. South Sudan ranked 19th on The DX Magazine's 1989 Most Wanted Countries list, with more than half of all survey respondents indicating that they needed ST0. John is planning a two-week operation around the end of March using the callsigns 6U0DX and 6U0CW. Again, the success of this DXpedition depends on the generosity of amateur radio manufacturers, DX foundations, and individual amateurs. Send your donations to John at Strauslaan 4, 2551 NM s'Gravenhage, The Netherlands, Europe.

DX Activities and Events of the Month

April is a busy month for DXers. The month kicks off with the International DX Convention in Visalia, California, which

starts with a Friday evening cocktail party hosted by yours truly. I hope to see many of you there.

Then on April 21 the Cornish Radio Amateur Club of England sponsors International Marconi Day in celebration of Guglielmo Marconi's birthday. (Marconi is the inventor of wireless communications.) Among the special-event stations that will be active that day are GB2IMD, GB4IMD, GB0IMD, EI2IMD, K1VV/IMD, DA0IMD, IY1TTM, IY0TCI, IY4FGM, VO1IMD, VE1IMD, and ZS6RSA. You can qualify for an award by working ten of these station on April 21. Send your log data to CRAC, P.O.Box 100, Truro TX1 1RX, Cornwall, United Kingdom.

April finishes with *the* DX event of the year: the Dayton Hamvention, where more DXers from around the world gather in one place than at any other event. The Hamvention weekend starts early for DXers with an informal gathering in the bar at the top of the Dayton Stouffers hotel Thursday night. The main DX event on Friday is the Annual DX Dinner, also at Stouffers. Sponsored by the Southwest Ohio DX Association, this event is in its fifth year, and it gets better every year. Advance reservations are required, so send your \$23 to Scott Lehman, N9AG, P.O. Box 803, Greenville, OH 45531 with an SASE for the return of your ticket. After the banquet the DXers congregate in the many DX hospitality rooms in the same hotel. The Southeastern DX Club and the Kansas City DX Club always have great gatherings, with videos, contests, prizes, and the inevitable lies about how you worked 3Y5X on the first call with 1 watt into a bent coat hanger, etc. On Saturday the DX Forum in Room 1 at the Hara Arena always draws a good crowd. Saturday evening those DXers who can still stand again hit the hospitality rooms at Stouffers. And anyone at the Arena should stop by and say hello. I'll be at the CQ booth or at my own The DX Bulletin booth. See you in Dayton.

QSL Notes

QSL the St. Kitts operations in 1989 as follows: V47K and V47KS via WB2P; V47KO via K3NZ; V47KH via K3IPK; V47QQ via W9QQ; V47KR via K2DOX. QSL PJ4U via K3IPK.

DK9FN, QSL manager for 8Q7CQ, reports that 1200 cards have been sent out direct, and the rest of the cards answered via the bureau.

Dick, K4UTE, handles the cards for the CQ WW 1989 SSB operation of HS0E, as well as the Oct. 27, 1989 QSOs.



Bouvet wasn't the only very rare country on the air at the end of 1989. Mr. Inh Siphachanh, on the left, is the licensee of XW8KPL in Vientiane, Laos. Yoshi Hayashi, JA1UT, on the right, was instrumental in setting up the XW8KPL station. (Photo by Mobile Ham Magazine of Japan.)



6DZU (left) and F9RM, both top WPXers, going through QSLs looking for that new one.

Juan Galvezc, CEØOGZ, has a new QSL address: P.O. Box 4178, Valpariso, Chile.

Veikko Komppa, OH5VD, handles cards for his own operations as FRØVD 1989, VK9YD 1987, and VK9YD/VK9 1987/1988. His address is Paaskynkula 7, SF-03100 Nummela, Finland.

Mauri Lehtosaari, OH4ML, has returned to Finland after his 30,000-plus QSO tour of the Pacific. QSL his OH4MU H44, 5W1ML, A35ML, and 3D2ML operations to his home call: P.O. Box 13, 19601, Hartola. Include the callsign worked and mode on the outside of the envelope to speed processing.

Roland Halmann, DJ4LK, can confirm his 1977-1980 ZS3LK operations from possible new DXCC country Walvis Bay.

Eric Sjolund, SMØAGD, will QSL his recent African operations by his home address: Ormbersvgen 17, S-19300 Sigtuna, Sweden. He does not collect

cards, so you don't need to waste a fancy QSL to get his in return. Simply send him your QSO data in QSL card format, with your call clearly indicated in large letters, along with your SAE and IRCs or SASE.

The TU4B and TU4DT operations from November can be confirmed via Arlen Turriff, K6VNX, 8819 East Callita St., San Gabriel, CA 91775.

The LOSE operation can be confirmed by Marcelo Avila, LU5EIC, P.O. Box 41, 1655 Jose Leon Suarez, BA, Argentina.

The CT500- operations can be confirmed via P.O. Box 2483, Lisbon 1112, Portugal.

Keith Hoyt, K6GXO, who operated as J6LRV, reports that his mail box has been blown up, literally. Thus, mail will get to him faster via his new address: P.O. Box 901846, Palmdale, CA 93590.

QSL AI, ZF2LY, via Page Pyne, WA3EOP, 109 S. Artizan St., Williamsport, PA 21795 with SASE or SAE and one or two IRCs.

Duane Heise, AA6EE, will confirm his XE2GCK and XE2/AA6EE cards direct: 16832 Whirlwind, Ramona, CA 92065.

JE1JKL handles cards for NH6J/KH0, NH6J/NH8, NH6J/NHØ, KC6CS, 9M6NA, 5Z4CS, 5Y4CS, 5W1EZ, JE1JKL/9M6, SM3/JE1JKL, XE2VJO, JY9SY, and the Oct. 1979 operation of KC6SZ.

DLØMAR and other — MAR calls from the Medical Assistance Radio team can be confirmed via DL8XAR.

KC3EK reports that he can no longer confirm contacts with 8P6RE, HK1AMW, 6Y5HN, and 6Y6A. Try direct.

QSL VP2VE and VP2V/NP2CG via Howard Messing, WA2NHA, 90 Nellis Drive, Wayne, NJ 07470.

Eric Scace, K3NA, can handle OHØMM cards for his May 1988 and August-September 1988 operations only, and not for the CQ WW CW operation. Cards for the latter operation should be sent to OH2MM. Eric is forwarding missent OHØMM cards, so you don't need to resend cards.

Veka Nurminen, OH2VB, made about 15,000 contacts in his Pacific trip with OH2BGD. QSL 3D2VB, A35VB, 5W1VB, and ZK2VB via OH3GZ.

The South African Radio League has a new QSL bureau address: P.O. Box 807, Houghton 2041, Republic of South Africa.

Baldur, DJ6SI, confirms that he will not respond to cards sent via the DARC bureau. He says he will confirm cards sent with a self-addressed, stamped envelope with German postage, or SAE and US \$1.00.

Brett Graham, VS6BG/XX9TDM, and ex-VS6UP QSLs with the aid of a computer and will confirm all QSLs with a station at one time. Once the cards have been sent, he does not send duplicate cards. QSL direct only to P.O. Box 12727, Hong Kong. He reminds DXers that cards sent to Hong Kong stations who have moved away, or cards sent via the bureau to temporary Macau XX9 stations will not be delivered. The only XX9 callsigns that can be confirmed via the bureau are AN, JN, KA, MD, YN, CT, DX, and TDM.

QSL ZF2BB, ZF2HM, and ZF2KE via K9QVB.



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A noted DXer and DXpeditioner from Ukraine, now a refugee in Finland along with his family, makes a very special first contact with his new Finnish call sign.

“A Little Bit of Joy” – An Important Step Forward in My Ham Radio Life

BY ALEX YAKOVLEV,* UT5UY/OH5UY

I became interested in amateur radio when I was ten years old, back in 1983 in my native city of Kharkiv, Ukraine. Like many others, I started my journey as an SWL. Then, when it became clear that this hobby began to fascinate me more and more, my father brought me to the club station UB4LWB (UR4LWB after the ITU assigned Ukraine its own call sign block following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989) of the Regional Station of Young Technicians (Photo A). My first mentor was a great man, retired Colonel Victor Yarosh, RB5LA (later UT3LA, now SK).

It is important to note that I was born into a family of circus artists. Not just artists, but a well-known circus dynasty. Therefore, since my childhood, I have traveled a lot, accompanying my relatives on tours. This thirst for travel affected my main interest in ham radio – DXing. In 1989, I got my first personal callsign, UB4LUG (later UR4LUG). In 2004, I moved to Kyiv for work and got a new callsign, UT5UY, which I continue to hold. My salary was rising and I wanted to be on the other side of the pileup. I organized my first IOTA DXpedition as C93DY on Chiloane Island, Mozambique, a new IOTA activation, AF-098 (Photo B). That was a great expedition with an amazing team of like-minded people (Photo C). Nearly 20 years have passed since that DXpedition. AF-098 is again in the IOTA most wanted list. However, during these 20 years, no one has been able to activate Chiloane Island again, although I know for sure that there were those who wanted to.

My path in radio includes many stories from my subsequent DXpeditions, but it would be a long story and I will save it for my retirement! There is one event I would like to mention: In 2016, I got my DXCC Honor Roll #1 (Photo D). I'm especially glad that this happened before the era of digital modes and web receivers.

Now ... About Current Times

In 2014, Russia launched a war against sovereign Ukraine, occupying Crimea and part of Donbass. On February 24, 2022, Russia started a full-scale war against Ukraine. Hundreds of thousands of dead and millions of Ukrainian refugees around the world resulted in a global crisis.

I have heartfelt gratitude to Finland and the kind Finnish people for providing protection for my family. Our life as war refugees has been quite eventful here in Finland. My son studies at a Finnish school, my wife and I attend integration courses where we learn Finnish, study Finnish law and culture, and do volunteer work for Ukraine.

Of course, ham radio is still a very important part of my life. That is why, even for a temporary stay in Finland, I managed



Photo A. A young Alex at the UB4LWB club station in Kharkiv, Ukraine, in 1988. Standing (l to r): Victor Yarosh, RB5LA (Alex's mentor, now SK) and Vlad, UB4LUF; seated in the center with headphones: Alex, UB4LUG (now UT5UY/OH5UY); seated in the front (l to r): Vadim, RB5LMV; Oleg, RB5LAV, and Tolia, SWL (later UR7LW). (Photos A-E courtesy of the author)

to activate all Finnish DXCC entities: OH/OHØ/OJØ/UT5UY. For this, I am sincerely grateful to my Finnish friends: Martti Laine, OH2BH, Pasi Vesterinen, OH2MZB, Timo Rinne, OH5LLR, Pekka Holstila, OH2TA, Miika Heikinheimo, OH2BAD, Henri Olander, OH3JR, and Jarmo Saarijärvi, OH9EGH. All my activities were held under the slogan: Never Give Up, NGU!

According to Finnish law, I could use my OH/UT5UY callsign for only the first six months. Then I needed to get a regular Finnish callsign. In between integration courses, I began to prepare for the exam for obtaining a Finnish amateur radio license. I passed the exam successfully in January 2023. My examiner was the legendary Jukka Heikinheimo, OH2BR. Luckily, the callsign OH5UY was available, and I was able to get it as a vanity callsign.

On February 10th, I “unboxed” my brand new OH5UY callsign. With whom to make the very first QSO? With 3YØJ, Bouvet Island, #2 DXCC most wanted, of course (Photo E)! Many thanks to Martti Laine, OH2BH, and the brave 3YØJ team (operator Mike Crownover, AB5EB) for making my dream come true, with a second call, under very weak signals from Bouvet (see Mike's report on the DXpedition in this issue's DX column – ed.). Indeed, Martti's stacked

* E-mail: <ut5uy@ukr.net>



Photo B. The C93DY team activating a new IOTA counter AF-098, Chiloane Island, Mozambique, in 2005. Standing (l to r): Alex, UT5UY; Boris Samartsev, UT7UT; Andy Chucha, OK8ANM; Alex Pavlenko, UXØLL; Andy Kotovsky, UU4JMG. Sitting (l to r): Serge, C91EL; Max Oskoma, UR7HTZ; Dima Stashuk, UT5UGR, and Roman Tkachenko, URØMC.



Photo C. Alex, UT5UY, making the first QSO from IOTA AF-098, Chiloane Island, Mozambique, as C93DY in 2005.



Photo D. Alex, UT5UY's DXCC HR#1 plaque, 2016, Kyiv, Ukraine.

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beams were a great help. Afterward, I was able to reach out to Mike to thank him for his efforts and he had this to say in response:

Alex,

It was a real pleasure to get you in the log. Of course, I did not know your new call but how exciting that your first QSO was with 3YØJ! The pileups were intense and it was very difficult to get stations in the log. Having to call you multiple times was just part of the 3YØJ experience that was unique for me. It was frustrating to have to call stations over and over and many times I would just have to move on to the next station. To have the stations stick with the QSO and finally come through in the sea of calling stations was always rewarding. With the challenges that you and your family have endured over the past year, I am glad 3YØJ could bring you a little bit of joy.

73, Mike AB5EB/3YØJ

But Wait! There's More!

Today, February 12th, as I write this story, a wonderful sequel has appeared. I have come to visit my friend Pasi Vesterinen, OH2MZB. From his shack, I made a second QSO as OH5UY. It was with Thierry Mazel, FT8WW, on the Crozet Islands, #3 on the DXCC most wanted list! So #2 and #3 from the DXCC most wanted list are already in my log. Is P5 next?

Unfortunately, when I left Pasi at 7:00 p.m., he still had not made a QSO with 3YØJ. This is an ATNO (All-Time New One) for him. I felt how much he was suffering about it. I returned home and saw in the cluster that Bouvet had appeared on 15-meter CW and was barely audible. The fact that this was the genuine 3YØJ was confirmed by a message from the expedition pilot, Steve Hass, N2AJ. I forwarded this information to Pasi immediately. Just at the same moment, it was announced that the 3YØJ DXpedition was going QRT the next day. Pasi saw this announcement and was very



Photo E. Alex's first QSO as OH5UY, contacting 3YØJ on February 10, 2023, from OH2BH's superstation in Finland.

So, it is quite logical to end my story with my favorite slogan: "Never Give Up!"

upset after having tried to hear 3YØJ for several days and ultimately turned off the equipment. But after my message, he returned to the shack. MAGIC had happened! Pasi got lucky – 3YØJ is in his log! So, it is quite logical to end my story with my favorite slogan: "Never Give Up!"

73, Alex OH5UY/UT5UY

Where do we go next...

A Little Bit About AB5EB

Mike Crownover, AB5EB, is a veteran IOTA expeditioner and an emergency room physician. Even though he was not a member of the 3YØJ leadership, he turned out to be the unknown hero of 3YØJ's 18,623 QSOs, as well as of the well-being of the group (Photos F and G). It is well-known that doctors by their very nature not only look after themselves but for also after the others around them, in this case the 3YØJ team. – OH5UY/UT5UY



Photo F. Mike Crownover, AB5EB, on the air from 3YØJ. (KO8SCA photo)



Photo G. The last four 3YØJ operators to leave Bouvet. From left: Otis Vicens, NP4G; Mike Crownover, AB5EB; Gjermund Bringsvor, LB5GI, and Adrian Ciuperca, KO8SCA. (NP4G photo)

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CW Results of the 2022 CQ World Wide DX Contest

The CQ WW Contest Continues to be Phenomenal!

“It still amazes me what fun you can have with just a piece of wire”–M6W (G3WW)

BY JOHN DORR,* K1AR

The U.S. Department of Commerce reports that in 1948, the average cost of a house in the United States was \$7,700. Gasoline averaged about 16 cents per gallon. A loaf of bread cost 14 cents. And you were a well-paid employee if you were making \$2950 per year. It turns out that on November 5-7, 1948, the first CQ WW CW contest also took place (ironically, now the scheduled weekend for the ARRL CW Sweepstakes contest). Like the price of bread, inflation has impacted the WW. In its first year, approximately 550 CW logs were received with the winning entry coming from GI6TK, who posted a final score of 452K (817 QSOs/31 Zones/66 countries). It is indeed amazing to examine our CQ WW roots in what most will agree is amateur radio’s premier operating event.

Needless to say, today’s CQ WW contest continues to fill the bands. And, with Cycle 25 well underway, that’s especially the case on the high bands, including the favorite choice of many, ten meters! What a treat it was to return to the land of 28 MHz and hear signals filling the entire band from one end to the other.

Although the number of submitted logs was slightly down from last year, I’m pleased to report that we still received 7700 logs, representing 4.6M QSOs. The overall accuracy of your log submissions continues to hold steady with a median average error rate of about 2.7% resulting in reductions averaging about 8.8% after penalties. Yes, there’s always room for improvement.

One area of the contest that I especially enjoy reviewing is the soapbox comments that many of you include with logs. You can see them for yourself at: <<https://cqww.com/soapboxcw.htm?yr=2022>>. Here’s just a small sample of what you’ll find:

“Didn’t have the time, but, even 5 minutes of CQWW CW is worth it! Till the next year.” – EA1PJ.

“This is my 1st CW try. Thank you.” – JK30TH.

“I even had a decent run on 15 Saturday morning. Who says an indoor mag loop doesn’t work?” – KV8O

Let’s get on with the results!

Another Year of Incredible CQ WW Contest Operating!

Producing a final score that makes the leader table in the CQ WW contest results is a tremendous achievement

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



This is BD3TE operating from one of the three sites used in their BY3CQ Explorer multi-op effort in the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest.



Here is the innovative AA7JV “rig-in-a-box” technology used in the remotely-run C6AGU Multi-2 operation.

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- QST Dec 2019 review "easy-to-use device that improves the audio clarity of amateur signals"*

In-Line Module



Great review in Jan '23 QST!

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- 8 filter levels 8 to 40dB - Use in-line with a loudspeaker
- Audio bypass feature - 3.5mm mono inputs and outputs
- Headphone socket - Audio input overload feature

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regardless of operating category. As we experienced in the 2022 contest, some of those scores simply boggle the mind. The World Single Op battle was won again by Juan, EA8RM, with a 14.6M point final result, beating out Andy, N2NT, who came in second at 13.3M. Losing by only 1.3M, however, from a “2-point” country is a significant achievement, nevertheless.

The U.S. Single Operator, All-Band results are perhaps the highlight of the 2022 contest. Kevin, N5DX, operating remotely from the N2QV superstation produced an incredible final score of 11.6M, racking in nearly 5900 QSOs, shattering the 8-year-old record of K3CR (operated by LZ4AX) by over 1 million points. Kevin averaged 123 QSOs/hour for the entire 48 hours of the contest, operating in every one

2022 CQWW DX CW PLAQUE WINNERS AND DONORS

SINGLE OPERATOR, ALL BANDS

World
Juan Hidalgo, EA8RM
Donor: Vibroplex

World - Low Power
V26K (Opr.: Bud Trench, AA3B)
Donor: Slovenia Contest Club

World - QRP
PZ5CO (Opr.: Dimitry Kryukov, RA3CO)
Donor: Bob Evans, K5WA

World - Assisted
P44W (Opr.: John Crovelli, W2GD)
Donor: Robert McGwier, N4HY

World – Assisted Low Power
Zvi Stessel, 4X6FR
Donor: Mike Charteris, VK4QS

World – Assisted QRP
DM2M (Opr.: Pit Schmidt, DK3WE)
Donor: Steve “Sid” Caesar, NH7C

U.S.A.
Kevin Stockton, N5DX
Donor: Frankford Radio Club

U.S.A. - Low Power
Larry G Schimelpfenig, K7SV
Donor: North Coast Contesters

U.S.A. - QRP
Doug Zwiebel, KR2Q
Donor: Andy Blank, N2NT - W3ZZ Memorial

U.S.A. - Assisted
Randy Thompson, K5ZD
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

U.S.A. – Assisted Low Power
Steve Sluz, NY3A
Donor: LA8W/LN8W & LA Contest Club

U.S.A. - Zone 3
NO6T (Opr.: Axel W Bruderer, KI6RRN)
Donor: Arizona Outlaws Contest Club

U.S.A. - Zone 4
Steve London, N2IC
Donor: Central Texas DX and Contest Club - K6RV Memorial

U.S.A. - Zone 5
Greg Cronin, W1KM*
Donor: Carolina DX Association - N4ZC Memorial

Europe
CR6K (Opr.: Filipe Lopes, CT1ILT)
Donor: Florida Contest Group - W3AU Memorial

Europe - Low Power
IY3A (Opr.: Matteo Marzilli, IZ3EYZ)
Donor: Tim Duffy, K3LR

Europe - QRP
Gediminas Lucinskas, LY9A
Donor: Sergio Cartoceti, IK4AUY - I4FAF Memorial

Europe - Assisted
Jon Zumalabe, EA2W
Donor: IR4X Monte Capra Contest Team - I4IND Memorial

Europe - Assisted Low Power
ES7A (Opr.: Kristjan Kaas, ES7GM)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Africa
3B9KW (Opr.: Kazunori Watanabe, MØCFW)*
Donor: Ralph “Gator” Bowen, N5RZ - K5KA Memorial

Asia

C4W (Opr.: Marios Nicolaou, 5B4WN)
Donor: DFW Contest Group - W5PG Memorial

Carib./C.A. – High Power
V47T (Opr.: Andrew Blank, N2NT)
Donor: DFW Contest Group - W5PG Memorial

Carib./C.A. – Low Power
VP2MJA (Opr.: Dennis Gasparotto, VA3WB)*
Donor: Albert Crespo, NH7A

Oceania
9M6NA (Opr.: Saty Nakamura, JE1JKL)
Donor: Ken Hoppe, KH7R

Oceania – Assisted
Ron Schiltmans, DU3T
Donor: Koa Contest Club, Hawaii

South America
Alexey Ogorodov, HC2AO
Donor: Dave Farnsworth, WJ2O

South America - Southern Cone (CE, CX, LU)
LW1F (Opr.: Jesus Rubio, LU5FC)
Donor: Dale Long, N3BNA

Scandinavia (LA, OH, OZ, SM)
OHØZ (Opr.: Tomi Ylinen, OH6EI)
Donor: Chas Weir, Jr., W6UM - W3FYS Memorial

Baltic (ES, LY, YL)
Agris Belasovs, YL2VW
Donor: Lithuanian Radio Sports Federation - LY2OO Memorial

Canada – High Power
VE2IM (Opr.: Yuri Onipko, VE3DZ)
Donor: John Sluymmer, VE3EJ & Jim Roberts, VE7ZO

Canada – Low Power
VE3MIS (Opr.: John Rudy Koren, VA3JK)
Donor: Maritime Contest Club - VE1AL Memorial

Japan – High Power
Masa Okano, JH4UYB
Donor: Phil Yasson, AB7RW

Japan - Assisted
Hajime Hazuki, JR2GRX
Donor: Aki Nagi, JA5DQH

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU)
V85RH (Opr.: Hajime Kato, JO1RUR)*
Donor: Champ C. Muangamphun, E21EIC - SIAM DX GROUP

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU) - Assisted
Galih Suryananto, YC2VOC*
Donor: Champ C. Muangamphun, E21EIC - SIAM DX GROUP

SINGLE OPERATOR, SINGLE BAND

World - 28 MHz
D4L (Opr.: Luca Aliprandi, IK2NCJ)
Donor: Joel Chalmers, KG6DX

World - 21 MHz
KH7Q (Opr.: Jim Neiger, N6TJ)
Donor: CWOps

World - 14 MHz
Brian Edward, N2MF
Donor: North Jersey DX Association - W2JT Memorial

World - 7 MHz
Nick Hacko, VK9DX
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

World - 3.5 MHz

4L/LY4ZZ (Opr.: Algirdas Sadaunikas, LY2BMX)
Donor: Family of Fred Capossela, K6SSS

World - 1.8 MHz
Ilya Semichastnov, 4L9M
Donor: Kenneth Byers, Jr., K4TEA

U.S.A. - 28 MHz
Jay E. Camac, N4OX
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

U.S.A. - 21 MHz
Peter Bizlewicz, KU2M
Donor: Adrian Ciuperca, KO8SCA

U.S.A. - 14 MHz
Dan Handa, W7WA*
Donor: Northern Illinois DX Association

U.S.A. - 7 MHz
Charlie Hansen, NØTT
Donor: Gene Shablygin, W3UA

U.S.A. - 3.5 MHz
Steven Sussman, W3BGN
Donor: Bill Feidt, NG3K

U.S.A. - 1.8 MHz
Jeffrey T. Briggs, K1ZM
Donor: Jeffrey T. Briggs, K1ZM

Europe - 28 MHz
YUØT (Opr.: Branko Vidakovic, YU1WS)
Donor: Jay Pryor, K4OGG

Europe - 21 MHz
Leo N. Xhoko, S5ØR
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Europe - 14 MHz
OH8X (Opr.: Pasi Luoma-aho, OH6UM)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Europe - 7 MHz
Vladimir Pusec, OK1Z
Donor: Ivo Pezer, 9A3A

Europe - 3.5 MHz
ISØ/OM2TW (Opr.: Richard Gasparik, OK8WW)
Donor: Frankford Radio Club - K3VW Memorial

Europe - 1.8 MHz
Laci Nemeth, OM5NL
Donor: Pat Barkey, N9RV & Terry Zivney, N4TZ

Asia – 14 MHz
Mamuka Kordzakhia, 4L2M
Donor: Ralph “Gator” Bowen, N5RZ - W5FO Memorial

Asia – 7 MHz
P35A (Opr.: Roman Thomas, 5B4AQN)
Donor: Rich Gelber, K2WR

Carib./C.A. (21 MHz)
WP4WW (Opr.: Jose A. Rivera-Salaman, KP4JRS)
Donor: David Hodge, N6AN

Canada (21 MHz)
Michael Smith, VE9AA
Donor: John Sluymmer, VE3EJ - VE3TA Memorial

Japan - 21 MHz
Akito Nagi, JA5DQH
Donor: Bob Wilson, N6TV

Japan - 14 MHz
Syuichi Sato, JA7FTR
Donor: Charlie Morrison, N1RR - N1XS Memorial

OVERLAY CATEGORIES

World – Classic
KP2M (Opr.: Philip Allardice, KT3Y)
Donor: CWOps

of them! The horserace was much closer for the remainder of the top-10 U.S. SOAB scores, with Greg, W1KM, delivering a second-place result of 7.5M, a huge increase from his first SOAB effort of 1.8M points back in 1979.

Domination is also the operative word for the World LP group, as Bud, AA3B demolished the competition with an amazing score of 12.9M. Perhaps more impressive about

Bud's result is that he would have placed #3 in the world amongst the high power entries, all with only 100 watts! Location, station design, and operating skill all contribute to these amazing numbers.

Speaking of amazing, how about that QRP score from PZ5CO, who managed to produce a dominating 6.3M tally, generating over 4400 contacts? That's a new record that's

U.S.A. – Classic
Doug Grant, K1DG
Donor: CWops

World – Rookie
Justin Ogle, N9TTK
Donor: CWops

U.S.A. – Rookie
Dennis Tune, W9DCT*
Donor: CWops

Europe – Rookie
Zdeslav Cerina, 9A5RTW
Donor: EA Contest Club

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU) – Rookie
Manatchai Suwannasri, E25CRF
Donor: Champ C. Muangamphun, E21EIC - SIAM DX GROUP

World – Youth
Kees Van Oosbree, W0AAE
Donor: Zoli Pitman, HA1AG

North America – Youth
Maria Polyanska, VE3OMV*
Donor: IARU Region 2 for YOTA

Europe – Youth
William Eustace, M0WJE
Donor: IARU Region I Youth Working Group

South America – Youth
Leonardo Timoteo Silva, PY2POA
Donor: IARU Region 2 for YOTA

Africa – Youth
No Entries
Donor: IARU Region I Youth Working Group

Asia – Youth
Jian'ang Zhu, BD4VGZ
Donor: YOTA Japan

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

World Single-Operator – Explorer
Oscar Vais, LU6OA
Donor: World Wide Radio Operators Foundation

World Multi-Operator – Explorer
OT7T (Oprs.: OP4K, OP5T, OQ4U, OT5Z, OR5T, OT6E, OQ5M, OO7J, ON4CAU, ON4FI, ON4IT, ON4PQ, ON5JT, ON5TN, ON5OO, ON5XX, ON7MV, ON7TK, ON9EEE, ON5RA)
Donor: World Wide Radio Operators Foundation

MULTI-OPERATOR, SINGLE TRANSMITTER

World
P33W (Oprs.: RA3AUU, RW4WR, LZ2HM, LZ3SM, EW1NY)
Donor: Friends of Rich - KL7RA Memorial

World – Low Power
FY5KE (Oprs.: F4CWN, F5HRY, FY5FY, F6FVY)
Donor: EA Contest Club

U.S.A.
K1LZ (Oprs.: AC1NU, K1LZ, K2SSS, K3JO, NA1NA, W1ADI, W2ID)
Donor: Douglas Zwiebel, KR2Q

U.S.A. – Low Power
W4KZ (Oprs.: W9SN, W9RNY)
Donor: CWops

Africa
TY5AF (Oprs.: OH2TA, OH5BM, OH5LLR)
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

Asia

UP2L (Oprs.: R9CM, R9HBA, R9IR, RM9I, RU9I, UA9MA, UC9A, UN0L, UN0LM, UN6LN, UN7LZ, UN9L, UN9LG)*
Donor: Steve Merchant, K6AW

Carib./C.A.

ZF1A (Oprs.: NN1C, W9KKN, N5KO, N6MJ)
Donor: CWops

Europe

LZ5R (Oprs.: LZ1NK, LZ1YQ, LZ1ZF, LZ2BE, LZ2PL, LZ2XA, LZ3ND, LZ3ZZ, LZ5DB, LZ5DD, YO9WF)
Donor: Gail Sheehan, K2RED

Europe – Low Power

IB9T (Oprs.: IT9BLB, IT9EJW, IT9GAC, IT9RZU, IT9VDQ)
Donor: Marco Holleyn, DJ4MH

Oceania

AH2R (Oprs.: NH2C, W13O)
Donor: Junichi Tanaka, JH4RHF

South America

PJ4A (Oprs.: K4BAI, KU8E, N8VW, PJ4NX)
Donor: Araucaria DX Group

Japan

JH8YOH (Oprs.: JR8VSE, JE8KKX)
Donor: Madison Jones, W5MJ

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU)
7A2A (Oprs.: YB0ECT, YC1SDL, YB2DX, YB2XVT)
Donor: Bruce Frahm, K0BJ

MULTI-OPERATOR, TWO-TRANSMITTER

World

CR3DX (Oprs.: HA3NU, OM2VL, OM3BH, OM3GI, OM3RM, OM7LW)
Donor: Array Solutions

U.S.A.

W3LPL (Oprs.: W3LPL, N11N, K3MM, N3OC, N3QE, K3RA, NN3W, WR3Z, KD4D)
Donor: Robert Kasca, S53R

Europe

TK0C (Oprs.: S53CC, S53F, S53MM, S53RM, S53WW, S53ZO, S55OO, S57AL, S57C, S57K, S57L, S57VW)
Donor: D4C Monteverde Contest Team - IR4X Monte Capra Contest Team - I4EAT memorial

Carib./C.A.

HQ9X (Opr.: K1TR, K1XM, KQ1F, SM7IUN, W1UE)
Donor: South East Contest Club

South America

PJ4K (Oprs.: WA3LRO, K1XX, W4PA, W1MD, K3CT, G3NKC, GD4XUM, N3RD)
Donor: PJ4A Team (Jeff Clarke, KU8E and John Laney, K4BAI)

ASEAN (XZ, HS, XW, XU, 3W, 9M, 9V, V8, YB, DU)
E2A (Oprs.: 5B4AGN, DL3DXX, E20NKB, E21EIC, E25KAE, E29TGW, HS3PIK, HS4RAY, LA7JO, SM3DYU, VE3LA, W2YR)
Donor: Champ C. Muangamphun, E21EIC - Siam DX Group

MULTI-OPERATOR, MULTI-TRANSMITTER

World

CN3A (Oprs.: OK1CZ, OK1FFU, OK1GI, OK1GK, OK1HGM, OK1JKT, OK1MV, OK1NY, OK1RI, OM6NM, CN8WK)
Donor: The K2GL Operators - K2GL Memorial

U.S.A.

K3LR (Oprs.: N8AMY, K3LR, WF7T, K3UA, N2NC, W2RQ, N3SD, N9RV, K4RO, N6TV, KG5HVO, N3GJ, VE3RA)
Donor: Ham Radio Outlet - W6RJ & N6RJ Memorial

Europe

9A1A (Oprs.: 9A5W, 9A9A, 9A6A, 9A7R, 9A5E, 9A3SMS, 9A8A, 9A2EU, 9A6M)
Donor: SRAL (Finnish Amateur Radio League – OH2SB Memorial)

Africa

CR3W (Oprs.: DJ2YA, DK7YY, DL1CW, DL5AXX, DL5CW, DL5LYM, DL7UGN)*
Donor: EA9EO Memorial

Asia

A44A (Oprs.: A41JZ, IK1YDB, IK2PFL, IK1HJS, SV5DKL, IK1QBT, A45TT, A45VU, A41CK)
Donor: Nodir Tursun-Zade, EY8MM

CONTEST EXPEDITIONS

World Single Operator

3B9KW (Opr.: Kazunori Watanabe, M0CFW)
Donor: Friends of Phil - N6ZZ Memorial

World Multi-Operator

K8H (Oprs.: W7Yaq, K7AR)
Donor: CWops

SPECIAL AWARDS

World SSB/CW Combined Unassisted

P40T/VE2IM (Opr.: Yuri Onipko, VE3DZ)
19,859,532
Donor: Hrane Milosevic, YT1AD

U.S.A. SSB/CW Combined Unassisted

Ed Sawyer, N1UR
9,733,666
Donor: Bob Shohet, KQ2M

Europe SSB/CW Combined Unassisted

OM7K (Opr.: Richard Tucek, OM7RU)
6,751,357
Donor: Marko Myllymaki, N5ZO

Europe SSB/CW Combined – Low Power

Jiri Cernoch, OK2MBP
2,265,354
Donor: EU1AA Memorial

Triathlon Award - World RTTY/SSB/CW Combined

VE3DZ/P40T/VE2IM (Opr.: Yuri Onipko, VE3DZ)
22,277,204
Donor: DX Lodge Roatan (HQ9X)

Triathlon Award - Europe RTTY/SSB/CW Combined

Branislav Hacko, YT3D
6,682,943
Donor: Bavarian Contest Club – LX1WW Memorial

World Combined SSB/CW Score 160 Meters

OK4U (Opr.: Tom Stepnicka, OK1TP)
63,891
Donor: Team IB9T/IR9Y - IT9ZGY Memorial

World Combined SSB/CW Score – Multi-Operator, Multi-Transmitter

CN3A (Oprs.: IK2QEI, OK1RI, IK2SGC, IZ1LGB, IZ2ZOZ, OM6NM, OK1NP, OK1DO, OK6RA, OM1RI, OK1VVT, CN8WK, OK1CZ, OK1FFU, OK1GI, OK1GK, OK1HGM, OK1JKT, OK1MV, OK1NY)
91,428,337

Donor: Friends and Family of Gene – N2AA Memorial

CLUB SCORES

U.S.A. SSB/CW

Frankford Radio Club
464,027,502
Donor: Northern California Contest Club

DX SSB/CW

Bavarian Contest Club
347,677,055
Donor: John Rodgers, WE3C

* Second Place

2022 CQWW DX CW TOP SCORES

<p>WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR HIGH POWER All Band</p> <p>EA8RM 14,633,647 V47T (N2NT) 13,330,347 CR6K (CT1ILT)..... 12,835,488 N5DX (@N2QV) .. 11,640,105 VE2IM (VE3DZ) .. 10,460,793 VY2TT (K6LA) 9,215,920 EF6T (EA3M)..... 9,008,166 TO5Z (N6GQ)..... 8,092,887 W1KM 7,496,808 XL3T (VE3AT) 7,468,593</p> <p>28 MHz</p> <p>D4L (IK2NCJ) 1,142,280 EF8BBM (EA4BQ) .. 989,050 LW1F (LU5FC) 934,362 OA4O (EA7TN)..... 906,803 5Z4VJ 667,183 JS6TSE (JM1UWB) 495,992 KH7M (KH6ZM) 433,596 YU0T (YU1WS) 397,578 LU2D (LU2DX) 394,130 YU7EE 310,365</p> <p>21 MHz</p> <p>KH7Q (N6TJ @KH6YY) 859,856 VE9AA 667,440 KU2M 658,360 K3RV 633,840 S50R 629,788 N5AW 614,295 TM6X (F5VHY) 584,982 JA5DQH 572,040 WP4WW (KP4JRS) 557,190 RC3U 550,246</p> <p>14 MHz</p> <p>N2MF 930,560 OH8X (OH6UM) 846,612 DM0A (DK3DM)..... 764,005 4L2M 586,432 JA7FTR 458,234 W7WA 406,262 JR2SCJ 343,560 KW9A 329,814 XE1CT 324,736 YT7B 322,344</p> <p>7 MHz</p> <p>VK9DX 1,005,471 OK1Z 791,700 P35A (5B4AQN) 756,069 OM2XW 701,415 EA8/GU4YOX (GU4YOX) 654,500 OM5R (OM5WW) 633,984 JJ0VNR 566,568 JA6SHL 406,575 R4SA 194,292 LZ7M (LZ5VK) 151,286</p> <p>3.5 MHz</p> <p>4L/LY4ZZ (LY2BMX) 520,498 IS0/OM2TW (OK8WW) 429,282 G4FNL 258,520 S53X 252,700 W3BGN 126,400 OK1TN 118,141 K9ZO 94,256 DK2CF 79,776 YL7A 77,995 IR2R (IZ2EWR) 71,682</p> <p>1.8 MHz</p> <p>4L9M 153,738 NP2J (K8RF) 101,844 VE3ZI 91,572 K1ZM 48,807 VE3PN 45,155 WF2W 36,267 OK4U (OK1TP) 36,167 M6N (M0NPK) 29,610 YO3APJ 27,880 HL5IVL 24,360</p> <p>LOW POWER All Band</p> <p>V26K (AA3B) 12,962,248</p>	<p>IY3A (IZ3EYZ) 5,079,492 HC2AO 4,572,040 VP2MJA (VA3WB) 4,428,456 K7SV 3,507,995 K1BX 2,798,455 6Y6N (DK9PY) 2,638,840 VP5M (K4QPL) 2,610,374 K1VUT 2,140,261 N4TZ 2,078,676</p> <p>28 MHz</p> <p>CX2AQ 439,161 HI3Y 351,540 CS2C (OK1RF)..... 308,826 PR1T (PY1ZV)..... 295,390 4K6FO 258,000 NP3A 253,692 JA2KKA 249,984 LZ4TX 236,880 HZ7C (Z1S) 213,226 L50DY (LW3DG)..... 185,031</p> <p>21 MHz</p> <p>N8II 503,276 FR8UA 456,710 S50A 375,804 EU8U 369,895 YT9W 330,625 JA6WFM 237,060 WB4TDH 232,624 JR3EOI 231,894 W6YX (N7MH) 221,186 OA4DX 207,466</p> <p>14 MHz</p> <p>PY2NY 394,822 DL9ZP 191,565 DL4AAE 175,336 EW1TZ 174,432 IK4MTF 140,049 ON3PAT 130,416 NU8A 118,854 JH0EPI 112,700 GD5F (GD4RFZ) 108,847 R3AQ 108,480</p> <p>7 MHz</p> <p>OM3ZWA 172,500 C56DF (G3XTT) 120,967 IV3EAD 118,762 OH9SE (OH9HDH) .. 104,412 LZ1BP 103,014 OK2HBR 92,926 HA9RP 89,712 YO5ODT 86,016 DK4LX 81,002 JR0BQD 69,445</p> <p>3.5 MHz</p> <p>OK5D (OK1DTP) 135,072 OL5J (OK1RZ) 77,120 CO2AN 77,117 CO2JD 66,898 SP3JUN 62,694 E77BW 50,504 DL6KWN 42,490 S57X 35,280 IK2ULV 34,386 HB9CPS 33,924</p> <p>1.8 MHz</p> <p>OM5NL 57,304 SM6CNN 51,675 LC9X (LA9XGA) 20,124 OK1MNW 19,719 HA4N 19,656 M0NDZ 17,700 EA4IE 14,310 DL0MCM (DL6KWN) 12,255 RA3UAG 11,825 UF5A 10,545</p> <p>QRP All Band</p> <p>PZ5CO 6,335,373 KR2Q 1,375,470 LY9A 1,078,742 DK7HA 888,440 JH1OGC 576,232 JR4DAH 493,344 DL1MAJ 490,560 HA5BA 482,895 N8AA 371,616 K8MR 369,460</p>	<p>28 MHz</p> <p>4F3OM 101,181 OM7PY 41,031 US5VX 31,450 F8AKC 24,081 YO6EX 20,367 NH6O 17,888 CO6EC 13,158 HF5WIM 12,934 G3L (G3LHJ) 10,035 W7USA 9,947</p> <p>21 MHz</p> <p>LZ2RS 114,885 HA3JB 92,340 JQ1NGT 54,320 YV5EN 52,850 JR1NKN 50,220 EA2BO 46,720 M7R (G0TPH) 43,092 JR2EKD 26,432 SP4NKJ 25,704 G3YMC 23,973</p> <p>14 MHz</p> <p>FS/K0CD 124,236 RT4W 65,270 JE1RZR 65,145 YU1RK 50,320 DL2TM 39,591 G2X (G0DCK) 25,593 YO4BEX 18,360 DH1AKY 12,818 SP2HMY 7,750 EA3BES 5,720</p> <p>7 MHz</p> <p>YU1RA 104,839 OK6OK 70,752 DM2DZM 38,511 F5MOG 34,444 GM1J (MM0BQI) 30,528 HA3GC 28,880 M3F (G3WZD) 28,248 OK1LO 12,862 UT5UUV 7,050 IZ5OVP 3,864</p> <p>3.5 MHz</p> <p>YT5YTT 43,736 YO8RAA 22,836 SM6DOI 18,135 IO5K (IK5TBK) 17,216 SP8OOE 11,289 YO8RIJ 9,744 DM0Y (DH8BQA) 8,046 G3YHF 7,990 OH1RX 7,696 UT1WW 5,236</p> <p>1.8 MHz</p> <p>GM3YEH 19,740 LY4T 12,432 UR5FEO 10,200 DL1AOB 8,850 HA1TI 7,200 IK1RAC 1,408 OU2V (OZ1FJB) 1,404 IZ0ORT 660 UR0FF 342 OH5LAQ (OH5CW) 40</p> <p>SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED HIGH POWER All Band</p> <p>P44W (W2GD) 13,457,875 K5ZD 11,150,100 EA2W 9,184,725 VA2WA 9,157,896 K3WW 8,659,726 SN7Q (SP7GIQ) 8,641,836 K1ZZ 8,631,612 UW1M (UR5MW) 8,197,727 KP3DX (NP4Z) 7,212,387 II2S (IK2QEI) 7,005,284</p> <p>28 MHz</p> <p>LU8DPM (LW8DQ) 935,887 LT6M (LU8MHL) 779,160 CX2BR 762,669 9A5Y (9A7DX) 648,200 4L8A 628,269 PY4BZ 527,498 HA3LN 518,064</p>	<p>9A5D (9A5DU) 517,820 KV2K (K2NG) 478,950 Z35T 477,795</p> <p>21 MHz</p> <p>V31CQ (K5PS) 942,704 XQ1KZ 927,055 4X1MM 919,181 HA5JI 848,144 OM8CW 845,920 S50K 826,920 YT0Z (YU1ZZ) 755,650 YT9A 753,666 SN2M (SP2XF) 730,334 RL3A (RL3FT) 675,078</p> <p>14 MHz</p> <p>DL6FBL 1,002,840 YT3X 984,725 HG0Y (HA7GN) 921,519 UB7K 890,928 HA8A (HA8DZ) 880,821 K8CX 854,712 OM0M (OM3CGN) 849,680 OL9Z (OK2PVF) 834,716 S57Z 819,408 S57DX 818,832</p> <p>7 MHz</p> <p>SN3A (SQ2GXO) 1,233,900 S53M (S51FB) 1,111,352 OK6W (OK1MU) 1,069,752 S51YI 943,428 S52AW 916,994 VE3VN 896,124 NH7T (@KH6YY) 875,550 S57WJ 762,528 KA1IS 757,044 R3ZZ 729,570</p> <p>3.5 MHz</p> <p>HA1TJ 493,878 MW5B (G3WVG) 478,682 YL9W (YL3DW) 438,360 LZ6Y (LZ1MC) 421,448 SN2B (SP2MKI) 405,444 OL3A (OK1DX) 361,383 DJ0MDR 307,051 PA1CC 284,440 9A8M (9A3XU) 267,159 OM5CM 247,200</p> <p>1.8 MHz</p> <p>S51V 164,808 YL3FT 147,402 S53O 138,123 R9PS 126,522 RX3APM 113,565 HA8BE 86,480 SP3HLM 79,900 S56X 79,650 RG2A 76,077 DM7C (DL6CX) 75,650</p> <p>LOW POWER All Band</p> <p>4X6FR 7,837,438 ES7A (ES7GM) 5,379,230 NY3A 4,856,628 UN4Q (UA4Z) 4,261,446 PP5BZ 3,670,056 DJ5MO 3,457,212 KS1J 3,393,390 OL5Y 3,390,340 OL9R (OK6RA) 3,357,746 OH0V (OH6LI) 3,256,152</p> <p>28 MHz</p> <p>AH6KO 391,482 FR8TZ 284,513 EA6SX 263,755 XQ3WD 261,600 PY4XX 256,891 HK1N 240,670 HG0R (HA0NAR) 235,445 4X0A 228,872 PY2RSA 220,528 PY7RP 168,087</p> <p>21 MHz</p> <p>UN4L 423,913 V55Y (V51WH) 400,320 CT7/DL6IAK (DL6IAK) 378,099 EE5K (EA5DF) 329,935 ED7O (EA7EU) 310,488</p>	<p>BA5CW 300,989 JF3BFS 276,479 OM5KM 263,702 W9XT 256,452 TA2DA 250,070</p> <p>14 MHz</p> <p>9Z4Y 599,250 IR9R (IT9WDC) 407,805 RA9AP 403,106 YU5M 346,560 M6W (G3WWV) 323,856 OL3R (OK1VWK) 318,164 IZ8EFD 256,168 EA3IN 250,062 G4ERW 232,224 E7AA (E73AA) 185,328</p> <p>7 MHz</p> <p>YT2AAA 424,700 YU7WW 346,527 EU2F 336,746 ES7GN 325,304 HA7I (HA7JTR) 312,002 CO8ZZ 276,471 OM3TZZ 271,414 VE9BK 236,680 OM5ALL 194,951 YT2B 189,552</p> <p>3.5 MHz</p> <p>S57AW 169,592 4Z4KX 147,760 YO5AVN 136,344 E79D 130,707 YU1ED 92,652 Z33F 92,430 YT1WA 85,941 OK1AY 79,887 OK1USP 65,700 UT7NY 62,560</p> <p>1.8 MHz</p> <p>HA0HV 70,933 OK6Y (OK2PTZ) 53,058 SN0R (SQ9IAU) 52,785 G5Q (G3SVL) 28,182 UR7MZ 27,328 DF7GG 25,740 DL5ANS 10,123 IH9YMC 9,360 R9LM 8,976 LZ7R 7,938</p> <p>QRP All Band</p> <p>DM2M (DK3WE) 2,312,442 EF3O (EA3O) 1,519,600 JA6GCE 1,109,988 KA4RRU 985,226 OM0RX 880,400 MW9W (GW0KRL) 723,247 HG5O (HA5OB) 579,018 K8ZT 538,800 G1G (G4KIV) 459,081 YU1LM 409,200</p> <p>28 MHz</p> <p>LT7D 142,155 EA3QP 116,928 DL1EFW 97,080 SP7M 72,358 UX9Q (UR9QQ) 51,040 YP8A 33,934 LY2OU 31,740 4Z4UO 23,312 IK4OMU 20,768 3G3O (XQ3OP) 18,018</p> <p>21 MHz</p> <p>M3A (M0UKR) 220,864 HA6FO 209,300 HA8RD 124,488 M3E (G4CWH) 95,079 HG3C (HA3HX) 85,065 K6JS 80,172 YQ1LJT 22,737 OQ4B (ON4BHQ) 18,048 ON/S58J (S58J) 16,758 UY5LW 16,697</p> <p>14 MHz</p> <p>HG5A (HA5IW) 222,358 S58WW 150,060 DM7AA 109,242</p>	<p>IZ8NWA 100,776 K3TW 63,420 LY4BF 50,869 JK7DWD 46,818 KO1H 33,580 W1IE 33,535 W2VRK 31,980</p> <p>7 MHz</p> <p>F5MMX 65,504 HA4FY 58,548 S58R 54,048 IW3ILM 19,032 SP5FKW 16,200 S52CQ 16,055 SP6EII 5,502 KQ2RP 5,074 DL4CF 4,816 EI3CTB 546</p> <p>3.5 MHz</p> <p>OL4W (OK1IF) 71,467 S50XX 62,100 YT8A 56,070 SP5ES 40,014 S51Z 24,857 SQ9MR 14,442 OK6DJ 11,825 PF5T 8,211 DO6SR 5,546 UW1U (UT7UA) 3,306</p> <p>1.8 MHz</p> <p>YO8WW 8,046 RM4W 3,526 EA5Y 2,769 DL5SFC 2,183 UT4UBZ 1,312 V31MA 592 JH4RUM 6</p> <p>MULTI-OP SINGLE-TRANSMITTER HIGH POWER All Band</p> <p>P33W 25,580,949 ZF1A 18,548,608 LZ5R 17,603,784 PJ4A 16,826,600 UP2L 16,739,261 K1LZ 16,690,848 OM7M 16,672,638 TM6M 16,218,862 IR4M 14,628,636 E7DX 14,487,240</p> <p>LOW POWER All Band</p> <p>FY5KE 13,695,220 WP3C 9,497,412 IB9T 6,822,036 W4KZ 5,619,065 IO3F 4,884,492 9H6WW 4,572,500 E7CW 4,516,272 EA5KM 4,446,064 IR6T 3,862,510 E7GZ 3,556,750</p> <p>MULTI-OP TWO-TRANSMITTER All Band</p> <p>CR3DX 39,611,468 PJ4K 31,331,662 TK0C 24,525,288 W3LPL 19,462,500 P44X 19,119,034 EF2X 17,979,101 HQ9X 16,696,400 ED1R 16,422,876 OL3Z 14,245,326 II9P 14,177,150</p> <p>MULTI-OP MULTI-TRANSMITTER All Band</p> <p>CN3A 44,014,817 CR3W 41,003,743 PJ2T 33,708,798 3B8M 29,016,903 9A1A 25,217,834 K3LR 23,705,156 YT5A 22,879,624 M6T 22,742,406</p>
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A44A.....20,965,527
 LZ9W.....20,944,836

**EXPLORER
 SINGLE-OP
 HIGH POWER
 All Band**

LU6OA.....1,053,592
 SP5ATO.....290,920
 C6AZT.....258,336
 S53K.....211,024
 WX8S.....189,666
 OH2XX.....38,872
 NØUJT.....31,824
 K7RB.....18,715
 YO2GL.....15,714

**EXPLORER
 MULTI-OP
 HIGH POWER
 All Band**

OT7T.....16,360,290
 ZM1A.....14,301,232
 C6AGU.....12,615,785
 EA4URE.....9,150,408
 YPØK.....3,758,307
 ZL3X.....3,533,658
 BY3CQ.....1,232,763
 EA6URL.....534,567

**ROOKIE
 HIGH POWER**

N9TTK.....2,770,979
 9A5RTW.....1,051,050
 W9DCT.....723,976
 EI6LA.....637,096
 K3AK.....266,485
 EA4HQV.....181,300
 HA5MIG.....143,312
 EA5JDN.....44,400
 KD2UBH.....7,107
 JK1BAB.....238

LOW POWER

KY4ID.....710,973
 VA3OKG.....689,913
 EA4HKF.....596,755
 KY4GS.....573,016
 AEØDX.....443,368
 VE3KOT.....359,968
 KD2ZEL.....204,930
 UBØAZR.....201,894
 4X6FB.....170,841
 JK1AUJ.....155,220

**CLASSIC
 HIGH POWER**

KP2M (KT3Y).....5,145,882
 ED8M (EA8DIG).....4,758,704
 K1DG.....4,278,254
 KQ2M.....3,935,016
 VA2EW.....3,648,886
 3B9KW.....3,386,060
 (MØCFW)
 N4AF.....3,195,840
 OHØZ (OH6EI).....3,143,880
 DL2CC.....3,121,938
 YT3D.....3,085,780

LOW POWER

K1BX.....2,798,455
 VP5M (K4QL).....2,610,374
 9A1AA.....1,748,028
 K3AU (K2YWE).....1,324,632
 DL2NBU.....1,272,866
 CR5O (CT7AJL).....1,189,875
 EA8CN.....1,180,098
 HA5PP.....1,171,698
 EA4KD.....1,166,241
 4U1UN.....1,146,831
 (KØSCA)

**YOUTH
 HIGH POWER**

WØAAE.....2,272,125
 MØWJE.....341,880
 SA6NIA.....163,780
 EI8KW.....133,575
 HA3MAR.....13,132

LOW POWER

BD4VGZ.....571,200
 VE3OMV.....268,641
 IUØLJD.....220,884
 DL7PIA.....180,400
 BH2SWB.....159,274

YD2UWF.....134,820
 YL3JA.....119,528
 DS1TUW.....102,227
 BI4MPH.....39,697
 DK1YH.....36,372

**UNITED STATES
 SINGLE OPERATOR
 HIGH POWER
 All Band**

N5DX
 (@N2QV).....11,640,105
 W1KM.....7,496,808
 N2IC.....5,956,685
 NO6T (KI6RRN
 @WA6TQT).....5,767,692
 N1UR.....5,697,900
 NR3X (N4YDU).....5,681,676
 W9RE.....5,346,486
 NN7CW.....5,192,950
 NA8V.....4,876,106
 K1DG.....4,278,254

28 MHz

N4OX.....275,709
 N5YT.....109,383
 AH2O.....39,600
 AF2F.....36,210
 K4RDU.....35,752
 W9OP.....35,700
 NC4S.....15,642
 K1IB.....4,114
 K7IU.....324

21 MHz

KU2M.....658,360
 K3RV.....633,840
 N5AW.....614,295
 W6YA.....480,240
 N6KN.....198,153
 WØYK.....171,308
 N4KS.....165,792
 K5QR.....155,477
 NIØK.....44,088
 K7NT.....15,890

14 MHz

N2MF.....930,560
 W7WA.....406,262
 KW9A.....329,814
 W7UT.....47,430
 W3AKD.....12,675
 KØQEI.....8,517
 WØTY.....2,812
 AK5Y.....204

7 MHz

NØTT.....111,320
 WO3Z.....51,709
 K8GU.....49,708
 NIØC.....21,462
 N7RK.....10,498
 K2AF.....5,967
 W7ID.....2,310
 AA8BV.....1,593
 AA2DT.....1,239

3.5 MHz

W3BGN.....126,400
 K9ZO.....94,256
 W1HI.....55,250
 KØPJ.....32,802
 W6RKC.....663
 K5IB.....627

1.8 MHz

K1ZM.....48,807
 WF2W.....36,267
 W1HIS.....3,552
 WA1BXY.....2,430

**LOW POWER
 All Band**

K7SV.....3,507,995
 K1BX.....2,798,455
 K1VUT.....2,140,261
 N4TZ.....2,078,676
 WW4XX (LZ4AX).....1,884,008
 K3AU (K2YWE).....1,324,632
 N1DC.....1,063,474
 K1HT.....894,704
 W1NN.....859,527
 AA8CA.....823,768

28 MHz

N4AO (WC4E).....100,440

AB1J.....61,290
 W4RYW.....58,996
 N4NM.....44,620
 W8JGU.....34,408
 KD2P.....29,308
 NIØG.....26,980
 WNØL.....13,293
 K2CS.....12,300
 W2YK.....12,208

21 MHz

N8II.....503,276
 WB4TDH.....232,624
 W6YX (N7MH).....221,186
 WA7BNM.....115,696
 K4AMC.....65,320
 WB9HFK.....59,994
 AF8A.....49,364
 N6RM.....36,244
 WA8ZNC.....28,014
 W9QL.....25,050

14 MHz

NU8A.....118,854
 W8GOC.....33,930
 N8ET.....30,342
 K1EFI.....29,835
 W2TZ.....27,542
 NW4V.....16,100
 N7SE.....3,800
 W3EH.....2,160
 W6YOY.....1,421
 AA1ZX.....510

7 MHz

K9UIY.....61,812
 W4TJM.....25,661
 AC8CE.....11,172
 W8NNC.....2,232
 KA9A.....725
 KT5LA.....660
 K15PED.....598
 KW4FAB.....104
 K6AUS.....48
 WS5D.....12

3.5 MHz

KC4WQ.....814
 KE6GLA.....112

1.8 MHz

WD8DSB.....1,704
 N8UX.....70

**QRP
 All Band**

KR2Q.....1,375,470
 N8AA.....371,616
 K8MR.....369,460
 W6JTI.....357,744
 AC2YD.....285,056
 WB2CPU.....209,520
 W6QU (W8QZA).....160,461
 NDØC.....156,891
 K4PQC.....152,342
 N7RCS.....123,402

28 MHz

W7USA.....9,947
 K3UT.....7,800
 N1AIA.....7,084
 N3HCN.....4,625
 WA6FGV.....3,770
 KJ5T.....1,000
 NØJK.....60

21 MHz

KF4AV.....22,126
 WW2G (WU2M).....18,711
 KEØTT.....13,195
 WC7S.....8,601
 AB8DF.....2,310

14 MHz

N5GSG.....32

7 MHz

WA2NYY.....1,917

**SINGLE OPERATOR
 ASSISTED
 HIGH POWER
 All Band**

K5ZD.....11,150,100
 K3WW.....8,659,726

K1ZZ.....8,631,612
 N3RS.....6,928,620
 W8FJ.....6,698,250
 AB3CX.....6,593,694
 N2YO.....6,471,840
 AA1K.....6,379,416
 K1AR.....6,214,725
 N2SR.....5,889,646

28 MHz

KV2K (K2NG).....478,950
 N6SS.....252,453
 N4ZR.....222,080
 K5KG.....218,694
 K4WI.....204,378
 NE8P.....148,953
 W8AV.....135,346
 N2OO.....113,088
 W4DD.....92,628
 AG9S.....59,202

21 MHz

WB9Z.....571,704
 AA7A.....490,889
 N7AT (K8IA).....459,669
 N9CO.....438,353
 N7DD.....427,040
 W7RN (K5RC).....383,396
 NC1CC.....290,440
 W2AW (N2GM).....253,614
 K7SS.....231,750
 KE4S.....150,930

14 MHz

K8CX.....854,712
 N7TU.....116,348
 K7PI.....56,854
 WA5YOM.....39,144
 KA6BIM.....26,574
 NN3W.....10,800
 AA2EQ.....8,424
 K3KEK.....3,420
 K4MQM.....1,400
 KE4KDY.....756

7 MHz

KA1IS.....757,044
 K7NJ.....423,500
 WK1O.....399,355
 W9PA.....340,650
 N7KU (NJ6D).....261,513
 N9AU.....149,467
 N7WA.....146,520
 W9RN.....103,936
 AD8J.....69,984
 NI2M.....60,495

3.5 MHz

K9GS.....225,375
 W3NO.....132,374
 K3MM.....80,928
 W4PK.....27,335
 W5JMW.....7,008

1.8 MHz

K5UR.....12,749
 K2KW.....11,387
 N9AW.....3,040
 W6XI.....966
 W7RH.....740

**LOW POWER
 All Band**

NY3A.....4,856,628
 KS1J.....3,393,390
 W3KB.....2,286,526
 W1QK.....1,957,005
 KG9X.....1,949,480
 N1EN.....1,946,819
 WE9R.....1,794,654
 NS3T.....1,549,776
 WO1N.....1,540,962
 N4XL.....1,504,956

28 MHz

N1DG.....138,861
 N3UA.....101,673
 W9ILY.....63,852
 AA4LS.....62,062
 KKØU.....60,096
 K6AAM.....29,388
 K1NY.....16,920
 K3STX.....9,536
 N2WLG.....6,808
 W6JPL (K6ICS).....540

21 MHz

W9XT.....256,452
 WA1FCN.....178,553
 N5JR.....148,626
 W2UP.....123,625
 WV7S.....21,574
 W3IDT.....14,000
 WØBF.....11,375
 N2BEG.....8,100
 N3TTT.....1,000

14 MHz

W1ZZ.....64,414
 N2EIM.....38,064
 K1IG.....33,250
 N7ESU.....5,311
 NNØJS.....20

7 MHz

AA4NP.....112,980
 K9JY.....55,120
 K1IM.....44,270
 W1FIF.....35,520
 K3ORC.....19,604
 NS4T.....15,246
 NN4RB.....6,040
 K9MCK.....2,414
 N4ELC.....1,247
 NS5S.....405

3.5 MHz

N4IJ.....54,238
 KØKT.....14,012
 K7LU.....5,125
 KTØP.....434
 NR1K.....132

**QRP
 All Band**

KA4RRU.....985,226
 K8ZT.....538,800
 KB9RPG.....89,414
 KW2A.....62,088
 W4ER.....55,872
 W7RY.....52,805
 KU4A.....39,294
 WØ6X.....15,480
 KJ4YM.....8,614
 W6SIY.....8,362

28 MHz

KE1AK.....12,036
 W3EK.....5,633
 NV1W.....88

21 MHz

K6JS.....80,172

14 MHz

K3TW.....63,420
 KO1H.....33,580
 W1IE.....33,535
 W2VRK.....31,980
 K9AXT.....6,975
 N8URE.....2,241
 KC1DVT.....1,364
 K2GMY.....760
 K6BBQ.....195

7 MHz

KQ2RP.....5,074

**MULTI-OP
 SINGLE-TRANSMITTER
 HIGH POWER
 All Band**

K1LZ.....16,690,848
 KC1XX.....14,063,840
 W2FU.....10,907,217
 K8AZ.....8,472,700
 K9RS.....8,034,042
 K5TR.....7,530,566
 KQ2F.....6,754,100
 W7RM.....5,193,500
 W9VW.....4,599,000
 AA9A.....4,119,580

**LOW POWER
 All Band**

W4KZ.....5,619,065
 AD4ES.....3,517,458
 K3AJ.....2,725,236
 W3ZGD.....1,634,886
 NX6T.....1,504,413
 W4TG.....732,672
 K1RQ.....715,176

KT4XA.....604,116
 W5WZ.....144,536
 W6DER.....17,459

**MULTI-OP
 TWO-TRANSMITTER
 All Band**

W3LPL.....19,462,500
 N4WW.....11,418,402
 K9CT.....11,255,326
 N2AA.....10,162,074
 K2AX.....9,029,108
 K2LE.....8,974,852
 ND7K.....7,923,960
 W4NF.....7,593,597
 K8LX.....7,156,592
 W2CG.....5,944,647

**MULTI-OP
 MULTI-TRANSMITTER
 All Band**

K3LR.....23,705,156
 K1TTT.....16,173,416
 K1RX.....14,347,200
 KØRF.....9,555,724
 N1RR.....8,576,325
 N6RO.....6,739,395
 K1KI.....5,149,575
 W2AA.....4,856,334
 K3PH.....4,055,000
 WT3K.....3,129,540

**EXPLORER
 SINGLE-OP
 HIGH POWER
 All Band**

WX8S.....189,666
 NØUJT.....31,824
 K7RB.....18,715

**ROOKIE
 HIGH POWER**

N9TTK.....2,770,979
 W9DCT.....723,976
 K3AK.....266,485
 KD2UBH.....7,107

LOW POWER

KY4ID.....710,973
 KY4GS.....573,016
 AEØDX.....443,368
 KD2ZEL.....204,930
 KC3SVR.....48,094
 W1FIF.....35,520
 KI2D.....26,106
 W3OY.....22,680
 N3HRO.....11,730
 KO4AWC.....4,816

**CLASSIC
 HIGH POWER**

K1DG.....4,278,254
 KQ2M.....3,935,016
 N4AF.....3,195,840
 K2NV.....2,404,448
 K1RU.....2,115,195
 K4ZW.....1,962,281
 NØAX.....1,583,163
 K9MA.....1,523,743
 KZ5D.....1,513,926
 W1JQ.....1,420,510

LOW POWER

K1BX.....2,798,455
 K3AU (K2YWE).....1,324,632
 N1DC.....1,063,474
 K1HT.....894,704
 W1NN.....859,527
 NØUR.....747,994
 NK4O.....620,961
 W6TK.....533,392
 K2ZR.....521,236
 N8II.....503,276

**YOUTH
 HIGH POWER**

WØAAE.....2,272,125

LOW POWER

K4IEY.....15,652
 KO4GOF.....6,550
 NR1K.....132

likely to stand for some time (replacing the 1999 5.0M point effort of P40W (W2GD operator).

While on the subject of Aruba, perennial CQ WW operator, W2GD, won the assisted SOAB category from P44W, racing to a 13.5M point win, beating out 1410 other competitors in that operating class. Randy, K5ZD, delivered a #2 World result at 11.1M, from his improved Uxbridge, MA, station.

The Classic overlay continues to grow in popularity, largely in keeping with the overall advancement of our communities' average age! Phil, KT3Y, beat them all with an outstanding 24-

hour result of 5.1M. There's a lot to be enjoyed from an investment of only 24 hours in operating time. As a reminder, you can continue to operate beyond the 24-hour period, while still submitting a valid Classic score. You'll note in the results that many Classic entries are also listed elsewhere in the line scores with higher numbers, reflecting this operating approach.

The titans of contesting, multi-op stations, continued to populate the bands. The P33W team showed everyone how to effectively run a Multi-Single operation, delivering a 25.5M final result. The Multi-Two race was also an impressive display of talent as the CR3DX team handily beat out the emerg-

Table 1

Op Hrs	AF	AS	EU	NA	OC	SA	ALL	% of all	Cum %
0.1 - 5	9	133	342	293	24	18	819	16.5%	16.5%
5.1-10	2	140	478	389	23	18	1050	21.1%	37.6%
10.1-15	6	102	437	340	18	17	920	18.5%	56.0%
15.1-20	4	121	350	227	15	16	733	14.7%	70.8%
20.1-25	3	82	276	217	10	15	603	12.1%	82.9%
25.1-30	-	59	160	118	9	6	352	7.1%	90.0%
30.1-35	-	32	98	95	3	3	231	4.6%	94.6%
35.1-40	1	27	63	50	3	1	145	2.9%	97.5%
40.1-45	-	12	39	36	1	5	93	1.9%	99.4%
45.1-48	2	5	16	4	3	1	31	0.6%	100.0%
ALL	27	713	2259	1769	109	100	4977	100.0%	
Median Hours	10.7	13.8	13.6	12.9	10.9	14.3	13.3		

Table 1. Operating Time by Continent in the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest

2022 CQWW DX CW 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
EABRM	288/10/47	943/20/70	1721/29/83	1344/26/82	2186/31/95	2113/32/98
V47T	268/13/47	947/20/73	1953/32/91	1868/31/94	2188/32/94	1702/24/82
*V26K	154/9/23	896/17/68	1901/31/96	1616/29/89	2516/32/96	1758/24/84
CR6K	533/16/59	1218/25/84	2338/32/99	1846/31/94	2175/29/98	1443/28/86
N5DX	99/16/56	703/18/76	1859/34/110	1274/34/110	1127/28/99	809/24/96

USA TOP SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
N5DX	99/16/56	703/18/76	1859/34/110	1274/34/110	1127/28/99	809/24/96
W1KM	85/12/45	704/18/74	1067/26/83	1002/27/92	932/24/86	699/21/76
N2IC	26/10/16	133/22/51	1166/36/92	569/33/93	1252/33/108	536/28/71
NO6T	19/9/10	215/22/41	1173/35/97	811/34/99	962/34/101	662/28/67
N1UR	68/11/34	436/17/66	857/24/87	774/28/95	591/24/91	790/22/86

WORLD SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND

P44W	174/15/42	619/23/86	1222/32/112	1069/36/114	1394/33/118	1776/30/114
K5ZD	88/15/51	501/22/87	1446/32/118	1097/38/127	1110/31/121	753/28/110
EA2W	87/14/55	687/26/90	1501/36/124	1201/36/119	1076/37/129	732/37/122
VA2WA	354/15/58	616/21/86	1201/29/105	1043/36/118	1028/29/114	601/29/104
K3WW	42/13/25	369/20/82	1164/29/113	1036/36/118	1111/29/118	685/25/101

USA SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND

K5ZD	88/15/51	501/22/87	1446/32/118	1097/38/127	1110/31/121	753/28/110
K3WW	42/13/25	369/20/82	1164/29/113	1036/36/118	1111/29/118	685/25/101
K1ZZ	67/14/49	342/22/88	1140/34/119	964/35/123	819/31/123	487/28/115
N3RS	60/13/42	224/19/77	849/33/112	818/36/122	646/31/118	699/29/108
W8FJ	73/16/50	353/21/83	1007/33/115	791/35/121	697/30/120	251/27/99

WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER

P33W	380/21/77	1112/33/112	2283/39/133	2166/38/140	1917/39/142	1755/36/141
ZF1A	251/18/60	836/24/89	2465/36/127	2097/37/127	2126/36/130	1614/31/117
LZ5R	100/24/82	1150/35/119	2515/38/135	2306/38/136	1630/37/141	1172/36/135
PJ4A	185/16/55	282/25/86	2566/36/123	1303/37/124	1404/35/123	1621/34/114
UP2L	261/15/60	1233/32/109	2358/38/133	1360/38/130	1280/36/128	961/28/100

USA MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER

K1LZ	161/20/71	899/30/108	2016/37/132	1462/38/140	1195/34/129	984/29/120
KC1XX	93/21/71	838/27/103	1902/36/131	1046/38/135	997/31/125	898/28/120
W2FU	60/16/58	546/26/94	1446/36/120	1141/35/128	999/32/123	724/26/107
K8AZ	50/15/48	343/23/86	1080/35/121	1042/36/125	943/29/120	448/28/106
K9RS	45/15/44	456/22/85	890/33/110	1159/35/127	722/30/123	536/28/106

WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER

CR3DX	462/18/73	1671/33/107	3377/36/130	2646/38/135	3557/37/139	3068/36/141
PJ4K	198/17/48	1293/27/93	3374/36/128	2678/39/136	3297/36/130	2133/33/119
TK0C	967/20/78	2325/33/108	3471/37/133	2688/37/129	3005/37/140	1776/35/131
W3LPL	107/19/62	1101/28/103	2195/38/129	1758/37/132	1839/35/137	1113/29/116
P44X	65/15/33	754/24/87	1657/32/111	2088/36/119	2524/35/124	1772/32/110

USA MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER

W3LPL	107/19/62	1101/28/103	2195/38/129	1758/37/132	1839/35/137	1113/29/116
N4WW	76/14/49	560/25/92	1277/36/128	1103/37/131	1505/34/127	654/30/119
K9CT	65/16/36	507/26/82	1542/36/127	1428/36/129	1316/32/126	541/29/103
N2AA	59/14/41	423/21/87	1360/33/115	1130/33/117	1225/29/121	692/28/102
K2AX	76/14/43	462/21/85	883/29/109	1007/35/123	1066/31/123	826/26/109

WORLD MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER

CN3A	931/21/75	2206/30/102	3453/36/130	3561/38/137	3290/38/139	3267/37/130
CR3W	816/22/71	1946/29/104	3265/36/130	3439/39/139	2975/37/143	2849/35/128
PJ2T	575/18/66	1450/30/97	3251/33/121	3129/37/125	3533/36/125	2242/32/109
3B8M	305/14/53	719/32/94	1859/36/118	2900/38/130	3212/38/135	2985/33/122
9A1A	1385/28/94	2058/32/113	3570/39/142	2777/38/139	2179/38/143	1129/36/132

USA MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER

K3LR	223/23/70	1229/29/100	2403/38/137	2642/37/144	2076/35/139	1201/30/126
K1TTT	226/19/66	897/26/93	1698/34/115	2044/36/130	1629/31/118	1055/28/116
K1RX	267/14/52	799/24/91	1245/30/109	1947/37/136	1497/32/122	989/29/108
K0RF	71/14/29	311/25/71	1294/35/124	1425/37/125	1213/33/125	686/32/101
N1RR	37/11/21	405/21/80	594/30/110	1102/34/119	1433/29/114	822/27/109

ing PJ4K group with a final tally of 39.6M. In the U.S., Frank, W3LPL's team, has joined the ranks of the Multi-Two competition, placing #4 in the world at 19.4M.

The World Multi-Multi battle was intense this year as the head-to-head battle between CN3A and CR3W continued. The gang at CN3A took top honors this year with an amazing result of 44M, representing over 16,700 QSOs! CR3W

was indeed on their heels but falling just short at 41M. The team at K3LR won the U.S. fight, also placing #6 in the world with 23.7M points.

Our enthusiastic Youth and Explorer groups continued to enjoy their newfound status in the results. While youth activity on CW was relatively low, it continued to grow as word spreads about the availability of awards and other incentives

Category	AF	AS	EU	NA	OC	SA	ALL	% of Total
SOAB High (A)	6	127	557	689	13	19	1,411	26.8%
SOAB High (U)	7	137	193	249	27	4	617	11.7%
SOAB Low (A)	4	147	645	371	20	39	1,226	23.3%
SOAB Low (U)	9	271	727	402	39	31	1,479	28.1%
SOAB QRP (A)	1	10	49	14	2	2	78	1.5%
SOAB QRP (U)	-	21	88	44	8	5	166	3.1%
Explorer-Multi	-	1	4	1	2	-	8	0.2%
Explorer-Single	-	2	4	4	-	1	11	0.1%
Multi-2	1	5	27	18	2	3	56	1.1%
Multi-Multi	4	8	11	12	4	1	40	0.8%
Multi-Single High	1	18	66	29	3	9	126	2.3%
Multi-Single Low	-	7	34	11	1	1	54	1.0%
ALL	33	754	2,405	1,844	121	115	5,272	100.0%
% by continent	0.6%	14.3%	45.6%	35.0%	2.3%	2.2%	100.0%	

Single band entries not included in analysis

Table 2 – Entry Category Analysis by Continent for 2022 CQ WW CW

EUROPE TOP SINGLE OPERATOR ALL BAND

Station	160	80	40	20	15	10
CR6K	533/16/59	1218/25/84	2338/32/99	1846/31/94	2175/29/98	1443/28/86
EF6T	459/12/51	1385/24/77	2065/28/86	1541/31/76	1994/31/89	938/24/60
EB7A	165/11/45	721/19/70	1840/24/82	1493/28/73	1351/25/69	862/23/63
YR8D	251/11/45	1026/21/74	1295/28/81	1598/28/82	1471/32/89	265/24/65
G9W	142/8/37	654/17/67	1315/33/86	1298/31/81	1026/33/95	591/30/80

EUROPE SINGLE OPERATOR ASSISTED ALL BAND

EA2W	87/14/55	687/26/90	1501/36/124	1201/36/119	1076/37/129	732/37/122
SN7Q	299/18/67	833/32/98	1182/36/119	1016/35/109	1113/36/123	427/36/119
UW1M	109/11/44	635/15/70	2526/35/119	1434/34/117	1120/34/113	820/32/115
II2S	196/15/62	583/27/92	1067/37/126	1039/35/117	589/35/114	526/36/118
HG8R	236/16/62	693/24/86	1441/34/111	1019/33/113	672/33/105	206/33/97

EUROPE MULTI-OPERATOR SINGLE TRANSMITTER

LZ5R	100/24/82	1150/35/119	2515/38/135	2306/38/136	1630/37/141	1172/36/135
OM7M	228/25/85	1051/31/113	2357/39/136	2011/38/137	1370/36/136	946/37/128
TM6M	198/17/70	836/29/103	2356/39/132	2087/38/134	1596/38/138	959/35/129
IR4M	133/18/73	977/34/109	2034/37/128	1790/38/130	1171/36/131	959/37/131
E7DX	237/21/80	708/32/108	2371/37/132	1529/37/133	1904/35/135	752/37/133

EUROPE MULTI-OPERATOR TWO TRANSMITTER

TKØC	967/20/78	2325/33/108	3471/37/133	2688/37/129	3005/37/140	1776/35/131
EF2X	411/17/70	1581/31/107	2483/38/127	1863/38/131	2428/38/139	1202/36/127
ED1R	446/19/76	1321/27/95	2575/36/124	2048/37/131	2217/38/134	1160/34/122
OL3Z	329/16/62	1601/32/109	2109/38/132	1852/37/120	1131/36/133	813/36/123
II9P	295/19/68	1326/30/100	2402/36/122	1504/38/110	1809/37/130	1099/35/125

EUROPE MULTI-OPERATOR MULTI-TRANSMITTER

9A1A	1385/28/94	2058/32/113	3570/39/142	2777/38/139	2179/38/143	1129/36/132
YT5A	1071/22/81	2204/36/119	3451/39/141	2619/38/133	1998/36/136	1292/37/135
M6T	991/20/78	2181/35/119	3755/38/139	2588/39/142	1781/36/136	1443/35/137
LZ9W	1053/16/72	1986/34/121	3304/37/133	2718/39/126	2138/36/134	1238/36/124
DFØHQ	1010/22/81	1982/33/116	2892/37/138	2042/36/138	1302/37/138	829/36/139

Our enthusiastic Youth and Explorer groups continued to enjoy their newfound status in the results.

TOP SCORES IN VERY ACTIVE ZONES

Zone 3		G9W (MØDXR)6,439,264
NO6T (KI6RRN @WA6TQT).....5,767,692		GM5X (GM4YXI)5,227,544
K6XX3,127,850	Zone 15	
K6NA2,228,208	*IY3A (IZ3EYZ).....5,079,492	
WJ9B1,669,910	OM7K (OM7RU)3,716,190	
K6NR1,099,185	9A2AJ3,342,054	
	OHØZ (OH6EI)3,143,880	
	YT3D3,085,780	
Zone 4		
XL3T (VE3AT)7,468,593		
N2IC5,956,685	Zone 20	
W9RE5,346,486	YR8D (YO8TTT)6,494,840	
NA8V4,876,106	C4W (5B4WN)5,985,396	
WXØB (AD5Q)4,041,994	*YR2X (YO2LEA)986,870	
	LZ7J (LZ1CI)940,005	
	P35A (5B4AQN)756,069	
Zone 5		
N5DX (@N2QV)11,640,105		
VY2TT (K6LA)9,215,920	Zone 25	
W1KM7,496,808	JH4UYB4,296,240	
N1UR5,697,900	JF2QNM2,183,103	
NR3X (N4YDU)5,681,676	DS4EOI1,969,034	
	*JA1BJI1,839,410	
	*JI1RXQ1,816,920	
Zone 14		
CR6K (CT1ILT)12,835,488		
EF6T (EA3M)9,008,166		*Low Power
EB7A6,719,692		



Ben Buettner, DL6RAI (P44X), John Crovelli, W2GD (P44W), and Wolf Klier, OE2VEL (P44X) meeting (l-r) at Linda's Dutch Pancake House in Aruba for breakfast after the 2022 CQ WW CW contest.

Table 3

Call (Operator)	Continent	Power	Raw QSOs
ZD7BG	AF	HIGH	1410
ED8M (EA8DIG)	AF	HIGH	3623
J11RXQ	AS	LOW	1601
9N7AA (S53R)	AS	HIGH	2811
JS1OYN	AS	LOW	1306
F5SGI	EU	LOW	1207
OZ8AE	EU	LOW	1103
YL2VW	EU	HIGH	2132
OK2MBP	EU	LOW	1854
DL8ULF	EU	LOW	1129
DL2NBU	EU	LOW	1690
EU4E	EU	HIGH	2282
LY9A	EU	QRP	1819
HB9ARF	EU	LOW	1615
LN3C (LB8DC)	EU	HIGH	2226
KR2Q	NA	QRP	1064
N2GC	NA	HIGH	1558
WW4XX (LZ4AX)	NA	LOW	1426
N2IC	NA	HIGH	3710
NB1N	NA	HIGH	1432
K1BX	NA	LOW	2181
K6NA	NA	HIGH	1664
K1DG	NA	HIGH	3395
VA1MM	NA	HIGH	1633
K4ZW	NA	HIGH	1631
V85RH (JO1RUR)	OC	HIGH	3060
WH7T (WH7W)	OC	HIGH	2308

SOAB Unassisted only
99+% callsign precision w/>1000 QSOs, listed in order of accuracy

Table 3 – Single Op Accuracy Champions (>1000 QSOs) for the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest

for this important part of our contest community. Congratulations to Kees, W0AAE, for powering his way to a 2.3M youthful World High victory. The innovation of the Explorers is also impressive as this small group of creative contesters demonstrate what can be done with emerging technologies and new approaches to operating.

Lastly, a shoutout goes again to the Frankford Radio Club and Bavarian Contest Club who continued their multi-year domination (7 straight years for FRC and 16 for the BCC) in the U.S. and DX club competitions.

Spending Time in the CQ WW CW Contest

The overwhelming majority of participants in the CQ WW do not operate a full weekend in the contest. In fact, that's one of the aspects of the event that make it special. Many of you simply operate as time allows, while you go up against different competitor – the demands of weekend life. On average, 13 hours appears to be the magical median number of operating time with over a third of you investing less than 10 hours. There's no doubt that age is also a factor as well. In the end, however, there were 9 "iron men" who operated for the entire 48 hours: HG8R, JH4UYB, N5DX, OL9R, RM5F, UW1M,

Table 4

Year	# DX Entities Active
2022	178
2021	177
2020	166
2019	198
2018	194
2017	201
2016	260
2015	248
2014	263

Table 4– Number of Active DX Entities in the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest

Table 5

Continent	# Logs Received
EU	20
AS	8
NA	5
OC	3
SA	1
ALL	37

Table 5– Total Number of Youth Entries Received by Continent in 2022 CQ WW CW Contest

V47T, YR8D, and YT7R. For the rest of us, that achievement is a distant memory, if having ever been achieved. Congrats to all, whether you worked 10 or 48 hours. As EA1PJ aptly stated in his soapbox comments, "...even 5 minutes of the CQ WW is worth it!"

Categories, Categories, Categories

In developing the analysis being reported in Table 2, one conclusion can be made: considerable support remains for both the assisted and unassisted single operator categories. A review of the data shows that 51.6% of all SOAB operators entered the assisted category while 42.9% chose to go without assistance (Note: This data does not reflect single-band entries). It's interesting to report that this split was not the case on SSB, where the Unassisted crowd won that battle. For now, the debate about combining single operators into one assisted/unassisted group will continue.

This Year's Accuracy Champions

The callsigns identified in Table 3 represent a list you want to be on. Each one of these operators achieved a major contest milestone – greater than 99% call-sign accuracy in their submitted logs for the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest. Put another way, if you logged 3000 QSOs, your log had to have less than 30 busted calls to be included. That's a fantastic accomplishment and one that demonstrates why each operator is consistently at the top of their game. Congratulations!

There's a Lot of DX to Work in the WW!

For reasons that no one fully understands, there has been a drop-off in total country participation in the CQ WW over the past decade. This statistic is in sharp contrast to the number of logs received and total active contest participants, which has steadily grown over the same period. In Table 4, you can see the impact from the COVID pandemic as most operators chose to stay home in 2020. And, while we are steadily coming back, there is a long way to go to reach the heydays of ten years ago. Perhaps, it a combination of economics and our aging population? No matter what, the heartbeat of the WW remains strong when one looks at activity overall.

The CQ WW Fountain of Youth!

Last year, we introduced a new overlay for the CQ WW, recognizing Youth oper-

ators that were 25 years old or younger. While the numbers are not large, Europe stands out as the leader of the global youth movement on CW (the same was true for SSB as well) as seen in Table 5. Keep spreading the word as we hope this opportunity for our youth continues to take off in future WW contests.

Some Speedy Operators!

In days gone by, we used to brag about our hard-earned ability to work 100 QSOs in one hour of the CQ WW. It was

one of those milestones that made you feel like you've graduated to a new level of operating skill. Now, with the advent of two-radio operating for many single operators, the numbers are now simply off the charts (see Table 6)! It's hard to say whether K3WW's 271 hourly rate or that of V47T (N2NT operator) working 345 QSOs in 60 minutes is the most impressive – one from the US and other from Zone 8. Or, perhaps that of PJ2T, who reigned in 638 contacts in one hour as a multi-multi operation. Regardless of

Table 6

Category (High)	CALL	Highest Hour	Category (High)	CALL	Highest Hour
SOAB (A)	K3WW	271	SOAB (U)	V47T	345
SOAB (A)	UW1M	264	SOAB (U)	CR6K	345
SOAB (A)	P44W	259	SOAB (U)	EF6T	321
SOAB (A)	ER1KAA	253	SOAB (U)	SOAB (U)	285
SOAB (A)	EA2W	252	SOAB (U)	N5DX	281
Category (Low)	CALL	Highest Hour	Category (Low)	CALL	Highest Hour
SOAB (A)	NY3A	193	SOAB (U)	V26K	296
SOAB (A)	OH0V	187	SOAB (U)	HC2AO	247
SOAB (A)	4X6FR	184	SOAB (U)	6Y6N	185
SOAB (A)	TA7I	183	SOAB (U)	K1BX	181
SOAB (A)	KP3N	182	SOAB (U)	VP5M	178
Category (QRP)	CALL	Highest Hour	Category (QRP)	CALL	Highest Hour
SOAB (A)	PC5Q	84	SOAB (U)	PZ5CO	255
SOAB (A)	SF0A	73	SOAB (U)	LY9A	107
SOAB (A)	IZ8JFL	73	SOAB (U)	FG/VE3RSA	81
SOAB (A)	DL1YAW	72	SOAB (U)	RZ4AZ	75
SOAB (A)	DM2M	71	SOAB (U)	OP4F	74
Category	CALL	Highest Total Hour	Category	CALL	Highest Total Hour
Multi-2	TK0C	592	Multi-M	PJ2T	638
Multi-2	CR3DX	488	Multi-M	CR3W	599
Multi-2	PJ4K	426	Multi-M	CN3A	581
Multi-2	HQ9X	395	Multi-M	M6T	549
Multi-2	W3LPL	393	Multi-M	3B8M	514
Category (High)	CALL	Highest Total Hour	Category (Low)	CALL	Highest Total Hour
MSH	P33W	419	MSL	FY5KE	231
MSH	LZ5R	402	MSL	9H6WW	202
MSH	ZF1A	390	MSL	WP3C	189
MSH	TM6M	370	MSL	IB9T	175
MSH	E7DX	322	MSL	W4KZ	167

Table 6 - High Hourly QSO Rates for the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest

how you view this data, there is one thing we is obvious – we have some amazing operators in our midst. Rate records for previous years are available on the cqww.com Web site.

Some Thoughts from Your Director

Well, another CQ WW contest is in the books. As with every year, incremental progress continues to be made in our log

checking capabilities although we are a long way from simply pushing a button to pop out the results. Our post-contest SDR recording capabilities have grown to the point that we can find and listen to virtually any QSO in the contest. Log checking software continues to advance, resulting in our ability to crosscheck nearly 94% of all submitted QSOs in the contest. A significant number beyond that can be verified with

Youthful Experiences in the CQ WW



Here is the smiling face of Youth operator Pia Wurster, DL7PIA, from her station in southern Germany.

My name is Pia (DL7PIA). I am 16 years old, having passed my Class A amateur radio license in July 2019, at the age of 12 years old. From the very first moment, I was fascinated and enchanted by amateur radio's exciting way of communications and the wide range of possibilities it offers (e.g., portable operations, different modes, building your own antennas, contests, etc.). Just a few months before the CQ WW CW Contest I decided to learn the Morse code, and immediately fell in love with CW from the very first moment. All this would not be possible without my great and very helpful friend, Mitch, KH6M. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mitch for all of his help and support!!

In recent years I participated in some SSB contests. Now I was really excited and ready to experience how a CW contest would compare to one on SSB. In particular, I was curious if anyone would even be able to copy my call because I was working with only with a 100-watt Yaesu FT-991A and homemade wire loop and dipole antennas.

I started the big adventure in the 2022 CQ WW CW during the last weekend in November and it was incredible! My goal was to gain experience, to improve my CW skills, find out what's possible with a Morse key, an FT-991A and home-made wire antennas, work new and rare countries,

and above all, to have fun. It was really amazing how many stations were QRV during this weekend. In fact, one can call it DXers paradise!

I really enjoyed the contest and had many nice and special QSOs with radio amateurs from the Turks and Caicos Islands, Greenland, Norfolk Island, Grenada, Guam, New Zealand, Australia, and Bahamas, to name just a few. I want to thank all of the stations who answered my calls. It was great to have a CW QSO with you! There is no comparable feeling like the moment when a station copies your call sign through a big pile-up or working a rare DX-station with simple homemade antennas.

I'm grateful to be a part of the big world of amateur radio and I'm looking forward to many more unforgettable QSOs with all of you!

73 & 88 de Pia, DL7PIA

My name is Leonardo (more commonly known as Léo) and I live in the city of Poá, Brazil, where I received the callsign, PY2POA, to honor my city and the former owner. I'm 16 years old and am passionate about DXing and even more with contests. When I participated in my first contest, I thought it was really cool, and since then I haven't slowed down. When I finally participated in my first CQWW, I thought it was fantastic because of the large number of operators from all over the world, making QSOs with several new countries. I really enjoy the CQ WW, which in my opinion has been getting better every year. The CQ WW has always been good to me because I always work at least one new country! A big thank you to all the organizers for your hard work!!

73, Léo, PY2POA



Remember your first WW? This is Leo Silva, PY2POA, celebrating his initial entry as a Youth operator in the 2022 CQ WW CW contest.

databases and other methods. As a participant, you can feel good that the final results, while not perfect, are an accurate reflection of what really happened in the contest.

We continue to experience sadness in our ranks as more of ham radio's

giants leave us. You'll recall from last month, that I reported the loss of our beloved friend, Fred Laun, K3ZO. Sadly, this month, I am sharing the loss of another giant, Rod Linkous, W7OM. We'll miss both of them, but will equally cherish the memories and experi-



Keep an eye on this 12-year-old Youth operator, Ryan Morrison, EI8KW. Ryan worked over 500 QSOs in the 2022 CW event with many more CQ WW contests in his future!

Hello from Ireland. I am Ryan, EI8KW, and am 12 years old. I first became aware of the Morse code after visiting the Titanic Museum in Belfast, Ireland. I especially became interested in the Morse code used in the Titanic's SOS distress call. It was at that moment that I decided to learn CW and later took the required examinations, which brought me into the world of amateur radio. After passing the Morse test, I discovered that I also needed to pass a theory test to obtain a valid license. After a lot of time studying basic radio principles, I passed the theory test and received my callsign, EI8KW, in August, 2020. Almost immediately, I purchased an IC-7300 and some wire and went live for the first time. My signal was not very strong, so I mainly operated on CW.

Soon after, I started listening to the contests on weekends and began operating in them. I found all of the activity and the loud signals on the bands to be really exciting. My current strategy is to mainly operate and give out as many points as possible with the big contest stations usually being able to pull me in. I love the energy on the bands during the big contests like the CQ WW CW and especially enjoy listening to the really good operators running large pileups.

When operating in the big contests I don't really have any other strategy except to operate for as much time as possible and contact anyone that can hear me. I mainly search and pounce around the bands as I don't work as many by calling CQ. At the end of the CQ WW, it's amazing to see the signals disappear and bands go quiet; it's all over until next year.

I always send in my log to the contest organizers so everyone's QSOs with me can be verified. In addition, I upload to LoTW and most of the other electronic platforms as well as sending my log into super check partial (*ed—is this how you were thinking when you were 12 years old?*).

I hope to meet you in the next contest.

73, Ryan, EI8KW

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CLUB SCORES

UNITED STATES

Club	# Entrants	Score
FRANKFORD RADIO CLUB.....	244	464,027,502
YANKEE CLIPPER CONTEST CLUB.....	256	413,542,478
POTOMAC VALLEY RADIO CLUB.....	233	217,062,987
SOCIETY OF MIDWEST CONTESTERS.....	163	94,265,104
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CONTEST CLUB.....	83	74,607,532
ARIZONA OUTLAWS CONTEST CLUB.....	73	69,544,228
FLORIDA CONTEST GROUP.....	86	67,304,129
MINNESOTA WIRELESS ASSN.....	134	51,607,635
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONTEST CLUB.....	71	50,919,845
NORTH COAST CONTESTERS.....	19	49,131,846
CENTRAL TEXAS DX AND CONTEST CLUB.....	32	36,197,659
SOUTH EAST CONTEST CLUB.....	48	34,500,365
TENNESSEE CONTEST GROUP.....	44	28,829,708
WILLAMETTE VALLEY DX CLUB.....	63	27,747,196
BAY AREA DXERS.....	19	25,659,489
GRAND MESA CONTESTERS OF COLORADO.....	42	25,221,760
DFW CONTEST GROUP.....	43	23,130,268
ALABAMA CONTEST GROUP.....	29	19,525,472
HUDSON VALLEY CONTESTERS AND DXERS.....	40	18,386,691
SWAMP FOX CONTEST GROUP.....	20	16,182,784
WESTERN WASHINGTON DX CLUB.....	53	15,747,727
MAD RIVER RADIO CLUB.....	25	14,725,723
NORTHEAST MARYLAND AMATEUR RADIO CONTEST SOCIETY.....	26	13,674,803
SOUTHEASTERN DX CLUB.....	4	12,628,780
KENTUCKY CONTEST GROUP.....	21	11,876,461
NIAGARA FRONTIER RADIOSPORT.....	22	9,671,262
CAROLINA DX ASSOCIATION.....	28	9,295,380
ARKANSAS DX ASSOCIATION.....	14	7,765,047
DEEP DIXIE CONTEST CLUB.....	10	7,529,705
TEXAS DX SOCIETY.....	18	6,675,695
BIG SKY CONTESTERS.....	10	6,169,400
KANSAS CITY CONTEST CLUB.....	15	4,905,728
NORTHEAST WISCONSIN DX ASSN.....	5	4,760,762
SPOKANE DX ASSOCIATION.....	22	3,936,381
THE VILLAGES AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	13	3,021,988
HILLTOP TRANSMITTING ASSN.....	4	2,694,568
ORDER OF BOILED OWLS OF NEW YORK.....	7	2,513,564
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DX/CONTEST CLUB.....	7	2,273,617
CWOPS.....	4	2,021,023
MOTHER LODE DX/CONTEST CLUB.....	15	1,893,506
CTRI CONTEST GROUP.....	7	1,878,084
SOUTH JERSEY RADIO ASSOCIATION.....	9	1,823,457
ROCHESTER (NY) DX ASSN.....	14	1,816,436
BRISTOL (TN/VA) ARC.....	12	1,680,749
DAYTON AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION.....	5	1,540,543
CENTRAL VIRGINIA CONTEST CLUB.....	4	1,492,692
MERIDEN ARC.....	6	1,235,890
PORTAGE COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE.....	9	1,012,474
NEW PROVIDENCE ARC.....	7	964,925
HEARTLAND DX ASSOCIATION.....	8	878,664
REDWOOD EMPIRE DX ASSOCIATION.....	6	865,964
FORT WAYNE RADIO CLUB.....	5	827,978
SILVER COMET AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY.....	5	797,016
NORTHERN ARIZONA DX ASSN.....	8	763,997
NORTH FULTON AMATEUR RADIO LEAGUE.....	6	689,483
KANSAS CITY DX CLUB.....	4	574,571
SKYVIEW RADIO SOCIETY.....	5	561,891
METRO DX CLUB.....	10	420,431
ARC EMCOMM SRVC.....	6	323,507
BOLINGBROOK ARS.....	4	296,712
ALEXANDRIA RADIO CLUB.....	4	289,210
HILL COUNTRY AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	9	271,988
HAMILTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	7	265,522
STERLING PARK AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	7	247,804
SIERRA NEVADA AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY.....	4	217,824
LONG ISLAND CW CLUB.....	7	216,03
PORT LAVACA AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	4	137,926
OH-KY-IN ARS.....	6	132,777
PANHANDLE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	4	97,780
GREAT PLACES CONTEST CLUB.....	4	92,249
YORK COUNTY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY.....	9	72,541
HAZEL PARK AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	4	70,825
PHIL-MONT MOBILE RADIO CLUB.....	5	66,034
LAKE AREA RADIO KLUB (SD).....	4	21,118
UTAH DX ASSOCIATION.....	4	15,058

DX

Club	# Entrants	Score
BAVARIAN CONTEST CLUB.....	314	347,677,055
ITALIAN CONTEST CLUB.....	272	311,152,448
EA CONTEST CLUB.....	107	224,490,956
RHEIN RUHR DX ASSOCIATION.....	149	141,531,863
CONTEST CLUB ONTARIO.....	96	122,981,453
CROATIAN CONTEST CLUB.....	46	92,565,865
ARAUCARIA DX GROUP.....	61	79,838,022
CLIPPERTON DX CLUB.....	32	68,606,304
CONTEST CLUB SERBIA.....	46	62,517,271
BALTIC CONTEST CLUB.....	20	62,150,183
RUSSIAN CONTEST CLUB.....	42	57,101,556
LU CONTEST GROUP.....	35	56,139,670
CONTEST CLUB FINLAND.....	54	51,629,274
HA-DX-CLUB.....	20	49,222,472
BELOKRANJEC CONTEST CLUB.....	14	44,304,254

Club	# Entrants	Score
UKRAINIAN CONTEST CLUB.....	98	42,733,686
VK CONTEST CLUB.....	35	37,830,327
RIO DX GROUP.....	108	32,486,997
LA CONTEST CLUB.....	12	32,054,938
SP DX CLUB.....	92	28,008,188
BELARUS CONTEST TEAM.....	15	25,031,154
CATALONIA CONTEST CLUB.....	29	21,994,874
CONTEST GROUP DU QUEBEC.....	20	21,903,821
UNCC.....	10	21,537,206
SLOVENIA CONTEST CLUB.....	42	21,527,387
WORLD WIDE YOUNG CONTESTERS.....	9	18,448,850
ORCA DX AND CONTEST CLUB.....	30	18,267,497
SIAM DX GROUP.....	22	16,948,334
THREE A'S CONTEST GROUP.....	7	16,013,476
NICOSIA CONTEST GROUP.....	4	15,530,482
DANISH DX GROUP.....	34	15,019,936
CONTEST CLUB BELGIUM.....	31	14,856,943
CZECH CONTEST CLUB.....	24	14,794,284
INTEREST GROUP RTTY *.....	12	13,257,926
LATVIAN CONTEST CLUB.....	30	13,145,478
GMDX GROUP.....	19	11,284,867
NORFOLK AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	9	11,007,218
CE CONTEST GROUP.....	11	10,658,758
RADIO AMATEUR ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN GREECE.....	7	10,500,508
CHILTERN DX CLUB.....	25	10,255,230
BELARUS CONTEST CLUB.....	22	9,431,125
599 CONTEST CLUB.....	20	9,407,328
JSFC.....	5	8,973,198
ARIPA DX TEAM.....	7	8,318,606
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA CONTEST CLUB.....	4	8,262,098
RTTY CONTESTERS OF JAPAN.....	6	8,007,207
EUROPEAN DX CONTEST CLUB *.....	7	7,738,784
SAUDI CONTEST GROUP.....	5	7,466,336
VU CONTEST GROUP.....	21	7,399,696
URAL CONTEST GROUP.....	10	6,172,873
CS PETROLUL PLOIESTI.....	5	5,930,724
MARITIME CONTEST CLUB.....	17	5,923,421
YB-LAND DXING PASSION IS.....	227	5,911,318
SOUTHERN OSAKA CONTEST CLUB.....	11	5,557,113
WEST SERBIA CONTEST CLUB.....	13	5,374,418
GUNMA CONTEST CLUB.....	12	4,914,693
RUSSIAN CW CLUB.....	23	4,822,320
THRACIAN ROSE CLUB.....	37	4,740,586
COCKENZIE AND PORT SETON ARC.....	5	4,738,469
OKAYAMA DX CLUB.....	10	4,635,904
ASSOCIACAO DOS RADIOAMADORES DO PARANA.....	11	4,561,812
CABREUVADX.....	38	4,530,882
RADIOCLUBUL RADU BRATU.....	7	4,493,338
CSTA SUCEAVA.....	4	4,382,462
TRAC.....	6	4,307,555
ORARI LOKAL BEKASI.....	4	4,171,374
MEDITERRANEO DX CLUB.....	8	4,026,700
VRHNIKA CONTESTERS.....	5	3,987,193
THAILAND DX ASSOCIATION.....	6	3,669,575
RSGB CONTEST CLUB.....	11	3,648,992
RADIOSPORT MANITOBA.....	6	3,637,996
TRAC TRABZON.....	5	3,620,425
ISRAEL AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	6	3,567,653
5NNDXCC.....	39	3,560,390
VERON A63 FRIESE WOUDE.....	6	3,097,348
GIRESUN TELSIZ VE RADYO AMATORLERI DERNEGI.....	4	2,806,303
CSA STEAUA.....	4	2,716,200
GRIMSBY AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY.....	6	2,631,855
FUCHU AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	9	2,525,496
PZK OT-01.....	8	2,468,434
LITHUANIAN CONTEST GROUP.....	5	2,415,390
KOREA DX GROUP.....	10	2,410,752
ESSEX CW AMATEUR RADIO CLUB.....	5	2,343,038
UA2 CONTEST CLUB.....	7	2,299,051
STOCKPORT RADIO SOCIETY.....	6	2,236,432
RADIO CLUB KVARNER RIJEKA.....	10	2,192,490
CSM CRAIOVA.....	8	2,118,646
SK6AW HISINGENS RADIOKLUBB.....	9	2,032,530
ALBERTA CLIPPERS.....	4	2,026,366
SHARKS DX TEAM.....	5	2,025,118
CSU PITESTI.....	5	1,955,144
SASKATCHEWAN CONTEST CLUB.....	9	1,912,393
S51DSW.....	6	1,889,035
UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO CONTEST CLUB.....	7	1,888,169
ADMIRA ARAD.....	7	1,850,236
IVANOVO DX CLUB.....	6	1,750,996
599 DX GROUP.....	8	1,700,679
ESPIRITO SANTO CONTEST GROUP.....	7	1,694,167
SK0QO SODERTORNS RADIOAMATORER.....	4	1,685,739
KEYMEN'S CLUB OF JAPAN.....	30	1,674,582
NORFOLK COAST AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY.....	4	1,534,008
SK6DG RADIOCLUB VASA.....	4	1,505,733
CDR GROUP.....	30	1,405,396
UNION FRANCAISE DES TELEGRAPHISTES.....	8	1,371,319
JAPAN LID CLUB.....	4	1,371,230
SPANDAU DXERS.....	7	1,324,906
TRUJILLO ALTO CONTEST CLUB.....	5	1,311,036
CSR BRAILA.....	9	1,296,323
SAYAN DX CLUB.....	4	1,290,593
KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY RADIO CLUB.....	16	1,275,562
SP-CW-C.....	8	1,273,894
LA2T TRONDHEIMSGRUPPEN AV NRRL.....	4	1,193,199
RIIHIMAEN KOLMOSET.....	6	1,180,809

Club	# Entrants	Score
RAAC CYCLADES DX CLUB	7	1,142,451
PHILIPPINE AMATEUR RADIO LEAGUE	9	1,130,539
ZRHB	6	1,080,086
AMSTERDAM DX CLUB	4	1,045,551
YB LAND DX CLUB	22	1,020,954
GRUPO ARGENTINO DE CW	4	993,013
YO DX CLUB	12	979,749
SERRA DO LOPO DX GROUP	7	951,399
7A DX-CONTEST CLUB	14	944,834
CW QRS TELEGRAM GROUP	4	910,340
ARCK	9	890,490
RADIO CLUB VENEZOLANO CARACAS	7	868,899
KING'S LYNN AMATEUR RADIO CLUB	4	832,915
ARABIAN GULF DX GROUP	4	831,428
SHARP HAM CLUB	9	807,581
GPDY-PORTUGUESE DX GROUP	4	794,481
HOLYLAND DX GROUP	4	792,701
DX101 CONTEST CLUB	9	766,236
NEWBURY & DISTRICT ARS	4	751,680
JAPAN CONTESTER'S CLUB	5	745,582
SWINDON & DISTRICT AMATEUR RADIO CLUB	6	728,438
SK6EI SKOVDE AMATORRADIOKLUBB	6	720,189
UNIO DE RADIOAFECIONATS DEL VALLES ORIENTAL	6	715,147
YYP CLUB	5	705,952
RADIO CLUB VENEZOLANO	5	702,508
GLOUCESTER AMATEUR RADIO & ELECTRONICS SOCIETY	4	671,150
BRISTOL CONTEST GROUP	5	655,804
ARCTIKA	6	606,225
E74FRS	9	578,419
NATIONAL CHILDREN'S PALACE	8	523,619
HERMOSILLO CONTEST GROUP	6	523,386
LITTLE GUN CLUB	4	458,967
CWSP	7	453,429
FALCONS DX GROUP	16	424,849
CLUB RADIOAMATEUR VE2CWQ	5	401,265
USRA	5	397,416
LKK LVIV SHORTWAVE CLUB	5	395,810
S53EOP	4	381,667
CS SILVER FOX DEVA	6	377,887
SK5AA VASTERAS RADIOKLUBB	5	376,351
SPORT CLUB MIERCUREA-CIUC	4	367,630
HALIFAX AMATEUR RADIO CLUB	4	364,393
TALL TREES CONTEST GROUP	5	349,784
BT CW CLUB	7	329,554
VRZA VERENIGING VAN RADIO ZEND AMATEURS	4	323,979
CSU BRASOV	6	318,719
SP9PBB	13	318,274
CHILEAN PACIFIC DX GROUP	9	312,880
PETERBOROUGH AMATEUR RADIO CLUB	4	307,715
ONLINE AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNITY	6	294,463
LOMA DEL TORO DX CLUB	4	287,618
JUST FOR FUN CONTEST CLUB	6	282,921
ORARI LOKAL BOGOR	10	259,645
CSM BOTOSANI	6	238,261
CWJF GROUP	4	227,243
GERMAN DX FOUNDATION	5	222,951
LA-DX-GROUP	4	217,243
GUARA DX GROUP	12	210,665
RADIOCLUB LJUBLJANA S53AJK	5	190,804
ALRS ST PETERSBURG	5	168,964
ORARI LOKAL KEDIRI	18	168,512
RADIO CLUB DE COSTA RICA	4	164,816
BA3RA	4	160,128
BAKTRAD	4	151,394
RU-QRP CLUB	4	148,226
KOREA CONTEST CLUB	4	146,983
GRUPO DXXE	5	131,495
ROYAL	5	131,054
LA40	6	128,854
RADIOCLUBUL QSO BANAT TIMISOARA	4	128,659
HEREFORD AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY	4	127,869
CSM TIMISOARA	4	123,505
CSA STEAUA BUCURESTI	4	119,481
CLUB DE RADIO EXPERIMENTADORES DE OCCIDENTE	6	105,312
LOMZA AND DISTRICT RADIO SOCIETY CONTEST GROUP	5	101,706
SPDXT	7	94,870
CMDXGROUP	6	93,313
RADIOFAROL DX GROUP	9	92,940
SHIJIAZHANG AMATEUR RADIO CLUB	4	83,966
YB6_DX COMMUNITY	11	80,588
JARL KYOTO CLUB	4	79,699
ORARI LOKAL BLITAR	5	68,152
THE AKITA DX ASSOCIATION	5	67,949
EHELDFORD ARS	6	62,118
EDIT14	5	58,981
TORBAY ARS	4	58,265
VLADIMIR CONTEST GROUP	4	54,229
A1CLUB	6	51,834
RADIO CLUB DE PANAMA	4	47,693
DX2EVM SCAN INTERNATIONAL	5	43,268
WEST BORNEO DX CLUB	6	37,508
CHIANGRAI DX & CONTEST GROUP	4	24,965
OLDHOUSERADIOCLUB	4	507

Club scores with 4 or more entries.

* This club does not meet eligibility rules.

Stories from our CQ WW Explorers

A Bahamas Adventure, by Gregg Marco, W6IZT

The availability of the Explorer category proved to be a perfect match for the goals of our C6AGU operation. The team was operating from an uninhabited island in classic DXpedition style. There was no hotel within 100 miles of our location.

Operating via remote access from our boat, we utilized RIB (radio-in-a-box) hardware. The RIB configuration, developed by George, AA7JV, and funded by the NCDXF, was comprised of a Flex 6700 transceiver, operating with 100 watts. The antenna was an N6BT V8 vertical fed through an automatic L-network tuner mounted to the base of the antenna, placed a few feet above the high tide line. Power was supplied by a solar array and batteries. George, AA7JV, and Mike, KN4EEI, set up the station a few weeks before the contest, which remained in place and in use from our unmanned location until early January 2023.

Deployment of the station involved using a landing craft that carried two RIBs, a generator and fuel. We also transported the UHF IP-link needed to connect the RIBs to the boat. A short video on how we deployed the RIBs on the island can be found here: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/7dge5250hljq743/RIBlandingCraft.mp4?dl=0>.

Remote access was accomplished using AnyDesk remote desktop software. Receive audio (with sidetone) was available using SonoBus. Our contest logging software was N1MM+, which also delivered CW keying. The internet connection utilized StarLink, much like what was accomplished in the recent Bouvet DXpedition.

Operating this station remotely during a contest was a joy, easily exceeding our expectations. The Codec in Sonobus provided outstanding audio quality. Jitter, or variations in network latency can be problematic over satellite or cellular connections. The ability to manually control buffer depth in Sonobus was key to realizing an optimal user experience.

In the end, we had a blast, and were very pleased with the results. A huge thank-you goes out to the NCDXF and George, AA7JV, for making this possible.

Exploring from ZL3!

The ZL3X (Quake Contesters) team proudly entered the Explorer category in the 2022 CQ WW CW Contest. Normally we would have been operating as a Multi-2 from my QTH (ZL3PAH), but this year one of our ops, Geoff, ZL3GA, had COVID in their household. Given my daughter was getting married shortly afterwards, we did not feel comfortable hosting our usual operating team together in one shack. The Explorer category was the perfect solution! Mark, ZL3AB, and I operated from my Motueka, Tasman shack while Geoff, ZL3GA, operated from his home QTH in Christchurch.

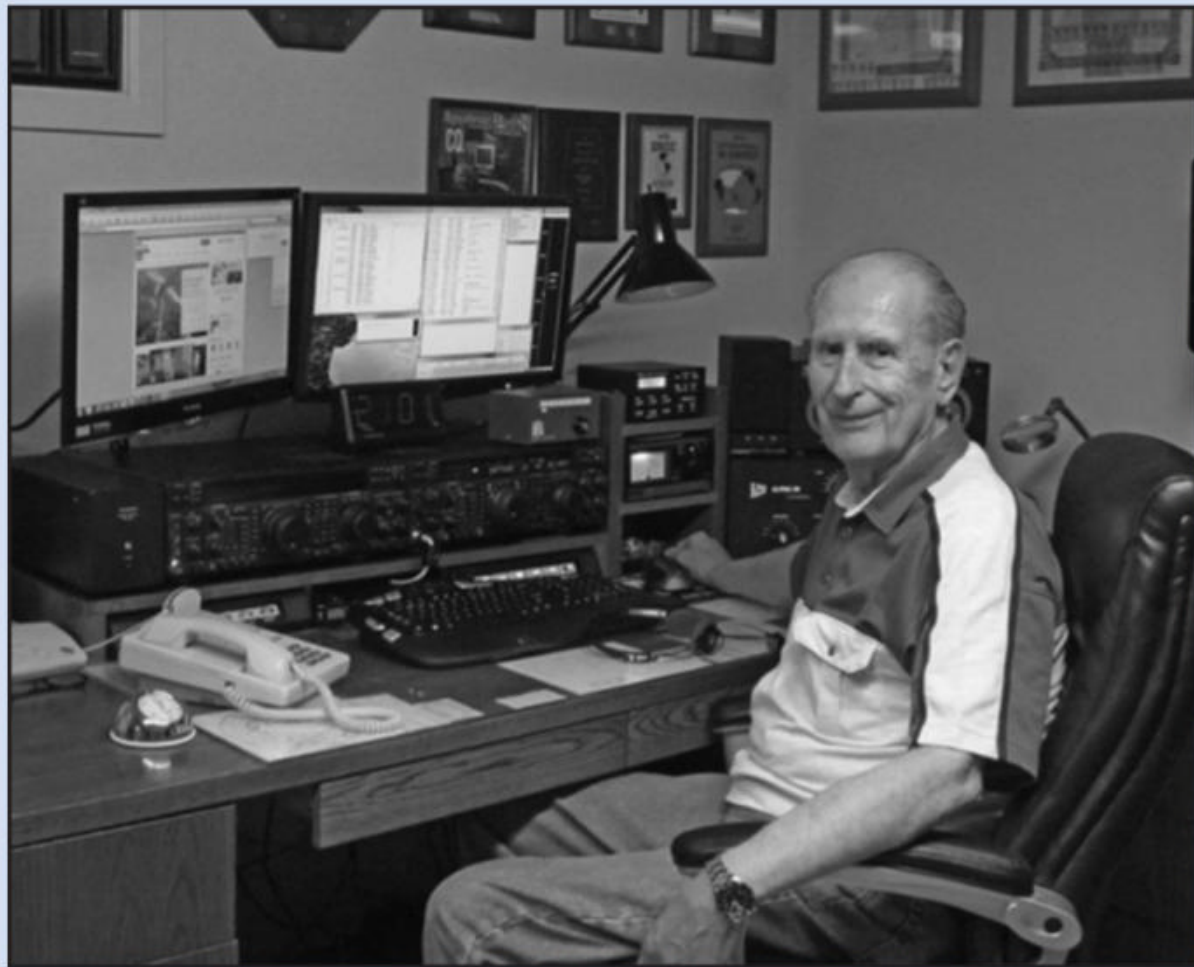
We used a K3 & K3S alongside SPE-1K and SPE-1K5 amplifiers. Our antennas were a 40-10m 2/3-EI Ultrabeam at 18 meters, plus a 5-element 15-meter beam, 15 meters in the sky. We also used home-built band pass filters between transceivers and linears to allow multiband operation with very little interference on each band. Utilizing N1MM+ connected over the Internet, we could easily view how each station was doing and make strategic operating decisions on the fly.

Exploring may not be for everyone, but it sure worked for us!

73, Phil, ZL3PAH/ZL3P

A Tribute to Rod Linkous, W7OM

BY TOM OWENS, K7RI



Rod Linkous, W7OM, at home in one of his favorite places; the ham radio shack!

Rod's operating numbers are right at the top of the standings in all categories, including DXCC totals of 373/Mixed, 370/Phone and 350/CW as well as CQ's elusive 5BWAZ achievement. The shack is adorned with several plaques for first-place, low power entries in QSO parties and other operating events. In addition, several Air Force plaques and awards which commemorate his service to our country.

In summary, Rod was a quiet, unassuming but excellent enabler. His drive and enthusiasm were responsible for many positive results. In addition to being an effective mentor and willingness to share his wisdom and time with others, Rod was the dynamic force that made many things successful. Mentioning two will have to suffice:

- **The Western Washington DX Club (WDXC) – the early years**

In the early 1950s Rod became the Club President and served in that role for many terms. Under his guidance, membership grew from 31 members to several hundred. Three major factors facilitated the growth: (1) a chain of buffet restaurants with free meeting rooms; (2) dinner meetings raffles, which financed the club for many years without the need for dues; and (3) excellent programs on topics of interest at each meeting, which was a magnet for attendance. Interest in DX and contesting thrived, and the club became known worldwide for its *Totem Tabloid* publication, *The Washington Totem Award* (still sought after by amateurs worldwide all these years), and the club's excellent contest.

- **Monthly Lunch Meetings**

With the demise of many buffet restaurants, it became significantly more difficult to find cost-effective venues that could accommodate 100+ people for dinner meetings. Membership fell considerably, as has dinner meeting attendance. Accordingly, Rod was instrumental in establishing monthly lunch meetings which continue to this day, providing a needed boost to the club.

Thank you, Rod. There is no doubt that you will be greatly missed by all who knew you in the hobby and outside of radio as well. You were one of a kind!

November 30, 2022. Indeed, Rod's passing shortly after his 88th birthday was a very sad day. A hearty amen to all the nice things that have been said about Rod and his accomplishments in ham radio.

Rod was real gentleman. In all my years of knowing Rod, I never heard him say a disparaging word about anyone. Rod received his first license in 1949 when he was 15 years old – W7KIM – the beginning of a passion for ham radio that he enjoyed for the rest of his life. Rod's first station was a set of ARC-5 aircraft radios and simple wires in trees. Years later, he became W7YBX and finally, W7OM, in 1977.

Rod entered the US Air Force aviation cadet program after high school, having already received his pilot's license. He opted to attend airborne radio/radar school with his first assignment being an airborne operator at an airbase in Japan. Many years later, in 1979, an Air Force posting took him to his first stop at the Pentagon. In 1961 he was also hired by Boeing on their aerospace program, which required a lot of traveling in the mid-1970s and beyond – both nationally and internationally. Many trips to the Washington, DC area ensured where, in his spare

time, he made lifelong amateur radio friends. Rod retired from Boeing in 1993. In addition, after a distinguished 41-year career, Rod retired from the Air Force in late 1994, having attained the rank of Major General.

During his first week at the University of Washington in 1958 Rod met Donna, his Scottish lass, who survives him. They were married in 1960 and in 1963 bought their home in West Seattle. A year later there was a 60-foot tower and a tri-bander in the backyard. Over the years the antenna farm varied and grew to its present state: three slopers on 80- and 160-meters and a SteppIRDB-18E at 60 feet. All in all, he enjoyed good coverage for 40 through 6 meters – neatly snuggled on a 50x128-foot city lot. Oh, did I forget? Rod received an Electrical Engineering degree from the UW in 1961. Most of his contesting and DX chasing from the West Seattle QTH was low power out of respect for his neighbors.

For around five years, during the 1970s, Rod was an Assistant DX Editor for *CQ* magazine. And, over the years he authored several articles that were available in various amateur radio publications on topics that were of interest to fellow amateurs around the world.



What a fantastic set-up at the Multi-2 2022 CQ WW CW operation of VA2UR, manned by station owner, Guy Lemieux, VE2BWL, and Don Girard, VE2IR!

ences of getting to know these outstanding contributors to our hobby and the world at large.

One final note of encouragement. As sophisticated as our stations are becoming, nothing beats what you can process between your two ears. We see many logs containing calls based on what the spotting computers are reporting as opposed to the actual stations being worked. Embracing the long-standing strategy of “trust but verify” what you see on the screen as an assisted operator will always result in a higher final score.

Without Further Ado...

This is my second and final opportunity this year to recognize the individuals who do the real work behind the scenes for the CQ WW contest. Without these dedicated volunteers, we would have no contest. It's my honor to acknowledge the following members who made it happen this time around: Bud Trench, AA3B; CT1BOH, José Nunes; EA4KD, Pedro Vadillo; ES5TV, Tonno Vahk; F6BEE, Jacques Saget; G0MTN, Lee Volante; IK2QEI, Stefano Brioschi; JH5GHM, Katsuhiko (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; OH6LI, Jukka Klemola; PA3AAV, Gert Meinen; RA3AUU, Igor (Harry) Booklan; S50A, Tine Brajnik; S50XX, Kristjan Kodermac; UA9CDC, Igor Sokolov; VE3EJ, John Sluymer; VK2IA, Bernd Laenger; YO3JR, Andrei (Andy) Ruse.

And finally, if current band conditions are any indicator, this fall contest season bodes for an amazing set of CQ WW contests. Amazingly, it's only five months away. See you in October and November 2023! 73, John, K1AR
(Scores on page 95)

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Announcing:

The 2023 CQ World Wide VHF Contest

Starts: 1800 UTC Saturday, July 15, 2023

Ends: 2100 UTC Sunday, July 16, 2023

IMPORTANT NOTE: Paper logs are no longer accepted, see Section XII

I. Contest Period

27 hours for all stations, all categories. Operate any portion of the contest period you wish. (*Note: Exception for QRP Hilltopper.*)

II. Objectives

The objectives of this contest are for amateurs around the world to contact as many amateurs as possible in the contest period, to promote VHF, to allow VHF operators the opportunity to experience the enhanced propagation available at this time of year, and for interested amateurs to collect VHF Maidenhead grid locators for award credits.

III. Bands

All amateur radio frequencies on 50 MHz (6 meters) and 144 MHz (2 meters) may be used as authorized by local law and license class. Note exceptions in Rule XI for common repeater frequencies and 146.52 MHz.

IV. QSO Alerting Assistance

Definition: The use of any technology or other source that provides callsign or multiplier identification along with frequency information about a signal to the operator. This includes, but is not limited to, use of DX Cluster, packet, local, or remote callsign and frequency decoding technology (e.g., CW Skimmer or Reverse Beacon Network), or operating arrangements involving other individuals.

1. All stations are allowed to use QSO Alerting Assistance. No self-spotting or asking to be spotted is allowed.

2. Stations attempting digital EME or digital meteor-scatter QSOs are allowed to spot the callsign, frequency, and sequence only. Caution: To ensure strict compliance with these rules, the adjudication process will include review of real-time and archived transcripts from websites used to coordinate alerting data during the contest period.

3. The use of non-amateur means to effect a QSO is not allowed. This includes use of the telephone, and website posts providing information beyond that of callsign, frequency, and sequence.

4. Rovers may use APRS to announce their location.

V. Categories of Competition

For all categories (except Rover): Transmitters and receivers must be located within a 500-meter diameter circle or within the property limits of the station licensee's address, whichever is greater.

1. Single Operator—All Band. Only one signal allowed at any one time; the operator may change bands at any time.

2. Single Operator—Single Band. Only one signal allowed at any one time.

3. Single-Operator All-Band QRP. There are no location restrictions — home or portable — for stations running 10 watts output or less.

4. Hilltopper. This is a single-op QRP portable category for an

all-band entry limited in time to a maximum of 6 continuous hours. Backpackers and portables who do not want to devote resources and time to the full contest period are encouraged to participate, especially to activate rare grids. Any power source is acceptable.

5. Rover. A Rover station is one manned by no more than two operators, travels to more than one grid location, and signs "Rover" or "/R" with no more than one callsign.

6. Multi-Op. A multi-op station is one with two or more operators and may operate 6 and 2 meters simultaneously with only one signal per band.

Stations in any category, except Rover and QRP Hilltopper, may operate from any single location, home, or portable.

VI. Exchange

Callsign and Maidenhead grid locator (4 characters, e.g., EM15). Signal reports are not required and should not be included in the log entry.

VII. Multipliers

The multiplier is the number of different grid locators worked per band. A grid locator is counted once per band. Exception: The rover who moves into a new grid locator may count the same grid locator more than once per band as long as the rover is himself or herself in a new grid locator location. Such change in location must be clearly indicated in the rover's log.

1. A rover station becomes a new QSO to the stations working him or her when that rover changes grid locator.

2. The grid locator is the four-character Maidenhead grid (e.g. EM15).

VIII. Scoring

One (1) point per QSO on 50 MHz and two (2) points per QSO on 144 MHz. Allowed modes are "PH" (SSB, AM, FM), "CW" and "DG" ("digital" modes such as FT8, FT4, and MSK144). Entrants are requested to stop using "RY" or "PH" for QSOs made using "digital" modes. Work stations once per band, regardless of mode. Multiply total QSO points times total number of grid locators (GL) worked.

Rovers: For each new grid locator visited, contacts and grid locators count as new. Final Rover score is the sum of contact points made from each grid locator times the sum of all grid locators worked from all grids visited.

Example 1. K1GX works stations as follows:

50 QSOs ($50 \times 1 = 50$) and 25 GLs (25 multipliers) on 50 MHz

35 QSOs ($35 \times 2 = 70$) and 8 GLs (8 multipliers) on 144 MHz
K1GX has 120 QSO points ($50 + 70 = 120$) x 33 multipliers ($25 + 8 = 33$) = 3,960 total points.

Example 2. W9FS/R works stations as follows:

From EN52: 50 QSOs ($50 \times 1 = 50$) and 25 GLs (25 multipliers) on 50 MHz

From EN52: 40 QSOs (40 x 2 = 80) and 10 GLs (10 multipliers) on 144 MHz

From EN51: 60 QSOs (60 x 1 = 60) and 30 GLs (30 multipliers) on 50 MHz

From EN51: 20 QSOs (20 x 2 = 40) and 5 GLs (5 multipliers) on 144 MHz

W9FS/R has 230 QSO points (50 + 80 + 60 + 40) x 70 multipliers (25 + 10 + 30 + 5) = 16,100 total points

IX. Awards

Electronic certificates will be made available for download for everyone who submits an entry.

Geographic areas include states (U.S.), provinces (Canada), and countries, and may also be extended to include other subdivisions as justified by competitive entries. U.S. Rover certificates are issued on a regional basis.

Plaques will be awarded to the highest scoring stations where sponsored. They are offered in various categories on a sponsored basis. Clubs and individual plaque donors are sought and may find information on how to sponsor a CQWW VHF Contest plaque at <www.cqww-vhf.com/plaques.htm>.

X. Club Competition

The club score is the total aggregate score from logs submitted by members. There are two separate club competition categories.

1. USA Clubs: Participation is limited to club members residing within a 250-mile radius circle from the center of club area.

2. DX Clubs: Participation is limited to club members residing within EITHER the DXCC country where the club is located OR within a 400-kilometer radius circle from the center of club.

General club rules:

1. National organizations (e.g., JARL, REF, or DARC) are not eligible for the club competition.

2. Spell out the full name of the club. See examples of active club names at <<https://cqww-vhf.com/clubnames.htm>>.

3. Single-operator entries may only contribute to one club. Multi-operator scores may be allocated to multiple clubs as a percentage of the number of club members participating in the operation. The log entry must spell out the full club name (and club allocations if multi-op).

4. A minimum of three logs must be received for a club to be listed in the results. Checklog entries are not counted for the club score.

XI. Miscellaneous

An operator may sign only one callsign during the contest. This means that an operator cannot generate QSOs by first signing his callsign, then signing his daughter's callsign, even though

both callsigns are assigned to the same location.

A station located exactly on a dividing line of a grid locator must choose only one grid locator from which to operate for exchange purposes.

A rover cannot give out a different multiplier without moving the complete station at least 100 meters.

Making or soliciting QSOs on the national simplex frequency, 146.52 MHz, or your country's designated national simplex frequency, or immediately adjacent guard frequencies, is prohibited. Use of commonly recognized repeater frequencies is prohibited. Recognized FM simplex frequencies such as 146.49, .55, and .58, and local-option simplex channels may be used for contest purposes.

Aeronautical mobile contacts do not count.

Contestants should respect use of the DX window, 50.100-50.125 MHz, for intercontinental QSOs only. UTC is the required logging time.

XII. Log Submissions

Log entries must be submitted by July 26, 2023 to be eligible for awards.

The CABRILLO file format is the standard for logs. See <cqwwvhf.com/cabrillo.htm> for detailed instructions on filling out the CABRILLO file header. Note: U.S. stations must indicate the station location in the CABRILLO header (e.g., LOCATION: OH).

Web upload of Cabrillo log files is the only method of log submission. Web upload is available at <cqww-vhf.com/logcheck>.

An ADIF Converter is provided for convenience and, at present, is suitable only for FIXED station logs (sorry Rovers). It is available at <<https://cqwwvhf.com/adif/>>.

Entry Confirmation: All logs received will be confirmed via email. A listing of logs received can be viewed at <https://cqww-vhf.com/logs_received.htm>.

XIII. Declaration

Your submission of a log entry affirms that: (1) you have abided by all the rules of the contest as well as those of your country's licensing authority; (2) you accept any decisions made regarding your entry by the contest's adjudication process which are official and final.

Message from the Director

Thank you all for your interest and participation. Let's hope for some good propagation conditions on the 50- and 144-MHz bands during this coming July. And don't let your computer make all of your contacts. Remember that microphones and keys can also be used and such use is encouraged.

Please check for last-minute updates at <<https://www.cqww-vhf.com/rules.htm>>.

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emergency communications

BY JOHN FERGUSON,* K3PFW

Whatcha Gonna Do When the Lights Go Out?

ex-pe-di-ent: something done or used to achieve a particular end, usually quickly or temporarily.

Hams, by their very nature, are creative and adaptive folks, no more so than when things have proverbially “just left for Hades in a wicker basket.” The gust front from the thunderstorm that is now giving you about two inches of rain an hour, and just took out your antennas, has effectively taken you off the air. Oh, and the electricity is out too. Now what are you going to do for power? You now need that “expedient” solution to get back on the air for the Skywarn Net. Have you thought about this possibility?

We hams should be ready to serve our neighbors and communities in times of disaster. That means we need to do the “*what ifs*” and figure out solutions ahead of time. Yes, plan for the unthinkable and then you won’t have to think when it happens! Make a plan, test the plan, and then work the plan when the time comes. Stockpile the necessities to get you

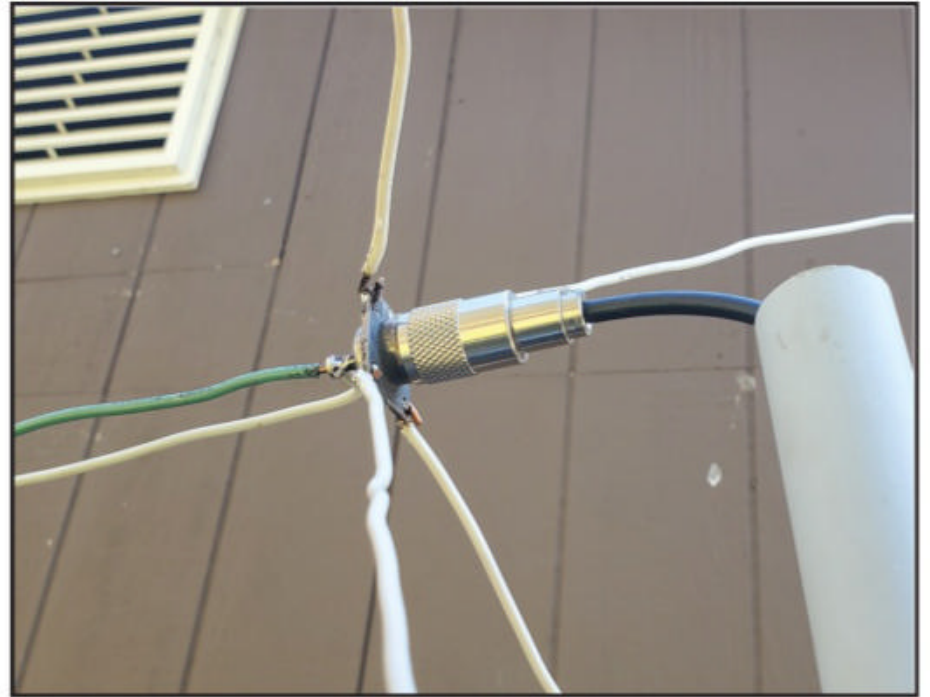


Photo B. Detail of wire ground plane



Photo A. Back on the air again ... wire ground plane on PVC conduit

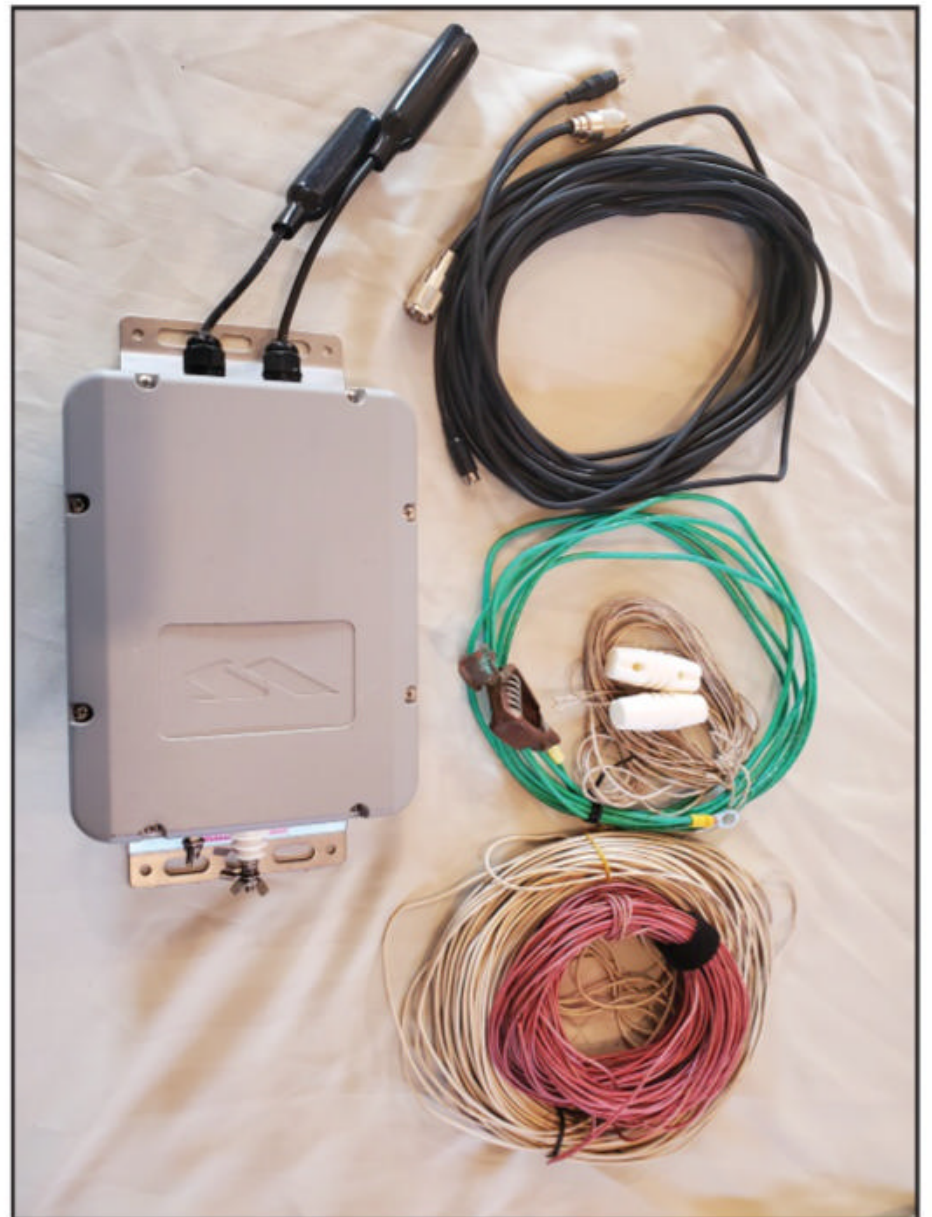


Photo C. Author's “Go Kit” HF tuner, control cable, coax, antenna wire, counterpoise, ground cable, insulators and nylon string (grounding is for safety)

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Georgetown, DE 19947
Email: <K3PFW@cq-amateur-radio.com>

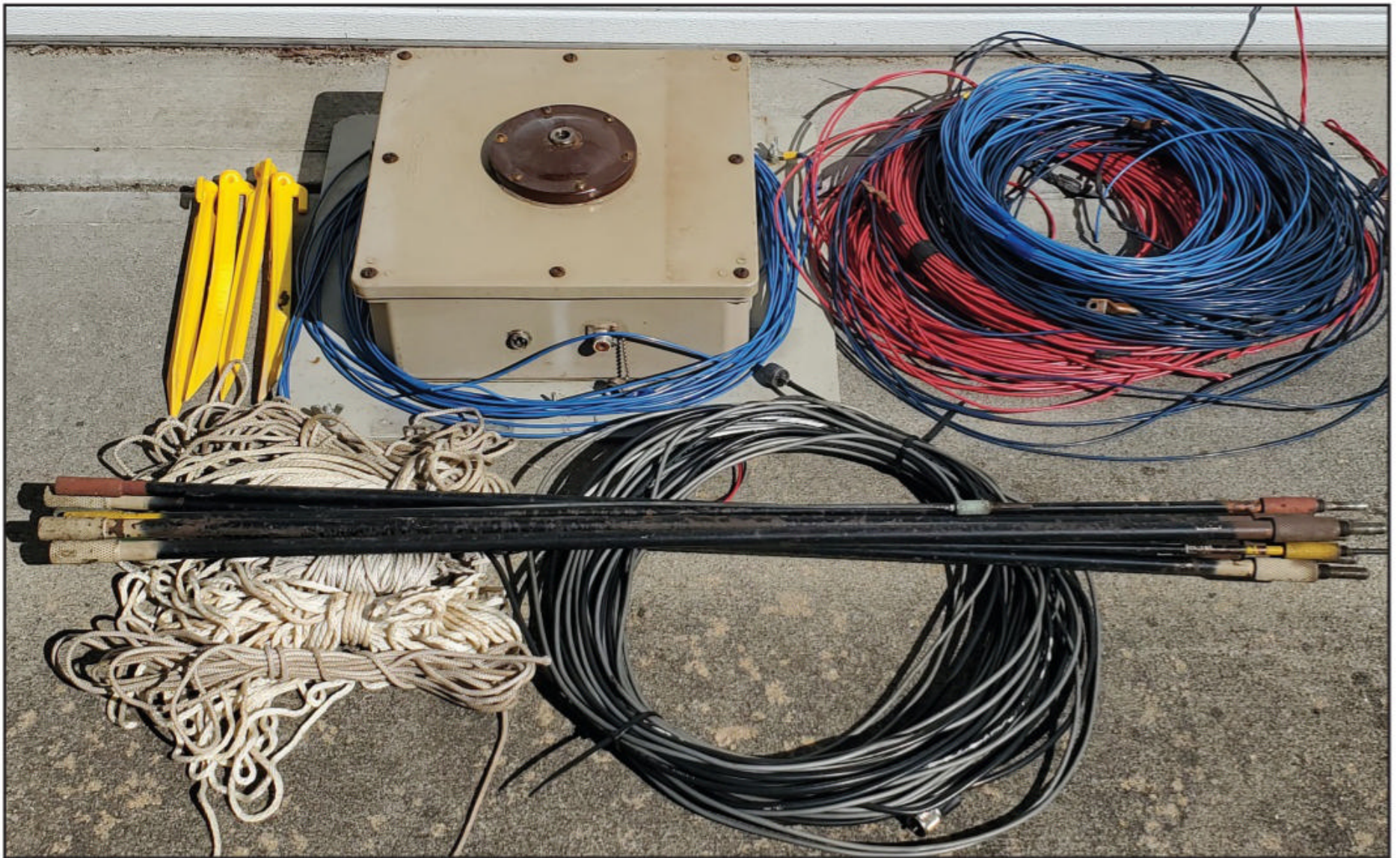


Photo D. Author's homebrew portable HF vertical. Sectional whip, base insulator, and aluminum plate salvaged from an Army "26 Delta." The weatherproof PVC junction box has an SGC circuit board auto tuner inside. Radials, power cable and coax, nylon cord and anchor stakes complete the package.

through an emergency. I discussed that in a previous column in terms of you and your family prepared for an emergency. Now, let's look at some possibilities for operating under a disaster condition.

We start with the premise that "all disasters are local." That's where the effects are first noticed and felt. That's where the first of the recovery process starts, you and your family. It is family first! That's about as local as it gets. Once that situation is at least stable, then consider what's next. To communicate you will need a radio, an antenna, and power, for starters. Which bands you will operate on will be dictated by local practice and the situation, and in a disaster that changes almost hourly. The local plan and practice will give you a starting point. For most situations, the VHF and UHF repeaters in your area will be where the most activity is, if they're operational. If not, try simplex on the output frequency, with the appropriate tone for that machine. This is a de facto ARES standard practice over most of the continental U.S. Your local groups should have this in their emergency operation instructions. Well, if you're fifteen miles from the repeater with an HT and a "rubber ducky", maybe this won't work. Do you have an adapter that will allow you to connect to a better antenna? How about your mobile, if you have one ... is it operational?

If the conditions allow you to remain at your residence, your options are probably pretty good for coming up with something. If, however, it's like the recent train derailment in East Palestine, Ohio, and you are under an immediate evacuation order, your options just got reduced, dramatically! Again, the safety of you and your family is first on the priority list. The situation will dictate how fast you need to leave. "If" – there's that little big word again, if your Go Kit is always packed and

ready, close at hand, grab it too, and git gone! Anything from there on is going to be what it is, and very unpredictable. Your previous family disaster planning will be a big help in making your evacuation as comfortable as it might be. You do have a plan, don't you?

What and how you get back on the air, if you are staying in place, again depends on the situation at hand, as well as the weather conditions. What's salvageable from the damaged antennas, and what resources you have for power should be evaluated first. Time taken now, despite the perceived pressure to get on the air, to carefully evaluate the situation, sort of inventory what you have to work with, and think through what might work; will save you time and frustration in the long run. Unless you are really practiced at this sort of thing, the immediate situation can be overwhelming. "Taking stock", as they say, of the situation and considering options will be a big help.

As part of this column's preparation, I went to the shop and, using what was on hand, made two antennas. Photo A is a "back on the air again" antenna made out of some wire and an SO-239 coaxial socket. It sits on a piece of 3/4-inch PVC conduit. Photo B shows some detail. I was quite pleased with the little ground plane. At seven feet off the ground, I was able to work through seven 2-meter repeaters and three 70-centimeter machines from the home QTH on low power. This is also a test of my idea to have a low height, low gain, antenna for the shack, as mentioned in my column on rebuilding the station here. An internet search will turn up multiple iterations of this design.

The expedient and itinerant antenna situation and selection today is a lot better than in the past. The development of "end fed" antenna designs for HF and the wide selection

of “dual band” antennas for V/UHF is now more of a “wallet” question than an availability one. Having a backup antenna handy is a good place to start your planning.

HF Expedience

Expedient antennas for HF by and large fall into two categories: resonant and non-resonant. Almost anything will radiate; however, efficiency should be considered if you want to be heard. I mentioned previously the “end fed” antenna. This is a really handy design for portable and temporary work. It is literally fed at one end rather than the middle, or something off center around the thirty something percent point, as in the off-center-fed (OCF) dipole. The simplest of these is just a wire, fed with a wide range tuner, working against some sort of ground or counterpoise. The longer the wire the better. It’s what I carry in my all band go kit.

For something a little more elegant and easier to “install,” check out the manufactured (you can homebrew one) “end-feds.” They come in basically two versions, the end-fed half-wave (EFHW), and an interesting variation, the end-fed random wire, although it isn’t truly a ‘random’ length. The primary difference, other than length, is the ratio of the balun at the feed end. It’s usually a 49:1 ratio for the EFHW, and a 9:1 for the ‘random wire’ version. The advantage to the ‘random wire’ version is it can be shorter than the EFHW for a given lowest band coverage. Unlike the usual dipole, you only need to get one end up in the air. Having something like this rolled up and stored away for an emergency is something you should consider. Photo C, the Yaesu FC-40 remote tuner, along with some accessories, is what I have in my travel go kit. With the tuner, the antenna working against ground or a counterpoise, it is essentially an “end fed,” the tuner taking the place of the balun. Photo D is my portable vertical, which was a project from some years ago. It still gets frequent use around here because of its simplicity, quick set-up and versatility. The Power Pole strip (Photo E) usually rides along in the same box as the portable vertical. It’s great for clipping onto the battery posts of the vehicle. I like the meter to monitor the voltage.

VHF and UHF

At VHF and UHF, things are a little simpler, mainly due to the shorter wavelengths involved. Having something functional on V/UHF is probably more critical than having something for HF. Most of the response and recovery work by hams in a disaster is in this range. Getting something efficient, and high enough to get some simplex coverage (you sort of count on the repeaters going down at least initially) is often your biggest problem. There are all sorts of compact roll-up antenna designs for V/UHF, most based on the classic Zepp design (yes, the same thing they dragged behind the German airships), a parallel conductor half wave radiator and quarter-wave matching stub. There are multiple examples of these designs made from 300-ohm twinlead. For a compact roll-up design, I personally like the coaxial dipole (Photo F) made out of coax. Search the internet for multiple examples of instructions for these antennas.

Whatever you are using, you are probably going to need a “skyhook” of some sort, particularly if there aren’t any handy trees or clothesline posts around. Try for non-conductive, if you can, like wood, fiberglass or PVC. Again, there are lots of nice manufactured examples out there, but not a lot of help if you have to wait for one to be delivered, if it can be delivered at all in the current circumstances. The opportunity to “roll your own” here is limited only by your imagination, what you can find, and last but not least, your pocketbook. Painters’ poles are a good choice for relatively low heights and light



Photo E. Power Pole distribution with # 8 wire and big clips



Photo F. Coaxial dipole comprised of RG 58/U and a coax connector

loads. After those you need to look at telescoping masts, which are more or less made for the purpose.

Any large-scale disaster is going to be accompanied loss of services. The type of disaster will usually dictate the services that are impacted. Winter storms with ice, wind, freezing temperatures, and heavy snow will take out power, disrupt communication, and make transportation difficult. Other losses will follow due the loss of heating ability and freezing temps. Regional floods are just about a totality of destruction in and of themselves, and recovery is slow. If I have to have a disaster, tornados aren't bad, unless it's you it hits! There's usually limited loss of power; transportation isn't a major issue, and so response is quick. The weather is usually gorgeous after it passes. With just a path of destruction, you can get your responding units to both sides of the destruction, a readymade task for the mutual assistance plan!

Power Up!

The disaster has hit! Well now, with a rig, a feedline, and an "ethereal adornment" (antenna), all you need now is a power source. If the lights are still on, you are in good shape for the moment. Charge your batteries while you can! The fact that you have "lights on" is also a fair indication that communications are probably still somewhat intact, at least for you. If you are lucky enough to be outside of the more heavily impacted areas, you may end up as a net control station. But if there are no lights, what are you going to do for a power source? And it's now going to need to also run a light so you can see to write (and read). Batteries are your first choice, followed by some sort of generator. Have you planned for this? There's always your mobile station, at least for an initial short duration solution. Can you operate on a "reduced power budget"? Now is not the time for QRO! Think QRP, conservative operating practice, and as efficient an antenna as the circumstance will allow. An interesting note, the noise floor in the early part of a disaster scenario is lower than normal; all the offending electrical devices that generate RF hash are off.

Batteries, whether they are NiCad, lead acid, lithium, or whatever, they have a finite discharge level, and will need to be recharged, by a generator of some type, fossil fuel, wind or solar. Those of you who have pursued and developed your own "off the grid" lifestyle will probably do fine in these circumstances. Generators need fuel, and fossil fuels are

flammable and explosive. Observe appropriate safety precautions. Don't compound the situation by having a mini-disaster of your own making. Never, ever, run a fossil fuel generator inside your residence! Never! The resulting carbon monoxide is a notorious silent killer, and it will make you and yours dead.

Safety First!

Maybe you will have gained some ideas from this discussion. Hopefully, we've

started your creative thoughts flowing. To cover itinerant and expedient solutions to the issues of emergency communications requires a very wide range of topics and subjects. One of the more critical, and only briefly mentioned in this month's column, is safety. It should be first and foremost in all your planning and activities involved in the support of emergency and disaster communication. Stay safe out there. Dry and warm ain't too shabby, either. 73, John K3PFW

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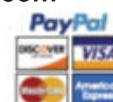
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BY RON OCHU, KOØZ

To CW or Not to CW? That is the Question!

I've been thinking about writing on this topic for quite a while. There is a lot of interest in learning Morse code and communicating via CW (continuous wave). And just like the amount of interest in Morse, there's no shortage of methods to learn it. By the way, CW, or continuous wave, simply means turning your transceiver's transmitted RF (radio frequency) signal on and off by using a key or paddle (Photo A).¹ A short pulse of RF (CW) is sent over the air. The combination of frequency pulses and time between pulses is the method used to transmit and to receive Morse code via radio. In February 2007, the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) removed the Morse Code requirement for a ham radio license. Some pundits at the time predicted that it wouldn't be long before CW all but vanished from the ham radio bands. Only the Morse code die-hards would remain as relics to a distant past, they

Photo A. Paddles and keys found in your editor's shack. On the left is my Hamkey paddle. Next to it is my Bencher paddle and to its right is my Nye-Viking straight key with a Navy knob. Another essential CW accessory is a cup of piping hot coffee!



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

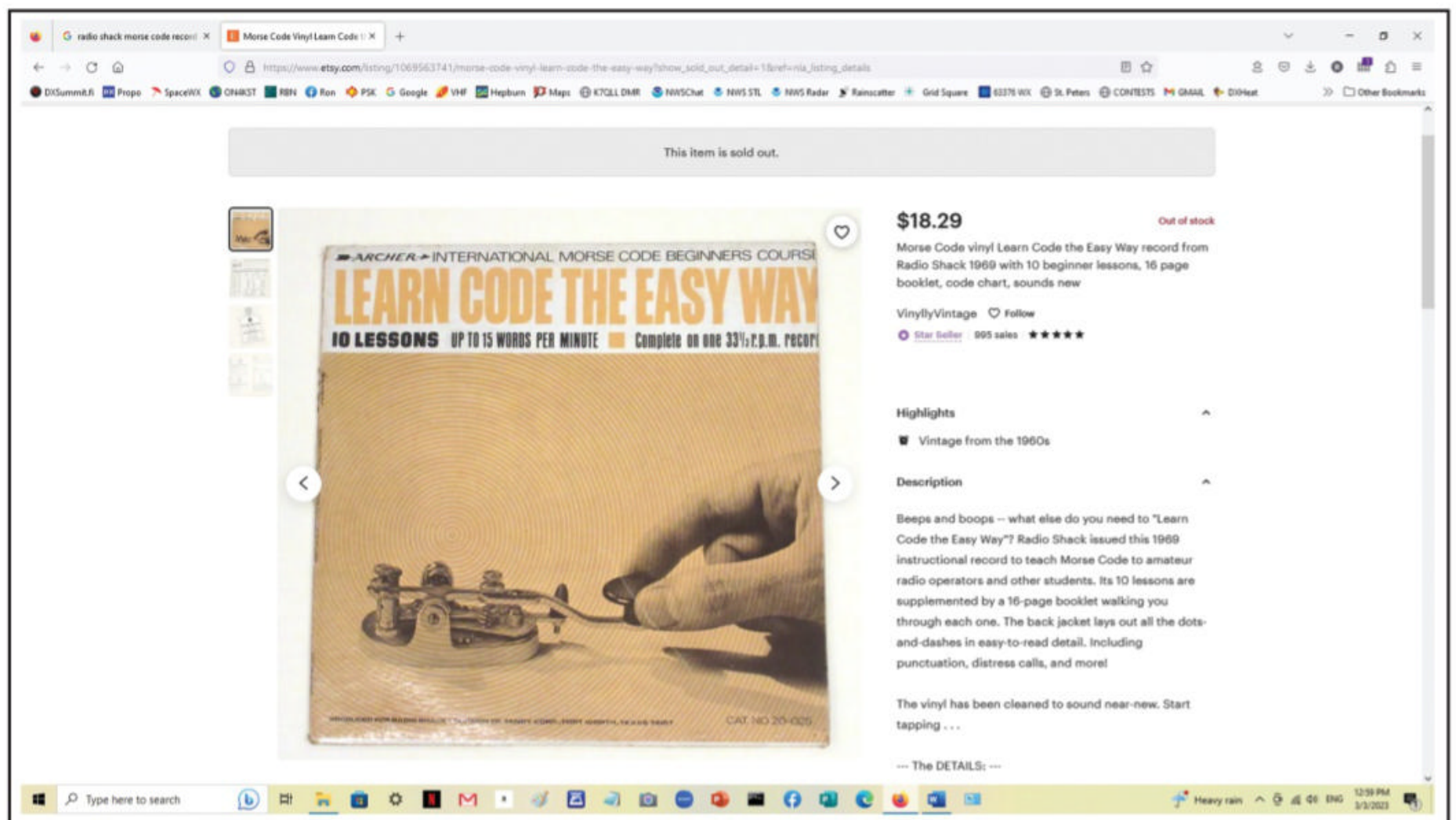


Photo B. Screen shot of RadioShack's Archer Morse code learning program. Your author "cut his" Morse code teeth with this program back in the day.

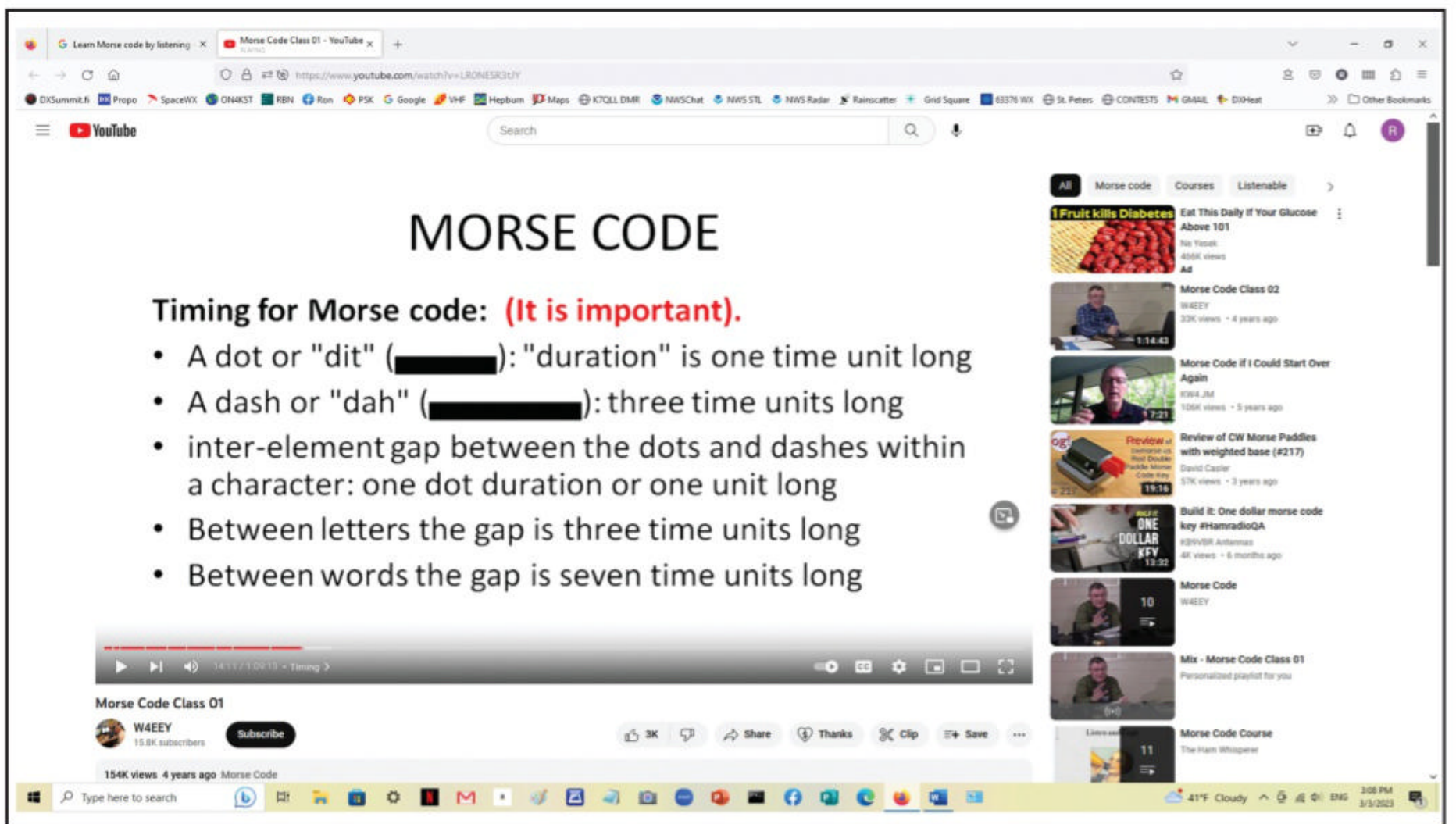


Photo C. Screenshot of Ryan Wheeler, W4EEE's, YouTube Morse code learning video. Learning timing is essential to learning Morse.

said. Contrary to their predictions, CW didn't vanish. Instead, CW is flourishing!

CW & Weak Signal Copy

There are several reasons why CW is flourishing. Besides being fun, it is perfect for weak signal communications. What do I mean by weak signal communications? Turn on your transceiver and listen to the static. That is your transceiver's "noise floor." Some days have more static than others. Sometimes, when the static levels are very high, it seems like nothing will punch through the noise. Often a CW signal, even a weak one, can punch through QRN (static) to be successfully copied. It may be a struggle on both ends of the radio, but it can be done.

Bandwidth

The amount of RF spectrum a modulated signal occupies is called its bandwidth. It is measured in Hertz (Hz). For example, a typical single sideband (SSB) signal is around 2.8 kilohertz (kHz) wide, whereas a CW signal is around 150 Hz. CW occupies a significantly smaller amount of RF real estate, and therein lies its ability to outperform wider signals when it comes to signal-to-noise ratios. More of the transmitter's power is contained in a smaller space as opposed to being distributed over a wider spectrum like a voice or television signal. Concentrated power in a smaller space makes for a stronger signal. Do you remember the film "The Karate Kid"? Do you remember Mr. Miyagi instructing Daniel-san to focus his punch into an area of one square inch? Bandwidth and power are similar.

Another way to look at it comes from a good friend, Eric Koch, NFØQ (SK). He would challenge his physics students to determine the power released from a 20-kiloton atomic bomb and compare their findings to a typical, garden variety thunderstorm. His students were amazed to discover more

energy is released in a T-storm. The difference is that the energy released in a T-storm is spread over a much wider area. When all else fails, CW usually punches through the noise.

Learning CW

How should one go about learning Morse code? I'm reminded of the beginning of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's poem, "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways." This is apropos because Morse code enthusiasts love CW and there are many ways to learn it! The trick is to find a method that works for you. Once you've found a suitable method, commit to it. Devote time each day, without fail, to learning code. Fifteen to 20 minutes daily is recommended. If you stay with it, before long the sounds associated with Morse code will sound more natural. You'll know your persistence is paying off while driving and you hear someone honking a horn in traffic and instead of beeps you will hear the letter "S" or "H." That actually happened to me more than once, and I found myself anticipating the angry motorist's next two letters. Fortunately for me, I wasn't the source of the disgruntled motorist's ire, nor did he send any additional letters in code. Another time, while learning code, I heard an oscillating desk fan's blade sending what sounded like a string of "Vees." The point is you know you're making progress with pattern recognition. Find a suitable method to learn Morse and then stick with it. Persistence is the key to success!

My Morse Code Learning Experience

Today, there are a lot of methods available for learning Morse code. Not so much when I started to learn code. When I began my ham radio journey in the early 1970s, knowing Morse code was mandatory for earning an FCC Amateur Radio Service license. Back then, there were five classes of ham radio licenses. The Novice and Technician licenses required examinees to receive and send Morse code at 5 words per minute (wpm).

The General and Advanced class licenses required passing a 13-wpm test. Extra class required 20 wpm proficiency.

If I wanted a ham radio license, then I needed to pass a Morse code test. Some people were discouraged by this FCC requirement. When I was a Boy Scout, I learned Morse code to earn my First-Class Scout rating. However, the FCC Morse code exam was more rigorous, and anxiety-ridden.

RadioShack sold an LP record by Archer that taught code (Photo B). Back then, record players had multiple speed settings in revolutions per minute (rpm). Changing the record speed let you play the code lessons at either 5, 10 or 15 wpm! Included with the record was a short manual that offered a lot of tips and lessons. The lessons familiarized students with like-sounding characters. For instance, the letters E, I, S, H and the number 5 were taught first. The letter E is a simple *dit*. I is two *dits*, S is three *dits*, H is four *dits*, and 5 is five *dits*. A series of Es were sent, then I's, and so on. I found learning code to be fun and easy. After mastering E, I, S, H, and 5, the course introduced us to *dah* sounds. The letter T is one *dah*. M is two *dahs*, O is three *dahs*, and the number 0 is five *dahs*. Before long, I was not only copying letters but simple words such as SOS, MOM, HOT, SET, SIT, and HIT. I was making measurable progress, and it was fun! This achievement was a real motivator for me. Next, we learned *dit* and *dah* combinations such as A which is *didah*. Notice I didn't write it as *dit dah*. The reason being when A is sent, it sounds more like a *didah* as opposed to a single *dit* and a *dah*, which could be mistakenly copied as the letters E and T. Other combinations were introduced to us along the way.

The record used 5-character groupings in columns. Students played the record and copied the letter, number, or prosign combinations. Afterwards, you could compare your copy with the printed lesson. There were so many lessons

that it would be difficult to memorize them. The problem with this method of learning code is it takes more work to copy code correctly at higher speeds.

Dot/Dash vs *Dit/Dah*

Somewhere along the line, I read the suggestion to eliminate dot and dash from your mind. Sure, the letter A is depicted as a dot and a dash (. -) in a Morse code chart. However, I have never heard a dot or a dash transmitted over the air. On the other hand, I have heard *dits* and *dahs* over the airwaves. Run together to form letters like A, I hear *didah* or *dahdit* for the letter N. This is an important step to learning the code and making copy over the radio easier. So how long is a *dit* as opposed to a *dah*? That depends on the sending speed. A *dit* is a short closure of the telegraph key. Gary Wise, W4EEY, teaches that a *dit* is a unit and that a *dah* is three times as long (Photo C). Current theory suggests students should not learn code by sight. So, rather than seeing *didah*, hear the letter A as *didah*. Likewise for remaining characters. This technique goes a long way towards reducing learning plateaus.

Morse Teaching Methodologies

Thinking of Morse code characters according to their sound (*dit* and *dah*) is a big first step in learning code. Currently there are two main approaches to teaching code. The Koch and the Farnsworth methods.

Koch Method

According to the "Koch method to learn Morse" website <<https://tinyurl.com/37vdsmmh>>, "The Koch method is based on exposing the student to full-speed Morse from day one." This website offers an interactive platform to learn Morse

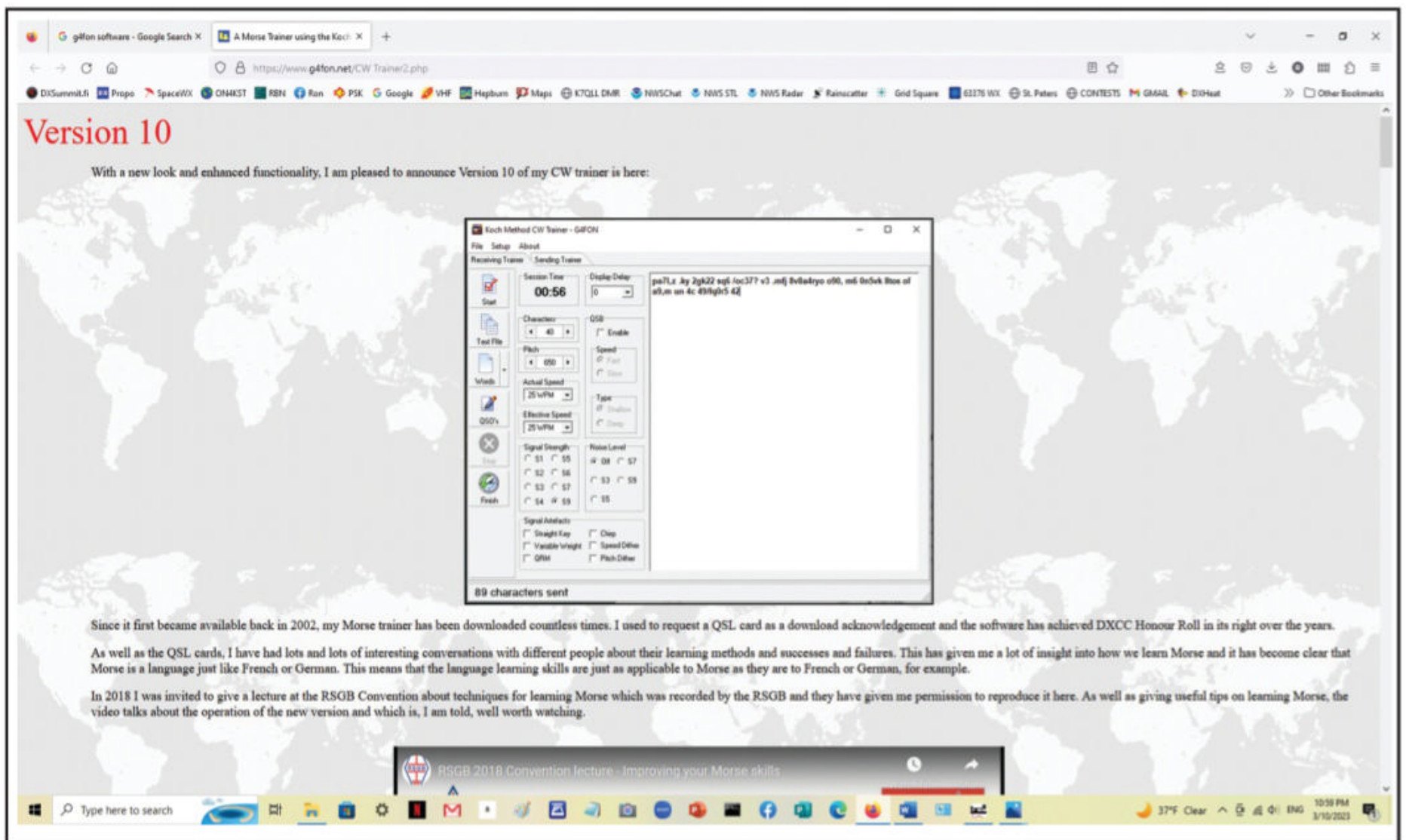


Photo F. Screenshot of G4FON's CW Trainer. Version 10 is a popular Koch method Morse code learning platform.

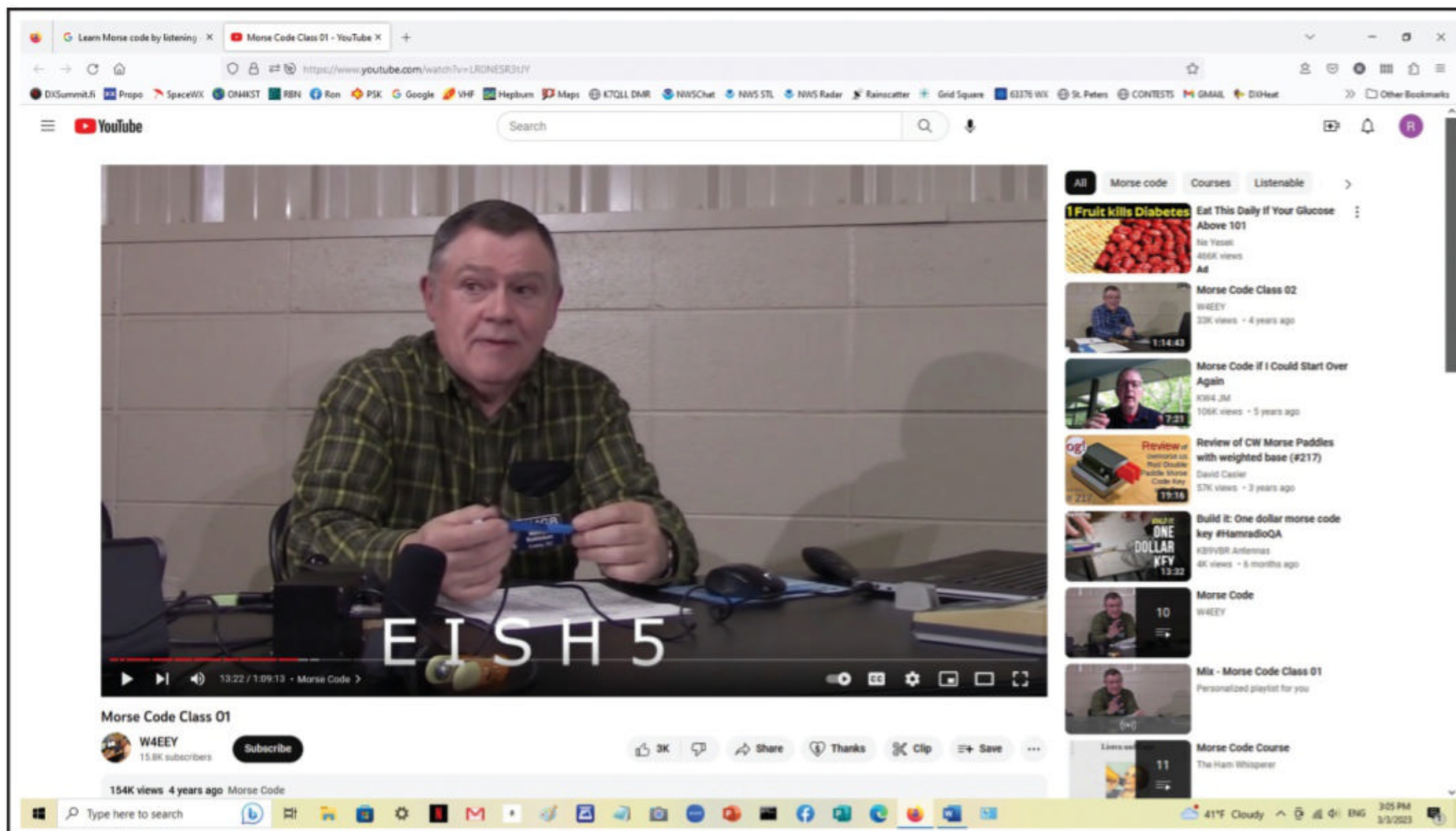


Photo G. Melvyn Robinson, KN4GB, is the narrator of W4EEY's YouTube Morse code video course.

code at full speed. The user sets the speed. The program uses your computer's sound card to transmit two lines of characters or about 62 characters. You type in the letters. There are visual clues. About midway down the webpage, just below the Lesson box, the lesson's letters are shown. Clicking on the letter(s) will allow you to hear them.

Now it's time to begin the lesson. This forces you to listen and to memorize the sounds. After the two lines are sent, the program will compare your input to what was actually sent. I tried out lesson 1 at 12 wpm which introduced me to the letters K and M. I scored 90% which entitles me to go to the next lesson, which will add another character (Photo D). For a beginner, this may at first seem like a frustrating way to learn code, but persistence is the key. Keep practicing lesson one until you obtain 90% or better proficiency. This trains your brain to listen to the code and not to visualize the code. I noticed that the program also looks for spaces. It will send several characters in a row, pause, and then send more characters. You'll need to press the space bar during those slight pauses/breaks in sending. Lesson two adds another letter, in my case the letter R (Photo E). This program builds upon success through repetition and listening. I believe making the transition from a computer program to being on

the airwaves will be much quicker using this method.

G4FON Morse Trainer

If you don't wish to train online, there is a free Koch method browser program that can teach Morse at <<https://tinyurl.com/msnsmufx>>. Ray Burlingame-Goff, G4FON (SK) developed it and made it available to radio amateurs (Photo F). "Koch CW Trainer Version 10" is similar to the online "Koch method to learn Morse" online program in that it also uses the Koch method. However, along with sending the letters to be learned, it also displays them on the screen. You do not need to respond to each character by typing it with your computer. The program does not test your input. The idea is to listen to the characters being sent without looking at them and to copy them down onto paper as you hear them. You look at the characters on the screen after the session to check for accuracy. It's up to you to check your progress. The program setup is intuitive and friendly.

Farnsworth Method

Another popular Morse code teaching platform is the Farnsworth method. The website "Just Learn Morse Code" explains the method, "...characters are sent at the same speed as at higher

speeds, while extra spacing is inserted between characters and words to slow the transmission down. The advantage of this is that you get used to recognizing (sic) characters at a higher speed, and thus it will be easier to increase the speed later on." Farnsworth timing was invented by Donald R. Farnsworth, W6TTB (SK) in the late 1950s. The ARRL uses Farnsworth timing for transmissions, practice and test tapes up to 18 WPM. The site is located at <<http://www.justlearnmorsecode.com>>. It's a free Morse code training program download that I found useful. This program uses the Koch method with Farnsworth timing. It is user intuitive and friendly. At the top of the program there is a drop-down menu and below it there is a tool bar. The tool bar contains the start and stop keys as well as user parameters like characters, speed, wpm, pitch and volume. To the right of them, you'll find alphabet letters, numbers and special characters. Clicking on them will let you hear the character in Morse. Highlighted letters will be the ones used in a lesson.

When I tried the program for the first time it offered the letters K and M. I discovered correctly typing the Ks and Ms wasn't enough. I also needed to indicate spaces or pauses between letter groups. To someone listening to code for the first time, it seems nearly impossible to detect

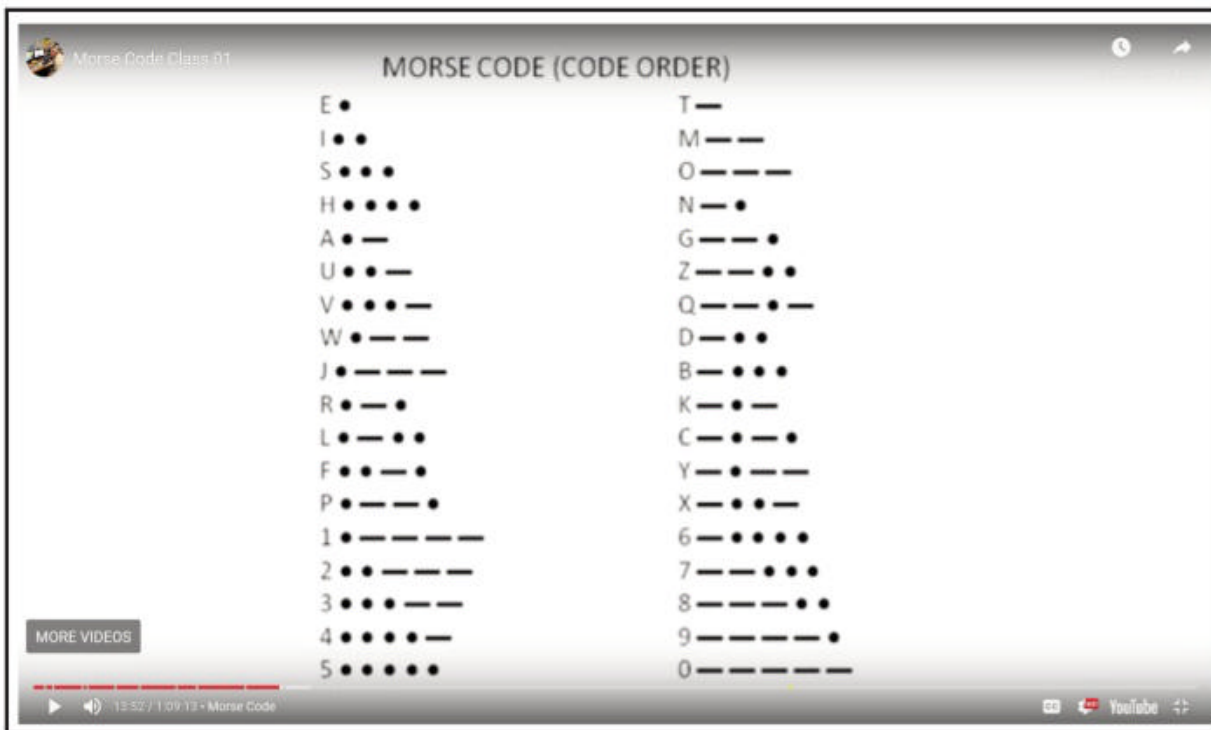


Photo H. W4EEY and KN4GB present Morse code characters in a particular order.

any breaks or spaces at all! For experienced CW aficionados who send at 30 wpm, spaces sent at 5 wpm seems interminably long. I must make note here, first class radio operators will gladly adjust their sending speed to match that of the transmitting station's.

Getting back to letter group breaks, I found out I needed to use my space bar. I needed a bit more work on my spacing between letter groups. Sending Morse code requires proper spacing between letters and words. Typically, if a *dit* is one unit and a *dah* is 3 units, then the spac-

ing/break between letters is recommended to be 3 units long and 7 units long between words. Why is timing/spacing important? Let's say I am in a CW QSO with another ham. I am sending, "Hello, my name is Ron and my QTH is St. Peters, MO." However, if my timing is off, this is what the operator at the other end of my radio transmission may have copied: "Hell om yn ame isr on an dmy qt h is st . pet ers ,mo." The "Just Learn Morse Code" program will give you a good feel for proper timing/spacing. Once I feel I have consistently obtained

90% or better, I go onto the next lesson by placing my cursor over the characters portion of the toolbar and increasing the number of characters from 2 to three. Let the learning continue!

For Visual and Auditory Learners

Although Morse code is an auditory medium, visual learners among us may feel learning code to be too daunting. Please don't despair. During my research I came across a fun to watch, very informative YouTube video from Gary Wise, W4EEY <<https://tinyurl.com/7w4z7ckt>>. "Morse Code Class 01" features Melvyn Robinson, KN4GB (Photo G). Melvyn served as a radio operator aboard merchant ships and he is very proficient with Morse code. The course offers sight and sound instruction. I noticed Melvyn teaches Morse code using a code order. His code order groups letters by similar sounds (Photo H). Much like I learned, years ago, with my Archer record. Looking at Photo H, notice that the letters E, I, S, and H are taught first. There are ten lessons in total that visual learners may find useful and encouraging.

N3FJP Software

If video lessons aren't your thing and you're looking for a simple, straightforward Morse code program to run on your computer, then Scott Davis,

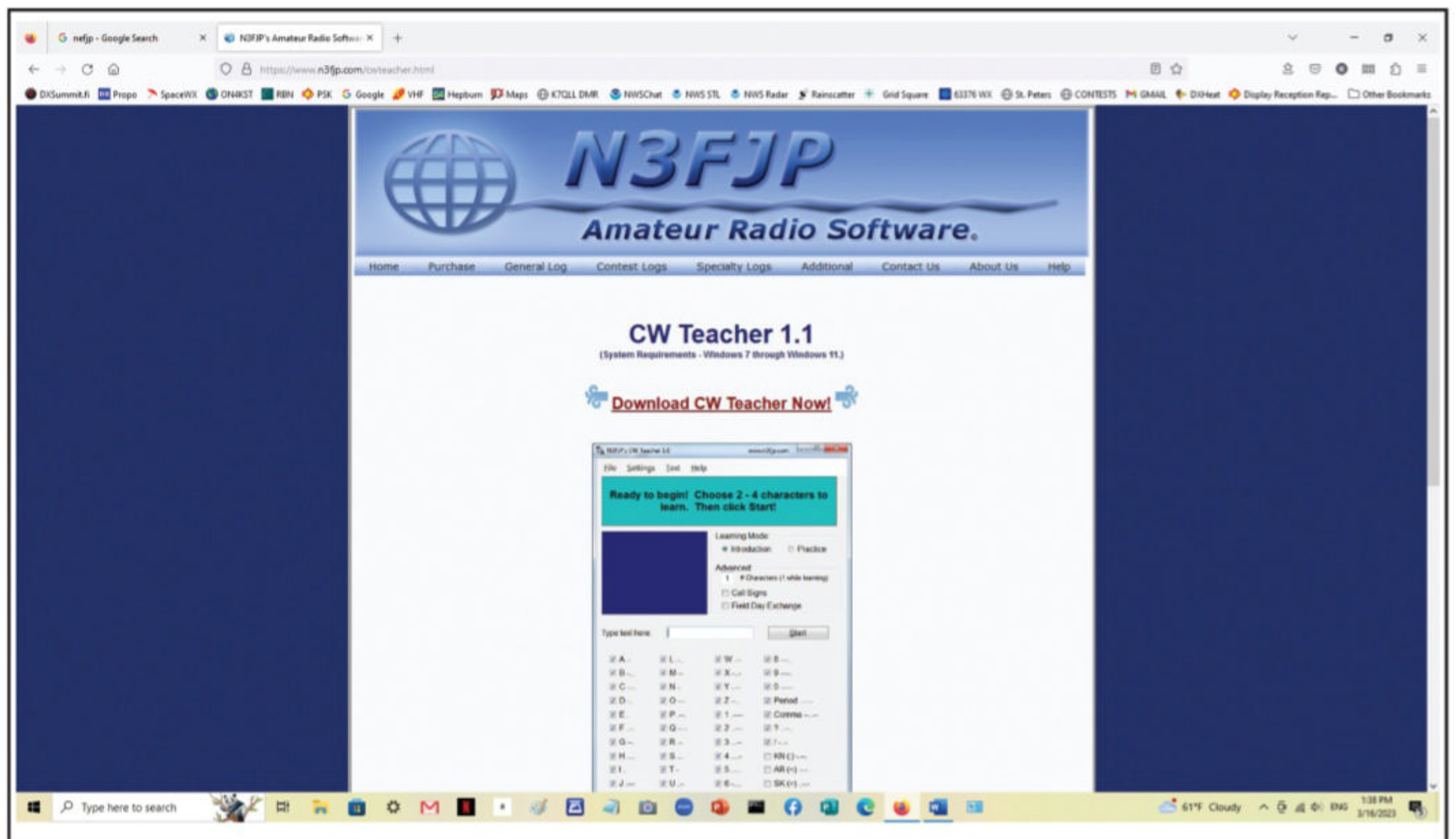


Photo I: Scott Davis' free software Morse code program, CW Teacher.

N3FJP's, "CW Teacher" (Photo I) may be just for you. Scott and his family offer a complete software suite of ham radio logging and contest software at <<https://tinyurl.com/2py773dt>>. N3FJP offers this program for free, and offers this advice with his code program: "Keep the character speed at 18 wpm or higher. You want to train your ear to associate a sound with a letter. If you learn the sound too slowly, it will take longer to transition to a functional speed. In learning mode, the software will wait until you identify the character, so there is no rush, even at high speed."

MFJ

For people on the go, using a computer or viewing a video may not be a good option. Although I haven't personally used it, I came across the MFJ-418 Pocket Morse Code Trainer (Photo J). As its name suggests, it easily fits into a shirt pocket, and it offers Morse code lessons. The lessons can be taught with or without Farnsworth spacing. The MFJ-418 is battery powered and has an instant replay feature, allowing you to check your copy. This allows various code speeds from beginner to high speed. For those who frequently travel or for those looking for a portable Morse code trainer, this may be just what you're looking for. Currently, it retails from MFJ for \$129.95.

So, what now?

To CW or not to CW? There is no question. Of course, you should learn Morse and pursue CW! I've given you a lot to peruse and to choose from. By no means have I exhausted all of the available programs out there. I have given you a good sampling and a good spot from which to embark. In my mind, the very first step I would recommend is to commit yourself to learning Morse code. Don't be in a hurry, rather, enjoy the journey. Learning code won't occur overnight. There may be some

setbacks, but a steady pace will win the race. Shop around and find a comfortable Morse code program. Now, commit yourself to between 20 and 30 minutes a day. The more you practice, the more quickly you'll become proficient. Spending quality time practicing with a program will develop neural pathways in your brain. Before long, code will become more familiar and less alien-sounding. Success will build upon success. As you gain proficiency, you'll find that there are certain letters that throw you off. I found it challenging to distinguish the letter H (four *dits*) from the letter S (three *dits*). However, I had little problem distinguishing between an H and the number 5 (five *dits*). Go figure! I remember the letter F being a bit challenging for me as well. I persevered and now this memory is a fun bit of trivia to recall.

Finally, let me offer some suggestions that will make learning Morse easier and quicker. Do not count *dits* and *dahs*. Do not verbalize out loud, do not use any look up tables, pictures, etc. Avoid memorization gimmicks like N is the reverse of A. Start off learning code characters sent at higher speeds such as 13 wpm or 18 wpm, that way it'll be more natural for communication. Having written that, commitment and persistence are the key. Make the time! You'll be opening another fun, useful, rewarding, and exciting dimension! Thank you for reading *CQ* and I hope to meet you on the air!

73, Ron KOØZ

Notes:

1. Actually, there's a little more history behind the term CW. In the earliest days of radio, Morse was the only means of communicating and transmitters used spark gaps, which produced "damped waves" that started out strong and slowly weakened. The first major advance in radio technology came with the development of transmitters that could produce "continuous amplitude waves," which were much more frequency-efficient and maintained the same strength throughout a transmission. Continuous amplitude waves were soon referred to as continuous waves and then as CW. – W2VU

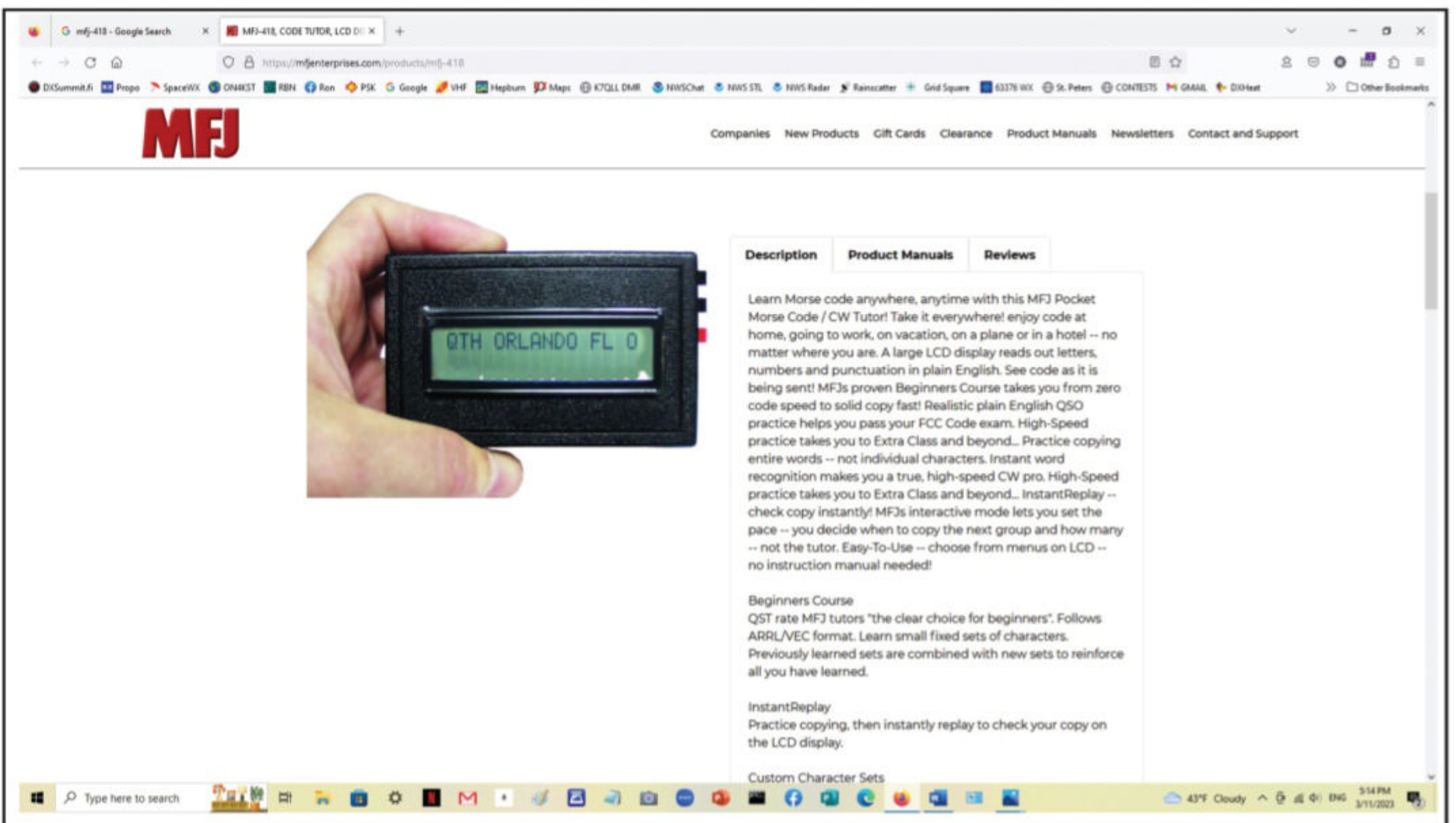


Photo J. MFJ-418 Pocket Morse Code Trainer for Morse students on the go.

digital connection

BY DON ROTOLO,* N2IRZ

The Whys and Which(es) of Networks Help Deciding What You Need

Recently, I got a nice email from Bill Dornbush, AA6BD, over in Chattanooga, asking about building a packet radio network. He already uses packet for APRS and Winlink, but he and some of his friends want to do more with it, perhaps building a network. But, which flavor of network should they build, and – more importantly – why?

Why, indeed. In fact, that cuts directly to the most important issue here: What, exactly, do you want to do with your network? That answer will mostly dictate what kind of net-

work you should build. But Bill is asking me what he can do with a packet network, so let's start there.

Thinking about what a network might be good for, the first thing that comes to mind is email. A Bulletin Board System (BBS) is an email server, and there are many packet BBS applications available. But I'm not speaking of email in the sense of "anywhere there is internet coverage", but in the sense "a nice platform for the locals to trade messages." I send these columns up to CQ by email, but I doubt there is a packet network that can move a multi-megabyte message from Atlanta up to Long Island. Clearly, the internet is my only option for large messages over great distances.

*c/o CQ magazine

Email : <N2IRZ@cq-amateur-radio.com>

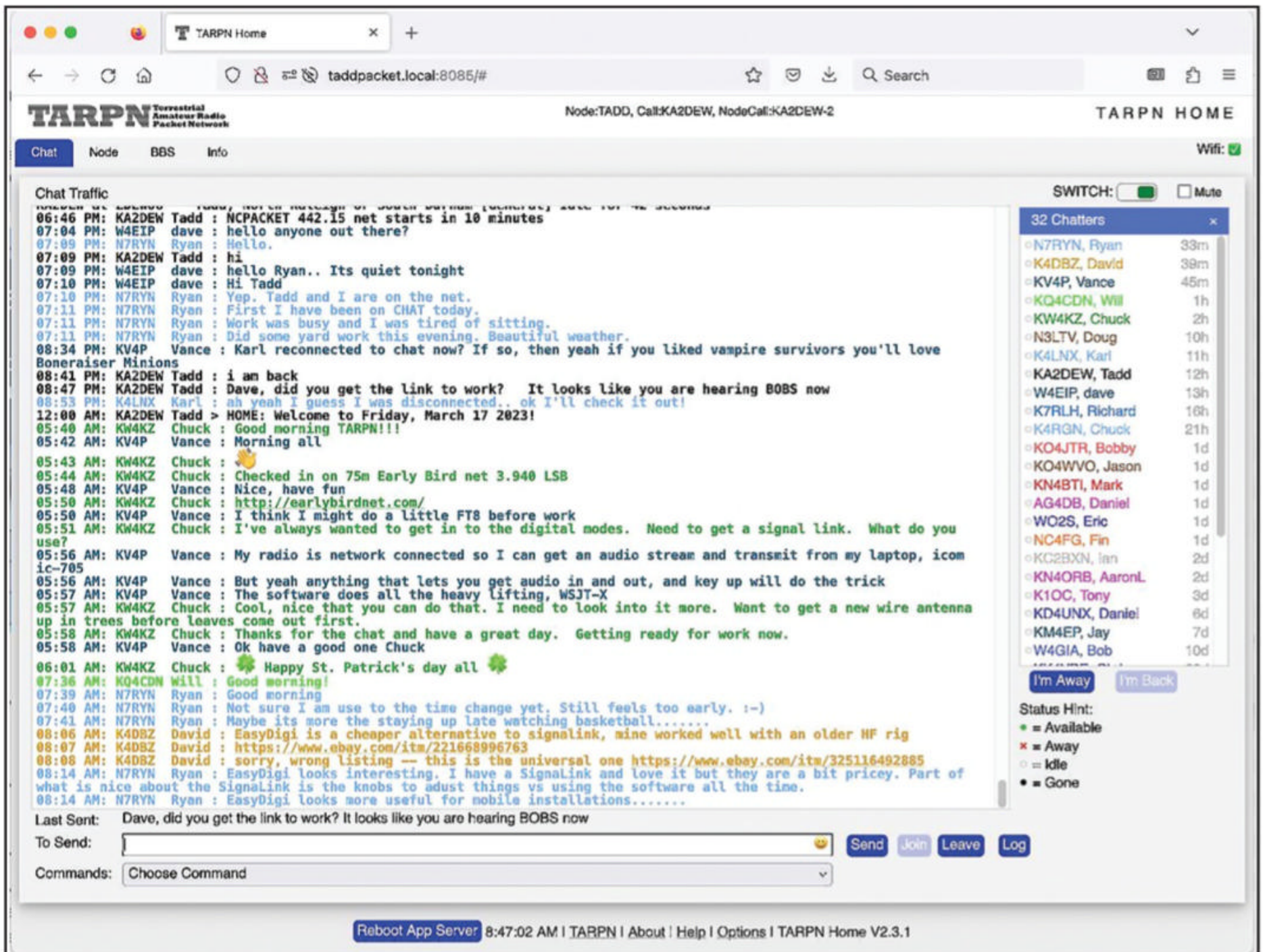


Figure 1. An example of the Chat feature in TARPAN Home, showing several users connected to the chat and some recent traffic on a relatively slow day. Just like Slack or Discord, this packet app keeps like-minded locals in touch with each other. TARPAN Home lets you use your phone or other device at home to chat or operate your node.

“Using non-amateur methods for playing amateur radio is counterproductive.”

On the other hand, Winlink actually does this. Maybe not really large messages, but it definitely reaches places where internet does not. Many (non-commercial) ships at sea depend on Winlink for routine communications and, sometimes, emergencies. But other than being just another amateur radio email application – perhaps one with unusual capabilities even in this modern world – it isn’t really a big bunch of fun. But a local BBS can be.

Related to email is another application, Chat, which is a lot like the local 2-meter repeater, but text-based. Chat is a G8BPQ feature, which is incorporated into the TARP home application. In the NCPacket network, I have seen over 30 local hams connected to the chat application at once, with several of them actively engaging in discussions about one thing or another (see Figure 1). Until you’ve participated in something like this, I really can’t explain just how much fun it really is.

TARP Home is also a very helpful feature. In addition to making Chat more user-friendly, you can also use it to access your node from other devices on the same Wi-Fi network. For example, you can use your cell phone to use Chat. TARP Home also lets you play with your own node, connect out to other nodes, and provides convenient access to your own BBS server.

Some of us enjoy building networks just to learn more about networks. It isn’t as easy as it sounds, but it is most certainly educational. Not just gathering and assembling hardware and software to make packet work, but antennas and propagation and line-of-sight paths, making sure that multiple radios on the same band don’t interfere with each other, and the art of Linux. Watching the network operate, from the inside, is exciting to many hams. And you don’t need to be a data geek to learn how it all works. Like many things in amateur radio, the learning is not only fun, it’s likely to help you in your career someday.

This shouldn’t be underestimated. Just like the pleasure found in (finally!) getting your DXCC, the satisfaction from getting everything together to make a functioning network is a big draw for many. It is for me, certainly. I mean, the internet can move far more data, far more quickly, than any packet network. But what fun or challenge is there in that? Why do people ride bicycles when they have a car?

Many ham groups build their packet networks to help with emergency communications. A robust network, properly designed and built, won’t get killed when the network traffic spikes higher, a good thing when all heck breaks loose. If each node is hosted by a builder, such a network is likely to be far more survivable than anything commercial. If my station goes down for whatever reason, I have all the knowledge I need to get it working again, essentially the definition of resiliency.

What doesn’t work is when you have an EmComm group that either doesn’t have the expertise to fix what’s broken, or never tests equipment to find out what needs fixing. Or both. You never know if your network will work when you really need it if you are not using it almost every day. When it breaks, having to wait on someone else for a repair isn’t going to cut it when the chips are down.

There is really no limit to what you can do on packet ... except there is. Many packet links still operate at 1,200 baud, so a media-rich web server won’t work well. Even 9,600 baud, fast by packet standards, is too slow for stream-

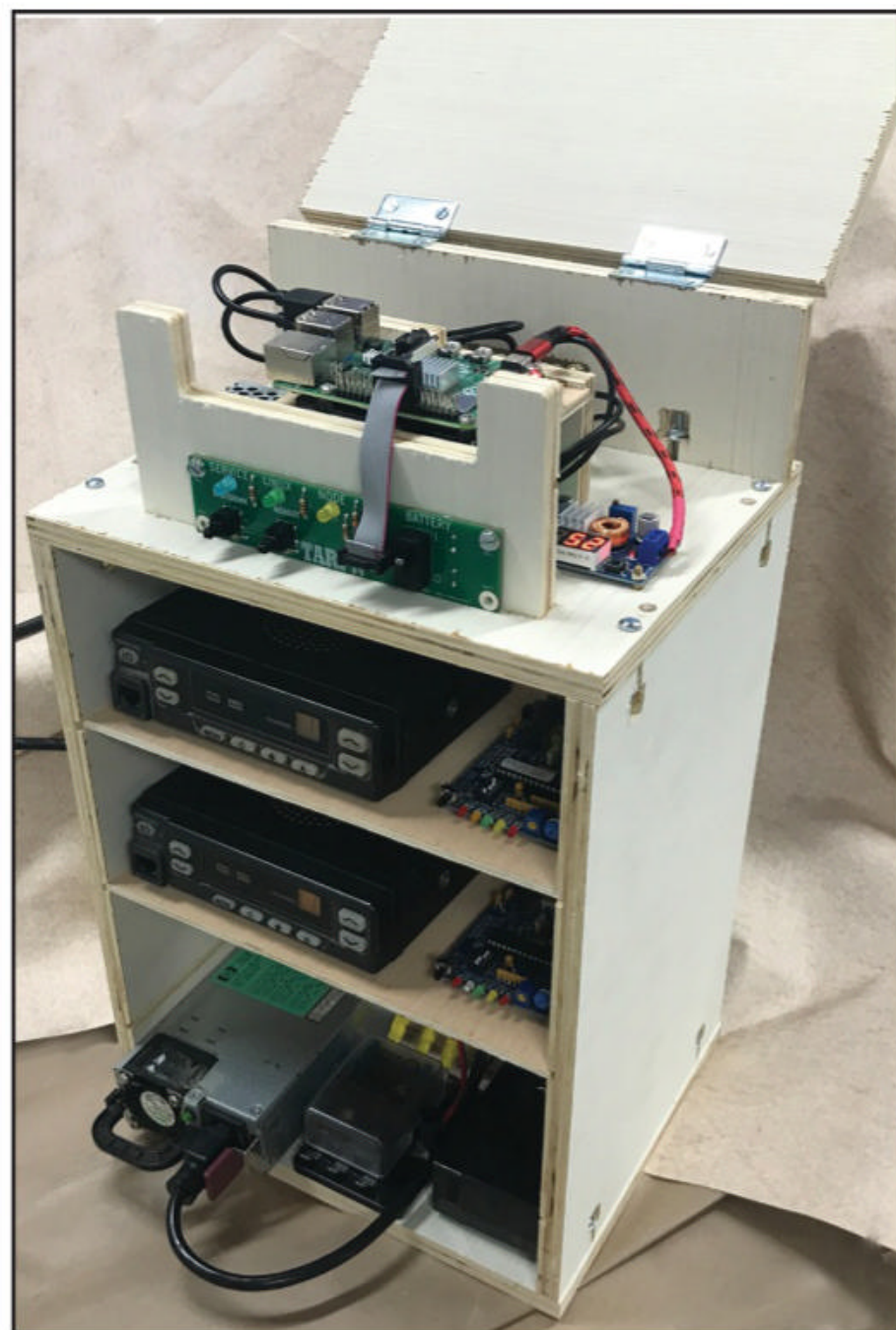


Photo A. A two-port packet node built to TARP standards. The radio power system is at the bottom, two link radios and NinoTNCs take up two of the shelves, and the top (with the cover open) has the Raspberry Pi, battery-backed power, and the node controller board.

ing video. But those of us old enough to remember dial-up modems understand how to create useful web pages that don’t use a lot of bandwidth. Methods for optimizing (i.e., minimizing) data size are hardly ever used these days, but way back when, lots of clever schemes were created. What is old can be new again, right?

Other things you can do? Maybe a web page showing your weather station’s current readings. Or someone hosting network map files. Club announcements, maybe info about the last (or next) meeting? What is it that you want?

The bottom line is that anything you can do on the internet, you can, in some fashion, do on packet. Not as fast, perhaps not as easily, and in some cases not legally (I’m thinking of the pecuniary rule of Part 97 here), but a web server on packet was done 20 years ago, and it can be done again.

Which brings up the question of architecture: pure RF or commercially-assisted? As in a contest, pouncing on CQs yourself or getting spots from the server? (Ah. DXCluster. Another packet application). If efficiency and speed are your goals, use the internet. But if you want to use amateur radio, then use it without crutches. Can’t get a link up from Chattanooga to Atlanta? Keep at it. Need is a wonderful motivator.

It is my opinion that using non-amateur methods for playing amateur radio is counterproductive. If you have a task to get

done, then by all means use whatever will work, but if you're doing this for pleasure, then do it on RF. But be warned: even one tiny crutch (i.e., non-radio link) will bring on eventual failure, and I have seen this happen too many times to count.

Some groups promote their own style of architecture. I've found that most of them that have info on their website generally subscribe to the "Put up whatever user ports and links you can, however you can" methods used 30 years ago. It used to work, but since then better ways have been found.

Having a caste system of users and operators tends to hurt a network. User ports seem like a good idea, until you find that users resent the operators because they won't provide (service-name-here) that a user thinks is needed. Operators start resenting users since all the money, time and effort is coming from operators to support ungrateful users. And, when the network fails, or operators leave, the poor user (who has no experience or visibility into network operations) has absolutely no idea how to proceed.

In contrast, NCPacket in North Carolina is also running a few dozen G8BPQ nodes in a TARPN network. Each node is at the operator's house or easily-accessible workplace (Photo A), and there are no user ports: If you want to get onto the network, you have to run a node. Everyone is a user and operator. No caste system, and everyone can repair their own equipment (such as in an emergency). You must have skin in the game to play, a good recipe for success.

Their nodes' G8BPQ software runs on a Raspberry Pi computer, with virtually every aspect of building a node clearly documented and widely available (recent Raspberry Pi shortages notwithstanding) at the TARPN website <<http://tarpn.net>>.

The TARPN architecture model has several rules. For example, it insists that every link is a dedicated point-to-point link, and only RF links are allowed. The only way for data to get onto the network is by typing it in – automated connections are not allowed. They call it "Networking on Purpose." Perhaps this helps explain why I write about it so frequently.

While NCPacket is always looking for new participants, they are not interested in growth for growth's sake. Instead, they want to be the kind of club that welcomes newcomers and Elmers them towards proficiency. They'd enjoy having HF links to other TARPN networks

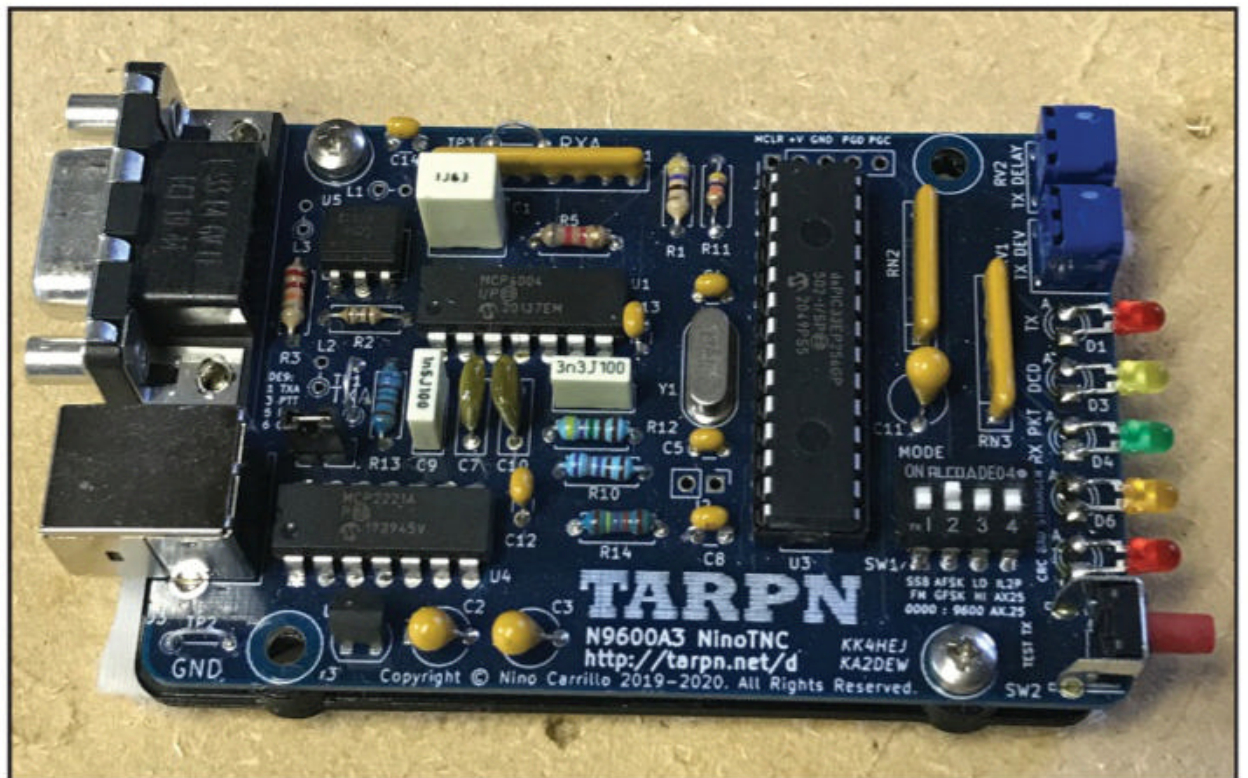


Photo B. An assembled NinoTNC. These are currently supplied as a bare board plus processor for about \$12 on Etsy, along with a bill of materials costing about \$25 on Mouser or DigiKey. A fully-assembled surface-mount version is in development. Capable of speeds from 1200 to 9600 baud (set with a DIP switch), and featuring IL2P forward error correction for a 3 dB coding performance gain, it is an excellent TNC choice.

(but not to individuals) and are uninterested in Winlink or other internet "radio" applications.

Other architectures – hub and spoke for example – don't work. As with user ports in most terrain, you have the problem of Hidden Transmitter Syndrome (HTS), where two stations both see the station between them but not each other. This allows one station to transmit while the other is (unknowingly) also transmitting, meaning that neither station gets through. Not a recipe for performance. Point-to-point is just about the only RF architecture worth considering. A duplex repeater just perpetuates the user-operator mentality.

So, what is the big impediment to building networks? It isn't equipment:

Unlike 30 years ago, the TNC (Terminal Node Controller) is not a significant cost anymore. The NinoTNC (Photo B) can be had for under \$40, and used PacComms are maybe \$10 at a hamfest. Even radios are cheap: I paid \$20 for four Kenwood TK-762G radios (2m, 25W) at Hamvention last year. In fact, the biggest cost is the antenna and feedline.

No, finding others interested enough to get involved is the hardest thing. Most older hams remember packet, and since their local user ports suffered HTS and their network likely had worst-case architecture, they just figured that packet didn't work and was a waste of time. Well, it wasn't packet, it was the architecture.

Lastly, there's networking software. G8BPQ is a very popular and well-sup-

Crystals

I recently heard from a newer ham who was trying to find information about the TEKK KS-900 data radios that many packet networks used to run 9600 baud on 70 cm. I didn't find a whole lot of information on the internet, instead finding the KS-960, but I did advise him that TEKK International <<https://tekk-radios.com/>> is still in business and might be helpful. I also mentioned that Bomarc Crystal Company <<http://bomarcystal.com>> was the company that I'd always used for radio crystals, and surely they can make crystal sets for the TEKK – or most anything, I suppose. Perhaps this information will help someone else out as well.

That being said, the last time I ordered crystals they ended up being a significant fraction of the cost of the radio. Today, with KS-900 radios going for \$10 in eBay, I suspect the fraction has become quite a bit larger. Compare that to my TK-762G purchase at Hamvention, four for \$20. Add in some sweat equity for the 9k6 modification, and you're way ahead.



Photo C. The TARPAN network demonstration booth at the Stone Mountain (GA) hamfest in 2021. With five portable nodes, each with a computer and actual radios (using dummy loads though) attendees were able to see and hear how the network operates in real time. The same setup has been used for club meeting demonstrations and could be deployed in minutes as a functioning network in the real world.

ported implementation of TheNET/NetRom. FlexNet has good technical performance due to its self-configuring link parameters, but this removes a significant layer of potential education for how networks operate. Although widely used in Europe, it is not as well supported these days. ROSE also hides the routing from users and (like TheNET) is only useful in a Z80-based TNC, a somewhat ancient architecture. There are others, too, but they are all relatively minor players.

Although there are some efforts underway to replace AX.25 with something 'better,' there's little new there as these groups debate the meaning of 'better.' This means that virtually all VHF-and-above networking today is done using G8BPQ software. In contrast, HF is like the wild west, with new better-faster-cheaper protocols coming out seemingly every day. AX.25 can be done on HF, but there are far more robust options (like VARA), too many to list here.

So, how does one get started building a packet network? If you have some ham friends, start by seeing if there is any interest. Make sure you can talk to each other on FM simplex, which is a key requirement. Here in Atlanta, Bob and I want to start a TARPAN network, and we tried to speak on 2 meters at a distance of 11 miles, but couldn't get a signal through. Tony, 50 miles north of us both, isn't interested in packet but hears both of us full-quieting. Dang it!

The next step, once all the friend links are exhausted, is to visit local clubs. Talk to the folks there, maybe do a presen-

tation (using actual nodes, not PowerPoint), and see if there's interest. Volunteer to Elmer someone in simplex range, and eventually they might want to join a network. Remember, everyone knows someone, so encourage others to spread the word. Like anything, you just need that one person to get traction and drive the program to success.

Research has found that the critical mass for a successful network is five users. Find four others in range, get together to assemble equipment and plan links, then put it all on the air. Then, promote the heck out of it. Get a vendor booth at your local hamfest and link into the network (Photo C). Or use your multi-station demo network (the one you used at the clubs) and a couple of computers to let folks play with it. Most hamfests offer free or cheap tables for clubs and non-commercial booths.

As they say, getting there is half the fun. The learning curve is not too steep, and there are dozens of hams who are happy to offer their help and advice. Visit <https://groups.io> and join the TARPAN and NinoTNC groups to find them. And then maybe you'll write and tell me about your network?

That's all I have this time. As I mentioned in March, I'll be at Hamvention in my bright yellow FRC Robot Inspector cap, poking around the bargain bins and looking for things to write about. If you see me, stop and say hello!

Until then,
73 de N2IRZ

Close Encounters of the Law-Enforcement Kind

It started out like any other Saturday night mobile T-hunt. April Moell, WA6OPS, and I, with a ride-along observer, were cruising through downtown Fullerton (California). We had lost the hidden transmitter's two-meter signal upon our descent from the starting hilltop, but that's not unusual. It was probably at least 20 miles away, and we planned to follow our original bearing until we got in range.

The hider announced on the 224-MHz coordination repeater that he would raise the hidden transmitter power briefly for a couple of late-arriving hunters. Good, maybe we can get another fix. Wait a minute! What are those flashing lights in the rear-view mirror? We're being stopped by the police!

Two cruisers pulled up behind as I rolled into the closest parking lot. The officers were smiling as they approached the van. They flashed their lights all over the inside and outside as I offered my license. What a time for this to happen. There goes our chance to get another bearing.

These wide-eyed cops were the youngest rookies I had ever seen. They looked just like the Police Explorer Scouts that we see doing traffic control duty at public service events. They seemed to be in awe of the four-element quad on top of the van, with the mast going through the roof.

"What did I do?" I asked, as April offered one of them a copy of my T-hunt information sheet.

"Nothing," was the reply. "We just wanted to see if you had a scanner in there."

"Why?" I asked, silently wondering if he recognized the Regency MX-7000 on top of the dash, hooked to the Roanoke Doppler RDF box. It had only ham frequencies in it, of course. (Well, mostly.)

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"We've had a lot of burglaries," the neophyte cop answered, "and it's illegal to have a scanner in your car."

That was my cue to give him a friendly briefing on the fun and usefulness of competitive radio direction finding (RDF). I also pointed out that we weren't listening to his frequencies, but it would not be illegal to do so in California. One of them disappeared for a minute. After a check on his radio with the Watch Commander, he sheepishly admitted that I was right about scanners and sent us on our way. Well, at least now we had a good excuse for finishing second in the hunt.

Getting stopped in the city during a T-hunt is unusual here in laid-back southern California, where VHF hunts have been going on for 65 years or so. Veteran officers are used to our strange antenna arrays and slightly erratic driving. They give friendly waves as they pass by the hilltop starting points lined with hunters' vehicles, and usually ignore the fact that a couple of them protrude into the traffic lanes. Normally, it takes something blatant to get them to pull you over – such as the hunter who backed down a freeway on-ramp some years ago.

It was different in the early days. Some old-timers tell stories of the two-meter hunts in the 1960s, complete with Gonset Communicators and dynamotor B+ supplies. One night, several hunters found themselves under arrest, albeit briefly. They weren't doing anything illegal, but a homeowner had complained about the strange people with radio gear tramping through the countryside. One officer crashed his patrol car in the fog that night.

Worried residents still call 911, but now dispatchers summon the helicopter patrol to check out the scene. Several times, my hiding spots have been in the spotlight from above. Usually Angel (that's what they call the chopper) hovers just long enough to give away the location to the close hunting teams (drat!), and then disappears.



The big parking lot at Montgomery-Gibbs Executive Airport serves as starting point for many mobile transmitter hunts in the San Diego area. Most of the teams on this hunt are using rotatable two-meter quad or Yagi antennas for RDF. (Photo by Joe Moell, KØOV)

Occasionally, it gets dicey. One night, April and I hid at the site of a new home that was being built in Anaheim Hills by its owners, a couple of our friends. These folks discovered at the last minute that they couldn't be there to hide with us. We decided to go ahead anyway.

After a dozen hunters converged on the place, it wasn't long before the chopper and spotlight arrived, followed by a patrol car. The neighbor who called in came over to insist that we were trespassing. We had no proof that the owners had given permission. There was a hurried autopatch call to the owners – no answer. Eventually we prevailed, but we learned an important lesson: It may be okay to hide on private property, but you must be able to prove that you're allowed to be there.

By the way, that was a challenging hunt from a technical standpoint. The AC wiring for the new house was complete, except there was no breaker box and no lines to Edison's power pole. We connected the output of my fraction-watt transmitter to one of the long Romex cables, then buried the transmitter next to the foundation.

Old-timers may remember the newspaper ads: "Turn all your house wiring into a giant TV antenna!" That's just what happened. Everyone DFed their way to the house with no problem. Then they wandered the property trying to identify the antenna. (No wonder the neighbor panicked.) "All the outlet boxes sure are hot with RF," they kept saying. Yup.

Befriend a Cop

Consulting with the authorities ahead of time can pay dividends. One night we hid the flea-power rig inside a portapotty in a new construction area in Yorba Linda. While setting up, we made friends with the security guard at the site. He got so enthusiastic about our prank that he let us use one of the vacant houses being built as a lookout post and we were allowed to hide our vehicle in its garage.

For a while, southern California hunt rules recommended advance notice to police of the transmitter's location, so that dispatchers could reassure concerned citizens who called in to report strange sightings. That practice didn't last long. It was a lot of bother and there were suspicions that advance hiding spot information was finding its way to some of the hunters. (I think I would have been tempted to "plant" some false stories when hiding, to see what happened.)

Certainly, there are enough hams with police connections to make me



Michael Olbrisch, KD5KC, and daughter Heidi Wilden, KE5BHT, of El Paso, Texas were happy after their first mobile transmitter hunt, which they won. Heidi built this two-meter quad, which she held out the van window as Dad drove. Next time, she plans a better mounting system! (Photo courtesy KD5KC)

think twice before I disclose my clever hiding spots to them. Some years ago, Don Lewis, KF6GQ, put on a hunt with the low-power transmitter in a box under the reception desk at the Monrovia police station. All the bearings from every outside corner of the building pointed inside, of course. But it took a lot of courage to walk through the door with a hand-held "sniffer" to probe the lobby of a precinct house.

On the other hand, it might be good to keep the authorities in the know about our RDF activities. One afternoon I spent quite a bit of time in a residential neighborhood of a nearby city as I searched for the source of distorted TV station audio that was appearing intermittently in the 6-meter ham band. I would stop on the streets to wait for the signal and rotate my big van-top six-meter shrunken quad to get bearings.

When it disappeared and didn't return, I headed out onto the freeway for the 15-mile drive home. In the rear-view mirror, I saw a pickup truck trailing me very closely. It tailed me to my exit, then continued to follow all of the way until I pulled into my driveway. The driver parked in front of my house, got out and began to loudly berate me and threaten to call the police on me.

When I calmly asked what triggered his anger, he began to rant about how he was sure that one of his family members was being stalked and he was convinced that I was parked near his house to perform some sort of electronic surveillance on them. After I explained what I was doing and told him I that would call police myself to let them sort it out, he finally backed off and went home.

In the days to follow, while carefully avoiding this fellow's house, I found out more about the TV audio intruder. It turned out to be wireless headphones connected to the DVR of a hearing-impaired homeowner. The transmitter for these imported 49 MHz phones was emitting spurious signals in the 6-meter band.

Help Them Get Started

Last year, my May column promoted the CQWorldwide Foxhunting Weekend by telling tales of clever hams who put on difficult and dastardly mobile T-hunts. That's an excellent challenge and lots of fun for experienced hunters, but newcomers who come out on such hunts often give up and are reluctant to try again.

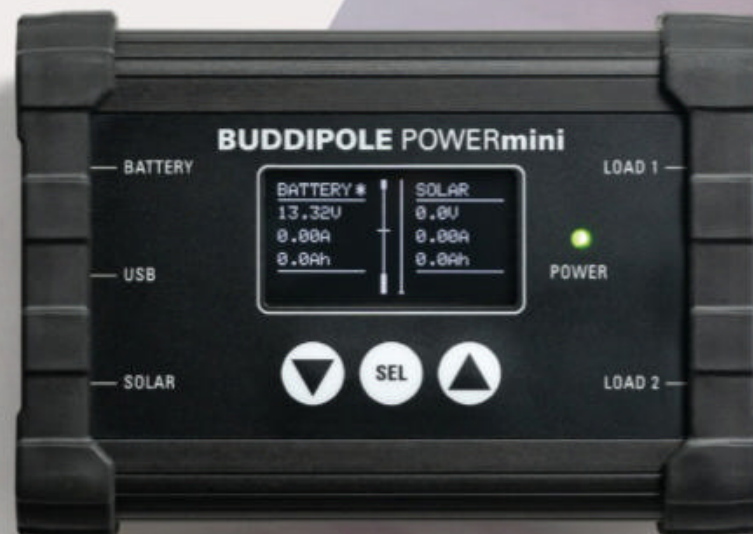
If your local hunt participation is falling because the hunts are too hard for some, why not have a well-publicized mobile

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hunt once in a while that's designed just for beginners? It's definitely possible to have fun on simple hunts. The result might be more capable foxhunters who can respond when skilled RDF is needed for search and rescue or interference tracking.

For a successful mobile foxhunt that encourages first-timers, the teams should all start from the same location. The fox's signal should be strong enough and there should be a huntmaster at the start to help new teams get their initial bearings, if necessary. Everyone should understand the boundaries for the hunt, with maps supplied if the boundaries are irregular.

I think that beginner foxhunts should be scored by mileage, not by time-to-find. Getting bearings and navigating can be tricky enough without the added pressure of trying to get to the fox before the other hunters. The huntmaster should log starting odometer readings to be compared with ending readings at the fox's location. Lowest elapsed mileage determines the winner. This eliminates the urgent rush from the start point when the hunt begins. It encourages careful bearing-taking and map-plotting. It's not uncommon for the last team arriving at the fox to end up as the winner

There should be only one transmitter. To help beginners get good bearings, the fox's antenna should be up in the air, not next to the ground. It should be stationary, in the clear away from obstructions, and polarization should be constant. If any hunters are using Doppler sets, the polarization should be vertical.

The fox should be reasonably close to the start. Twenty miles is too far. Transmissions should be continuous, if possible, with modulation and identification that ensures that hunters are following the correct signal. The fox may be on private property, but must be in a place that is accessible to the public with no admission charge.

Hunters should be able to drive close enough to the transmitter to identify the endpoint of the hunt. The longstanding Fullerton Radio Club rule is that "the transmitter shall be within 100 feet of access by standard passenger car." If the hiders want hunters to "sniff out" the transmitter on foot at the end, they should have on-foot RDF gear available for them to use if they don't have any. The hider must keep safety in mind when placing the transmitter and antenna.

If the hunt is running long and some hunters are getting stumped, it's OK for

the hider to give hints and clues, but it should be done in a way to ensure that all hunters hear them. It might be a good idea for the hider to provide a cell phone number that teams giving up the hunt can call to be told how to get to the fox location to join in any post-hunt activities, such as a visit to a restaurant.

Try It on Foxhunting Weekend

An excellent time for your club to have foxhunting fun is the annual CQ World Wide Foxhunting Weekend, which takes place May 13 and 14, 2023. This is the most informal of all CQ contests – just an opportunity for your club or other ham group to have some fun finding transmitters, either in vehicles or all on foot. Use the international rules or write your own. Make it easy or hard, depending on the skill level of the foxhunters in your area. Talk it up on the local repeater and social media to find out what your friends have in mind.

More about Foxhunting Weekend is in the February and April 2023 issues of CQ. It's also in my website. After the foxhunting, be sure to send me stories and photos for the follow-up article. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Happy hunting!

kit building

BY JOE EISENBERG,* KONEB

DZ Kit SR-74: A New Twist On An Old Favorite

The Heathkit GR-64 was one of the kit radios that gave many people their introduction to both amateur radio and shortwave listening. With its coverage ranging from the AM broadcast band up to 30 MHz, it was one of

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many radios popular in the 1960s and 70s. One has to wonder in this age of software defined radio (SDR) how the appearance and simplicity of the GR-64 can be reconciled with today's SDR receivers and DSP-based receivers (Photo A). Brian Wood, WØDZ, of DZ Kit, has come up with just that. It takes the simplicity of the GR-64, built on SDR technology, and made it in kit form.

The DZ Kit SR-74 "Saguaro" is based on the SDRplay RSP1A and the Raspberry Pi 4B (Photo B). Using the supplied DZ Kit software, the frequency coverage goes up to the FM broadcast band at 88-108 MHz. There is also Cubic SDR software supplied that allows reception up to 2 GHz. You will have to select which program to use – and keep in mind that the Cubic software is more traditional SDR and does not have the "traditional" radio feel to it as the DZ Kit Saguaro software does. There is a 7" color touch screen display, and the screen appearance is similar to the slide-rule type dial in the original Heathkit receiver. Similar to the Heath days, the parts come in several labeled bags instead of paper envelopes and the assembly instructions harken back to those good old days (Photos C and D). The manual is a high quality printed spiral-bound book and uses a very detailed approach to assembly. When I saw the large number of parts, I found out that the estimate of about 12 hours of labor to complete assembly and testing seemed about right.

Building the Saguaro

The assembly procedure begins with placing the front panel label on the chassis. I flunked stickers in kindergarten, so I was relieved to see that Brian has provided a means to make the alignment of this large sticker go a lot more easily (Photo E). Provided in the kit are two red 3D-printed guides



Photo A. Brian Wood, WØDZ, shows the original Heathkit GR-64 next to the new DZ Kit SR-74 Saguaro receiver kit.



Photo B. A box of many of the parts needed for assembly, packaged in labeled antistatic bags.



Photo C. The instruction manual resembles what we remember when looking back at the older Heathkits.

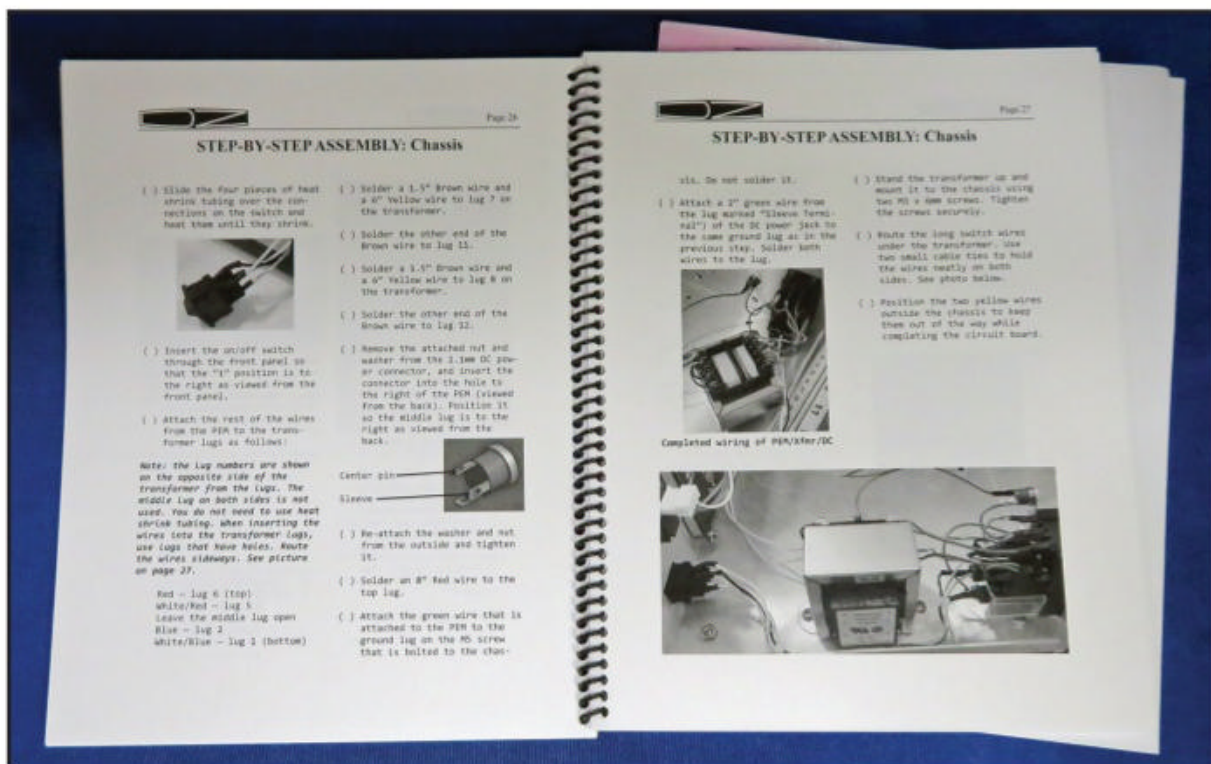


Photo D. The pages are well-printed with plentiful photos to guide you through the assembly process.

Photo E. The chassis is ready for the application of the front panel sticker.

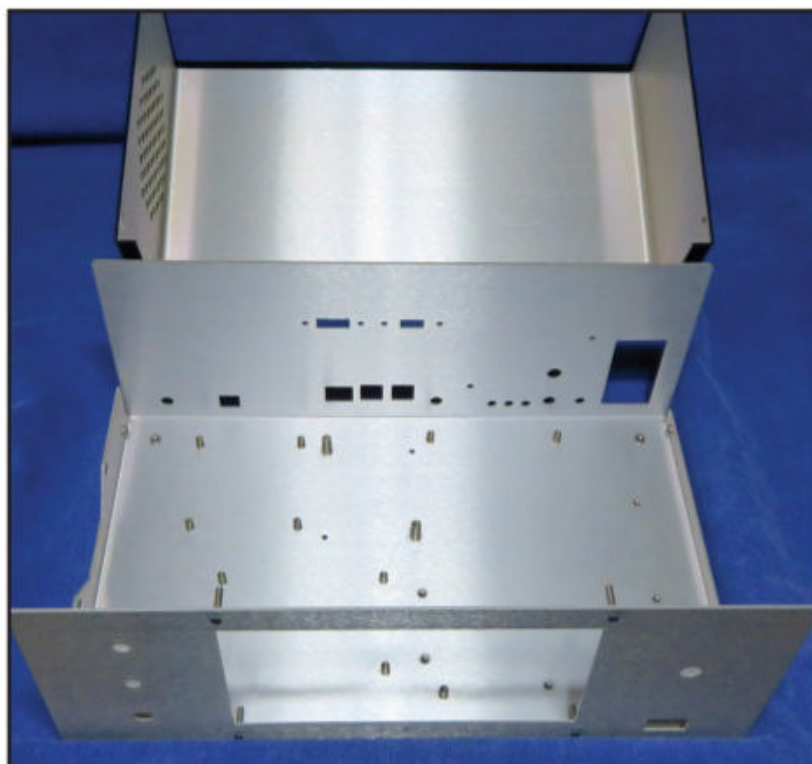


Photo F. The sticker is supplied in a thick plastic bag for protection. The speaker and power transformer are installed during the chassis portion of the assembly.

that are taped into place, poking through two holes on the front panel. These serve as guides to make sure that the label is lined up when carefully lowered onto the front panel. The guides are taped into place temporarily and are removed once the front panel sticker is in place. I can see why this task is the very first step, as it is one of the most exacting procedures in the kit (Photo F). Although these two 3D-printed parts can be discarded once the sticker is in place, there is another 3D-printed part supplied in the kit that becomes a permanent part of the radio. That part becomes a safety shield and is made from a light-colored filament. The rubber feet come next and it will help to have them in place during the rest of the assembly.

The assembly process continues on from the front panel and encompasses the power supply, the controls, and the Raspberry Pi, as well as the SDR modules (Photo G). The wiring process for the power entry module and the transformer involves a lot of wires and the need to cut them to various lengths, stripping and tinning each end of the wires before using them. The lengths of the wires and the amount of heat shrink tubing used in their installation are care-

Looking Ahead

Here are some of the articles we're working on for upcoming issues of CQ:

- CQ Interviews: IARU Region 2 VP PT2ADM
- Results: 2022 CQ DX Marathon
- A Tale of Two Baluns

Plus...

- CQ Book Review: "The CW Way of Life"
- A University Foxhunt in India
- A Skeleton Slot Antenna for HF Through 432 MHz

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Photo G. The Raspberry Pi 4B and the heat sink, along with the SDRplay and the touch screen are also ready for assembly.



Photo H. The Irwin Vise-Grip automatic wire stripper was very useful in preparing the many wires in this kit.

fully chosen. If cut and stripped correctly, the wires are the right lengths for their purposes (Photo H). I found a tool sold by Irwin/Vise-Grip to be very helpful during the wiring process. This tool is an automatic wire stripper and, although a bit big, it does a great job. This wire stripper from Irwin is numbered 2078300 and is available at Lowe's as well as online on Amazon, etc. for about \$25. This tool made the stripping process go quickly. Just be sure to shake out the bits of insulation that sometimes get left in the tool.

The "smarts" of this kit are in three modules, the SDRplay, the Raspberry Pi4 and the main CPU controller board (Photo I). The controller board has two surface-mount components already pre-mounted, but the rest are all assembled by the builder. I was surprised to learn that the main board also has

a code practice keyer built in. There is a jack on the back panel which allows you to plug in a paddle and practice your CW skills while using this radio. I think this is a unique feature of this receiver.

When beginning the assembly of this kit, it is best to separate out the chassis parts before unpacking the controller board parts (Photo J). This will reduce the chance of losing or confusing the parts. The speaker is a high quality dual-cone design capable of producing very clear sound. There is also a headphone jack for plugging in a stereo headset. Note that plugging in a headset does not totally mute the speaker, but it reduces its output greatly (Photo K).

The Saguro's RF input uses the SMA panel connector supplied with the SDRplay, so be sure that you have an

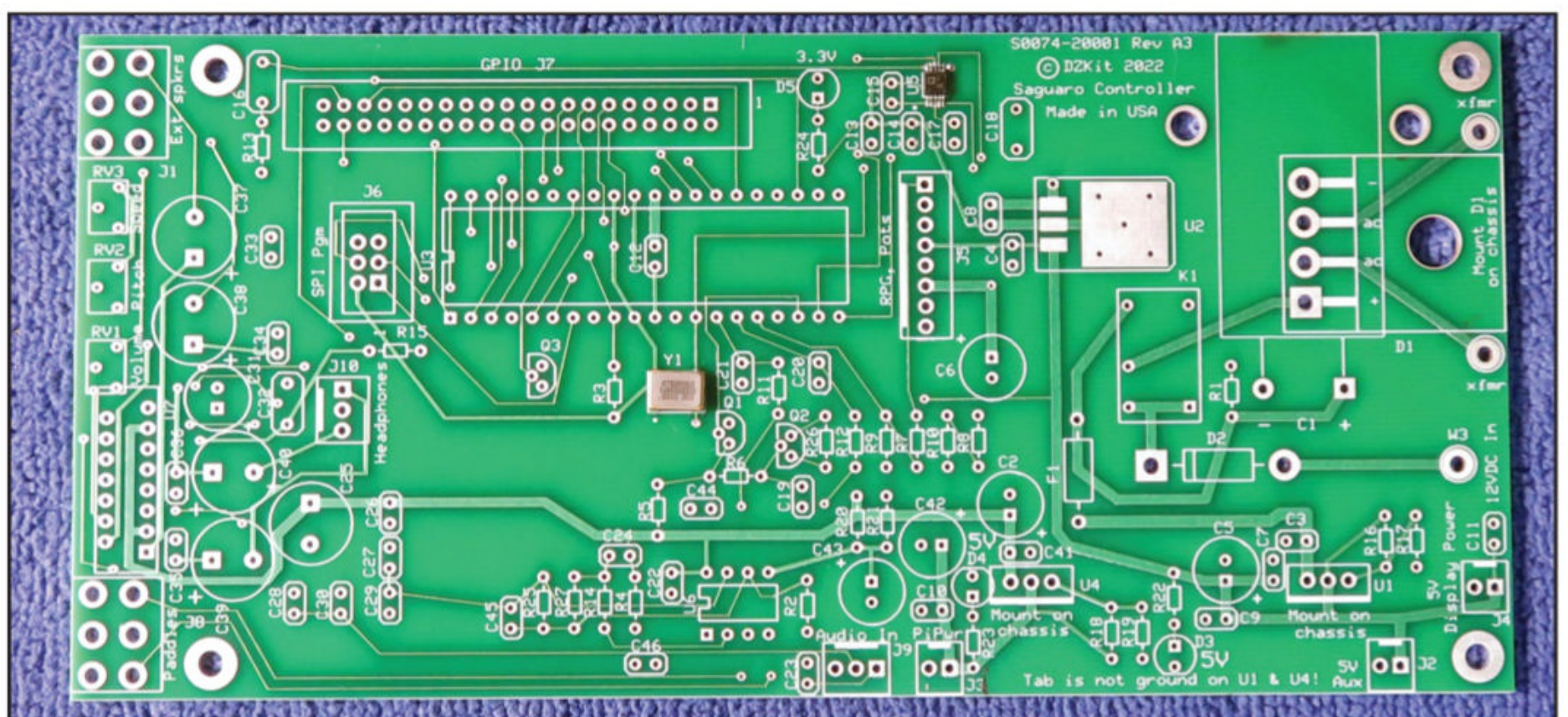


Photo I. The main controller board has two surface mount parts already installed. The rest are added by the builder.

adapter available to connect your antenna. I often use either a BNC or PL-259 connector to connect my kit radios to my antennas. Since an RF adapter is not supplied, be sure to have the RF adapter that suits your shack antennas. The internal AC power supply allows for both 120 and 230VAC input so it is able to be used on most worldwide power sources. In addition, it can run from 12 VDC, which is great for taking it portable. Coming up, I will complete and test the Saguaro and I'll report on the

final assembly and testing of this great new kit. The SR-74 Saguaro is available from DZ Kit at <www.dzkit.com>. Prices vary depending on the options you choose and if you are supplying the Raspberry Pi or SDRplay, etc.

Look for me wearing my traditional Hamvention Hat at not only the Dayton Hamvention in May, but many others this year as we celebrate getting together again at many hamfests.

Until next time,
73 de KØNEB

Zero Bias *(from page 6)*

the actual number of sunspots has risen much more sharply than predicted and has already exceeded the first peak of Cycle 24, with about two years still to go on the upward portion of the cycle. The rise is even more dramatic in the 10.7-centimeter radio flux graph on page 94.

If you compare the rise of Cycle 25 in Figure 1 to the previous cycles shown in Figure 2, you'll see that it looks much more like the climbing phases of Cycles 21 and 22 in the 1980s and early '90s than the more recent (and much weaker) Cycles 23 and 24. Dr. McIntosh and his team believe the current cycle could even rival Cycle 19 in the late 1950s, which so far has set the benchmark for a super-strong solar cycle. On-air experience suggests that he could be right, with the high HF bands hopping with worldwide DX after many years in the doldrums, and F² propagation even extending to 6 meters and allowing intercontinental DX there as well.

During the long solar minimum between Cycles 24 and 25 (roughly three years), and with the pessimistic SC25PP prediction, some hams wondered whether we were entering into another Maunder Minimum. The reality, however, is that we might instead be heading to a McIntosh Maximum. Here's hoping!

In This Issue

Our focus in this issue is on DXing and contesting, with three stories related to the 3Y0J DXpedition to Bouvet Island in the far South Atlantic, plus the CW results of the 2022 CQ World Wide DX Contest. Finally, Propagation Editor NW7US discusses (p. 87) another aspect of this very active sunspot cycle – solar flare-induced auroras visible much farther south than usual, and their impact on propagation.

Enjoy the spring weather and, if you're going, the Dayton Hamvention (we hope to return next year).

73, Rich W2VU

Notes:

1. Leutzelschwab, et. al., *The CQ Shortwave Propagation Handbook*, 4th edition, p. 2-7, CQ Communications, Inc., 2021. The Maunder Minimum was named for Walter Maunder, who first described the phenomenon, based on historical data, in the 1890s.

2. NOAA/NASA Solar Cycle 25 Forecast Update, 12/9/2019 <<https://tinyurl.com/yntph8uz>>

3. McIntosh, S.W., Chapman, S., Leamon, R.J. et al., Overlapping Magnetic Activity Cycles and the Sunspot Number: Forecasting Sunspot Cycle 25 Amplitude. *Sol Phys* 295, 163 (2020). <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11207-020-01723-y>>



Photo J. The parts for the main controller board are packaged in labeled bags and even a hand tool needed in the process is supplied.

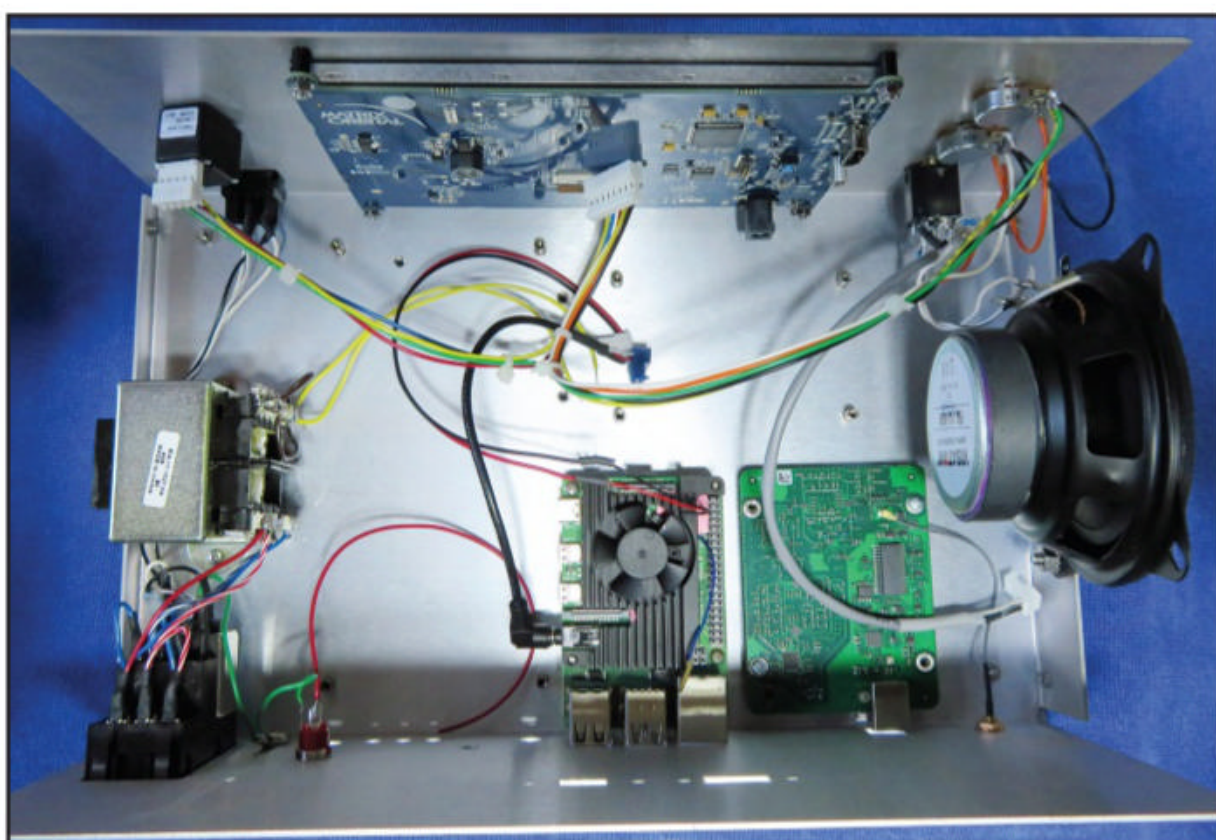


Photo K. The chassis part of the assembly is completed and awaiting the main controller board.

Best Options for Software Defined Radios on the VHF-Plus Bands

This month, a potpourri of musings on matters (hopefully) of interest to VHF plus operators, or those who wish to be. Sporadic E season is in full swing in May, and increasing sunspots are providing additional opportunities on 6 meters. Looking toward the summer VHF contests, many folks are adding bands, updating antennas, or otherwise working to improve their station in preparation for a full season of VHF plus activity.

Software Defined Radios and Transverters

Recently, a brand new Icom radio was announced, designed for the VHF plus market, the IC-905. We have talked about this a couple of times, including last month, but my point is that we saw lots of comments from US amateurs about the lack of 222 MHz and 902 MHz bands. This is really no surprise, however, because these bands are largely limited to North America, with certain exceptions, like portions of the Caribbean and South America for 222 MHz. We are, however, seeing growing interest in these bands, especially 222 MHz. This begs the question, what are amateurs doing to be active on weak signal work for these bands? While there are a couple of older rigs that provide all mode access, the answer, for the most part, is using a transverter.

Recently, I was able to speak to Mike Walker, VA3MW, at Flex Radio about their position on, and interest in, VHF and above amateur frequencies. In addition to his role at Flex Radio, Mike is a regular on my favorite Amateur Radio podcast, "Ham Radio Workbench". Finally, Mike is active on many amateur bands, including 10 GHz. So, he "gets us." Mike was kind enough to give me time to discuss software defined radio, VHF plus, and related matters.

Flex, which celebrates 20 years in business this year, is one of a handful of amateur transceiver manufacturers located in the US and focused on SDR (software-defined radio). I asked Mike about VHF and above, especially whether Flex would be producing such a radio. The success of the Icom 9700, which is built around SDR technology, is perhaps an example of amateur interest in such radios. Mike said Flex has had ongoing discussions about producing a VHF plus radio, but nothing is in the build stage yet. Resources are always a consideration to manufacturers, as well as pricing, potential number of units to be sold, and related matters. However, rest assured there are VHF plus enthusiasts at Flex, and their HF radios are currently designed to support transverters in an impressive way. First, one of the units features a 2-meter option, and all of their current rigs can be ordered with one or two transverter ports.

Using an SDR to drive a transverter means that all of the functionality of the SDR, including surveying the entire spectrum at once, is available to the operator. Problems that arise around bandwidth don't phase the SDR, because you can allocate as small or as large a slice of spectrum as you need. For example, I realized when setting up my 222 MHz transverter with my HF rig that I could not test by using the local repeater on 224.78 because my rig would not transmit [even

into the +10db (10 milliwatt) transverter port] above 30 MHz. So, using the standard 28 MHz IF for the transverter, 222.100 equals 28.100, but 224.78 was out-of-band on 10. A similar situation occurs when using a 28 MHz IF for 6 meters. Anything above 50.2 is "out-of-band" So an SDR rig that opens up the entire spectrum from 30 kHz to 54 MHz will solve that issue.

Further, if you have used a radio with a spectrum scope, you understand the value of seeing across a selected frequency range. When a band is open, it can help you to see and work more signals. I often use a mouse to point and click to the next strong signal because I can clearly see it on the scope. Using your HF rig with this capability will allow you to expand it to any VHF plus band that you have a transverter for, and will improve your operation on those bands, especially when there aren't many signals, by helping you find activity.

One question I had for Mike is whether "serious" VHF plus weak signal operators were using his radios with transverters, and he assures me that there are many. I suspected that would be the case. Mike's official recommendation is that you use an SDR (he recommends Flex, of course!) to drive transverters for the bands of your choice. In today's environment, that is your best option for building a solid VHF-plus station. But it's okay to continue to dream about that multi-mode VHF/UHF/SHF rig with 222 MHz and 902 MHz built in!

My thanks to Mike for his time, expertise, and insights.

Field Day

It is mid-March as I write this, but I know some of you are already thinking about Field Day – when most of us will have better weather! I wanted to remind you that VHF and above does have a place in your Field Day operations. Six meters has been great already this spring and will likely get better. Field Day is generally in the peak of the E_s season, but no doubt we will have F² propagation as well. Whether you setup a GOTA station, or operate full time, VHF should be a part of your Field Day. I'm eager to hear your stories and see your photos of VHF-plus operations during Field Day.

Items of Interest

222 Activity Night

Last evening, March 21 local time, I joined in the fun – or at least attempted to – in the 222 MHz activity night, that generally starts around 6 p.m. local time and goes until there's no one left. While this idea started in the Northeast, pockets around the country, including the Pacific Northwest, the Southeast, and around the Great Lakes are becoming more active. The best way to get in on the action is to log into the ON4KST page <www.on4kst.com> and select IARU Region 2 144/432 chat. You'll see stations chatting and attempting QSOs. This is a very welcoming group, and modes include SSB, CW, and FT8, with a little EME thrown in for good measure. I heard a couple of stations, but was unable to be heard, thus I have more work to do here in the shack.

* <n4dtf@cq-amateur-radio.com>

Release of Icom 905

The long-awaited VHF/UHF/SHF radio will likely be available by the time you read this, as general availability was announced this week (mid-March). While there has been a lot of speculation around pricing, the announced retail pricing that I saw from one vendor is about what I expected. Producing an integrated unit, with available accessories designed specifically for it, is of course the point of this radio, and I believe that Icom has hit that mark. There's still quite a difference in home-brewing equipment versus buying such a radio, but that difference is, of course, more than just about price. Many SHF folks take pride in developing and building their own equipment, and the accompanying tweaking that goes along with it, and I don't think that will change. Such activities are as much a part of ham radio as operating. But the availability of a commercial rig as a way to get started on the microwaves is simply outstanding and bodes well for adding to the number of operators. Whether you choose to purchase such a rig or not, I think we can all commend Icom for taking this step forward. I realize I have written about this radio more than once, but I truly believe that in a few years we will look back on this moment as an important turn in the awareness and use of our microwave amateur frequencies. I look forward to hearing your thoughts and experiences!

New Beacon on the Air

Art Jackson, K7DWI, reports that a new 2-meter beacon is operating from northeastern Texas. The WA5VHU beacon is operating on 144.276 MHz. It is located in Cooper, Texas, EM23di. Signal reports are of course welcome to WA5VHU. You may recognize Art as the chief snake handler for the "Sidewinders on Two" 2-meter weak signal group.

Propagation on Six and Two Meters

Increasing sunspots bring exciting times, we are seeing spots for a wide variety of propagation types, especially on 6 meters, which now likely includes F². I've even seen some spots for E_s activity on 2 meters. I hope that those who are spotting are taking time to evaluate distances, signal strength, and signal quality to try and give us an accurate idea of the propagation they are enjoying, but it is certainly fun to see all the activity! As always, your reports of operating activity are encouraged.

Letters! We Get Letters!

I'm always pleased when someone takes the time to call, write, email, or text to let me know about their activities. Our friend Don Woodward Jr., KD4APP, in EM84 recently sent me a report on his current antenna project and offered some thoughts on the Icom 905. Don, thanks for sharing with us:

"I have a tower project at my home underway and it will have 222, 432, 902, 1296 (MHz) and 6 meters- all fed by 7/8" heliax except the 1296 MHz, which will be 1-5/8" heliax and the 6 meter will have 1/2" heliax. I am looking forward to better coverage – my current antennas are all under 20' on two 10' masts with a rotor in the middle, and are mostly blocked except south. I've also recently added transverters for 2304, 3400 & 5760 - looking forward to roving on those bands as well as 1296 MHz & 10 GHz, where I have had roving stations for a while.

I saw your other email about my thoughts on the Icom 905 – I believe it will help infuse more activity into the SVHF bands only if the price is palatable. When the Icom 705 came out I got one of the first units for my rover station and the waterfall interface is great for finding weak signals

on the SVHF bands and I recently added an Icom 9700 to use as a base radio on 144, 432, and 1296. This radio has really helped pull in weak signals on the 432 morning net – I previously used my Yaesu FT-991a there. I live in the north Georgia mountains so an Icom 905 base probably would be impractical, but as a rover station I could take it to Brasstown Bald (7.5 miles west of me and the highest mountain in Georgia) and use it up there if it's compact enough to get on their shuttle. My blog has quite a bit of info on all my activities as well as my radio lab here at home. It's at <<https://kd4app.blogspot.com>>."

Listen for Don on the air from EM84 in Georgia!

That's it for this month – get on the air and make some noise and we'll be listening for you! One serious note – my mention of product names here doesn't constitute an endorsement. I find it helpful to speak in real terms about real radios, and that's all I'm doing. Thanks!

Transverter Options

There are many options for transverters, but in case you are investigating for the first time, here are some names to consider. Please feel free to suggest others or let us know about your home brew projects.

Here's my partial list

- Down East Microwave
- Q5
- SSB Electronics
- Kuhne
- Ukrainian models available on eBay

spurious signals

By Jason Togyer W3MCK
www.jaythurbershaw.com



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Mobile Awards and Activities

While I was preparing to write this column, I was thinking (and that can be somewhat dangerous) about why we would operate or need to operate mobile. Other than just having fun while driving, maybe it is staying in contact with friends and fellow hams via the local repeater while taking a trip to Costco, or looking for Bouvet Island while taking the kids to water polo practice. There are also awards that are earned by working mobile operators, or being the mobile operator.

For example, *CQ* provides several awards, found at the *CQ* website, <<http://www.cq-amateur-radio.com>>. Along the left column there is an awards tab. Of the award programs listed, at the bottom is the USA-CA, the United States of America Counties Award (not California). The basic award is given after working 500 different counties and receiving a QSL card or approved electronic verification. There are a total of seven award levels, including working all 3,077 USA counties. Methods of approved electronic QSL verification can be found at <<https://tinyurl.com/yyzjzwur>>, but basically at this time, the only electronic confirmations accepted are via eQSL.cc. Rules and access to a county-hunter spotting network are available at the *CQ* website, and at <www.countyhunter.com>. There used to be a county-hunter HF net, but that is no longer formally operating. The county hunter spotting system is available for hunters to know where county activators are located and operating, and for the activator to enter their location and frequency, the “spot.”

Parks on the Air® (POTA), is fast becoming popular. There are YouTube channels devoted to videos of the operators POTA activations. One of the approved POTA parks is the San Bernardino National Forest. I have a house within the forest, in Big Bear City. I had to ask what the rules were for operating POTA from a private residence. For one, the activation site needs to be publicly accessible. So my house would

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Photo A. Steve Taylor, K6UFX, of the WIN Repeater System is standing in front of the compartment where he keeps his 446.88-MHz portable repeater. The short-range repeater operates while driving down the road, allowing multiple hams traveling together to use it as they drive. The repeater is beneath the yellow funnel.

not be approved within the intent and spirit of the POTA program. However, anywhere in the forest that had public access would be approved. There are many smaller parks and recreation areas within the forest, each with its own POTA identifier, such as the Silverwood Lake Recreation Area (K-3569) or the Sand to Snow National Monument (K-4545), so operating from one of those areas would provide a two-fer status – two parks from one location. The activator would need to submit two different ADIF logs, one for each POTA activation.

A Visit to Quartzfest

Portable operation will be a part of this column, as I see it as a form of mobile communications. More than 200 vertical antennas were supported by campers in tents, small RVs, and coaches at the Quartzfest hamfest in January. Quartzfest is a hamfest on federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land, where the camping is free, about six miles south of Quartzsite, Arizona.

Go south from Quartzsite on 95 and look for the antennas on the right. The camping is free for up to a two-week maximum stay before the camper must move. If you're planning to stay longer, long-term camping is available with registration. It's still free. Many of the Quartzfest attendees live in their RVs, staying on BLM land for free.

With close to 400 attendees signed-in, the variety of radios and antenna systems was endless. One of the different mobile installations was a mobile 446.88 repeater in the coach of Steve Taylor, K6UFX (Photo A.). He is the board chairman and treasurer of the WIN System, <www.winsystem.org>, a repeater group with members and repeaters linked throughout the world. Steve's son, Bob Taylor, KF6QYX, built a repeater from two Kenwood handhelds, using a Raspberry Pi to run the controller and system. There were six duplexers mounted inside the repeater box, with a rechargeable battery. The repeater was operated while enroute, allowing a caravan to talk amongst themselves. K6UFX



Photo B. CQ columnist Gordon West, WB6NOA, and his mobile command post.



Photo C. WB6NOA's mobile communications unit operating position.

said the repeater had a range of a few miles, maximum. The box is self-contained, able to be carried about to use as a portable repeater. The duplexer allows one rubber duckie antenna to be used for receive and transmit.

Getting to think about the portable repeater, I found a controller built for the TYT and Baofeng radios for \$15 on eBay. Amazon has the Baofeng UV-5R radios, new with all accessories, for \$23. So, for \$61, I have the basis for a portable and mobile repeater. I added a duplexer that I was not using. It works well as is. I have a programmable repeater, VHF or UHF. For my use, it seems the duplexer might not be needed, but I will look for a reasonable, low-price, UHF duplexer that can be tuned to my frequency, following the band plan.

At Quartzfest, there is an antenna walk, taking a look at many of the antennas used, with the host telling the antenna story. There were commercial antennas and homebrewed antennas. Most of the antennas were verticals using a collapsible fishing pole, or a more expensive collapsible mast, to hold up a wire that was matched with many different

types of matchboxes, sometimes called antenna tuners. Radials were constructed from individual wires and ribbon cable. Baluns, ununs, and other matching devices were also commercial or homebrewed. My CQ colleague Gordon West, WB6NOA, was there with his communication van, showing off not only his antenna system (Photo B) but also his

equipment layout (Photo C) and power distribution system (Photo D).

One of the masts was made from a gardening pruning pole, extended 50 feet as used by Stuart Anthony, KE6NCU. Stu used three sections of the pruning pole that he got through eBay. David Fisher, NX6D used a 35' pushup fiberglass mast to hold a G5RV. He had

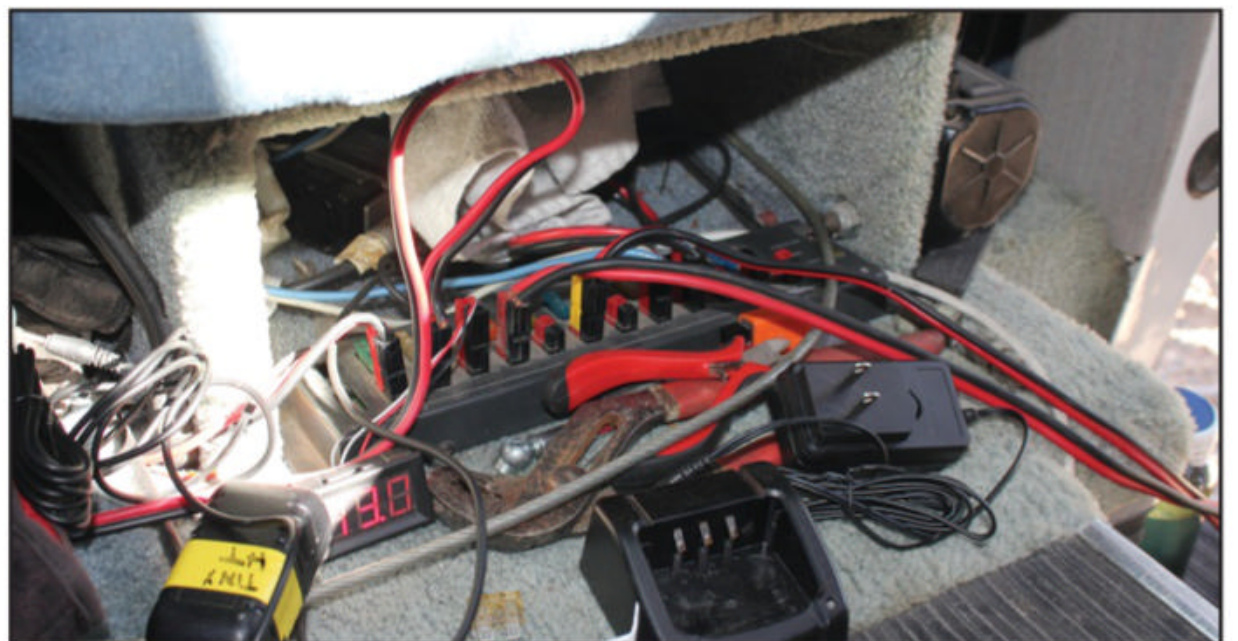


Photo D. WB6NOA's mobile communications unit power distribution block.

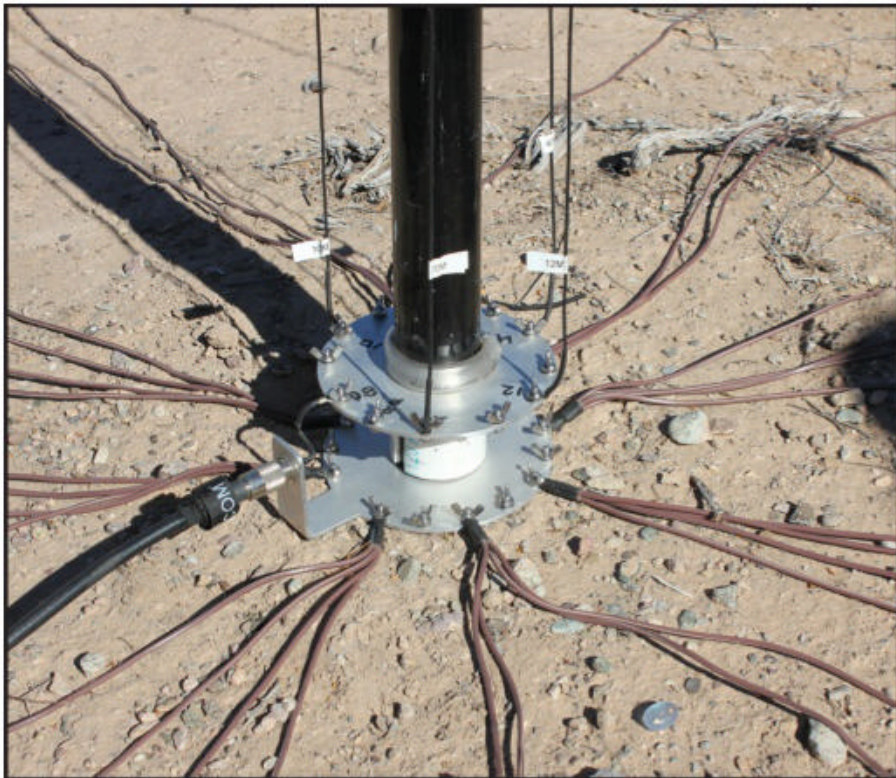


Photo E. A homebrew antenna, patterned after the DX Commander, and the radial system. Built by Michael Powell, KJ7LPO.



Photo F. An idea for a portable antenna mount. Drive over the flat part, holding the mount in place with the vehicle tire. The tilt-over vertical mast support makes erecting and working on the antenna relatively easy.

made a QSO with New Zealand. Mike Powell, KJ7LPO had a Spider Beam up 40' on a mast that was copied from a DX Commander (Photo E). Another ham demonstrated a drive-on mast support for portable operation (Photo F).

Back to My New Truck

In the last column, I began to talk about my 2022 Ford F150 pickup and the mobile radio installation process. I have finally formulated a plan after allowing life to get in the way. I sent to Ford for information about installing radios into the truck. The dealer had told me to not install radios, as they could interfere with the computers in the truck and cause problems that would not be covered by the warranty. I received from Ford a carefully worded reply, but no technical bulletin. I was told that installing a radio system was not advised, but if I did, to not allow the radio system to interfere with the truck's computers. There are many microcontrollers in the truck – controlling the hotspot, Wi-Fi, navigation system, and all aspects of the engine operation. I was also told that connecting a “foreign” electrical system to the starting battery would cause the electrical system to see an unauthorized device and confuse the computers. I was told to isolate the truck battery from the radio system.

I had been thinking about many different types of systems, all using a standalone battery for power. The latest plan was to attach a solar panel on the rack on the bed shell. I have two 100-watt panels that I am not using for



Photo G. Chip Lohman, NN4U, installed a Tarheel antenna <<https://www.tarheelantennas.com>> on his F-150 pickup. He also mounted the Yaesu FT-891 on a cup holder mount from <lidoradio.com>. He has an aluminum body truck that does not directly accept a magmount antenna. He solved that issue by placing a six-inch “donut” magnet on the inside of his moon roof glass with the magmount antenna attached through the glass. I would not drive with that arrangement, and would probably want a better ground plane. Things to think about.



Photo H. Gary Marks, WD8ICX, has installed an Icom IC-7100 and Icom V-800, with tuners and the control for his Tarheel antenna, using a RAM mount system. Gary operates multiple modes from his driver seat position. His laptop is resting on a support that is attached to the steering wheel of his Chevy Silverado.

anything else. I have breakfast weekly with the ROMEO club (Retired Old Men Eating Out), all hams. I had been talking about the installation with them. Rob Hanson, W6RH, had an RV battery isolator that he was not using and brought it to breakfast. I had planned to use a separate battery and was looking for a way to charge it.

Rob brought the Precision Circuits Inc. BIM160. It will do the job, but requires some searching for power to control the charging circuit. The isolator will connect to both the vehicle battery and the “.coach” battery. The isolator is connected to the ignition switch, or some other power source that is energized when the ignition switch is turned on, which closes the circuit between the two batteries to allow the alternator to charge both batteries. It is a one-way device which prevents power coming from or to either battery when the ignition switch is turned off. The power cables for the radios are connected directly to the “coach” battery, allowing power for the radios when the ignition switch is turned off, until the battery is depleted. My plan was to connect a

power distribution bar to the battery for power to the two radios, as well as handheld and phone charging. The Ham Radio Workbench podcast guys offered an Anderson Power Pole distribution box kit for sale from their website, and the user would add the Power Poles.

A better, simpler system had to be available. The BIM160 would work, but there needed to be a separate connection to the switched power source. An SPST switch would work to make the internal system work, but even that would create one more step. I forget stuff. I would forget to turn off or on the switch to charge or disconnect the radio's battery.

The West Mountain Radio IsoPwr battery isolator was found <<https://tinyurl.com/mr372dha>>. I am sure that there are other similar battery isolators available, but the IsoPwr is a device that is simple to connect. The box comes with three Power Poles built in: one for the vehicle battery, one for the radio battery, and one to power the radios. There is no need to find a switched power source. When the charging system begins to look for the vehicle battery, the

IsoPwr system becomes activated. It is a simple one connection to the vehicle battery, one connection to the radio battery, both via Power Poles on the IsoPwr side, and one connection to the radios or power distribution device. Wires and cabling still need to be provided between the different sources, but it becomes easier with the Power Poles and battery terminal connections. The isolator is not supposed to cause the vehicle's electrical system to become confused and think that there is a foreign electrical device connected to the vehicle battery.

The IsoPwr provides 40-amp service, plenty for the radios and power source for phone and handheld radio chargers. The power system is solved, for now. The solar panels, or one, will still be placed on the roof rack to charge a battery and other systems when the vehicle is parked. There are probably too many power sources in the arsenal. There are half a dozen different-sized Bioenno batteries for portable and SOTA work, with a solar charged “generator” producing 2.4 kilowatts. So, yes, there is radio power.

The next column will be the installation of the mobile radio system, with pictures.

Keep Those E-Mails (and Photos) Comin'

Your input is always appreciated. I heard from Bob Kimbrell, W0AO, and his youthful adventures in the 1960s as bicycle mobile and his three half-wave collinear array for his Heathkit Twoer. Chip Lohman, NN4U, provided info for the next column, talking about how he has had no problem with RFI in his F-150, with pictures of his Tarheel antenna (Photo G). Gary Marks, WD8ICX, showed pictures and comments about his Icom IC-7100 and Icom V-8000 (Photo H). Gary also uses a Tarheel controlled with the MFJ SDC-104 screwdriver antenna controller.

Scott Hanley, WA9STI, reminded me that I sold him a Yaesu FT-690 many years ago. He still has the radio – maybe he would sell it back? Scott invited me to join the International Police Association Amateur Radio Club net. The net operates twice each week, Sunday and Wednesday at 1700Z, on 14.240 up to 18.127, depending upon propagation.

Send your comments, ideas, pictures, experiences, mobile trips, POTA events and anything else that you feel would be relevant to John at <NS6X@cq-amateur-radio.com>. Until next month, 72/73.

awards

BY STEVE MOLO,* KI4KWR

King Charles III Coronation Award

While looking for new and updated awards from around the world, I was actually contacted by several hams in Europe about a special award from the United Kingdom. With 2023 marking the coronation of King Charles III following the passing of Queen Elizabeth II, the W.A.B. Awards Group is marking the event with an award. W.A.B. stands for Worked All Britain and the group supports many awards (see <<http://wab.intermip.net>>). The coronation award is very straightforward and below are the criteria to be met for obtaining the award.

NOTE: This information is direct from the website and accurate as of this writing, but changes were being made as this was written, so we would suggest checking the website for updates <<https://tinyurl.com/3wzj48bv>>. "Squares" mentioned in the criteria refer to 10-kilometer by 10-kilometer grid squares within the United Kingdom. See <<https://tinyurl.com/bdfktdxm>> for details.

Criteria

The award is open to all and will be available on all modes and all frequencies.

The squares and members elements of this award may again this year be worked monthly for credit. The credit for any squares, and members not counted in the monthly round down will be carried forward to the next month.

Contacts with xx03 and xx33 Squares, Islands, Large Squares and with the W.A.B. club calls also form part of the award.

The initial certificate will be awarded for 10 points with endorsements for each subsequent 10. A new certificate and trophy will be awarded for each multiple of 100 points.

All contacts must be made within the 2023 calendar year, i.e. January 1 – December 31, 2023.

Points – UK HF

- 3 points each 33 squares. The same square may be worked each month for credit
- 3 points each 33 members. The same member may be worked each month for credit
- 1 point each 3 Large Squares during the year
- 1 point each 3 Islands during the year
- 1 point each "03" or "33" Square during the year, e.g. J03, NH33, TG33
- 1 point each W.A.B. club callsign (Gx4WAB, Gx7WAB, Gx3ABG). The callsigns may be worked each month for credit. See the calendars (*on website – ed.*) for available dates, and if you wish to book one of the calls, please contact Kevin Hale, G0AKH at <g0akh@worked-all-britain.org.uk>. Due to license conditions, only full license holders may use the club callsigns.

There is a mandatory requirement of at least 33 Squares per stage to the first Trophy.

*Email: <KI4KWR@cq-amateur-radio.com>

Points – Others (EU HF, Data Modes)

- 2 points each 11 squares. The same square may be worked each month for credit
- 2 points each 11 members. The same member may be worked each month for credit
- 2 points each 3 Large Squares during the year
- 2 points each 3 Islands during the year
- 2 points each "03" or "33" Square during the year, e.g. J03, NH33, TG33
- 2 points each W.A.B. club callsign (Gx4WAB, Gx7WAB, Gx3ABG). The callsigns may be worked each month for credit.

There is a mandatory requirement of at least 16 Squares per stage to the first Trophy.

Points – Others (UK VHF, Outside EU, Activated)

- 4 points each 11 squares. The same square may be worked each month for credit
- 4 points each 11 members. The same member may be worked each month for credit
- 1 point each Large Square during the year



- 1 point each Island during the year
- 4 points each "03" or "33" Square during the year, e.g. J03, NH33, TG33
- 4 points each W.A.B. club callsign (Gx4WAB, Gx7WAB, Gx3ABG). The callsigns may be worked each month for credit.

There is a mandatory requirement of at least 8 Squares per stage to the first Trophy.

For the activated category, members worked and W.A.B. club callsigns worked/activated will count towards the award. The club call must be worked/activated other than at the usual QTH of the station.

Trophies will be presented at the W.A.B. A.G.M. and claims for such must reach the Awards Manager by the end of February preceding the A.G.M.

Please ensure you are using the latest version of the trackers. The latest version is v1.4 (version history: v1.3 has corrected totals on Special Squares tab – v1.4 has corrected totals on Monthly tabs March to December)

Some people seem to be having trouble with the trackers in OpenOffice and LibreOffice. We are investigating if a solution is possible.

One thing I would like to point out for this award and likely the others this wonderful group offers is this warning mentioned on their website:

The W.A.B. Awards Group draws your attention to the fact that some aspects of the W.A.B. scheme may be difficult to activate. Some may lie on private land. Activations may require members to be in possession of certain physical skills and be in a good state of physical fitness and health. When proposing a potentially difficult activation, members are advised to consult the relevant local organisation (e.g. the Coastguard or Mountain Rescue Services). Where an activation will be on private land, members are advised to seek permission from the owners before attempting the activation.

The Worked All Britain Awards Group does not take responsibility for damage to equipment, personal injury, or legal action resulting from any activity connected with the awards scheme.



Young Ladies' Radio League, Inc. Since 1939

For 75 years the Young Ladies' Radio League, Inc. (YLRL) has helped women find their voice in Amateur Radio with members of all ages and interests.

The YLRL sponsors a number of certificates for both YLs and OMs. Members can earn special YL Certificates.

YL-Harmonics is our bi-monthly publication highlighting what women are doing in Amateur Radio.

YLRL gives out scholarships to YLs each year.

For more information on the YLRL, the current dues amounts, weekly YL Net locations or how to join please go to our website at www.ylrl.org or contact the Publicity Chairwoman, Cheryl Muhr, NØWBV at n0wbv@earthlink.net. All Officer information is also listed both on the website and in each edition of the magazine and you may contact any Officer as well.

With thanks to the OMs who encourage and support us.

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TEXT AND PHOTOS BY WAYNE YOSHIDA*, KH6WZ

Getting Ready for the Maker Faire My Mission Continues

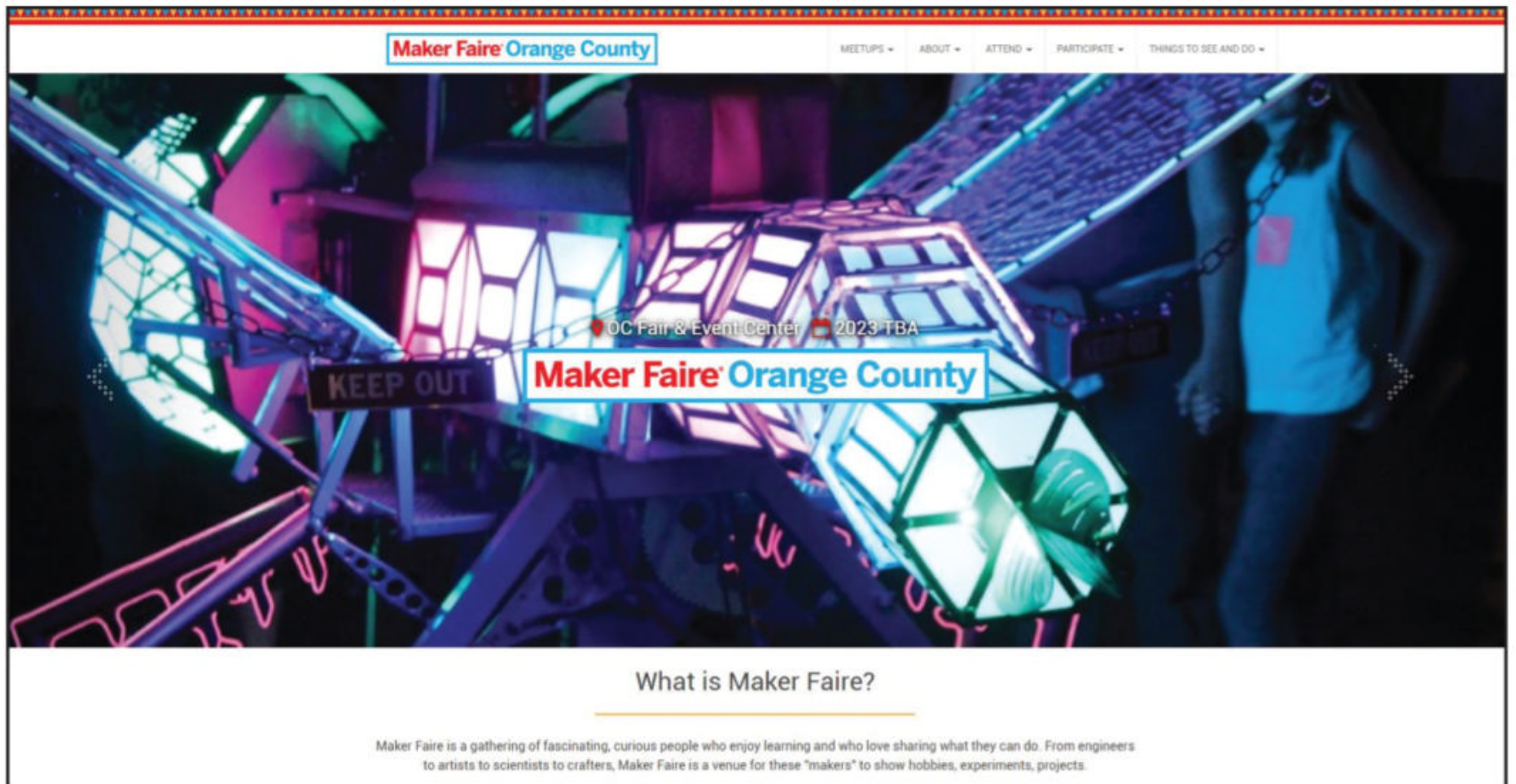


Photo A. Maker Faire Orange County (California) is October 23, 2023.

Last September, a local Maker Faire event took place and I almost missed it. I accidentally found out about the event on Facebook, and I was just in time to submit an application to earn a place to be a Maker at the event. (Makers are “exhibitors” at these events.)

This year, I am making plans now for the event on October 23 (Photo A). I am also promoting the event and hope to encourage others to join me with their own booths so we can increase ham radio visibility.

To this end, I am writing this article to help inspire others to demonstrate ham radio to a mostly non-ham radio audience. I will also share some of my hints for success and other things that will make your exhibit more enjoyable for both you, your team and the event audience.

Start with Why

It might be a good idea to start this article with a quick section on why participating in a Maker Faire event – or other public display or demonstration – is a good idea. Here are just a few reasons:

- It produces positive publicity for ham radio’s role as a valuable and free emergency communications service to the community.
- It is educational and can be a positive influence on children and young adults.

- It can be a place to find new club members.
- It can help rejuvenate club members to participate in a group activity.
- It can generate interest in getting people interested in getting a ham license



Photo B. Getting kids interested in electronics, radio, and science is one of our Maker Faire Missions.

email: <kh6wz@cq-amateur-radio.com>

Linkedin: www.linkedin.com/in/wayneTyoshida

- It can be a great place to meet new people, and possibly new career opportunities.
- It is fun.

Plan, Prepare, Publicize

The Maker Faire experience should start many weeks before the event happens. This includes recruiting a team of enthusiastic people who can organize and execute assignments and tasks. If this sounds like Field Day planning, it should. All the elements for a successful Field Day apply to the Maker Faire.

Leverage social media and follow the appropriate hash tags to help find and exchange news and related information

for your event. Include science, education and hardware hacking among the tags, such as #makers, #stem, #hamradio, #scienceeducation, and others.

What's Your Mission?

Creating a mission statement will help you focus on specific goals for what you and your team will demonstrate (Photo B). For example, my Maker Faire Mission Statement has always been, and continues to be:

- To show people what today's ham radio operators are doing with the newest technology.
- To change the image of ham radio, making it contemporary and chic in a hi-tech way.



Photo C. Microwave transverter systems are ideal for demonstration stations, since the antennas are usually small and the rigs are portable. And they are a very different kind of radio.

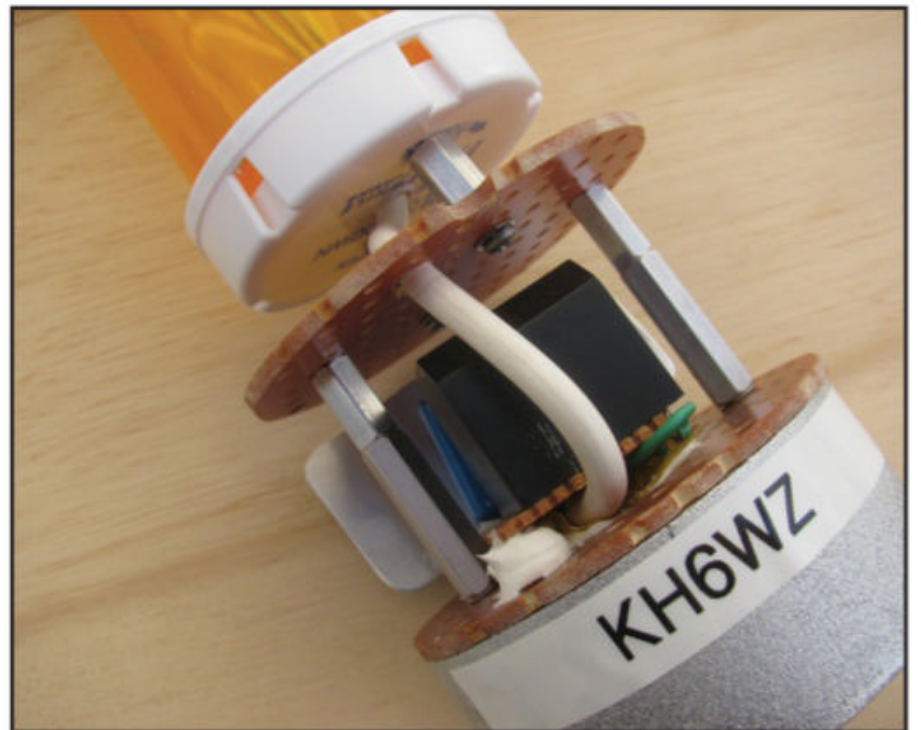


Photo E. This is a close-up of the Mini Tesla Coil.



Photo D. The Mini Tesla Coil is shown on the right. A plastic medicine bottle covers the output. Holes are made so an insulated probe can be used to draw sparks and create artificial lightning.



Photo F. The lightning detector is always a popular item in the booth. The large analog meter and flickering light attracts attention.

- To emphasize how ham radio can be used for science and technology education and a possible career path for youngsters.

Our projects demonstrate how ham radio technology changes with the times, yet still includes both past and present to accomplish one thing: Creating ways to communicate voice and data over the ether, without wires.

Ham radio has always included teaching, learning, making, modifying, hacking, and networking. We want to remind people this “new Maker Movement” is not really a new idea. Read my

LinkedIn post called “The Original Makers” to learn more about this.

The Demonstrations

We try to accomplish our mission statement by demonstrating our projects in a non-traditional way. Rather than simply setting up a radio station to talk to other ham radio operators, the radio projects become a major part of the demonstration. In most cases, we do not talk to other stations at all.

Instead, we become control operators, and allow the non-licensed visitors operate the equipment, making contacts across the room or within the

booth. The rigs are usually connected to dummy loads, short whips, or even tape-measure antennas. This is also why microwave rigs make great demo stations, since the antennas are very small and the rigs can be portable, especially if the rigs are made for rovers (Photo C). And since this is a Maker Faire display, the covers are removed, so hardware hackers can see what is inside.

Often, we run into visitors who are hams, and we sometimes hear something like, “I have never seen radios like this before.” That comment is satisfying for me to hear, since we demonstrate microwave- and millimeter-wave rigs, and it becomes a great way to recruit hams onto these higher frequency bands.

For example, my 10-GHz transverter system is used to demonstrate frequency up- and down-conversion, radio wave polarization, and antenna gain and directionality.

Over the years, the demonstration projects include Maker Faire-specific units, and expanded the gear to be “radio-related” rather than limiting things to ham radio units. The Mini Tesla Coil, Lightning Detector, ADS-B Receiver, and the art project called, “Inventory Reduction” are examples of this. (Photos D-H).

Safe and Kid-Friendly

Photo I shows one of my favorite signs I have ever seen at a Maker Faire. I like it because it summarizes one aspect of a Maker Faire in just two lines.

On a more serious note, a few of my projects may be harmful for little ones, especially the curious ones who like to touch things. Touching things should not be a problem, and is in fact expected, at a Maker Faire. Just like the sign says, something is dangerous, but come closer, we will keep you safe.

Photo G. The ADS-B receiver shows an example of kid-proofing. The notebook computer is placed under the explanatory poster to prevent keyboard access.

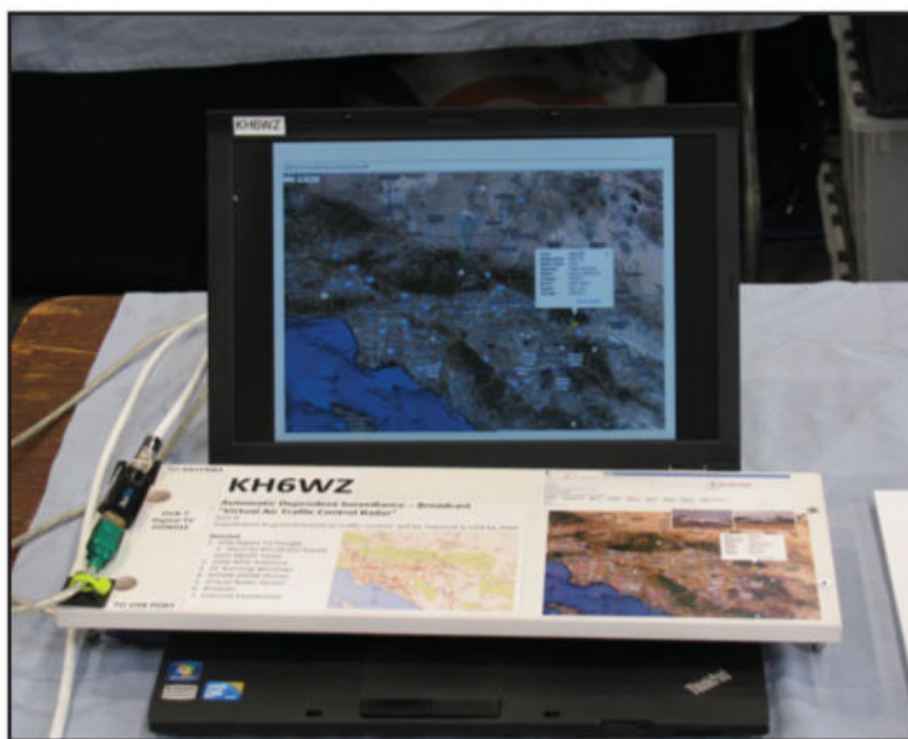


Photo H. Curiously, my do-nothing panel always gets lots of visitors. One momentary toggle switch activates a loud buzzer. .



Photo I. One of my favorite Maker Faire warning signs.

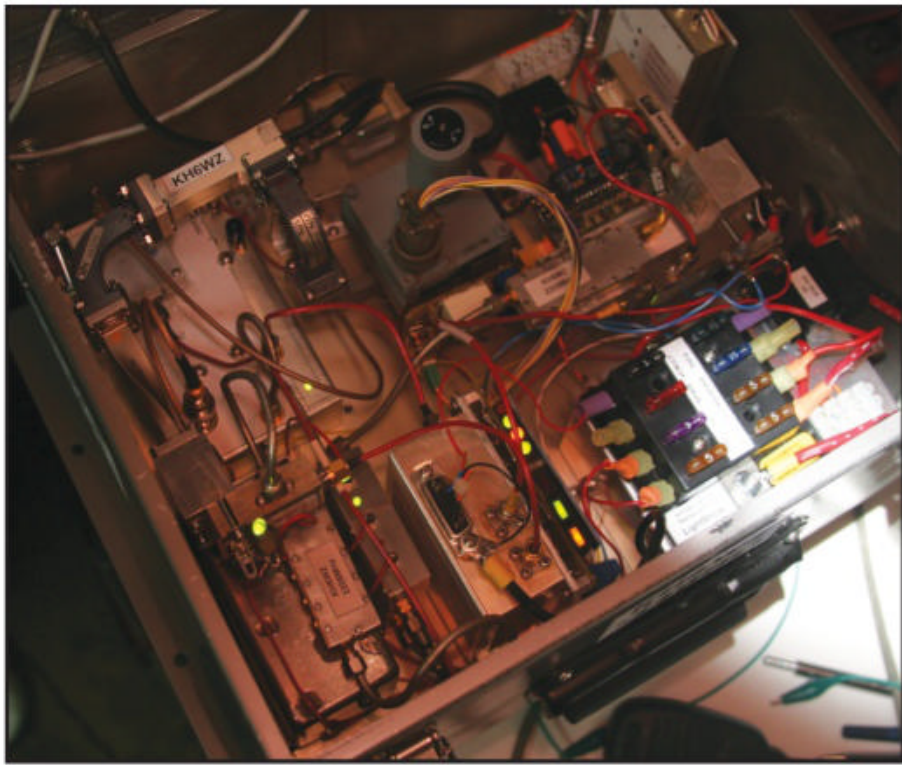


Photo J. My 24-GHz transverter includes various LEDs to indicate voltage and status. It can be fascinating for non-hams to see and hear relays clicking, lights switching, and meter needles wiggling. It can also be a lesson in radio concepts like frequency multiplication (conversion) and other things.

The lightning detector is built into a small LCD monitor cabinet. The monitor fell off my shelf one day, making it useless. Rather than putting it into the hazardous e-waste bin at the office, I took it apart, keeping the power supply, speakers, and audio amplifier sections. The right side of the unit contains a small switching power supply, with 12- and 5-volts output. However, the AC mains input is exposed inside, and if someone accidentally pokes a finger into just the right place,



Photo K. Good graphics create a professional look to Maker Faire exhibits.



Photo L. This is a rear view of the booth. Tablecloths, signs, and professional-looking posters enhance the experience for everyone.



Photo M. Jeri Ellsworth, AI6TK, is an honorary member of the KH6WZ Maker Faire Team.

Amateur Radio Roundtable

'Bringing Ham Radio to You'

Tuesdays at 8:00 PM CT [youtube.com/w5kub](https://www.youtube.com/w5kub)

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W5KUB.COM



it will not be a pleasant experience. So, a clear plastic shield covers the opening from curious probing.

Maker Faire Marketing Communications: MarCom

As a technical writer with marketing communications and advertising experience, I always consider Maker Faire events as trade shows since we are performing marketing and branding as well as educating and exposing people to ham radio.

I try to make my projects visually appealing, by including indicator lights and meters to show the working state of the equipment. I may add additional lights just for show, but not always. My call sign is always visible on my projects since this is also part of my personal brand. Photo J is a view under the top cover of my 24-GHz transverter. Various LED colors indicate voltage and status: For example, 5 volts on transmit-only, 12 volts for both receive and transmit.

Posters are made to help explain what is happening and add visual elements to the booth. All posters have a consistent appearance and format which helps unify everything in the booth. I use Microsoft PowerPoint to make 11 x 17-inch color prints and then have them mounted to foam core boards at the local FedEx Kinko's center. They are durable and can be framed when I retire them from being displayed at events (Photos K & L).

Posters and banners must be supported safely and securely, and must not be attached to any walls or venue surfaces. Most booth spaces will have pipes and drapes to delineate booth spaces, but not always. In one case, there were no drapes or supports at all, only duct tape or chalk marks on the concrete floor showed exhibitors where their spaces were.

Because of this, I had to come up with a cheap, sturdy and easily transportable support for my posters and banner. And I needed it immediately. I grabbed my woodworker's pipe clamps, added a threaded PVC tee to the top, and used some solid copper wire to make a small hook to support the big yellow banner. Then I used some more wire to go across the back of the table, creating a "clothesline" to support the posters. If you look closely, you can see the pipe clamp gripping the table. Although heavy, they worked very well, and I spent zero dollars on the support system.

Speaking of the tables, for some reason, I always seem to get the rattiest, most splintered and stained tables at these events. So several years ago I bought some disposable picnic tablecloths from the grocery store. They

Photo N. The Maker Faire go-kit includes a small tool kit so repairs can be made in the field.



References

Maker Faire Orange County, CA: <<https://oc.makerfaire.com/>>

Maker Faire website: <<https://makerfaire.com/>>

Make: <<https://make.co/>>

"The Original Makers": <<https://tinyurl.com/yrfkykeu>>

"A Paradigm Shift: Turn Your Ham Radio Station into a Demonstration Station" in CQ magazine for July 2015.

Jeri Ellsworth AI6TK on YouTube: <<https://tinyurl.com/3k73p72x>>

worked but were too thin and lasted only for one show. But tablecloths hide the ugly tables and increase the contrast for the items on display. Always watching my budget, I bought some curtains from the local Ikea as-is section for about five dollars. They are nice and thick, machine-washable and work wonderfully.

As a final touch to the unified identity and branding of the KH6WZ "Not Your Grandpa's Ham Radio" team, Dennis Kidder, W6DQ, made custom polo shirts for us with our logo on them. (Our logo is an upside down "electrical hazard" symbol.) In Photo M, Jeri "Circuit Girl" Ellsworth, AI6TK, receives one of our shirts, as an honorary member of our team.

Maker Faire Go-Kit

One last thing. Like my emergency communications go-kit, I have a Maker Faire go-kit (actually, it is the same thing). It includes tools and spares so if any project breaks or a fuse blows, I can get the item back on the air to make sure the show goes on (Photo N). Sharp-eyed readers can spot one of my "waiting tools" when things are on hold: A vintage Duncan yo-yo.

Maker Faire events all over the world are great venues to help make learning science, technology, engineering and math fun. Combined with other Maker elements such as sculpture, kinetic art and other amazing things, there is surely something for everyone to enjoy.

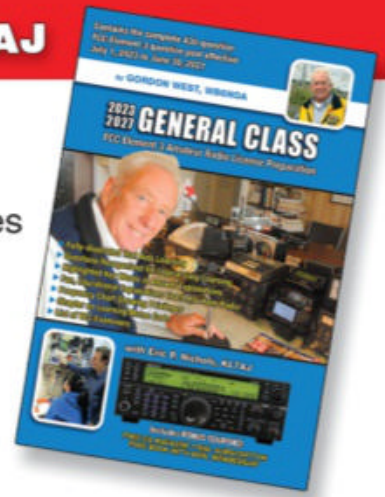
What will you or your radio club bring to the Maker Faire? 73, Wayne



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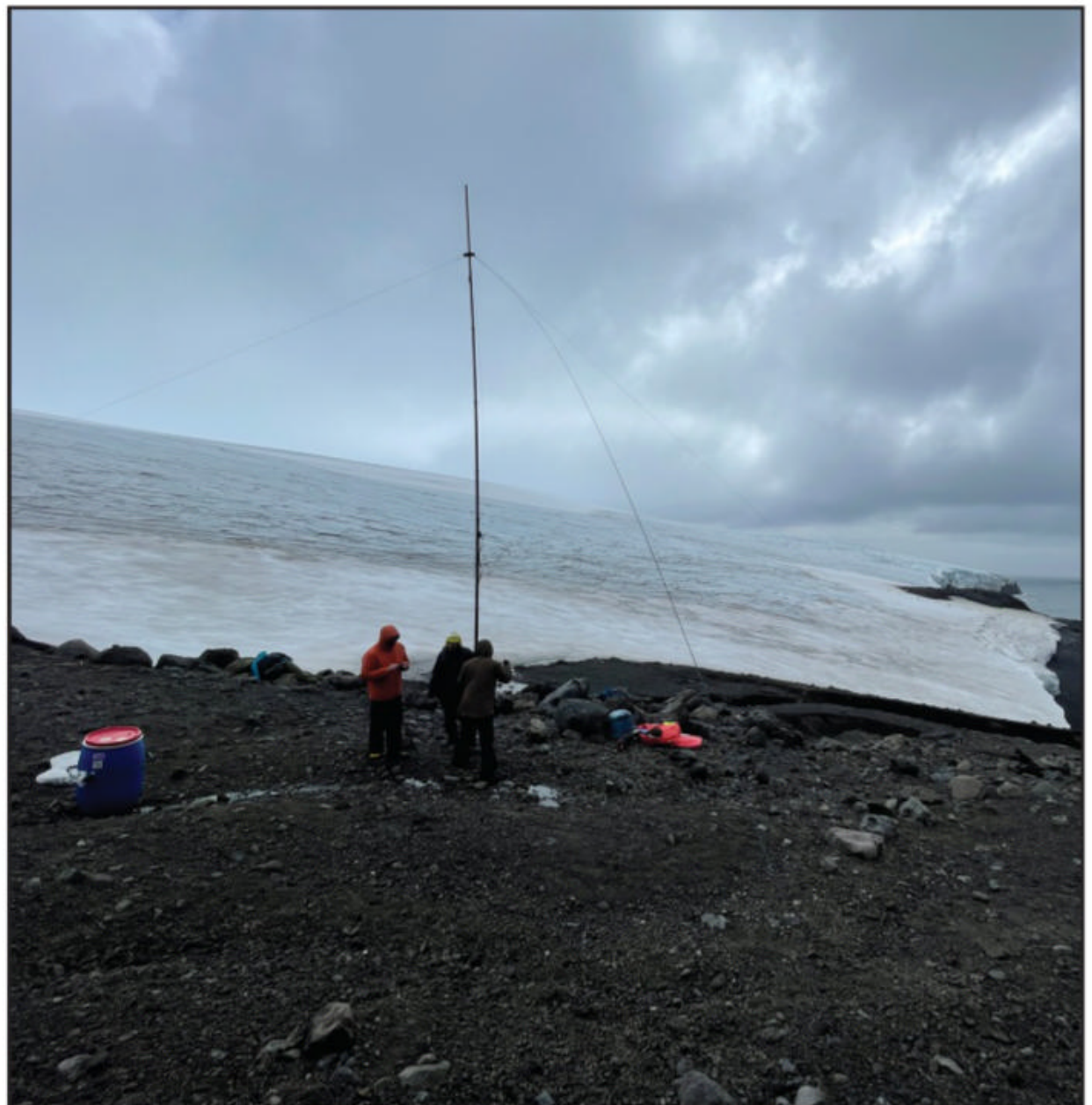
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DX (from page 13)

changes for us to get on the air. After developing a smaller initial approach, eight operators landed on Bouvet with two radios and three vertical wire antennas (Photo F). We planned to use the much smaller 1.8-kilowatt Honda generator that had initially been brought to run power tools. Just about everything we did on Bouvet took much longer than it would have under reasonable conditions. In Norway, the team was able to put up the tent in under 30 minutes. However, in the howling winds of Bouvet and gravel ground requiring much more work on the anchoring, it took us as a team about two hours to put up the same tent (Photo G). It took the team 12 hours to land on the island and build the camp (Photo H). As the sun went down on our first day back on Bouvet, we had not even begun to put up antennas or get radios out. After a warm meal in our secure tent, we went to sleep (Photo I). We just had our mats to sleep on (Photo J). However, we were all warm and woke up ready to get 3YØJ on the air.

Photo K. Setting up a vertical antenna on Bouvet during a short period of good weather.



It still took us about six hours to put up the three verticals (Photo K), make proper adjustments, and put the stations together (Photo L) as well as finish up some work needed to complete preparations for an upcoming storm. Our initial forecast showed the storm coming from the northeast, which we had prepared for. We woke to a forecast now that said the winds would be from the southeast, so we took further precautions to anchor the tent. Again, the howling winds made every step outside the tent a challenge. It was finally time to get on the air and Ken Opskar, LA7GIA, and Erwann Merrien, LB1QI, were the first to put 3YØJ on the air (Photo M).

Within minutes the pileups were spilling across the band, although not as we had anticipated, but 3YØJ was on the air. We settled into 2-hour shifts and ran SSB and CW for the first few days. With our 100 watts into vertical wire antennas, we had a weak signal compared to the beams and amps we had planned on using. This added an extra layer of difficulty to working the pileups. It was not unusual to have to call a station five times before they would hear our weak signal through the QRM. It was no doubt frustrating on both sides of the pile.

Unfortunately, our weather window that would allow us to land more equipment in three days kept getting pushed back. Having good conditions at the beach on Cape Fie did not necessarily mean that the Marama was having the same conditions. We needed both the beach conditions and the conditions on



Photo L. The 3YØJ team used the battle-tested Elecraft K3S radios to operate from Bouvet.

CQ DX Awards Program

CW Endorsement	
N3RC.....	326
RTTY Endorsement	
WK3N.....	339

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 WPX Program

SSB		Digital: 350 AC8VZ, K4WY, W7CHW. 400 KI4CYB, KEØRUJ. 450 KC9QFH. 600 NR6AM. 800 N6ZDH. 850 N1HO. 950 AJ6X. 1000 N2TC. 1050 JHØEYA. 1200 KD2NF. 2150 EA3EQT
4467.....	W5IO	
4468.....	VE3SVQ	
Mixed		80 Meters: NR6AM, EA3EQT 60 Meters: KD2NF 40 Meters: KD2NF, JHØEYA, EA3EQT 30 Meters: KD2NF 20 Meters: KD2NF, KV8P, KC9QFH, JAØCJK, JHØEYA, WØGXA 17 Meters: N1HO, KD2NF 15 Meters: YCØBJJ, KD2NF, NA5WH, AJ6X 12 Meters: DU1/NFØØ 10 Meters: WØGXA, KC3VMI
4563.....	YCØBJJ	
4564.....	KC9QFH	
4565.....	KI4CYB	
4566.....	K2GRI	
4567.....	W9LRG	
4568.....	KEØRUJ	
4569.....	WØGN	
4570.....	K7NX	
Digital		Africa: IW7DVM Asia: NR6AM, YCØBJJ, JAØCJK, WØGXA, JK1NPH, WØGN Europe: YCØBJJ, KV8P, KI4CYB, JHØEYAM WØGXA, WØGN Oceania: JAØCJK, JK1NPH North America: YCØBJJ, KC9QFH, AC8VZ, N6AVI, KI4CYB, JHØEYA, WØGXA, K2GRI, W9LRG, W7CHW, KEØRUJ, VE3SVQ, WØGN, K7NX
1899.....	W5IO	
1900.....	AF1SL	
1901.....	KC9QFH	
1902.....	AC8VZ	
1903.....	JAØCJK	
1904.....	N6AVI	
1905.....	KI4CYB	
1906.....	K4WY	
1907.....	KC3VMI	
1908.....	KE8RPJ	
1909.....	W9LRG	
1910.....	W7CHW	
1911.....	JK1NPH	
1912.....	KEØRUJ	
CW: 950 WØGXA. 1500 HB9JOE. 4450 I7PXV		
SSB: 500 KV8P. 750 HB9JOE		
Mixed: 400 KEØRUJ. 450 KC9QFH, K7NX. 500 KI4YCB. 650 NR6AM. 700 WØGN. 750 IW7DVM. 800 N6ZDH. 1000 YCØBJJ, AJ6X. 1050 JHØEYA. 1100 N1HO, N2TC. 1250 KD2NF. 2000 WD8ANZ. 2050 HB9JOE. 2100 WD8ANZ		

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

*Please Note: The price of the 160, 30, 17, 12, 6, and Digital bars for the Award of Excellence are \$6.50 each.

the Marama to line up at the same time. This became very frustrating for the team to watch as the conditions to land were good but the conditions at the Marama would be too rough, causing her to seek safer conditions elsewhere. As time went on and days slipped by, the hope of bringing in more equipment beyond the necessary basics was looking less likely. Oftentimes on DXpeditions, you experience challenges with some balance of good luck. However, Bouvet did not seem to offer many breaks, it just kept pummeling us.

A week had passed since we landed on the island and we

had only been able to resupply essential needs. Our time on Bouvet was running short and we were now to a point where, even if we could get the generators and fuel on the island in the next weather window, if we had another week of bad weather we would not be able to leave Bouvet when we needed to. Also, the team realized that getting the supplies off the island would be harder than bringing them on. As we watched our fuel supplies dwindle and seas continue to churn at Cape Fie, the reality was setting in that we might need to leave Bouvet early as supplies would run low. This was a very dif-

5 Band WAZ

As of March 15, 2023

2474 stations have attained at least the 150 Zone level, and 1133 stations have attained the 200 Zone level.

As of March 15, 2023

The top contenders for 5 Band WAZ (Zones needed on 80 or other if indicated):

CHANGES shown in BOLD

Callsign	Zones	Zones Needed
AK8A	199	17
DF2GH	199	31
DM5EE	199	1
EA5RM	199	1
EA7GF	199	1
H44MS	199	34
HA0HW	199	1
HA5AGS	199	1
I5REA	199	31
IK0XBX	199	19 on 10M
IK1AOD	199	1
IT9GSF	199	1
IZ3ZNR	199	1
JA1CMD	199	2
JA5IU	199	2
JA7XBG	199	2
JH7CFX	199	2
J14POR	199	2
JK1BSM	199	2
JK1EXO	199	2
K1LI	199	24
K3LR	199	23
K4HB	199	26
K5TR	199	22
K7UR	199	34
KZ4V	199	26
N3UN	199	18
N4NX	199	26
N4WW	199	26
N4XR	199	27
N8AA	199	23
N8DX	199	23
N8TR	199	23 on 10M
RA6AX	199	6 on 10M
RW0LT	199	2 on 40M
RX4HZ	199	13
RZ3EC	199	1 on 40M
S58Q	199	31
SM7BIP	199	31
SP9JZU	199	19 on 10M
US0SY	199	1 on 15M
VE2EBK	199	26
VK3HJ	199	34
VO1FB	199	19
W1FJ	199	24
W1FZ	199	26
W3LL	199	18 on 10M
W3NO	199	26
W4LI	199	26
W6DN	199	17
W6RKC	199	21
W6TMD	199	34
W9OO	199	18 on 10M
W9XY	199	22
9A5I	198	1, 16
AB4IQ	198	23, 26
DL6JZ	198	1, 31
EA5BCX	198	27, 39
F5NBU	198	19, 31
F6DAY	198	2 on 10M & 15M
G3KDG	198	1, 12
G3KMQ	198	1, 27
G4OWT	198	1, 27

Callsign	Zones	Zones Needed
HB9FMN	198	1 on 80M & 10M
I1EIS	198	1 & 19 on 10M
JA1DM	198	2, 40
JA3GN	198	2 on 80M & 40M
JA7MSQ	198	2 on 80M & 10M
JH1BNC	198	2 on 80M & 10M
JH1EEB	198	2, 33
K0DEQ	198	22, 26
K1BD	198	23, 26
K2EP	198	23, 24
K2TK	198	23, 24
K3JGJ	198	24, 26
K3WA	198	23, 26
K3XA	198	23, 34
K4JLD	198	18, 24
K9MM	198	22, 26
KI1G	198	24, 23 on 10M
KZ2I	198	24, 26
LA3MHA	198	31 & 32 on 10M
N4GG	198	18, 24
NX0I	198	18, 23
ON4CAS	198	1, 19
OZ4VW	198	1, 2
RL3FA	198	2 on 80 & 10M
UA4LY	198	6 & 2 on 10M
UN5J	198	2, 7
US7MM	198	2, 6
W5CWQ	198	17, 18
W7AH	198	22, 34
W9RN	198	26, 19 on 40M
WC5N	198	22, 26
WL7E	198	34, 37
Z31RQ	198	1, & 2 on 10M
ZL2AL	198	36, 37

The following have qualified for the basic 5 Band WAZ Award:

Callsign	5BWAZ #	Date	# Zones
TA2LG	2440	01/21/2023	192
W9WO	2441	01/22/2023	165
JE1FQV	2442	01/25/2023	200
KC1OPD	2443	01/25/2023	181
JG1PUW	2444	01/25/2023	171
JF1UVJ	2445	01/27/2023	200
LX1JH	2446	01/29/2023	167
JE1SYN	2447	01/29/2023	200
AA8KY	2448	01/29/2023	151
K9NR	2449	01/29/2023	181
AA5NT	2450	02/03/2023	172
JH1GZE	2451	02/03/2023	200
JL1SAM	2452	02/04/2023	200
WO2T	2453	02/05/2023	184
JA4LKB	2454	02/11/2023	200
JR0QFA	2455	02/11/2023	175
DL6UAA	2456	02/11/2023	192
VK2HV	2457	02/11/2023	151
JH3VWN	2458	02/11/2023	200
JK1GOK	2459	02/17/2023	200
JF3KON	2460	02/17/2023	200
K9UO	2461	01/02/1900	159
JH1IFS	2462	02/19/2023	200
JK1DDG	2463	02/19/2023	168
VA2ZO	2464	02/25/2023	199
PC3T	2465	02/28/2023	200
HB9DQV	2466	03/01/2023	188
JH4ALY	2467	03/04/2023	200
JR7FRW	2468	03/06/2023	200
JN1XNI	2469	03/07/2023	179
JK1VXE	2470	03/08/2023	154
JG2TSL	2471	03/11/2023	170

Callsign	5BWAZ #	Date	# Zones
N5WA	2472	03/11/2023	180
W8UV	2473	03/12/2023	184
S57AT	2474	03/12/2023	195

Updates to the 5 Band WAZ list of stations:

Callsign	5BWAZ #	Date	# Zones
H18RD	2372	5/16/2022	192
IT9DAA	2414	10/9/2022	193
JK1AJX	1078	5/8/1998	200
G4OWT	1614	11/1/2008	198
N6PF	1877	6/14/2014	200
JA1QJI	1988	4/21/2018	200
JA6GPR	2174	12/13/2019	189
W2IRT	1546	5/11/2007	200
EU1KY	2329	10/15/2021	200
VO1HP	2302	4/12/2021	194
KJ6NZ	2308	6/1/2018	200
W6WF	2213	5/10/2023	166
VU2LBW	1966	2/13/2018	178
E72A	2263	12/28/2020	200
K8DV	2391	7/3/2022	190
JH7XRG	2045	6/9/2018	200
VE2EBK	2332	11/3/2021	199
DF2GH	2032	5/28/2018	199
K3STX	1701	11/9/2010	191
WB7QXU	2221	5/31/2020	187
LU4FPZ	1679	3/17/2010	196
JK1DDG	2462	2/19/2023	170

New recipients of 5 Band WAZ with all 200 Zones confirmed:

5BWAZ #	Callsign	Date	All 200 #
1078	JK1AJX	1/23/2023	1113
2442	JE1FQV	1/25/2023	1114
1877	N6PF	1/25/2023	1115
2445	JF1UVJ	1/27/2023	1116
1988	JA1QJI	1/29/2023	1117
2447	JE1SYN	1/29/2023	1118
2451	JH1GZE	2/3/2023	1119
2452	JL1SAM	2/4/2023	1120
1546	W2IRT	2/11/2023	1121
2454	JA4LKB	2/11/2023	1122
2458	JH3VWN	2/11/2023	1123
2329	EU1KY	2/17/2023	1124
2459	JK1GOK	2/17/2023	1125
2460	JF3KON	2/17/2023	1126
2308	KJ6NZ	2/18/2023	1127
2462	JH1IFS	2/19/2023	1128
2263	E72A	2/28/2023	1129
2265	PC3T	2/28/2023	1130
2467	JH4ALY	3/4/2023	1131
2045	JH7XRG	3/6/2023	1132
2468	JR7FRW	3/6/2023	1133

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, Jose Castillo, N4BAA, 6773 South State Road 103, Straughn, IN 47387. 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 Jose Castillo. Applicants sending QSL cards to a CQ checkpoint or the Award Manager must include return postage. N4BAA may also be reached via email: <n4baa@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).

CQ DX Field Award Honor Roll

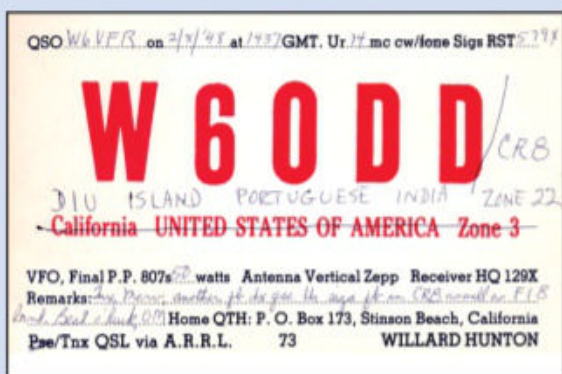
The CQ DX Field Award Honor Roll recognizes those DXers who have submitted proof of confirmation with 175 or more grid fields. Honor Roll listing is automatic upon approval of an application for 175 or more grid fields. To remain on the CQ DX Field Award Honor Roll, annual updates are required. Updates must be accompanied by an SASE if confirmation is desired. The fee for endorsement stickers is \$1.00 each plus SASE. Please make all checks payable to the Award Manager, Keith Gilbertson. Mail all updates to Keith Gilbertson, KØKG, 21688 Sandy Beach Lane, Rochert, MN 56578-9604.

Mixed					
K2TQC.....288	HA1RW.....239	WI8A.....219	KF8UN.....205	ON4CAS.....194	K2SHZ.....182
W1CU.....269	VE3XN.....239	HA1AG.....218	OM2VL.....205	HB9DDZ.....193	KJ6P.....180
VE7IG.....254	I6T.....230	JN3SAC.....217	K1NU.....204	N4NX.....192	W6XK.....180
HAØDU.....253	K8OOK.....229	WA5VGI.....216	K1NV.....204	HA1ZH.....190	W5ODD.....177
OM3JW.....253	N8PR.....229	HA9PP.....213	VE7SMP.....204	BA4DW.....188	NØFW.....176
W6OAT.....252	HA5AGS.....228	IV3GOW.....211	RW4NH.....203	K2AU.....187	WA9PIE.....176
HA5WA.....250	9A5CY.....227	W4UM.....210	HB9AAA.....200	K8YTO.....186	HB9BOS.....175
IK1GPG.....245	K9YC.....227	N4MM.....208	N5KE.....200	WØ7R.....185	NKØS.....175
OK1ADM.....245	VE3ZZ.....226	OK1AOV.....208	W3LL.....199	N3RC.....184	
K8SIX.....240	KØDEQ.....221	F6HMJ.....206	NIØC.....196	W9RPM.....184	
SSB					
W1CU.....249	VE7SMP.....201	W4UM.....198	N4MM.....189	W3LL.....187	DL3DXX.....175
W4ABW.....202	KØDEQ.....198	JN3SAC.....192	WA5VGI.....189	NØFW.....176	
CW					
N3RC.....326	DL6KVA.....233	DL3DXX.....210	OK1AOV.....198	HB9DZZ.....189	N4NX.....177
W1CU.....254	KØDEQ.....214	DL2DXA.....209	WA5VGI.....197	N4MM.....186	N7WO.....175
HA5WA.....234	JN3SAC.....211	W4UM.....201	NIØC.....196	OK2PO.....184	
Digital					
W1CU.....206	JN3SAC.....178	HA5WA.....177	KØDEQ.....175		
RTTY					
WK3N.....339					

QSL of the Month: W6ODD/CR8 -

Diu, Portuguese India (1948)

Here is this month's installment in our new "QSL of the Month" series, provided by Tom Roscoe, K8CX, of the K8CX Ham Gallery <www.hamgallery.com>. Tom provides the backstories as well as the card images. We hope you enjoy seeing some very cool QSLs from the past! - N200



This is the W6ODD/CR8 QSL card from the ARRL DXCC deleted entity of Damao, Diu. The card may not look like much but is considered one of the rarest QSL cards in the world. Operator Willard Hunton, now SK, made the only operation from this entity from Diu Island, Portuguese India, on September 2, 1948. He only made around 55 QSOs. If you were not on 20-meter CW that morning, or didn't have propagation, you never added this rare entity to your DXCC total. Five of these QSL cards are known to exist.

73, Tom, K8CX

difficult decision to consider, involving multiple discussions both with team members on the island and with the crew on the Marama. Bouvet had taught us to not look too far ahead. We were finally going to have a half-day window, which would be followed by worsening conditions in the evening and another storm with sustained winds of 50 knots the following day.

The question posed to the team was simply: Should we try to bring on the generator? There was no reason to bring any other equipment unless we could get the diesel generator on the island. We had seen a week of surf and wind on Bouvet and we had learned that a weather opening on this tiny island in the middle of the Atlantic was something very different from a larger land mass that was able to



Photo M. Ken Opskar, LA7GIA, and Erwann Merrien, LB1QI, operating from the 3YØJ radio-shack.

provide more reasonable conditions. Ultimately, the co-leaders decided that the time left to operate and the risk involved in bringing on the supplies did not make sense, so we would use the coming window to leave Bouvet.

Later that evening our generator died and Bouvet was off the air. We went to sleep early that night, as we needed to wake at 3:30 a.m. to start tearing down camp so we would be ready for the Marama to possibly start taking us off the island at 5 a.m. It was an exceptionally cold night and we burned some extra paraffin in the morning to heat the tent. By the time the sun was rising, our personal supplies were packed and we quickly took down the antennas. The deci-

sion was made not to start taking down the tent until after we saw the weather hold and the first load of supplies was on its way to the Marama around 7 a.m. With 6-foot waves, Peter was able to skillfully land the Zodiac on the beach. It took 6 or 7 loads to get us all off the island. Within several hours of being back on the Marama, the winds increased and the weather window was gone.

We would spend the next two days in 40- to 50-knot winds, waiting for our chance to leave Bouvet. In still poor conditions, but better than the last two days, the Marama's John Deere engine was turned on and we made our way around the southeast end of Bouvet in hopes of taking a few pic-

The WAZ Program

SINGLE BAND WAZ

6 Meter	
205	JR0QFA
206	JG2TSL
12M CW	
115	K3XA
12M Digital	
11	IW3GJF
15M CW	
385	F4BKV
15M Digital	
20	F4BKV
17M CW	
141	F4BKV
17M Digital	
36	KJ7TEA
37	K0BBC
38	JJ1QUV
39	JF1DMY
20M CW	
691	N5WA
692	S57AT
20M Digital	
65	JO1ABS
66	JR3VMJ
67	JF1WHJ
68	WF8R
69	JH7HIQ
70	HB9DQV
71	HP2AT
72	N1RR
73	K9UO
74	JN1XNI
30M Digital	
26	K0BBC
40 CW	
342	F4BKV
343	JF3LOP

ALL BAND WAZ

Mixed	
10413	K9UO
10414	KT4O
10415	JE1PEN
10416	G4DDL
10417	N9MR
10418	JL2ULM
10419	JR3ADB
10420	W7QF
10421	N4NYY
10422	JP7SOZ
10423	JR1IXK

10424	N4SV
10425	N9AVC
10426	JF1WHJ
10427	JM1GDA
10428	JH2GSW
10429	JK1DDG
10430	KK4AUM
10431	WF8R
10432	JH8PFW
10433	JH7HIQ
10434	K6DLB
10435	W3LJ
10436	W8MK
10437	NO0B
10438	N9IO
10439	VA2ZO
10440	DL1LTG
10441	K5OMC
10442	JN1SUT
10443	IK0TUM
10444	K7NX
10445	JH4ALY
10446	KM4HQE
10447	OH3KAV
10448	JH1IHD
10449	KM9E
10450	JA3JFT
10451	N9DMM
10452	JR7FRW
10453	JN1XNI
10454	N5WA
10455	LU4FPZ
10456	N9TTK
10457	W6RA
10458	N1RB
10459	JH8MZF
10460	SP7C
10461	K3DFL
10462	SM6YEC
10463	HB9TOC

CW

1235	JF3KON
1236	KD8BZY
1237	G4DDL
1238	W0GXA
1239	N3CW
1240	E72A
1241	PC3T
1242	K8DV
1243	JK7LXU
1244	N5WA
1245	LU4FPZ
1246	SP7C
1247	9A5SSS
1248	W8UV
1249	HB9TOC

Digital

440	K9UO
441	JA2KFQ
442	JE2WNL
443	JL2ULM
444	JP7SOZ
445	JR1IXK

446	N4SV
447	JF1WHJ
448	JH2GSW
449	JK1DDG
450	WF8R
451	JH8PFW
452	JH8HIQ
453	W3LJ
454	NO0B
455	JA9OJM
456	DL1LTG
457	JN1SUT
458	K8DV
459	OH3KAV
460	K1BDC
461	JA1IHD
462	JH6QOK
463	N9DMM
464	WA6YOU
465	JA0WJA
466	JK7LXU
467	JN1XNI
468	LU4FPZ
469	JH8MZF
470	S57AT
471	K3DFL

SSB

5554	EL2HRH
5555	JK7LXU
5556	HB9TOC

RTTY

320	HB9TOC
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Satellite

67	IK3ITB, 25 Zones
68	XE1L, 25 Zones
69	DG9MA, 25 Zones
70	W8LR, 25 Zones
71	EA4M, 25 Zones
72	W0NBC, 25 Zones
73	DK9JC, 25 Zones
74	AC9DX, 25 Zones
75	JN1BPM, 25 Zones
76	K9UO, 26 Zones
77	JG2TSL, 25 Zones
78	WB7QXU, 25 Zones
79	DL5GAC, 38 Zones
80	UX0FF, 33 Zones

Rules and applications for the WAZ program may be obtained by sending a large SAE with two units of postage or an address label and \$1.00 to: WAZ Award Manager, Jose Castillo, N4BAA, 6773 South State Road 103, Straughn, IN 47387. 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 Jose Castillo. Applicants sending QSL cards to a CQ checkpoint or the Award Manager must include return postage. N4BAA may also be reached via email: <n4baa@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).

tures of the weather station that could be shared with the Norwegian government to help understand the current condition of the station. As we finally headed north toward Capetown, South Africa, the captain told us to prepare for three days of rough seas.

Bouvet was finished, not how we had hoped to finish, but how Bouvet allowed us to. After two years of planning, we

left Bouvet falling short of our intended QSO goals. However, we had no injuries, not even a sprained ankle. We left with our health and much knowledge about Bouvet. We had taken our best shot at the number-2 most-needed entity in the world. Bouvet had proven again to be a formidable adversary and with our successes and failures, it had no doubt been the trip of a lifetime.

The WPX Honor Roll

The WPX Honor Roll is based on the current confirmed prefixes which are submitted by separate application in strict conformance with the CQ Master Prefix list. Scores are based on the current prefix total, regardless of an operator's all-time count. Honor Roll must be updated annually by addition to, or confirmation of, present total. If no up-date, files will be made inactive. Visit <<https://tinyurl.com/mrxuvvww>> for current listings.

MIXED

9676.....9A2AA	4757.....I2MQP	3077.....K1PL	2391.....WO7R	1746.....K6UXO	1422.....I2VGW	1141.....4F3BZ	1000.....WB6IZG	661.....AL4Y
8663.....9A2NA	4703.....IK2ILH	3028.....IK2DZN	2391.....IZØFUW	1741.....N6PEQ	1408.....NH6T	1137.....YO5BRZ	999.....N3DF	633.....TI5LUA
8196.....W1CU	4668.....JH8BOE	2992.....W2YR	2386.....JH1QKG	1711.....NS3L	1398.....ES4RLH	1136.....K09V	995.....PU2GTA	621.....K4HDW
8188.....K2VV	4574.....JN3SAC	2987.....AG4W	2356.....NE6I	1707.....K4WY	1361.....VA3VF	1116.....YU7FW	966.....W6WF	616.....AC6BW
7059.....EA2IA	4461.....K1BV	2968.....AB1OC	2225.....JH1APK	1684.....W1FNB	1333.....AF4T	1112.....N6MM	953.....JP1KHY	605.....IW2FLB
6955.....KF2O	4423.....N1RR	2963.....N3RC	2203.....K1IU	1672.....WU9D	1322.....AA4FU	1107.....PY2MC	919.....ON7MIC	
6139.....KØDEQ	4417.....WD9DZV	2697.....AK7O	2176.....V51YJ	1667.....AD3Y	1301.....KB9OWD	1100.....WA3GOS	908.....N2YU	
5908.....ON4APU	4342.....WB2YQH	2651.....HK3W	2159.....VA7CRZ	1643.....SV1DPI	1301.....K1DX	1109.....KE8FMJ	889.....WU1U	
5859.....ON4CAS	4298.....VE3XN	2642.....AA8R	2133.....KØKG	1639.....N7QU	1301.....KM5VI	1088.....NJ4Z	866.....K2KJ	
5715.....S53EO	4241.....N6QQ	2616.....9A2GA	2113.....W2FKF	1616.....TA1L	1299.....JA6JYM	1084.....KG4JSZ	857.....R1AV	
5597.....N4NO	4215.....W3LL	2591.....IK2RPE	2056.....NKØS	1590.....JF1LMB	1295.....NIØC	1069.....IZ4MJP	835.....K6RAH	
5511.....N8BJQ	4201.....YO9HP	2589.....DG7RO	2046.....YO8CRU	1570.....PY5VC	1280.....WF1H	1058.....N6DBF	803.....AB1Q	
5482.....VE1YX	3818.....K9UQN	2583.....PA2TMS	2016.....N2WK	1568.....N3AIU	1260.....UR6LEY	1036.....DL5KW	758.....N4JJS	
5453.....YU1AB	3793.....AB1J	2583.....AE5B	1995.....JR3UIC	1547.....KC1UX	1219.....K6HRT	1032.....DG5LAC	757.....WB3D	
5409.....N6JV	3538.....9A4W	2550.....K6ND	1972.....K3CWF	1524.....NH6T/W4	1217.....AB1QB	1023.....N4WQH	736.....JA3MAT	
5387.....W9OP	3459.....W9IL	2457.....K5UR	1955.....NIØC	1484.....FG4NO	1204.....VA2IG	1016.....W9QL	711.....AG1T	
5215.....I5RFD	3130.....SV1EDY	2538.....K4HB	1945.....N5KAE	1480.....K4JKB	1201.....K9BO	1012.....NØVVV	695.....W8WDW	
5172.....W9OO	3109.....W6XK	2465.....N6PM	1828.....K7LV	1462.....AC7JM	1167.....WA9PIE	1010.....VE3RZ	682.....A18P	
5018.....WA5VGI	3151.....NXØI	2420.....WA6KHK	1824.....WF7T	1462.....DL4CW	1153.....N3CAL	1007.....AA4QE	678.....WE8L	
4763.....KW9A	3099.....N6FX	2400.....N7ZO	1821.....PY5FB	1447.....K3XA	1148.....SP8HKT	1006.....NØRQV	674.....N5JED	

SSB

7045.....OZ5EV	3184.....N1RR	2576.....AA1VX	2129.....AE5B	1646.....VE7SMP	1258.....N1KC	1031.....K4CN	854.....K6HRT	700.....JA1PLL
6334.....9A2NA	3174.....I3ZSX	2568.....SM6DHU	2113.....W2FKF	1641.....AE9DX	1222.....YF1AR	1031.....IK8OZP	833.....DK8MCT	694.....KG4HUF
6145.....K2VV	3172.....YO9HP	2515.....W9IL	2112.....WD9DZV	1622.....K5CX	1187.....IZ1JLG	1022.....NW3H	808.....UR6LEY	690.....W6PN
5404.....VE1YX	3141.....DL8AAV	2483.....AG4W	2094.....I8LEL	1611.....W2ME	1183.....K1IU	1012.....KU4BP	802.....N6OU	684.....K09V
5149.....KF2O	3139.....N8BJQ	2451.....EA3GHZ	2093.....W2WC	1587.....N3XX	1151.....W6XK	1006.....NJ4Z	801.....K3XA	675.....F1MQJ
4916.....EA2IA	3108.....I4CSP	2443.....JN3SAC	2084.....K5UR	1550.....IK2RPE	1150.....VE6BMX	1004.....K4HB	766.....I2VGW	655.....VA3VF
4410.....I2MQP	3104.....WA5VGI	2335.....KG1E	2076.....K2XF	1449.....N5KAE	1146.....SQ7B	1004.....WA5UA	763.....K4JKB	647.....YB8NT
4192.....KØDEQ	3067.....N6QQ	2327.....K1PL	2048.....W4QNW	1442.....DG7RO	1136.....K3CWF	978.....EA7HY	758.....IV3GOW	640.....UA9YF
3723.....I8KCI	2990.....KF7RU	2326.....CX6BZ	1955.....EA3NP	1389.....NKØS	1112.....NH6T	957.....W9QL	724.....WF1H	637.....K5WAF
3681.....N4NO	2984.....K17AO	2209.....IK2QPR	1935.....SV1EOS	1386.....HK3W	1098.....K4CN	934.....PY5VC	724.....W3TZ	630.....W6US
3585.....SV3AQR	2946.....PT7ZT	2201.....NQ3A	1884.....WA6KHK	1386.....IK4HPU	1096.....JA7HYS	931.....YB1AR	717.....KØDAN	624.....K6KZM
3535.....KW9A	2903.....IN3QCI	2200.....N6FX	1879.....K3IXD	1371.....VE6BF	1093.....N6MM	929.....NS3L	717.....N3JON	606.....KJ4BIX
3456.....W9OO	2857.....4X6DK	2198.....AB1OC	1848.....AB5C	1338.....NE6I	1089.....IZ8FFA	919.....KA5EYH	714.....YB2TJV	604.....GØBPK
3416.....W3LL	2650.....IK2DZN	2183.....NXØI	1825.....KQ8D	1334.....EA3EQT	1089.....IT9ABN	893.....W9RPM	713.....JH1APK	
3348.....CT1AHU	2595.....EA1JG	2155.....K9UQN	1812.....K6ND	1264.....N6PEQ	1042.....IZØBNR	889.....N3AIU	710.....WA9PIE	
3274.....YU7BCD	2582.....PA2TMS	2131.....N3RC	1699.....W2YR	1262.....K7LV	1032.....DG5LAC	875.....K7SAM	700.....N4FNB	

CW

7543.....WA2HZR	4076.....I7PXV	2943.....N6QQ	2203.....NXØI	1620.....DG7RO	1210.....DL4CW	891.....DK8MCT	722.....WA9PIE	
7200.....K2VV	3974.....JN3SAC	2915.....KA7T	2022.....AF5CC	1595.....PY5FB	1196.....N3AIU	890.....NS3L	720.....K4CN	
6024.....9A2NA	3804.....W9OO	2811.....OZ5UR	1998.....K5UR	1555.....K1PL	1098.....LU5OM	889.....N3AIU	652.....IK2DZN	
5392.....EA2IA	3773.....KW9A	2679.....W9IL	1973.....N3RC	1508.....W6XK	1088.....AE5B	864.....YO5BRZ	636.....NKØS	
5311.....N6JV	3647.....N1RR	2548.....EA2CIN	1905.....WA6KHK	1483.....VE1YX	1062.....K3XA	848.....PY5VC	629.....IV3GOW	
5261.....KF2O	3504.....YU7BCD	2531.....I2MQP	1832.....N4YB	1480.....WO3Z	1036.....DL5KW	822.....N5KAE	620.....AF5DM	
5160.....N4NO	3462.....K9UQN	2497.....W3LL	1762.....K6ND	1458.....AG4W	997.....N6PEQ	821.....HB9DAX	615.....JH6JMM	
5013.....W8IQ	3279.....IØNNY	2490.....N6FX	1744.....NE6I	1443.....WA2VQV	992.....F5PBL	783.....YB1AR	608.....W9RPM	
4916.....IZ3ETU	3220.....WD9DZV	2477.....VE6BF	1727.....K6UXO	1421.....KN1CBR	968.....K3CWF	752.....K6HRT	600.....NY4G	
4914.....KØDEQ	3214.....SM6DHU	2424.....W2WC	1708.....NIØC	1389.....IT9ELD	962.....K7LV	743.....JA5NSR	600.....IK2SGV	
4886.....I3FIY	3041.....YO9HP	2357.....W9HR	1691.....K1IU	1342.....VE6BMX	944.....AB1OC	738.....NH6T/W4		
4769.....N8BJQ	3031.....EA7AAW	2291.....N3XX	1672.....W2YR	1235.....JH1APK	908.....NH6T	732.....SQ7B		
4164.....WA5VGI	2948.....IK3GER	2212.....AC5K	1633.....W6XK	1220.....AA4FU	897.....HK3W	727.....JF1LMB		

DIGITAL

3347.....KØDEQ	2251.....EA2IA	1759.....N7ZO	1426.....AB1OC	1108.....KE8FMJ	1002.....NØRQV	866.....SQ7B	750.....ON7MIC	636.....W9RPM
3137.....KF2O	2242.....HK3W	1727.....W2YR	1378.....K3CWF	1093.....K1IU	992.....N3DF	862.....JP1KHY	750.....NH6T/W4	611.....K09V
2996.....W3LL	2345.....WA5VGI	1704.....IK2DZN	1353.....K1PL	1091.....VA3VF	992.....K9UQN	855.....R1AV	681.....PY5VC	600.....ADØFL
2978.....N8BJQ	2308.....N6PM	1638.....N1RR	1333.....W1FNB	1089.....AC7JM	983.....PU2GTA	812.....UR6LEY	680.....K2KJ	
2929.....WD9DZV	2217.....YO9HP	1643.....N3RC	1308.....NKØS	1060.....AF4T	966.....NS3L	811.....WF1H	672.....K9AAN	
2628.....W6XK	1836.....AG4W	1501W2/JR1AQN	1227.....ES4RLH	1054.....KW9A	947.....I2VGW	810.....N3CAL	670.....IV3GOW	
2558.....NT2A	1818.....W1EQ	1500.....JH1APK	1189.....JF1LMB	1051.....KH6SAT	917.....K7LV	800.....WA3GOS	668.....KA5EYH	
2518.....K2YYY	1811.....NXØI	1459.....KC1UX	1149.....W9IL	1047.....RW4WZ	881.....NE6I	783.....YB1AR	654.....JA3MAT	
2345.....WA5VGI	1790.....JN3SAC	1461.....WU9D	1112.....AB1QB	1009.....GUØSUP	870.....WB6IZG	758.....N4JJS	640.....WA9ONY	

REMOTE OPERATION

CW	MIXED	SSB	DIGITAL
7277.....K9QVB	4026.....N1RR	2953.....N1RR	671.....N1RR
3292.....N1RR			

Do Contesters Respond to Per-Mode Point Differentials in Contest Rules?

Only a handful of large contests are multimode – that is, they allow both CW and SSB contacts to count for points in the same contest weekend. Three such contests are administered by the ARRL: ARRL Field Day, the ARRL 10-Meter Contest, and the IARU HF Contest. The Russian DX Contest and nearly all state QSO parties are multimode as well. The sponsors sometimes tweak the rules for these events to award a different number of points for CW QSOs than for SSB QSOs. Let's look at the historical justifications for the point differentials offered by the ARRL at the time of their announcement and examine how (or even if) contesters responded in their on-air activity these weekends.

Field Day

Starting in 1975, ARRL Field Day has awarded two points for CW contacts and one point for SSB contacts. Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, in his June 1975 *QST* editorial, described this as a “trial” to “bolster CW activity” after observing that the plurality of Field Day operations used SSB only. This trial became permanent in 1977. Actual mode usage in Field Day submissions in 2022 is shown in the Venn diagram at the top of Figure 1. We see the lure of higher CW points over the past 50 years hasn't flipped the trend towards SSB activity that the ARRL was responding to – the most common mode choice made by Field Day efforts remains SSB-only.

Field Day isn't exactly a typical contest – in fact, the ARRL rarely includes the word “contest” in describing it, and much of the effort is better described as being built around maximizing summer outdoor fun and food instead of points. (*Officially, the primary focus is on practicing and demonstrating emergency preparedness.* – ed.) Very few of the call-signs I work on Field Day are ones I recognize as the regular contesters I work nearly every contest weekend. Possibly many club efforts aren't even aware of the allure of higher CW points, or they choose to emphasize SSB operation because few of their members feel confident on CW. So it's likely the point differential has little to do with mode choice.

ARRL 10-Meter Contest

The ARRL 10-Meter Contest, starting in 1983, has similarly awarded twice as many points for CW QSOs than SSB QSOs. According to the introduction in *QST* to the rules that year, this change was made to “promote CW activity.” As on Field Day, stations may be contacted once per mode in this contest; unlike Field Day, the 10-meter weekend event includes the word “contest” in its title. If we look at the Venn diagram for the ARRL 10-Meter Contest in the second panel of Figure 1, we might conclude that the point differential favoring CW operation is working – CW activity is in fact favored in the 2022 logs for this event.

IARU HF Championship

For a contrast in rule choices, a contest that has the same

number of points for CW and SSB contacts is shown in the bottom of Figure 1. The Venn diagram for mode choices in the IARU HF Championship looks remarkably like the Venn diagram for the ARRL 10-Meter Contest. Perhaps many members of the contester community make their mode choices based on personal preference, rather than purely on points; after all, there are entirely independent mode-specific entry classes for both IARU HF and the ARRL 10-Meter contests.

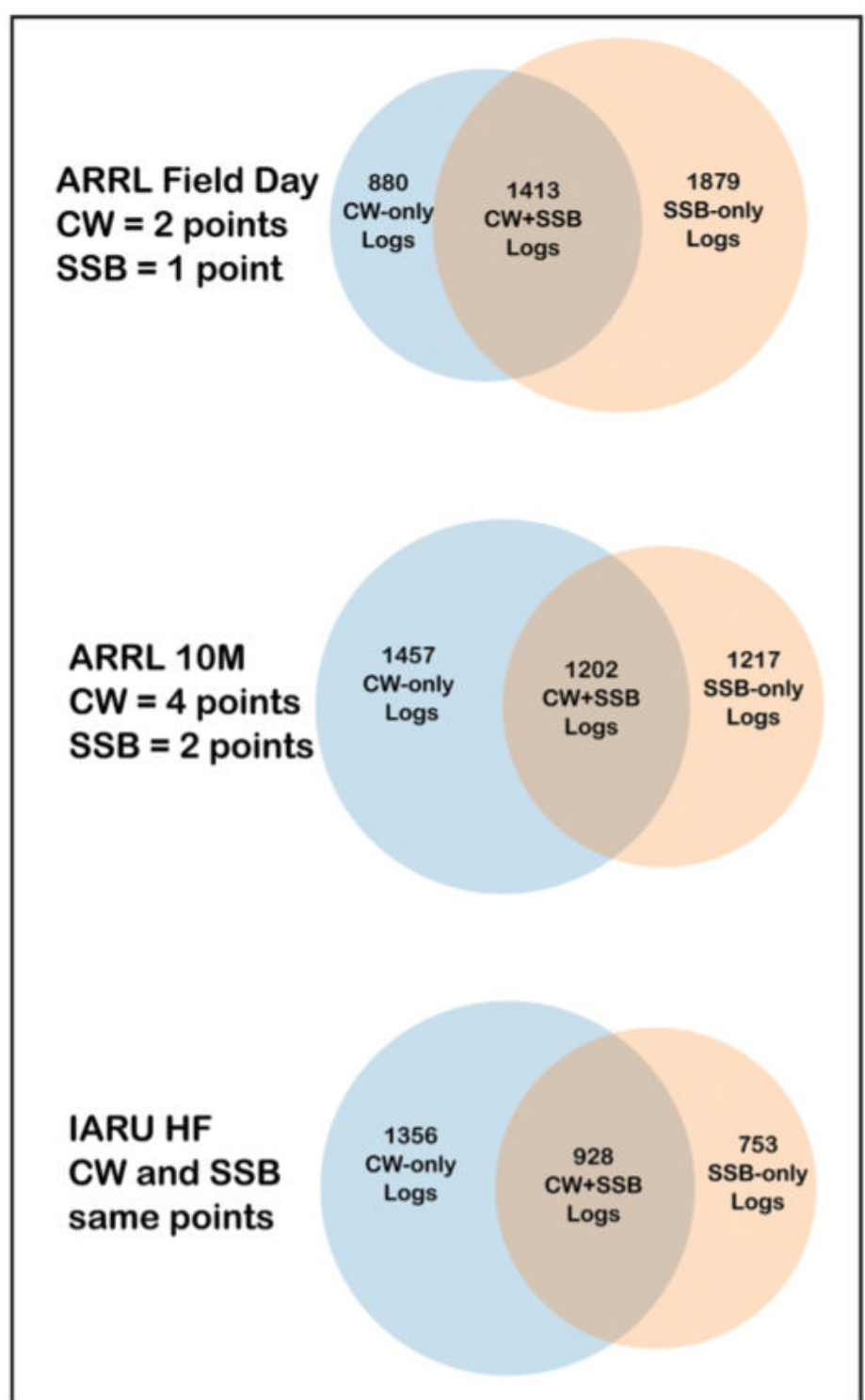


Figure 1. Mode choices made by hams in three ARRL multimode contests held in 2022. Data for Field Day is from the SSB and CW columns of the CSV results file at <https://tinyurl.com/3ez2f59f>; data for the 10-Meter Contest and IARU HF are from the public logs at <https://contests.arrl.org>.

email: <n3qe@cq-amateur-radio.com>

It's worth noting that for these three contests, the multiplier structures are radically different. In ARRL Field Day, there are no multipliers. In IARU HF, multipliers count once per band regardless of mode. Finally, in the ARRL 10-Meter Contest, multipliers count per mode. I am surprised that less than a third of ARRL 10-Meter entrants choose to operate both modes as they could have nearly doubled their multipliers, and also their final scores, by splitting their efforts about evenly between the two modes. Perhaps for the vast majority of entrants, their efforts in multi-mode contests are not strongly influenced by any point differential.

WRTC Competitors Will Adapt to SSB QSOs Being Worth More Points Than CW QSOs This Summer

The Italian organizers of the upcoming World Radiosport Team Championship (WRTC), held as a "contest inside a contest" during July 2023's IARU HF Championship, last fall announced a point differential that awards more points for SSB contacts than for CW contacts. This point differential for different modes is a first for the WRTC – all previous events

awarded the same number of points per mode. As a WRTC competitor this summer myself, I had previously been conscious that I had to build my skills in both modes. The announced point differential has influenced me to prepare by emphasizing my SSB skills, especially pulling full call signs out of a pileup, during high-rate SSB contests.

Carlo De Mari, IK1HJS, in announcing this scoring change, emphasized that the "WRTC must test operator skills in both modes, not only CW." Indeed, in the 2018 WRTC held in Germany, only one team – VY2ZM and KK6ZM operating under the Y87B call – made more QSOs on phone than CW, and they ended up with the lowest competition score. There was, however, a special prize for the top phone-heavy team, which they did win. The other 62 teams strongly preferred CW, with winning team Y81N (LY9A and LY4L operators) making 70 percent of their QSOs on CW. At the very high end of CW emphasis, the 2018 WRTC team of E21EIC and 9M2ZAK, using the call Y86P, made 96 percent of their QSOs on CW.

The WRTC 2022 qualification period, that ran from 2019 through 2020, included scores from five CW-only events, five SSB-only events, and two mixed-mode contests. So there's

Calendar of Events

All year	CQ DX Marathon	bit.ly/3FyPiui
May 1	AGCW QRP/QRP Party	< https://www.agcw.de/contest/qrp-qrp/ >
May 3	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	< http://www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en/ >
May 4-5	MIE 33 Contest	< http://www.ztv.ne.jp/isoda/33/index-e.html >
May 6	Microwave Spring Sprint	< http://bit.ly/3XM4RpW >
May 6-7	7th Area QSO Party	< http://ws7n.net/7QP/new/Page.asp?content=rules >
May 6-7	10-10 Spring CW Contest	< http://bit.ly/1FrFeBc >
May 6-7	ARI DX Contest	< http://www.ari.it/ >
May 6-7	Delaware QSO Party	< https://www.fsarc.org/qsoparty/rules.htm >
May 6-7	F9AA Cup, Digi	< http://bit.ly/3l41gWx >
May 6-7	Indiana QSO Party	< http://www.hdxcc.org/inqp/index.html >
May 6-7	New England QSO Party	< http://www.neqp.org/rules/ >
May 6-7	SBMS 2.3 GHz and Up Contest and Club Challenge	< http://www.n6nb.com/sbmsrules.htm >
May 6-7	Veron SLP Contest	< http://bit.ly/2L9eT1L >
May 7	WAB 7 MHz Phone	< http://bit.ly/31yE4kT >
May 8	RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	< http://bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
May 10	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	< http://www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en/ >
May 13	FISTS Spring Saturday Sprint	< http://www.fistsna.org/operating.html >
May 13-14	Canadian Prairies QSO Party	< https://cpqp.ve6hams.ca/ >
May 13-14	CQ WW Foxhunting Weekend	< http://www.homingin.com/joek0ov/nfw.html >
May 13-14	CQ-M International DX Contest	< http://cqmq.srr.ru/en/rules/ >
May 13-14	Portuguese Navy Day Contest - CT1DBS Memorial	< https://nra.pt/index.php/dm-2022/ >
May 13-14	Volta WW RTTY Contest	< http://www.contestvolta.it/ >
May 13-14	50 MHz Spring Sprint	< http://bit.ly/3XM4RpW >
May 17	RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	< http://bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
May 17	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity	< http://www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en/ >
May 18	QRP Minimal Art Session	< http://qrqcc.de/contestrules/mas/index.html >
May 20-21	Arkansas QSO Party	< https://arkqp.com/arkansas-qso-party-rules/ >
May 20-21	Baltic Contest	< http://www.lrsf.lt/en/ >
May 20-21	EU PSK DX Contest	< https://eupsk.club/eupskdx/eupskdxrules.pdf >
May 20-21	His Majesty King of Spain CW Contest	< https://bit.ly/3lWxYjf >
May 20-21	NZART Sangster Shield Contest	< http://bit.ly/3aviX6h >
May 20-21	SARL VHF/UHF Digital Contest	< http://bit.ly/H0lqQf >
May 21	FISTS Spring Sunday Sprint	< http://www.fistsna.org/operating.html >
May 22	QRP ARCI Hoot Owl Sprint	< http://www.qrpcontest.com/ >
May 22	RSGB FT4 Contest Series	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >

a balance in WRTC qualification that wasn't being reflected in the actual on-air mode usage during the WRTC itself, and I applaud the choice by the Italians to make a small rule change that has stimulated much discussion about the point differential.

Like all recent runnings of the every-four-year WRTC, the competing teams this year are limited to 100 watts of power. Carlo, in explaining the reasoning behind the point differential, pointed out that holding a run frequency with 100 watts in a phone band packed not just by high-power contesters, but also by high-power flagship HQ stations, is exceedingly difficult. The point differential is, he hopes, how the organizers will motivate the intensely score-driven WRTC teams.

Another factor steering mode choices made by WRTC competitors in the past decade has been the widespread use of CW Skimmers in the Reverse Beacon Network. After calling CQ a couple times, CW contesters are immediately spotted in Telnet clusters that include Reverse Beacon spots, even further motivating CW activity. There is no equivalent to skimmer spots for SSB, so another way to think of the point differential announced by the organizers is as a countering factor to the recent innovation of skimmer spots.

So how will WRTC competitors steer their mode usage? We are likely to see some WRTC teams, despite the point differential, continuing to emphasize CW for its innate advantages at holding a run frequency at lower power levels and automatic skimmer spots. Other teams might choose a stronger SSB emphasis for the point advantage, possibly choosing less-crowded bands – e.g., 40 meters in broad daylight – or staking out a run frequency very high in the 10-meter phone band, where there is more spectrum to expand, during summer, the ideal time of year for high-band short skip inside Europe.

You can find more in the upcoming WRTC event – including the week of ham radio activities preceding the on-air competition – at <<https://www.wrtc2022.it>>. I certainly look forward to sharing my experience as a competitor, and analyzing mode usage by the different teams, in an upcoming column.

Maximize Your Power Multiplier On Field Day With Battery-Powered QRP Radio And Computer

ARRL Field Day is the weekend of June 24th and 25th, and point-driven contesters who join in this activity enjoy reading through the dense rules to find the combination of power

May 25	RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
May 27-28	CQ WW WPX CW Contest	< http://www.cqwp.com/ >
June 2-4	PODXS 070 Club Three Day Weekend Contest	< http://bit.ly/2Srdp8A >
June 3	UKSMG Summer Es Contest Rules	< https://uksmg.org/summer-contest-rules.php >
June 3-4	10-10 Open Season PSK Contest	< http://bit.ly/1FrFeBc >
June 3-4	ARRL Inter. Digital Contest	< https://contests.arrl.org/dig/ >
June 3-4	IARC Region 1 Field Day	< http://bit.ly/3cC0HKf >
June 3-4	Kentucky QSO Party	< http://www.kyqsoparty.org/ >
June 3-4	RSGB CW Field Day	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
June 3-4	Tisza Cup CW Contest	< https://www.tizacup.eu/index.php/en/contest-rules >
June 5	RSGB 80m Club Championship, Data	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
June 7	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	< http://www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en/ >
June 10	Asia-Pacific SSB Sprint	< http://jsfc.org/apsprint/ >
June 10-11	Portugal Day Contest	< https://portugaldaycontest.rep.pt/rules.php >
June 10-11	REF DDFM 6M Contest	< http://concours.r-e-f.org/index.php >
June 10-11	GACW WWSA CW DX Contest	< bit.ly/425Ee23 >
June 10-11	VK Shires Contest	< http://www.wia.org.au/members/contests/wavks/ >
June 10-12	ARRL June VHF QSO Party	< http://www.arrl.org/june-vhf >
June 14	RSGB 80m Club Championship, CW	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
June 14	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	< http://www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en/ >
June 17	AGCW VHF-UHF Contest	< https://www.agcw.de/contest/vhf-uhf/ >
June 17	ARRL Kids Day Contest	< http://www.arrl.org/kids-day >
June 17	FIRAC VHF Contest	< http://www.firac.de/html/contest.html >
June 17-18	All Asian CW DX Contest	< https://bit.ly/3HVjkra >
June 17-18	IARU Region 1 50 MHz Contest	< https://bit.ly/3r1kqvT >
June 17-18	SMIRK Contest	< http://www.smirk.org/contest.html >
June 17-18	Stew Perry Topband Challenge	< https://www.kkn.net/stew/stew_rules.html >
June 17-18	West Virginia QSO Party	< http://bit.ly/3l3K6Z7 >
June 18	WAB 50 MHz Phone	< http://bit.ly/31yE4kT >
June 21	VHF-UHF FT8 Activity Contest	< http://www.ft8activity.eu/index.php/en/ >
June 22	RSGB 80m Club Championship, SSB	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
June 24	UFT QRP Contest	< https://www.uft.net/concours-qrp-uft/ >
June 24-25	ARRL Field Day	< http://www.arrl.org/field-day >
June 24-25	His Maj. King of Spain SSB Contest	< http://bit.ly/1cKAR5V >
June 26	RSGB FT4 Contest Series	< bit.ly/3TxCrxl >
July 15-16	CQ WW VHF Contest	< http://www.cqww-vhf.com >

sources, power levels, and mode usage that will maximize their scores. An appealing combination is to go with battery power QRP, less than 5 watts, for a power level multiplier of five, as opposed to the 2x power level multiplier for stations running between 6 and 100 watts.

If you look in detail at Field Day rule 6.11, you'll see that to claim the power multiplier of five, the batteries must be charged by something other than a motor-driven generator or AC power. Balancing your battery budget, given the vagaries of, say, solar charging, becomes an essential matter of preparation.

Rig choice is an essential component in a battery-powered ham operation. A very common battery-powered rig choice by both QRP contesters and POTA (Parks on the Air) activators the past several years, has been the Elecraft KX3 that sips as little as 150mA on receive. A serious Field Day effort will also likely bring a logging computer – I can't imagine trying to fill out a dupe sheet in this day and age. Let's look at the power consumption and usability of extremely low-end and portable DC powered computers.

The "Beelink T4 Pro Mini" I got from Amazon for \$140, is the lowest of the low-end Windows 10 machines I tried.

This tiny lightweight plastic-encased PC, on the left side of Photo A, is about the size of two or three stacked mug coasters. It comes with a 12VDC 2A wall wart for home use. For Field Day battery use, I've tested the Beelink T4 under a range of conditions and have found that it averages only 600mA current consumption while running the N1MM+ logging software, and it reliably operates in my tests with a DC supply anywhere from 8V to 14V.

The Beelink T4 has 4 GB of RAM and 64 GB SSD soldered to the tiny mainboard – so there is no possibility of RAM or HD upgrades. This is at the very low end of support for a modern Windows 10 installation. I found that it was not a speedy computer at all – it took me about 20 minutes to walk through initial boot-up, removal of OneDrive software, get to the N1MM+ website, and get the N1MM+ full download. And another 10 minutes to install N1MM+. Subsequent start-ups of the operating system and logging software took less than 2 minutes, which I regard as entirely acceptable.

I stress-tested the user experience of this low-end PC as a logger by opening up a Telnet window and populating the bandmap with CW spots in a Wednesday morning CWT. Clicking on spots, and using standard logger features like Super-Check Partial window and available mults and Q's window, seems to work fine with only a slight lag in the visual updates.

I used an attached K1EL keyer in my testing, and the CW performance with this outboard smart keyer was fine. Using direct "serial keying" of my radio didn't go so well; the CW was incredibly choppy and seemed to be at its worst when Telnet spots demanded CPU attention. I would strongly recommend that you use an external keyer for computer-generated CW.

Opening windows and repositioning them on the Beelink T4 was especially sluggish; this isn't a N1MM+ performance issue, it's an issue with the CPU inside this tiny PC apparently having little or no help from any graphics engine. Memory usage with just N1MM+ running and the usual windows is circa 2.5 GB out of the available 4 GB.

I shut down N1MM+ and started the Edge browser and navigated my way around a couple ARRL/CQ contest websites. Web log submission forms are fully accessible. I wouldn't recommend browsing the internet using this little PC at the same time as logging – the graphics lag of moving one window behind the other was quite noticeable.



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I also tested the power consumption of the Intel NUC6i3SYH that I've been using for the past 7 years as a "travel PC" for both ham and work applications. Unlike the T4, this unit can be configured with a comfortable amount of RAM (I have 32 gigabytes in mine) and your choice of hard drive or SSD. While the power jack on the Intel NUC is specified as 19 volts, and it comes with a 19-volt wall wart, the formal spec of the NUC says it will accept 12 volts on the power jack. As configured, my Intel NUC operated at voltages as low as 10 VDC, and often was drawing as much as 1.2 amps of current, or about twice as much as the Beelink T4.

A display device is also needed with a portable PC. 12-volt-powered HDMI monitors for in-vehicle use as backseat entertainment are commonly available, but I went a step further by using a 7-inch HDMI monitor marketed for use with Raspberry Pi microcomputers. These monitors draw only 500 mA at 5 volts over a USB cord, easily and efficiently supplied by 200 mA of current being converted by a 12-volt input switch-mode USB charger that, or by a charging-capable USB jack on your logging PC. The 7-inch screen is by no means large, but does handily support



Photo A. Two small 12VDC-powered logging computers you might consider as part of a battery-powered effort on Field Day. On the left is the Beelink T4; on the right is the Intel NUC.

the QSO entry window, a Super Check Partial window, a tiny log pane, and even a tiny shrunk-down band map.

Totaling up the current consumption budget for a 12-VDC storage-battery powered field-day logging event, I arrive at an average of 500 mA usage by an Elecraft KX3 operated at about 25%

key-down transmit duty cycle, another 600 mA for a Beelink T4, and 200 mA for powering the screen. For a full-time 24-hour effort, take the total power usage (1.3A) and multiply by 24 to arrive at a figure of 35 Amp-hours. This could be supplied by a small marine deep-cycle lead acid battery, a larger 12-volt

vehicle battery (you don't want to drain this all the way), or by a lightweight (but more expensive) LiPo battery pack.

Minor ARRL Field Day Rule Updates for 2023

In February of this year, the ARRL PSC (Programs and Services Committee) voted to make CW and SSB QSOs worth the same number of points in Field Day. This was quickly walked back, and the final rules for 2023 ARRL Field Day were released in March with the same

points differential for these modes that began 47 years ago.

You can find the final 2023 Field Day rules at <https://field-day.arrl.org>. I'd like to note that, as was begun 2020 in response to the pandemic lockdowns, Class D stations (home stations, not using emergency power) may continue to work other Class D stations for points.

Among the changes for 2023 are:

Rule 6.4 now makes clear that fully-automated contacts are prohibited. This

is undoubtedly in response to the use of fully-automated robots for the FT4/FT8 modes.

Rule 7.2 allows power output up to 500 watts for stations in classes A, B, and C (but not other classes). You might recall that in 2022, the high-power option had been eliminated for all classes in Field Day. Note that operating any station above 100 watts reduces your Field Day efforts score multiplier to just 1, halving your final numerical score.

Rule 7.3.13 (also mentioned in Rule 4.1.1.5) is revised to no longer limit the number of contacts made by GOTA (Get On The Air) station. GOTA station contacts are worth 5 points regardless of mode – much more than the 1 or 2 points earned by SSB and CW QSOs at the same station.

I strongly support both the prohibition of automatic contacts and allowing unlimited contacts by the GOTA station. With an increasing number of licensed hams subject to HOA limitations on home station antennas, increasing your own club's Field Day effort to publicize it as an opportunity for any area ham to get on the air would be a very positive step in introducing hams to contesting through Field Day fun.

May and June Contest Highlights

If you're heading to Hamvention in Xenia, Ohio the weekend before Memorial Day, consider showing up a couple days early for Contest University. Although the classes – which vary in topics and/or content each year - don't start until Thursday morning, I'd recommend arriving Wednesday night, May 17, to catch the first of the 4 pizza parties. Find full details at <https://www.contestuniversity.com>.

Work both domestic and international contacts in the action-packed CQ WPX CW contest that starts May 27 UTC; single-operator entries may operate up to 36 of the 48-hour weekend. I expect superb high-band conditions, especially on the 10- and 20-meter bands, but take note that a well-balanced full-time effort will include operation on the 40- and 80-meter bands to take advantage of the 6 points for each intercontinental QSO. Find full rules at <https://cqwpw.com>.

The ARRL June VHF Contest is being held June 10-11 this year; the 6-meter contest action will be in a frenzy with DX opportunities now that solar cycle 25 is fully in swing. The action spans all modes, and with conditions peaking up for much of the weekend, you will find that your QSO rate on SSB will often be much higher than on FT8. Find full rules at <https://cqwpw.com>.



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PROPAGATION

BY TOMAS HOOD,* NW7US

An Amazing Light Show!

Quick Look at Current Cycle 25 Conditions: (Data rounded to nearest whole number)

Sunspots:

Observed Monthly, February 2023: 111
12-month smoothed, August 2022: 92

10.7-cm Flux:

Observed Monthly, February 2023: 172
12-month smoothed, August 2022: 134

One Year Ago:

(Data rounded to nearest whole number)

Sunspots:

Observed Monthly, February 2022: 66
12-month smoothed, August 2021: 36

10.7-cm Flux:

Observed Monthly, February 2022: 109
12-month smoothed, August 2021: 86

March 2023 marked the first spectacular light show of Solar Cycle 25 (yes, there have been many days with aurora, but this March saw the most striking of this cycle so far). A powerful geomagnetic storm commenced toward the end of March 23, and by the early hours of March 24 reached a level G4 (Severe Geomagnetic Storm; see Figures 1 and 2). The Northern Lights were seen as far south as New Mexico and Virginia. Those witnessing the show at higher latitudes were awed by multi-colored aurora—including red, blue, green, and white!

It is somewhat unusual to see such a glorious multi-color display of the Northern Lights (*Aurora Borealis*). Most auroral events so far in Cycle 25 have had the typical green glow.

With March and September being the peak months for auroral events, this March delivered a real treat of both an intense visual display and a strong radio event on VHF. These two peak months each year are tied to Earth's orientation relative to the Sun.

During the spring and autumnal equinoxes (in the Northern Hemisphere, March 21 is the vernal, or spring, equinox, when the Sun crosses northward across the celestial equator), the tilt of both the solar and Earth's axis to the ecliptic plane align. As Earth orbits around the Sun each year, it experiences the Interplanetary Magnetic Field (IMF) from different latitudes of the Sun, which is tilted at 8 degrees. The Earth's axis is tilted as well, but at 23 degrees. During March and September, the daily average angle of Earth's magnetosphere, tied to the axis, is greatest in relation to the IMF.

The event of March 23 through March 24 was the result of a large coronal hole that appeared on the surface of the Sun. Such weak regions on the Sun are sources of higher plasma solar wind streams. This coronal hole resulted in solar wind speeds in excess of 500 miles per second.

Solar plasma escaping the Sun's gravitational hold streamed outward, riding the IMF, coming into contact with Earth's magnetosphere. When the orientation of the IMF turned southward, it opened a window into our magnetosphere allowing the solar plasma to ride the magnetic fields down to the magnetic poles. This triggered the eye-catching aurora that was witnessed in both hemispheres far from the polar regions, much closer than typical to the equatorial zones.

It is somewhat unusual to see such a glorious multi-color display of the Northern Lights (Aurora Borealis). Most auroral events so far in Cycle 25 have had the typical green glow.

How far away from the polar regions the auroral oval stretches correlates to the intensity of the geomagnetic activity, which is indicated by the Planetary K-Index (K_p). When the K_p exceeds 5, the auroral oval can begin to grow into lower latitudes (see Figure 3). The key to the strength of a geomagnetic storm is the orientation of the solar wind's magnetic field structure as it stretches away from the Sun on the Parker Spiral, also known as the solar current sheet (Figure 4), as well as the intensity of the solar wind along with the volume of solar plasma.

LAST-MINUTE FORECAST

Day-to-Day Conditions Expected for May 2023

	Expected Signal Quality			
Propagation Index	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Above Normal: 2,5-7,10-13,15,20-23,29	A	A	B	C
High Normal: 1,3-4,8,14,16,19,25, 27-28,30-31	A	B	C	C-D
Low Normal: 9,24,26	B	C-B	C-D	D-E
Below Normal: 17-18	C	C-D	D-E	E
Disturbed: n/a	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

- 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.
 - Find the *Propagation Index* associated with the particular path opening from the Propagation Charts.
 - 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 4 will be excellent on May 1 through May 8, good on May 9, and so forth.
- 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 <<https://SunSpotWatch.com>> provided by NW7US.

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STRONG Geomagnetic Storm ALERT

G3

WHAT: Geomagnetic responses increased; G3 levels first reached 23 March at approximately 1449 UTC

What is a strong geomagnetic storm?

A stronger disturbance in Earth's magnetic field

What you or your agency should do?

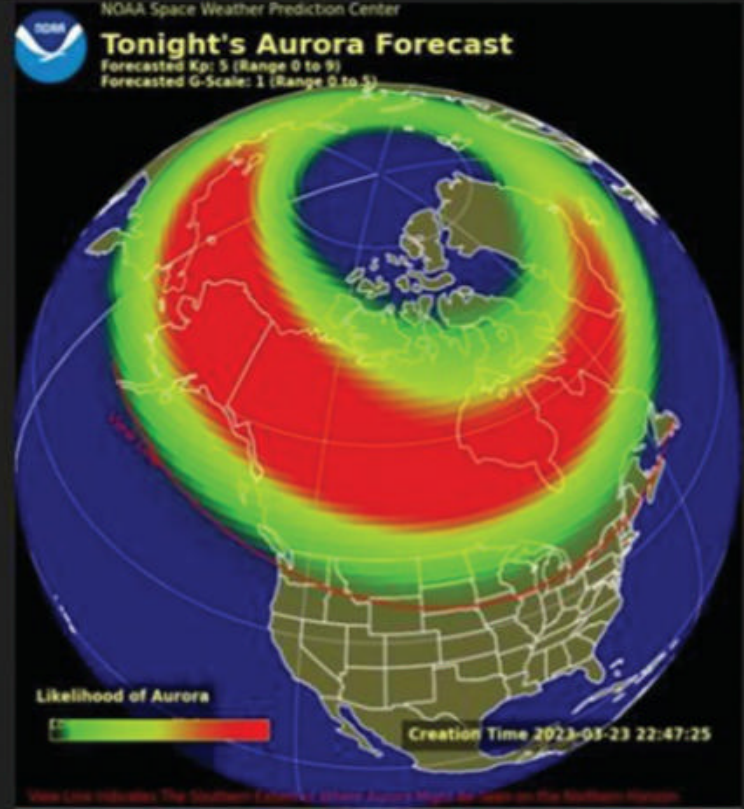
The general public need not be concerned. Those under or near the 30-minute predicted auroral extent may look for the aurora if at night and should weather conditions permit

Possible Technology Effects

Power Grid:
some risk for controllable voltage fluctuations

Spacecraft Operations:
possible surface charging; atmospheric drag increase on Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites

Other:
Intermittent GNSS (i.e. GPS) degradation possible



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

Safeguarding Society with Actionable Space Weather Information

Space Weather Prediction Center
Boulder, CO



SEVERE Geomagnetic Storm ALERT – 24 March UTC-Day

G4

WHAT: Geomagnetic responses increased and G4 levels first reached 24 March at 12:04 am EDT

What is a severe geomagnetic storm?

A severe disturbance in Earth's magnetic field

What you or your agency should do?

Keep updated about storm status and progression. Those under or near the 30-minute predicted auroral extent may look for the aurora if at night and should weather conditions permit

Possible Technology Effects

Power Grid:
possible widespread voltage control problems

Spacecraft Operations:
increased possibility of surface charging; atmospheric drag risk on Low Earth Orbiting (LEO) satellites;

Other:
More frequent and longer periods of GNSS (i.e. GPS) degradation possible



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

Safeguarding Society with Actionable Space Weather Information

Space Weather Prediction Center
Boulder, CO

Figure 1. On March 23, 2023, at about 14:49 UTC (first of the two alert images), NASA's Space Weather Prediction Center (SWPC) issued a G3-level alert, indicating that a strong geomagnetic storm was in progress (see text). A G3-level storm can cause false alarm conditions in power grids and significant aurora. By about 04:30 UTC on March 24 2023 (second of the two alerts), the SWPC issued a G4-level alert, a severe geomagnetic storm. The G scale runs from 1 (minor) to 5 (extreme). At G4, widespread power system voltage control problems can occur, as well as pipeline currents, satellite navigation degradation, and adverse impacts on HF propagation. And, of course, trigger very strong aurora (see text). (Credit: Space Weather Prediction Center/NASA)

On March 23 and 24, all these factors were favorable to triggering much stronger aurora. The K_p rose to about 8, which is nearly at the top of the scale of 9. This level of geomagnetic storminess triggered both visual and radio aurora.

The shades of an aurora are determined by the atmosphere's composition. More oxygen in the air produces greens and yellows, while more nitrogen makes an aurora look dark red or blue (Figure 5).

Scale	Description	Effect	Physical measure	Average Frequency (1 cycle = 11 years)
G 5	Extreme	Power systems: Widespread voltage control problems and protective system problems can occur, some grid systems may experience complete collapse or blackouts. Transformers may experience damage. Spacecraft operations: May experience extensive surface charging, problems with orientation, uplink/downlink and tracking satellites. Other systems: Pipeline currents can reach hundreds of amps, HF (high frequency) radio propagation may be impossible in many areas for one to two days, satellite navigation may be degraded for days, low-frequency radio navigation can be out for hours, and aurora has been seen as low as Florida and southern Texas (typically 40° geomagnetic lat.).	$K_p = 9$	4 per cycle (4 days per cycle)
G 4	Severe	Power systems: Possible widespread voltage control problems and some protective systems will mistakenly trip out key assets from the grid. Spacecraft operations: May experience surface charging and tracking problems, corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: Induced pipeline currents affect preventive measures, HF radio propagation sporadic, satellite navigation degraded for hours, low-frequency radio navigation disrupted, and aurora has been seen as low as Alabama and northern California (typically 45° geomagnetic lat.).	$K_p = 8$, including a 9-	100 per cycle (60 days per cycle)
G 3	Strong	Power systems: Voltage corrections may be required, false alarms triggered on some protection devices. Spacecraft operations: Surface charging may occur on satellite components, drag may increase on low-Earth-orbit satellites, and corrections may be needed for orientation problems. Other systems: Intermittent satellite navigation and low-frequency radio navigation problems may occur, HF radio may be intermittent, and aurora has been seen as low as Illinois and Oregon (typically 50° geomagnetic lat.).	$K_p = 7$	200 per cycle (130 days per cycle)
G 2	Moderate	Power systems: High-latitude power systems may experience voltage alarms, long-duration storms may cause transformer damage. Spacecraft operations: Corrective actions to orientation may be required by ground control; possible changes in drag affect orbit predictions. Other systems: HF radio propagation can fade at higher latitudes, and aurora has been seen as low as New York and Idaho (typically 55° geomagnetic lat.).	$K_p = 6$	600 per cycle (360 days per cycle)
G 1	Minor	Power systems: Weak power grid fluctuations can occur. Spacecraft operations: Minor impact on satellite operations possible. Other systems: Migratory animals are affected at this and higher levels; aurora is commonly visible at high latitudes (northern Michigan and Maine).	$K_p = 5$	1700 per cycle (900 days per cycle)

Figure 2. This chart outlines the five geomagnetic storm levels defined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The storm witnessed on March 24, 2023 reached the Severe G4 level (see text). (Credit: NOAA)

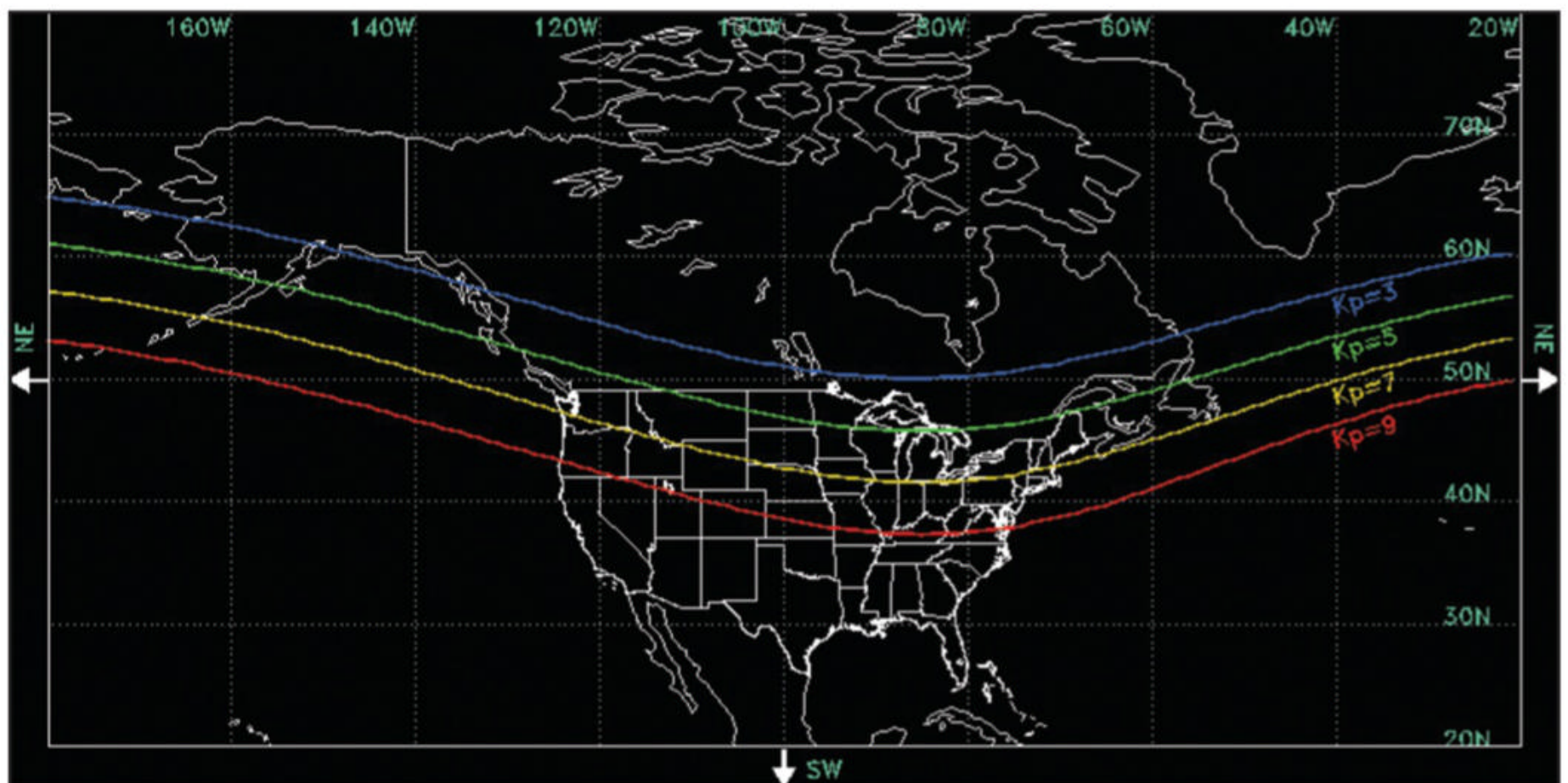


Figure 3. This map indicates the approximate viewing opportunity of visible aurora during geomagnetic storms, if aurora is active during such storms. For instance, between March 23 and 24, 2023, the Planetary K-Index reached at least 8, and aurora was witnessed as far south as New Mexico (see text). (Credit: NOAA)

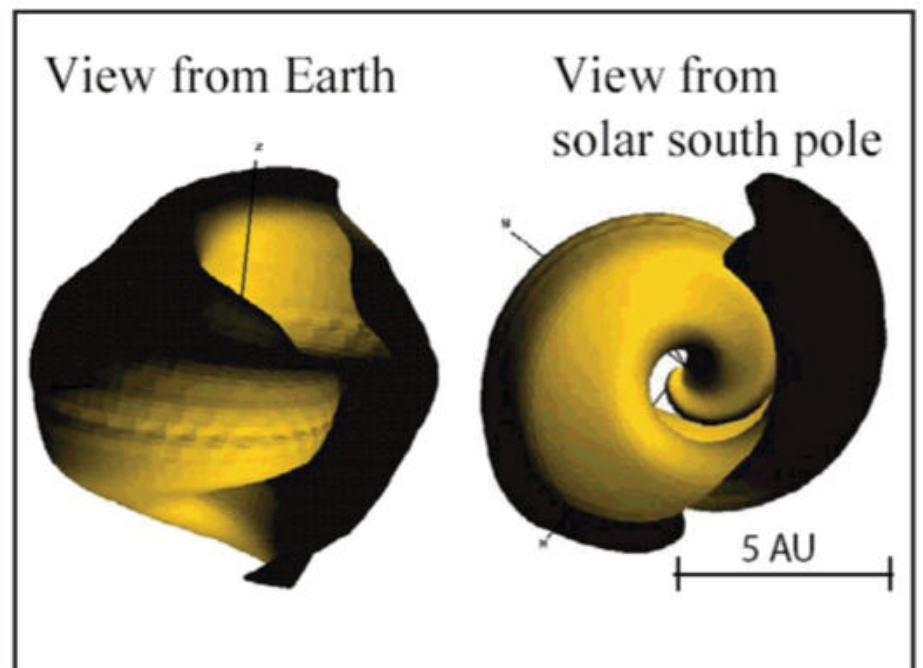
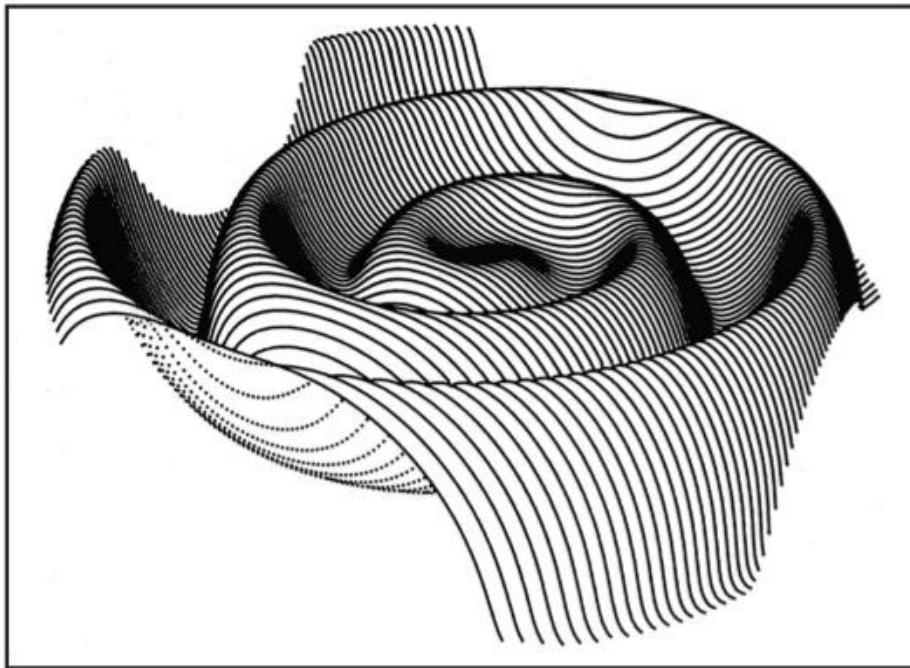


Figure 4. (Left) The heliospheric current sheet is shaped like a ballerina's skirt. The heliospheric current sheet extends to the outer reaches of the solar system, resulting from the influence of the Sun's rotating magnetic field on the plasma in the interplanetary medium. On this sheet rides the solar winds (see text). (Credit: J. R. Jokipii, University of Arizona); (Right) The shape of the heliospheric current sheet in March 2000 as calculated by the Blue Horizon supercomputer using data from several space craft. (Source: NASA)

Spectators around the world got to witness this wonderful phenomenon because the auroral oval extended into the mid-latitudes (as could be seen from space, Figure 6). Social media exploded with eyewitness accounts and great photos of the light show (Figures 7 and 8). Make no mistake, this bodes well for radio propagation on VHF, even if it degrades HF communications. Six meters was alive with activity because of this March geomagnetic storm. Such

activity will increase over the next few years as we approach Solar Cycle 25 maximum.

May Shortwave Propagation

It is springtime. As we move closer to summer, DX signals on the higher bands become weaker and openings sparser. Long-distance *F*-layer propagation via 10 meters through 15 meters will degrade somewhat compared to the conditions

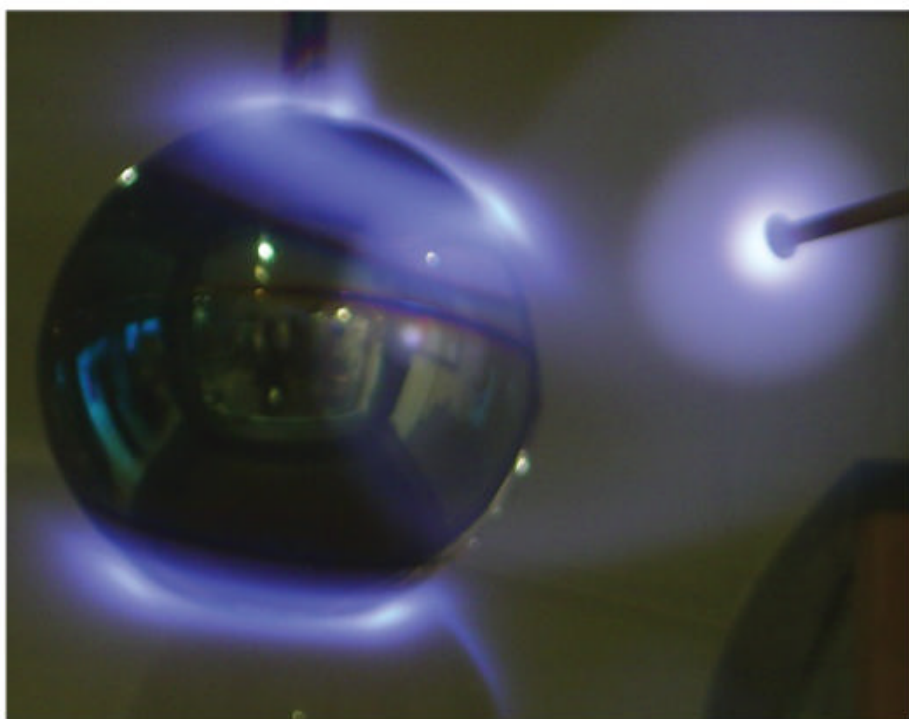


Figure 5. A terrella (Latin for "little earth") is a small magnetized model ball representing the Earth, that is thought to have been invented by the English physician William Gilbert while investigating magnetism, and further developed 300 years later by the Norwegian scientist and explorer Kristian Birkeland, while investigating the aurora. Terrellas had been used up until the late 20th century to attempt to simulate the Earth's magnetosphere, but have now been replaced by computer simulations. [Credit: Wikipedia / Université Paris-Sud (Orsay) – Journées de la Science, 2005 Copyright © 2005 David Monniaux]

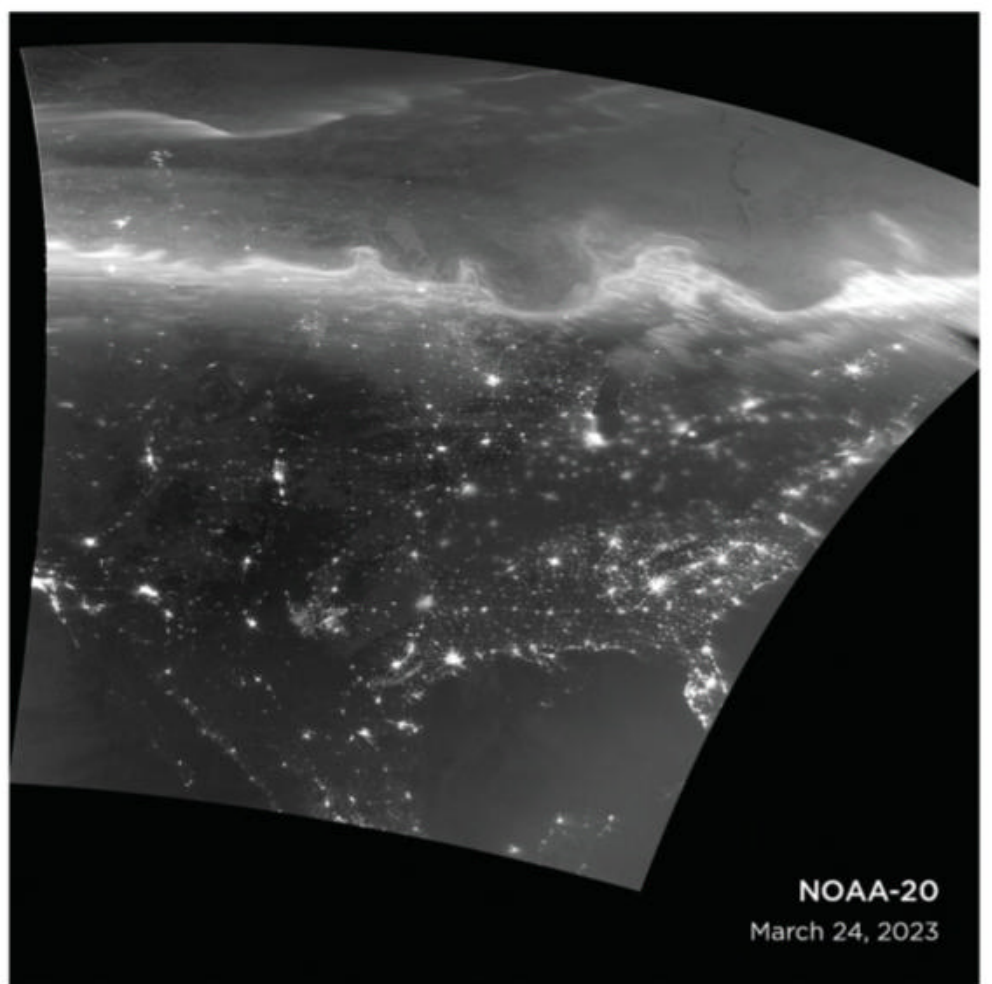


Figure 6. In this image captured on March 24, 2023 by spacecraft NOAA-20, we can see the very active Northern Lights spread across North America, which were viewed as far south as New Mexico (see text). (Credit: NOAA)



Figure 7. Social media was alive with widespread sharing of the incredible aurora as seen on the night of March 23, 2023 (and into early March 24). These are four such tweets representing views from southern Canada and as far south as New Mexico. (Credits: Tweets made by Gunjan Sinha, Ph.D., @gunjansinha2017; Kyle Brittain, @KyleBrittainWX; Peter Forister, @forecaster25; Lauren Thompson @landscapesbyLT)

of winter. We know this as the “summer doldrums,” caused by the chemical changes in the upper atmosphere. The Maximum Usable Frequencies (MUF) average lower during the summer in the Northern Hemisphere. Optimum frequencies for DX propagation are lower during most of the daylight hours, and higher during the late afternoon, early evening, and nighttime hours than were observed during the winter months.

Not all is lost on the higher bands, though. During May, occasional Sporadic-E (E_s) propagation pops up on the highest HF bands and even on 6 meters. While seasonal static is increasing during May on lower frequencies, Sporadic-E brings some excitement to the on-air chase for signals.

The following is an overall picture of high frequency amateur band openings expected during May 2023. For day-to-day propagation conditions expected during the month, see the Last-Minute Forecast which appears on <<https://SunSpotWatch.com>>.

Ten, 12 Meters: Expect daytime openings to southern and tropical areas, though these openings are shorter and less

frequent than during the winter months. The afternoon hours are the best time to check for DX openings. Frequent short-skip openings between distances of approximately 750 and 1,400 miles, however, should be possible.

Fifteen Meters: A seasonal decrease in DX openings is normal for May. Some fairly good openings still are possible towards the south during the late afternoon and evening. Numerous short-skip openings, between about 600 and 2,300 miles should be possible almost daily.

Seventeen, 20 Meters: These should be the best bands for DX during May. Opening shortly after sunrise, good DX conditions are expected to one area or another through the evening hours. These bands may also remain open to southern and tropical areas through much of the nighttime hours as well. DX conditions should peak during the late afternoon and early evening, with openings possible to almost all areas of the world. Very frequent short-skip openings are also forecast for distances between about 350 and 2,300 miles. Quite often, especially during the late afternoon, optimum conditions may exist for both the short and long skip and stations

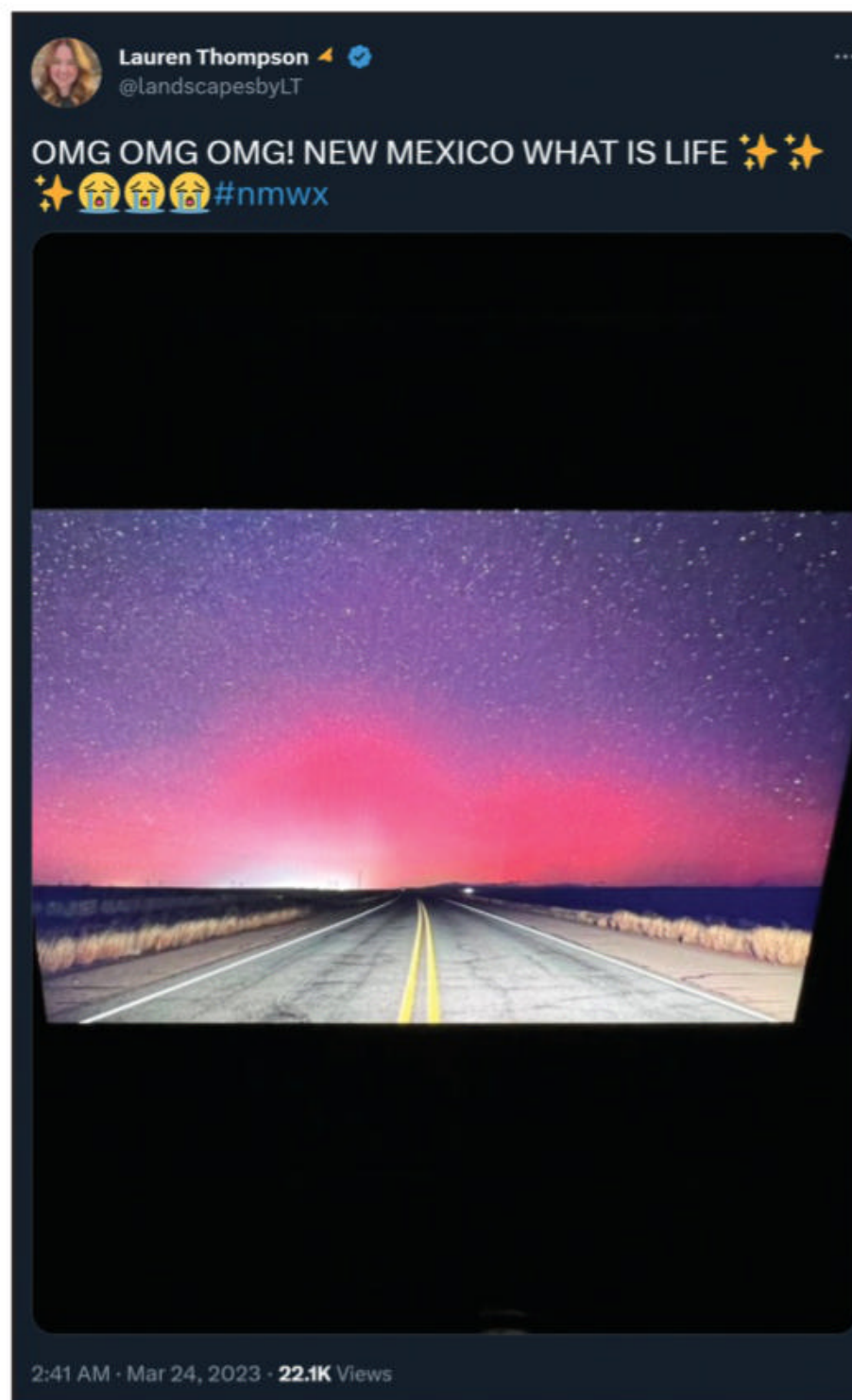


Figure 7 continued.

a few hundred miles away will be heard at the same time as DX stations from several thousand miles away, causing considerable QRM.

Thirty Meters: This band will often play a major role in DX propagation, with somewhat better daytime propagation than 40, and solid nighttime propagation into some areas of the world. Exotic DX can be found here on CW and other digital modes. Check this band often throughout the day.

Forty Meters: Fewer DX openings are expected because of the shorter hours of darkness and the higher level of static. Good openings should still be possible, however, to several areas of the world from shortly before sunset, through the hours of darkness, until shortly after sunrise. Good daytime short-skip openings can be expected over distances of between approximately 150 and 750 miles, with nighttime openings extending up to the one-hop limit of 2,300 miles.

Sixty, 75, 80 Meters: Fewer hours of darkness and higher static levels are also expected to reduce DX openings on these bands, but a few fairly good openings should be possible. Check during the hours of darkness. Excellent short-skip openings are forecast for the daylight hours over distances ranging between 50 and 250 miles. During the hours

of darkness, the short-skip range should increase up to approximately 2,300 miles.

The 160-Meter Band: Propagation conditions on this band have passed their seasonal peak and should decline until early autumn. Openings up to 1,000 miles or so should be possible this month during the hours of darkness. An occasional opening well beyond this range may also be possible when static levels are exceptionally low!

VHF Conditions

This month of May should see an increase in Sporadic-E, especially at the end of the month. Solar activity is expected to be high enough to support long-range DX on the 6-meter band, so be alert for openings via the F region, providing world-wide propagation.

With Sporadic-E ionization expected to increase, look for short-skip openings, likely to occur over distances of approximately 1,000 to 1,400 miles. Although Sporadic-E openings can take place at just about any time, the best time to check is between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and again between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. local daylight time.

During periods of intense and widespread Sporadic-E ionization, two-hop openings considerably beyond 1,400 miles

should be possible on 6 meters. Short-skip openings between about 1,200 and 1,400 miles may also be possible on 2 meters.

Auroral activity is generally lower than March and April, due to the change in the orientation and position of the earth and magnetosphere in relation to the solar wind. Watch for K_p values above 6, which occur on days of Below Normal and Disturbed HF conditions (refer to the *Last-Minute Forecast* for those days in May that are expected to be in these categories). Point your antenna toward the north when this condition exists. You will find that CW is the modulation mode of choice, as the signals you will hear on Aurora will be raspy and very distorted.

For a detailed list of meteor showers, check out <<https://tinyurl.com/mr3nfzkv>> for a complete calendar of meteor showers in 2023.

If you use Twitter, you can follow <[@hfradiospacewx](https://twitter.com/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

As we pointed out before, Cycle 25 could be one of the strongest since record-keeping began. Look at the progress of the cycle in Figure 9!

The Royal Observatory of Belgium reports that the monthly mean observed sunspot number for February 2023 was 110.9, down from the cycle's high (so far) of 143.6. The

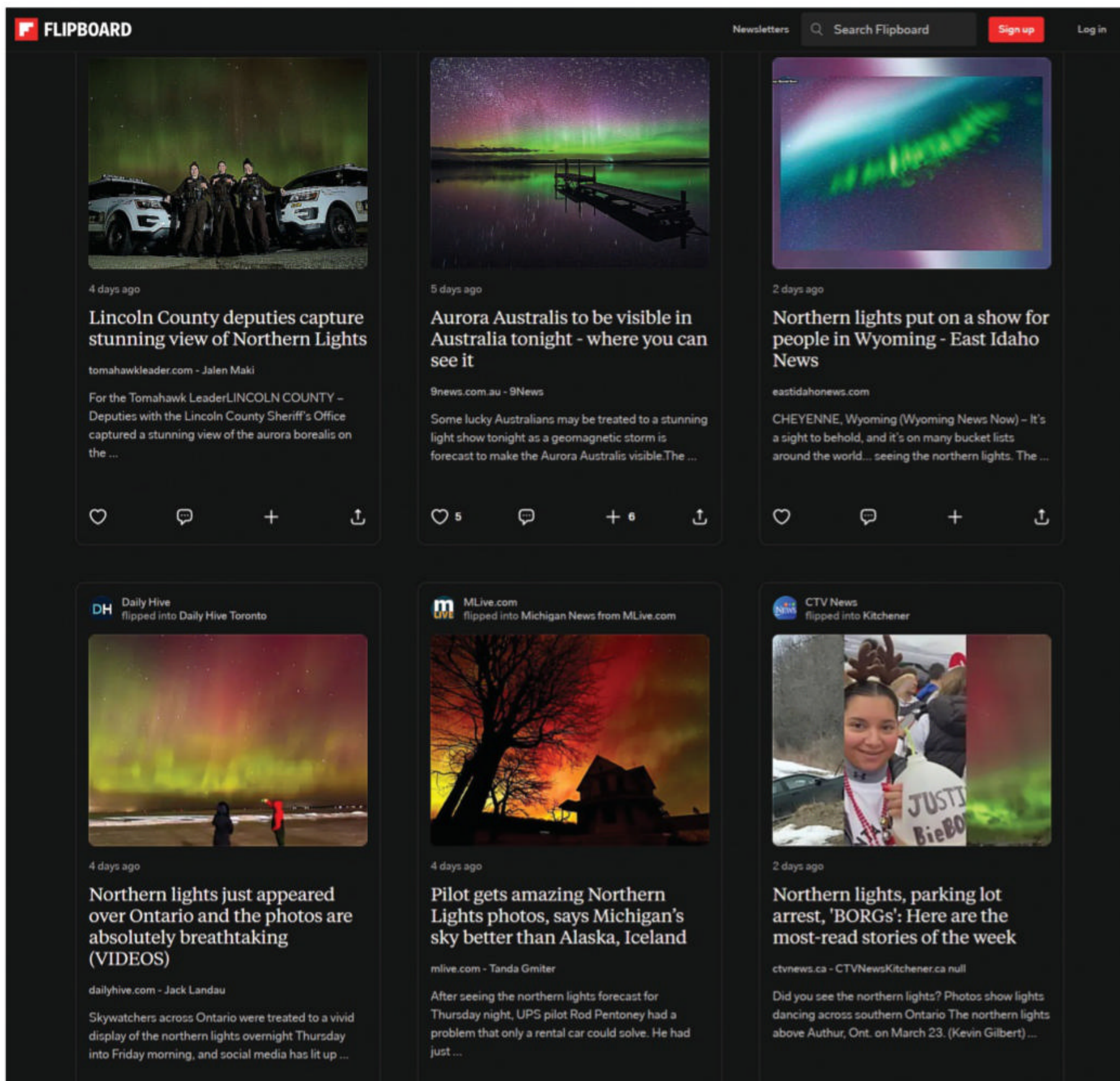


Figure 8. Flipboard was alive with many news stories from around the world regarding the March 24 2023 aurora event. The verdict: After nearly six years, the light shows are back in spectacular display. (Credit: Flipboard)

twelve-month running smoothed sunspot number centered on August 2022 is 92.3, the highest so far in Cycle 25. A smoothed sunspot count of 90, give or take about 9 points is expected for May 2023.

The Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory at Penticton, BC, Canada, reports a 10.7-cm observed monthly mean solar flux of 172.09 for February 2023, down from the current highest value of Cycle 25: 182.47, which is higher than the peak of Cycle 24! The twelve-month smoothed 10.7-cm flux centered on August 2022 is 133.8, the current highest value for Cycle 25. The predicted smoothed 10.7-cm solar flux for May 2023 is 126, give or take 7 points.

Geomagnetic activity level this month is expected to range

from quiet to stormy, resulting in occasional degraded propagation this month.

I welcome your thoughts, questions, and experiences regarding this fascinating science of propagation. You may e-mail 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

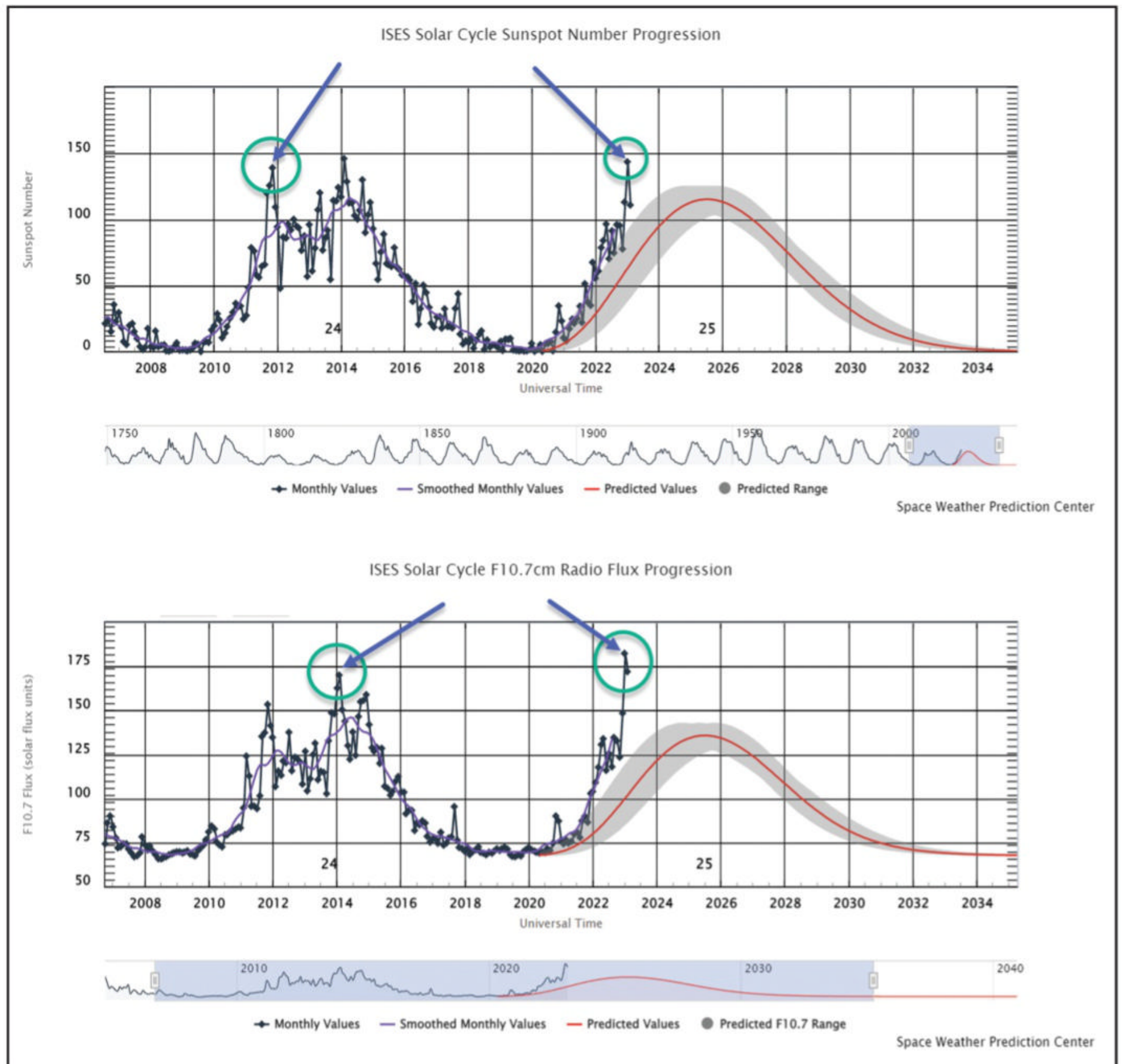


Figure 9. It is no longer wishful thinking that Solar Cycle 25 is passing Cycle 24, as we see the F10.7-cm monthly value exceeding the peak of Cycle 24. Further, the first peak so far in Cycle 25's sunspot number progression is higher than the first peak from Cycle 24. We can wish that the second peak in this current cycle will also exceed the peak of Cycle 24! (Credit: SWPC/NASA)

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.)

2022 CQWW DX CW RESULTS

SINGLE OPERATOR NORTH AMERICA

United States

District 1

W1KM	A	7,496,808	4489	128	456
N1UR	"	5,697,900	3516	126	459
K1DG	"	5,620,932	3368	131	448
KQ2M	"	3,946,824	2864	118	374
W1WEF	"	3,835,410	2655	116	403
W1JQ	"	2,482,500	1809	114	386
K1RU	"	2,115,195	2178	81	264
NB1N	"	1,581,910	1421	87	307
K1RM	"	1,190,350	1184	84	266
N2ZA	"	684,817	689	91	270
WA1T	"	331,149	458	73	200
N1NN	"	169,100	321	48	142
W1OHM	"	47,616	152	38	90
W1IS	"	23,956	96	35	71
W1/PY1MX	"	14,841	94	37	60
W8HMK	"	4,256	56	21	35
AE1D	"	576	12	6	10
K1IB	28	4,114	47	13	21
W3AKD	14	8,925	85	13	38
W1HI	3.5	55,250	242	17	68
K1ZM	1.8	48,807	222	21	66
W1HIS	"	3,552	38	10	27
WA1BXY	"	2,430	51	10	20
*K1BX	A	2,820,103	2164	101	350
*K1VUT	"	2,140,261	1650	108	359
*N1DC	"	1,063,474	1009	88	291
*K1HT	"	894,704	796	95	303
*K1YT	"	758,002	683	99	307
*N1CGP	"	481,770	565	77	241
*K1IU	"	235,563	365	56	177
*W1EDX	"	116,028	275	57	141
*KX1E	"	85,058	213	30	112
*W1ZU	"	69,600	185	39	111
*W1MJ	"	62,729	160	44	105
*N1SP	"	62,357	186	36	91
*W1VIV	"	51,322	188	33	101
*K1AV	"	39,270	142	31	71
*WA1LAD	"	37,050	113	52	98
*KA1DBE	"	22,448	120	28	64
*K1ARR	"	7,176	64	28	41
*AJ1DM	"	6,579	48	17	34
*N1CEO	"	6,104	58	24	32
*KB1FGC	"	5,580	62	24	38
*N1AM	"	4,935	40	19	28
*WA1K	"	3,496	55	19	27
*KB1BCT	"	1,204	17	12	16
*WA1YGT	"	0	26	8	15
*AB1J	28	61,290	244	20	70
*W1TO	"	3,658	41	7	24
*N1VVV	"	1,764	28	9	19
*W5OV	21	450	12	3	12
*AA1ZX	14	510	10	7	10
*K6AUS	7	48	16	5	7

District 2

N5DX	A	11,640,105	5871	154	547
(OP: @N2QV)					
K2NV	"	3,065,198	2131	121	388
N2GC	"	2,405,720	1549	123	425
KR2AA	"	2,086,884	1724	102	350
W2XL	"	1,912,407	1714	95	304
KN2M	"	1,395,968	1137	109	339
W2OIB	"	686,585	695	98	291
WS9M	"	604,624	622	98	270
NS2N	"	378,508	536	61	190
WA2JQK	"	320,144	438	99	275
KE2SD	"	247,536	447	51	165
KD2EPM	"	203,762	369	55	166
KN2U	"	114,762	251	54	132
W2KU	"	67,500	211	48	132
WA2BMH	"	57,670	145	47	99
K2UA	"	56,257	197	25	76
K2YY	"	49,442	151	34	84
N2AXX	"	24,687	88	47	70
W2CN	"	21,888	90	35	61
KD2UBH	"	7,107	53	27	42
KC2KZJ	"	5,500	51	12	32
AH2O	28	39,600	160	19	71
AF2F	"	36,210	150	19	66
KU2M	21	658,360	1558	32	119
N2MF	14	930,560	2100	36	124
K2AF	7	5,967	76	11	28
AA2DT	"	1,239	20	6	15
WF2W	1.8	36,267	361	18	59
*K2ZR	A	521,236	643	80	231
*KE2WY	"	488,053	607	74	249
*N2RI	"	302,960	417	75	205
*KA2FIR	"	281,952	404	73	194
*KD2ZEL	"	204,930	377	68	185
*WB2FUV	"	202,016	325	60	176
*K2TWI	"	194,469	326	55	158
*W2NTV	"	113,400	214	56	144
*AC2OC	"	105,732	224	53	125
*AA2ZW	"	82,688	272	44	108
*WA2VQF	"	63,222	180	27	96
*N2BZD	"	43,810	131	32	98
*K2MEN	"	34,656	130	34	80
*W2QL	"	27,800	116	28	72
*W2BEW	"	27,468	117	35	74
*WC2Y	"	25,877	99	41	72
*W2NPT	"	18,758	87	28	55
(OP: NP4H)					
*KB2GD	"	13,520	62	29	51
*K2MN	"	11,856	72	23	53
*AI2U	"	8,715	107	23	60
*K2SCH	"	7,259	48	17	44
*K3WHD	"	4,307	50	20	39
*K2JF	"	4,160	44	17	35
*K2ZI	"	3,360	35	19	29
*KD2SRI	"	2,808	25	15	24
*WB2KWC	"	2,304	30	11	21
*K2IZ	"	1,891	26	9	22

*WA2VAM	"	520	12	9	11
*KD2P	28	29,308	157	17	51
*K2CS	"	12,300	97	15	35
*W2YK	"	12,208	79	13	43
*W2LC	"	7,638	70	8	30
*W2TZ	14	27,542	208	7	40
*W3EH	"	2,160	30	11	19
District 3					
K3ZO	A	3,624,080	2520	124	385
K3UL	"	2,277,254	1587	138	415
WG3J	"	2,127,125	1785	108	347
K3TC	"	1,363,332	1032	113	376
N3FCP	"	1,223,163	1015	99	338
W3KL	"	779,418	878	82	236
K3VA	"	358,092	515	61	191
KE3GK	"	214,092	384	51	177
NC3Y	"	179,157	344	49	134
WS3M	"	91,690	311	43	130
K2ACX	"	64,008	177	36	90
WA3GM	"	43,164	132	40	92
KJ3I	"	31,978	108	34	84
N3WMC	"	19,215	90	36	69
K3ISH	"	13,984	68	28	48
K3DU	"	216	6	6	6
K3GW	21	4,180	37	14	30
WQ3Z	7	51,709	214	24	65
W3BGN	3.5	126,400	548	20	80
*K3AU	A	1,325,796	1255	94	294
(OP: K2YWE)					
*K3SWZ	"	710,190	680	101	289
*K3HW	"	443,703	522	86	281
*N2EM	"	326,400	426	90	210
*N2EY	"	218,496	410	42	150
*W3PNM	"	215,968	359	70	202
*KD9QS	"	191,586	352	59	163
*WB2FUE	"	177,160	327	56	150
*N3FR	"	147,960	268	69	147
*KA3JNN	"	128,000	248	61	139
*WB3DPS	"	53,730	156	36	99
*KF3G	"	53,400	183	31	89
*WA3EOQ	"	51,984	155	44	100
*WA4GUD	"	46,095	158	28	77
*AC3EK	"	35,532	132	35	91
*N5TB	"	25,511	100	32	65
*W3OY	"	22,680	81	46	74
*K3KU	"	18,426	85	30	53
*WDBRYV	"	15,470	86	25	60
*WB3EGD	"	7,688	50	25	37
*N3JNX	"	7,482	82	22	36
*WA3RSR	"	4,576	55	22	30
*WA1HEW	28	8,281	73	13	36
*KE3ZT	21	21,648	119	15	51
*K1EFI	14	29,835	150	20	65
District 4					
NR3X	A	5,681,676	3575	144	458
(OP: N4YDU)					
NR7CW	"	5,192,950	3689	127	391
N4AF	"	3,195,840	2340	104	376
K4ZW	"	1,962,281	1617	103	318
K4PV	"	1,903,990	1811	103	315
N4CW	"	1,712,625	1596	82	293
KQ4EJ	"	1,518,208	1345	106	303
W4CB	"	1,209,245	1173	89	276
(OP: W2RU)					
K2PS	"	1,149,588	1051	97	299
WN7S	"	1,005,082	959	89	314
W4NZ	"	833,185	837	100	255
N6NT	"	770,070	723	98	301
WX4G	"	738,364	810	87	259
AI4WV	"	647,130	751	80	238
N2FT	"	582,000	671	98	277
K4WW	"	562,922	696	71	227
N4CF	"	507,647	584	85	244
W4TMO	"	475,242	586	74	235
AC4G	"	452,295	498	100	245
W8FN	"	451,528	543	73	235
NN4SS	"	442,530	574	73	225
N5TOO	"	350,796	577	72	174
W3SA	"	269,016	394	71	193
N4EK	"	253,270	415	55	160
N4JVP	"	218,193	315	85	198
KQ2Q	"	211,904	334	59	165
KT4XN	"	176,616	365	53	145
NQ3N	"	152,308	321	59	143
WF3T	"	143,856	254	70	146
K4FOY	"	142,992	307	62	154
K7OM	"	141,316	276	66	140
N9CB	"	136,128	295	56	136
W4ZYT	"	103,812	239	43	121
KQ4R	"	52,535	148	43	90
K4AVX	"	51,208	174	49	99
W4UEF	"	49,368	154	52	84
N2UO	"	43,596	125	35	91
KW4CW	"	33,232	111	49	75
WA4EUL	"	25,066	120	26	57
N4WE	"	20,828	96	23	59
W4UT	"	15,247	71	31	48
AA2KD	"	11,160	73	28	44
NX4N	"	7,137	50	26	35
KA3MTT	"	6,273	100	17	34
WH6LE	"	1,749	23	11	22
N4OX	28	275,709	784	30	103
K4RDU	"	35,752	158	22	60
NC4S	"	15,642	124	17	49
K3RV	21	633,840	1466	32	120
N4KS	"	165,792	667	20	68
*K7SV	A	3,507,995	2403	126	409
*WW4XX	"	1,884,008	1416	119	357
(OP: LZ4AX)					
*NK4O	"	620,961	692	89	252
*KC4TEO	"	537,481	585	94	249
*K4EJ	"	473,880	533	89	241
*N4HA	"	390,728	489	72	217
*WA1S	"	333,203	497	68	179
*K4ORD	"	333,091	438	79	204
*KB4CG	"	314,280	497	77	214
*K4IE	"	260,352	399	71	185
*WF7I	"	237,195	369	75	180
*W3DQS	"	203,616	317	75	177
*N4DJ	"	201,968	354	58	150
*WZ4M	"	182,125	296	70	165
*K1C3	"	171,700	310	53	149

*JA1SKE	"	4,200	52	15	25	*J14WHS	"	177,576	380	68	128	JA9LNZ	28	1,281	27	11	10	Austria						OK1XC	28	80,156	360	31	85
*JE1SPY	1.8	924	41	10	12	*JH1MTR/4	"	170,560	328	72	133	JH9CEN	7	5,986	64	17	24	OE3BKC	A	27,552	150	42	70	OK1FZM	"	7,350	55	20	29
District 2						*JA4JLT	"	70,680	287	56	99	JF9QCK	"	5,332	55	17	26	OE6V	3.5	71,040	829	12	62	OK2FQZ	21	3,366	55	15	19
JF2QNM	A	2,183,103	2060	142	281	*JA4YPE	"	53,856	162	58	86	(OP: JH7UJR)						*OE1CIW	A	406,890	928	73	224	OK1MZ	14	109,109	382	35	108
JA2AXB	"	718,984	846	117	230	*JA4LCI	"	30,281	120	43	64	JA9FAI	3.5	7,020	72	21	31	*OE5CYL	"	289,926	668	66	207	OK1Z	7	791,700	2601	34	111
JR2PMT	"	545,566	708	94	199	*JR4DTG	"	29,648	118	50	59	JA9FHB	1.8	140	8	5	5	*OE5FDM	"	82,832	229	59	108	OK1TN	3.5	118,141	966	20	83
JE2BOM	"	284,580	426	88	167	*JE4FNC	"	17,172	92	32	49	*JA9ILH	A	238,750	375	85	165	*OE3NHW	"	46,650	171	47	103	OK4U	1.8	36,167	700	12	47
JA2VHO	"	222,500	498	64	114	*JA4VPS	"	12,159	91	30	33	*JA9LX	"	111,012	278	62	112	*OE5HIL	"	13,860	67	39	45	(OP: OK1TP)					
JR2UBS	"	81,216	173	73	119	*JA4GQD	"	8,260	79	33	37	*JA9VOK	"	35,728	137	46	66	*OE5WEO	"	2,080	56	9	31	OK1DWF	"	14,450	294	9	41
JS2IMR	"	57,216	187	48	80	*JK4HNN	"	1,856	34	14	18	*JA9EJG	"	11,760	79	28	32	*OE1VMC	"	216	14	6	12	*OK2MBP	A	1,324,008	1841	100	344
JF2FIU	"	45,195	190	52	63	*JO4JFH	21	1,650	25	4	18	*JA9DOF	"	99	5	4	5	*OE2UJL	28	25,392	142	25	44	*OK1MDK	"	606,498	1025	84	289
JE2GUV	"	30,591	119	40	63	*JH4PUS	"	1,525	23	10	15	*JA9FFS	28	31,833	159	30	51	*OE9WLJ	"	4,929	71	12	19	*OK1DKR	"	538,020	824	90	276
JA2DHF	"	28,496	124	40	64	*JH4FUF	7	230	9	5	5	*JA9XAT	"	180	10	4	5	*OE1OPW	21	16,448	119	20	44	*OK2QX	"	455,794	966	88	261
JA2JWH	"	18,232	88	41	45	*JE4URN	3.5	48	4	3	3	District Ø						*OE7AFT	7	27,436	202	16	60	*OK1NS	"	408,003	964	76	231
JR2PAU	"	10,736	78	29	32	District 5						JØVWL	A	1,666,132	1910	124	234	*OE7MOP	"	10,088	100	13	39	OL2A	"	342,360	702	69	201
JF2CTS	"	5,035	43	24	29	JA5RB	A	13,650	110	27	38	JØILL	"	368,300	661	87	167	Azores						*OK2EC	"	298,287	682	64	189
JA2VQF	"	736	16	12	11	JA5OXV	"	1,947	27	15	18	JØPJD	"	266,915	405	93	160	CU9AB	A	11,346	95	25	37	*OK1MKH	"	286,688	570	82	207
JH2KWK	28	21,045	138	24	45	JA5JGV	28	7,638	63	23	34	JØIOF	"	160,550	364	71	119	*CU2ZG	A	5,103	59	25	38	*OK1HCG	"	285,978	1055	49	182
JR2PZX	"	13,617	117	21	30	JA5DQH	21	572,040	1507	34	106	JØUIF	"	20,250	102	26	49	Balearic Islands						*OK1HEH	"	277,535	827	51	184
JR2IOB	21	232,024	883	32	72	*JG5DHX	A	352,716	556	74	173	JØVNR	7	566,568	1606	34	95	EF6T	A	9,008,166	8382	150	439	*OK2ABU	"	243,270	691	58	197
JE2PCY	"	70,818	348	25	62	*JE5HTN	"	100,170	276	57	102	JØNOS	3.5	6,785	93	23	36	(OP: EA3M)						*OK2HBY	"	230,994	616	63	183
JR2SCJ	14	343,560	946	34	106	*JA5CBU	"	47,300	189	33	67	JØØECQ	"	64,801	223	53	84	EA6NB	"	219,120	690	40	136	*OK1AGE	"	225,616	723	58	181
JH2GZY	"	54	3	3	3	*JA5SUD	"	29,380	117	42	71	*JAØBZY	"	47,300	170	45	65	*EA6ZS	A	29,232	169	28	84	*OK1DVA	"	205,686	545	62	172
JE2OTM	3.5	4,700	61	15	32	*JJ5NFT	"	16,512	152	35	61	*JØØBZY	"	27,720	106	35	64	*EA6A	14	5,760	64	13	35	*OK1FRO	"	202,884	673	41	171
*7K1MAG/2	A	327,294	526	89	172	*JJ5RAX	"	12,000	86	24	36	*JØØTWX	"	13,050	95	22	36	Belarus						*OK1DKU	"	201,488	763	39	157
*JA2FXV	"	288,288	477	94	158	*JJ5QLV	"	182	8	7	6	*JAØRCK	"	7,236	44	27	40	EU4E	A	2,421,108	2265	148	469	*OK2BLD	"	116,594	395	49	145
*JG2RFJ	"	235,872	413	75	149	*JA5CDL	14	45,675	250	28	59	*JHØCCK	"	4,142	39	14	24	EW1I	"	1,594,695	1364	141	474	*OK5Y	"	110,160	587	33	137
*JA2GHP	"	159,600	351	65	125	District 6						*JØØTUN	"	2,850	31	18	20	EW1I	"	1,594,695	1364	141	474	(OP: OK1RH)					
*JR2NMJ	"	116,928	250	64	110	JA6BZI	A	1,408,008	1124	145	331	*JØØTUN	"	621	13	12	11	EU4CK	"	311,976	805	70	182	*OK2BJ	"	104,448	228	77	115
*JA2KPW	"	109,880	294	63	101	JA6FFK	"	332,241	497	92	181	*JHØDAY	28	10,382	69	25	33	EU3LN	"	143,220	393	67	153	*OK1UKY	"	100,620	401	41	131
*JH2RIH	"	86,240	208	57	103	JE6WGT	"	245,456	449	77	155	*JHØEPI	14	112,700	444	30	68	EU1ST	"	134,190	454	55	158	*OK2GU	"	98,085	428	40	155
*JM2LEI	"	83,898	206	56	102	JR6CSY	"	157,368	363	56	110	*JØØVWQ	"	5,635	66	12	23	*EV6Z	A	406,355	755	83	252	*OK5SA	"	87,669	298	50	141
*J25KV	"	83,752	252	62	90	JA6BWH	"	80,828	221	64	103	*JRØBQD	7	69,445	293	30	65	*EU8N	"	266,552	608	75	211	*OK2PDK	"	81,968	336	56	132
*JP2XYT	"	69,641	197	54	89	JH6WDG	"	75,396	263	28	75	UN7ZW	3.5	518	31	7	7	*EW1NM	"	71,991	298	44	127	*OK1ES	"	68,544	208	55	89
*JA2QVP	"	54,280	172	47	71	JA6FFO	"	42,693	153	46	87	*UN7QAF	A	111,518	328	35	102	*EW1AFM	28	288	15	5	11	*OK1DKE	"	65,871	313	39	78
*JH2MYN	"	39,728	144	47	57	JA6HZN	"	13,248	73	23	41	*UN7QAW	"	15,738	107	18	43	*EU8U	21	369,895	1296	33	112	*OK2AUO	"	63,474	217	46	96
*JS2BGJ	"	18,130	101	27	47	JH6TNH	"	12,879	63	33	48	*UN7QAU	"	9,048	60	31	47	*EW8AX	"	153,794	595	32	99	*OK2SGY	"	52,955	251	37	82
*JE2DOD	"	7,155	65	19	26	JA6CRP	"	9,306	63	28	38	*UN7GF	28	55,200	418	17	52	*EW1TO	"	57,970	351	23	62	*OK2BRV	"	51,678	265	40	122
*JS2AZO	"	5,880	60	21	28	JS6TSE	28	495,992	1386	36	100	*UN7ZZ	"	35,872	205	16	60	*EW1T1	14	174,432	717	33	105	*OK1PFM	"	39,285	180	39	96
*JA2IFW	"	4,700	40	21	26	(OP: JM1UWB)						*UN7ZC	"	12,600	68	17	58	*EW1EA	7	21,868	226	16	55	*OK2DIK	"	36,540	170	35	49
*JS2ITI	"	3,182	32	16	27	JA6LCJ	14	255,084	841	30	86	*UN7CN	21	62,190	294	24	66	*EW1FM	"	3,854	74	6	35	*OK2BRS	"	35,392	204	29	83
*J12IWN	"	2,808	56	23	29	JA6SHL	7	406,575	1299	33	84	Kazakhstan						*OK2IWL	"	30,210	274	23	91						
*J12IXA	"	1,612	30	13	13	JH6QFJ	1.8	544	20	8	9	UN7ZV	3.5	518	31	7	7	*OK2VK	"	29,274	162	34	68						
*JR2UQU	"	1,458	28	11	16	*JE6LZN	A	101,188	237	60	104	*UN7QAW	A	111,518	328	35	102	*OK1FCA	"	22,560	160	27	67						
*J12JCM	"	800	18	11	14	JA6CVR	"	89,760	238	65	100	*UN7QF	"	15,738	107	18	43	*OK1MAW	"	17,160	96	28	32						
*JO2XYK	"	391	15	9	8	*JO6NZN	"	80,712	209	60	92	*UN1EAU	"	9,048	60	31	47	*OK8KM	"	16,377	143	24	79						
*JA2YBG	"	96	11	7	9	*JH6EXF	"	26,663	109	25	66	*UN7GF	28	55,200	418	17	52	*OK1GS	"	15,850	119	22	28						
(OP: JS2IHX)						*JE6TUP	"	21,736	103	33	55	*UN7ZZ	"	35,872	205	16	60	*OK2CDR	"	15,580	144	24	71						
*JL2TAW	"	42	3	3	3	*JA6IQG	"	16,849	81	31	52	*JT5DX	A	123,255	336	51	114	*OK2BND	"	14,359	144	16	67						
*JA2KKA	28	22,382	146	26	36	*JF6KKC	"	14,790	107	23	35	*JT1CD	"	42,312	345	27	59	*OK2BRQ	"	13,585	166	21	74						
*JE2HCJ	"	19,516	114	24	44	*JE6JZP	"	7,701	60	21	30	Kyrgyzstan						*OK1WSL	"	8,712	116	19	53						
*JA2HZA	"	13,452	101	24	33	*JH6JBQ	"	3,504	45	17	31	EXØM	28	56,562	343	14	52	*OK1DSX	"	6,231	45	31	36						
*JR2TRC	"	1,624	36	14	15	*JR6QXL	"	1,829	23	16	15	Mongolia						*OK1TVL	"	4,399	65	15	38						
*JL2XMW	"	1,239	23	7	14	*JK6JAB	"	77	11	5	6	*JT5DX	A	123,255	336	51	114	*OK2WX	"	3,280	45	16	25						
*JF2KWM	21	15,624	99	19	43	*JH6WHN	28	131,328	481	31	77	9N7AA	A																

*IK6XEJ	"	11,316	62	30	39	*Z35W	A	297,245	682	67	202	CT7ANO	1.8	2,370	52	8	22	OM5VS	"	98,952	323	48	138	*SE6K	"	38,500	276	31	109	
*IU6DVS	"	9,576	56	28	35	*Z32ZZZ	"	15,540	144	29	76	*CR5O	A	2,394,132	2879	101	346	OM3CM	28	32,215	167	28	57	*SD5M	"	20,544	98	32	64	
*IK7YTT	"	9,548	48	34	43	*Z35F	28	43,795	248	28	67	*CT1ELZ	"	157,197	495	46	137	OM8LA	21	49,995	233	28	71	(OP: SM6FZO)						
*I4JEE	"	8,056	72	24	52							*CT1FAC	"	17,108	138	23	68	OM2XW	7	701,415	2536	33	110	(OP: SM5DFM)						
*IZ8QPA	"	7,920	119	19	61							*CS2C	28	308,826	1079	30	96	OM5R	"	633,984	2544	31	97	(OP: SAQAQT)						
*IZ8FPK	"	7,776	75	16	38													OM0AS	3.5	34,176	500	10	54	*SM5MX	"	10,780	99	28	70	
*IW5ELA	"	7,750	46	26	36													*OM3ZU	A	338,873	789	68	249	*SF7X	"	9,768	75	32	56	
*IZ2BVC	"	7,347	95	22	57													*OM2DT	"	337,365	589	99	258	*SM6TOL	"	3,182	66	12	25	
*IU6MQO	"	6,324	54	23	39													*OM8ON	"	332,655	473	93	242	*SM5KQS	"	2,440	28	18	22	
*IK2NUX	"	5,876	47	21	31													*OM7AG	"	247,860	886	52	191	*SM0NEJ	"	480	16	9	11	
*IZ2ABZ	"	5,694	51	30	48													*OM4DU	"	143,208	442	61	173	*SG3O	28	675	17	9	16	
*I16A	"	5,670	56	21	33													*OM7SR	"	94,500	388	47	163	(OP: SM3AGO)						
																		*OM3T8G	"	98,964	346	37	116	*SM2CVH	14	10,857	90	17	60	
																		*OM4AY	"	52,650	246	37	98	*SM6VWG	"	2,376	64	6	27	
																		*OM7AT	"	21,090	146	29	82	*SM6CWP	"	54	3	3	3	
																		*OM0MM	"	8,904	70	21	32	*SM7ATL	7	3,663	79	7	30	
																		*OM5MX	28	31,195	157	26	59	*SM6CNN	1.8	51,675	657	14	61	
																		*OM3CDN	21	16,065	147	18	45							
																		*OM5TX	14	65,508	399	26	77							
																		*OM2AGN	"	3,476	41	13	31							
																		*OM3ZWA	7	172,500	859	30	95							
																		*OM8AQ	"	48,934	350	20	66							
																		*OM5NA	"	37,926	236	18	68							
																		*OM6TX	3.5	4,662	100	7	35							
																		*OM5NL	1.8	57,304	734	13	63							
				</																										

KG3V	"	104,574	217	49	125	KM5G	"	1,977,448	1439	125	381	W6TMD	"	30,226	114	44	75	*K17VEM	"	28,213	197	43	46	W9DGI	"	16,610	70	46	64
AC2AC	"	100,672	219	45	131	KT5C	"	1,412,073	1246	115	332	N6VOH	"	26,487	129	51	58	*NA6JD	"	25,916	148	56	68	N7MB	"	9,452	53	26	42
N6DW	"	96,408	179	71	135	W5GN	"	1,250,074	1183	104	302	K6MI	"	25,991	127	29	50	*KD7LEE	"	23,766	189	47	55	K0PG	"	7,480	59	36	23
K3ZGA	"	88,722	213	48	111	K5TU	"	1,221,204	1023	114	333	N6VH	"	25,740	107	42	48	*KK7A	"	15,552	83	31	41	K0EL	"	3,036	24	23	23
N4OI	"	77,810	184	44	111	N5EE	"	1,176,630	1013	117	314	K6XV	"	22,568	92	41	50	*W2XX	"	12,665	68	37	48	AG9S	28A	59,202	227	23	76
N4DE	"	74,340	198	64	116	K5NZ	"	1,089,900	791	134	391	AJ6TL	"	12,474	81	34	43	*NW7E	"	11,682	64	24	42	WB9Z	21A	571,704	1248	34	130
K4OV	"	74,298	151	55	128	K5KLA	"	1,038,510	765	115	380	W6EO	"	11,685	127	42	53	*KT7G	"	10,877	58	31	42	N9CO	"	438,353	1036	31	120
W4PF	"	74,261	174	47	110	K5UV	"	849,960	871	102	258	KB6CA	"	4,284	51	22	29	*KB7HDX	"	8,385	48	25	40	K9LA	"	33,669	107	29	100
N3PV	"	66,882	157	67	146	W0VX	"	746,102	703	103	286	WD6T	"	3,870	39	17	28	*W4IDX	"	7,350	53	21	28	W9PA	7A	340,650	811	34	116
AE4ED	"	63,080	138	48	118	N5XZ	"	734,022	705	103	291	N6PM	"	1,540	21	13	15	*K5HJU	"	6,084	65	21	18	N9AU	"	149,467	430	32	105
KX4X	"	59,532	135	48	116	N5KD	"	725,308	745	99	259	K6PO	28A	19,364	142	17	30	*NN7M	"	5,977	51	19	24	W9RN	"	103,936	314	31	97
NU4Y	"	48,230	136	32	98	W9DCT	"	723,976	643	109	309	KD6X	21A	78,330	268	28	77	*WA7YXY	"	5,635	48	24	25	N9LR	"	45,217	210	27	76
W6UB	"	43,065	143	50	85	AC4CA	"	654,282	740	92	234	NK6A	"	53,406	228	28	58	*K7NXL	"	5,187	38	22	35	KM9M	"	1,664	24	10	16
K4EES	"	34,542	120	38	76	W5TM	"	632,502	554	129	330	N6RA	"	8,550	154	3	16	*WB7QMR	"	2,278	26	12	25	K9GS	3.5A	225,375	670	28	97
KT4O	"	34,138	118	28	73	K5TIA	"	446,823	517	100	251	(OP: N6LRA)						*KJ7MEB	"	812	19	15	13	N9AW	1.8A	3,040	39	12	28
AD4IE	"	30,926	120	20	74	W0BTEV	"	371,090	330	116	314	*K6WAA	AA	210,663	337	90	173	*N2WLG	28A	6,808	66	17	29	*K9GX	AA	1,949,480	1389	136	384
N4LZ	"	28,611	108	36	63	K1JD	"	325,414	432	93	196	*AA2IL	"	162,996	305	74	130	*WV7S	21A	21,574	128	23	44	*W9ER	"	1,794,654	1233	129	408
N0SMX	"	22,230	86	21	69	K5LJ	"	290,377	329	89	234	*NC6RJ	"	86,424	207	64	92	*W0BF	"	11,375	78	21	44	*K9PW	"	626,133	677	89	250
WB3D	"	21,450	81	39	71	W2GS	"	281,775	403	78	177	*AA6XA	"	42,003	148	49	68	*N7ESU	14A	5,311	54	18	29	*K10Q	"	351,036	433	74	220
W4/4Z5LA	"	21,170	110	18	55	N5XJ	"	255,635	442	62	153	*K0DTJ	"	37,570	113	46	84	*KT0P	3.5A	434	19	8	6	*AB9YC	"	340,118	367	90	256
K4MWB	"	20,806	81	35	66	K5TS	"	245,178	299	89	229	*W6RQ	"	37,070	126	41	69	WA3C	AA	3,392,356	1862	141	511	*W9KM	"	290,985	391	88	197
KT4Q	"	17,784	80	23	55	K5DU	"	243,076	345	83	185	*KN6IPE	"	26,280	163	45	45	W8MJ	"	3,129,950	1993	138	452	*N9XX	"	262,454	346	76	205
K4KZ	"	13,572	69	31	47	K5MXG	"	238,272	300	91	201	*KA5WSS	"	24,424	108	40	46	K1LT	"	2,100,054	1157	149	528	*WT9Q	"	259,116	347	83	203
W4NPX	"	9,724	62	24	44	K5LY	"	196,602	354	61	156	*K16OY	"	23,184	130	37	35	N4RA	"	2,055,674	1266	133	454	*N5RP	"	224,058	381	56	158
KB4FB	"	8,946	49	25	46	N5JJ	"	192,241	371	70	133	*NU6T	"	23,140	103	42	47	WA8Y	"	1,602,717	1259	120	367	*KD9CLH	"	200,725	328	52	165
ND4G	"	8,875	49	26	45	K5FP	"	187,078	398	45	133	*AB6BR	"	21,670	95	51	59	N8TR	"	1,186,911	704	144	487	*WA9LEY	"	190,530	338	63	156
K4AEN	"	8,051	66	26	57	K7IA	"	184,704	316	70	152	*N6NO	"	20,094	72	44	58	K16DY	"	1,111,215	981	94	305	*K9QC	"	158,400	266	64	156
N4ES	"	2,304	22	16	20	W2IY	"	175,310	284	82	153	*WU6X	"	9,656	56	29	42	NW8U	"	900,720	749	100	332	*W9JA	"	152,274	276	73	173
KS4X	"	1,960	20	15	20	NE5A	"	163,542	335	58	136	*K08A	"	9,088	57	36	35	K8MD	"	617,312	604	106	276	*W9VQ	"	117,810	210	63	147
N3ND	"	1,702	25	7	16	AF5J	"	157,296	257	73	159	*K6ST	"	8,533	73	25	28	NW8U	"	900,720	749	100	332	*AG9A	"	107,400	192	82	141
K5KG	28A	218,694	631	27	100	W5LE	"	141,680	254	71	149	*AE6PL	"	2,480	28	20	20	K8MM	"	549,185	556	91	264	*KC9YL	"	81,450	212	84	102
K4WI	"	204,378	568	28	110	K5DB	"	132,088	373	44	108	*KN6Y	"	460	36	22	24	K18R	"	543,744	607	90	264	*N9SB	"	66,504	178	40	96
NE8P	"	148,953	427	27	96	N5WNG	"	130,806	209	80	154	*K6E1	"	352	8	8	8	NOBC	"	496,059	543	76	251	*K9CPO	"	57,420	152	48	97
W4DD	"	92,628	262	29	95	K5MV	"	113,032	215	58	141	*K5CAO	"	24	2	2	2	W8MK	"	467,120	475	97	263	*K7CS	"	48,000	143	42	86
K4NMFR	"	59,150	237	24	67	WD5DBV	"	109,178	309	40	118	*K6AAM	28A	29,388	194	21	41	KB8KMH	"	368,562	480	89	229	*WB9TFH	"	34,680	132	47	89
NN4K	"	567	14	9	12	K5JTH	"	103,284	183	84	144	*W6JPL	"	540	39	14	16	W3HKK	"	287,595	411	63	186	*K9JL	"	30,495	103	32	75
KE4S	21A	150,930	422	27	103	K5WA	"	99,900	242	56	124	(OP: K6ICS)						N4EL	"	282,569	414	59	200	*KD9OIN	"	27,423	108	35	64
K3DNE	"	34,425	160	24	57	K5NA	"	98,468	180	77	129	District 7						KA8G	"	273,831	360	79	212	*KZ9V	"	20,064	92	38	58
NN3W	14A	10,800	56	21	54	K5KJ	"	72,668	193	59	89	N7XU	AA	1,632,848	1214	141	347	NR8Z	"	273,303	373	75	194	*KX9RT	"	11,934	54	30	48
K4MQM	"	1,400	20	9	19	A15EG	"	69,345	143	66	135	(OP: K4XU)						WB8AKW	"	273,303	373	75	194	*W09U	"	8,880	50	29	45
KE4KDY	"	756	16	5	13	WF3H/5	"	67,039	174	49	108	K7QA	"	1,478,840	1280	131	309	K8TS	"	232,408	376	85	193	*W9LW	"	8,120	51	19	39
AD8J	7A	69,984	271	20	76	KA5M	"	53,482	138	36	107	AA7V	"	1,420,848	978	138	390	N4LSJ	"	221,343	306	73	194	*AA9RK	"	7,280	53	23	33
W3CL	"	0	1	1	1	K6ZB	"	52,220	162	49	91	K6LL	"	1,326,312	1020	127	341	W8EH	"	177,723	302	66	151	*KF9V	"	7,257	53	22	37
W4PK	3.5A	27,335	144	16	55	N0VRP	"	49,911	140	39	92	K7WP	"	1,212,332	976	131	336	N8BE	"	114,912	254	53	118	*KJ9X	"	6,678	47	16	37
K2KW	1.8A	11,387	136	15	47	WA5LXS	"	44,525	129	52	85	K7WJ	"	1,103,946	995	128	283	N9RC	"	111,690	193	69	150	*N9VPV	"	5,358	41	16	31
*N4XL	AA	1,504,956	1120	121	377	K5AX	"	44,523	121	60	93	WSTL	"	1,103,946	995	128	283	WA8LRW	"	107,198	232	59	123	*N8HWV	"	4,914	37	22	32
*K4OAO	"	1,215,149	988	111	332	WA5LHM	"	40,479	179	47	84	N7EPD	"	1,077,678	1027	118	260	KV8O	"	103,950	216	56	133	*K9PG	"	3,102	25	23	24
*WN4AFP	"	796,860	820	94	286	N5UI	"	27,440	128	37	61	W6OAT	"	1,036,816	815	139	334	(OP: K8PGJ)						*K9EI	"	1,848	25	14	19
*KY4ID	"	710,973	670	100	301	K5CI	"	14,525	68	34	49	W7ZR	"	1,027,540	955	125	290	WB2RPW	"	100,620	256	60	200	*K9DRS	"	1,696	21	15	17
*K4FT	"	696,764	682	92	281	KG5VK	"	10,934	59	24	47	KN7K	"	1,018,654	1057	116	261	W8AKN	"	95,375	220	58	117	*N9QA	"	836	15	10	12
*AA0O	"	695,640	671	92	280	N5KAE	"	9,664	62	19	45	K7ZQ	"	1,014,307	1169	104	225	W8AJN	"	94,454	244	40	126	*W9LY	28A	63,852	227	26	76
*N4PSE	"	656,036	592	105	304	NA5M	"	9,263	60	23	36	KC7V	"	818,958	860	109	248	K8JQ	"	70,375</									

*AKOM	"	104,594	191	73	144	*VE7ZX	"	81,000	345	52	56	*TA7I	AA	2,423,494	2262	85	309	Japan			*JA2VZL	"	162,588	336	74	130							
*K0MPH	"	84,108	191	61	111	*VA700	"	65,807	403	37	42	*TA4RC	"	105,495	232	71	124	District 1			*JR2ATZ	"	132,804	237	74	130							
*KE0EK	"	80,772	201	62	97	*VA7RY	"	64,660	210	54	68	*TA4CS	"	15,450	92	21	54	JE1LFX			AA	3,382,236	2167	162	432								
*AF0E	"	71,400	176	55	115	*VE7TK	28A	6,345	57	17	28	*TA2DA	21A	250,070	1047	22	63	JE1NVD			"	1,720,895	1492	142	325								
*K9OR	"	62,700	143	55	110	*VE7BC	7A	868	28	7	7	*TA2J	14A	60,480	353	14	50	JL1CNY			"	1,034,978	1185	118	240								
*W0YJT	"	53,400	165	53	97	Cayman Islands						*YM4KU			"	264	10	3	8	JA1RPK			"	1,001,517	1094	116	247						
*W07U	"	48,008	140	48	88	ZF2SS	AA	6,297,366	4281	149	505	(OP: K07SS)						JM1XCW			"	874,810	859	128	302								
*N0GM	"	32,504	145	44	92	Costa Rica						China			JN1THL			"	974,529	1059	117	252											
*K0WOI	"	30,140	111	40	70	TI7W	AA	137,940	513	27	87	BA3WW	AA	854,619	1120	98	241	7L1FFH			"	879,794	920	124	277								
*KN0L	"	26,700	118	28	61	*TI5JON	AA	67,355	324	30	65	BA3DL	"	787,508	1325	97	216	JK1HIX			"	865,190	978	128	231								
*K4EQ	"	26,334	99	41	73	Greenland						BA3OM			"	772,260	1322	93	212	JK1LSE			"	826,440	1028	119	236						
*K0WRY	"	25,725	97	35	70	OX7AM	AA	3,269,034	3447	90	296	BG3IAY	"	745,767	1257	105	236	JA1IAZ			"	689,402	863	101	221								
*WB0WIV	"	8,493	64	17	40	(OP: OZ7AM)						BH1NGG			"	406,116	925	87	174	7K4VPV			"	609,224	720	102	220						
*KI0D	"	6,417	48	31	38	Cuba						BY4SZ			"	56,916	282	34	68	JH1XBQ			"	579,462	640	106	217						
*W19P	"	6,174	42	29	34	*CO8ZZ	7A	276,471	1052	26	91	BA4AEO	"	50,184	195	53	83	(OP: BI4XDT)			JH1FSF			"	513,925	605	113	224					
*W6GMT	"	5,304	44	23	28	Dominican Republic						BA4HWF			"	18,648	123	34	50	JH1CTV			"	469,395	696	95	190						
*KB9LLD	"	4,644	33	26	28	*H13MM	AA	145,071	464	64	135	BH1HWF	"	78,020	420	28	66	BD7MM			28A	393,080	1433	33	91	JN1ILK			"	420,856	706	77	171
*W5GA	"	2,940	42	10	25	*H13K	"	100,655	207	58	147	BA7JS	"	304,997	1213	30	89	(OP: BD7LMD)			JH1SJB			"	338,169	449	106	193					
*K0SV	"	2,849	32	15	22	*H18RD	"	2,607	44	17	16	BG5TOX	"	78,020	420	28	66	JF1LMB			"	262,944	444	87	162								
*KJ0P	"	1,836	25	18	18	El Salvador						JH1LET			"	231,467	411	78	133	JG3RPL			"	1,372	17	11	17						
*KE0QKF	"	1,050	17	7	14	*YS1MS	AA	46,287	186	32	79	BD7MQ	21A	260,848	1144	29	83	JG1FML			"	176,341	371	63	124	JF3LGC			"	13,013	72	32	45
*WB9NMN	"	468	12	6	7	Greenland						BA7QT			"	231,800	911	29	93	JF3ROR			28A	110,212	392	34	84						
*W0JOP	"	408	10	7	10	OX7AM	AA	3,269,034	3447	90	296	BI4SDT	3.5A	4,674	116	16	22	JA1CJP			"	141,000	282	69	119	JF3ROR			28A	110,212	392	34	84
*K7BG	"	48	3	3	3	(OP: OZ7AM)						BA5DX			"	1,980	98	10	12	JH3AIU			14A	574,452	1310	38	124						
*KK0UP	28A	60,096	233	25	71	Guatemala						*B0A			AA	1,775,922	1741	97	294	JF3NDW			"	11,856	95	15	37						
*W2UP	21A	123,625	386	29	86	*TG9ADM	14A	9,211	60	17	44	US Virgin Islands						JA1WVO			"	108,680	204	78	142	JF3KNW			7A	10,899	63	20	43
*NN0JS	14A	20	6	3	2	Mexico						*BY6BB			"	889,243	1261	104	255	JF3FEA			AA	772,200	714	119	271						
*K0KT	3.5A	14,012	101	13	49	XE1KK	7A	42,020	152	33	77	Puerto Rico						JA1KZP			"	94,842	234	73	108	*JP3WEL			"	510,205	633	100	235
NORTH AMERICA												Panama						District 1						District 3									
Alaska												HO2T						KP3DX						JN3TMW									
NL7V	AA	85,094	241	57	100	*XE1EE						KP4AA						JN3SAC															
AL2F	"	38,352	150	48	54	*VE100						*K0P3N						JM3UGA															
NL7S	21A	14,014	119	20	29	*VE101						*K0P3N						JM3UOV															
Belize												*VE102						*K0P3N						JR3RIY									
V31CQ	21A	942,704	2632	34	118	*VE103						*K0P3N						JF3LGC															
(OP: K6PS)												*VE104						*K0P3N						JG3RPL									
Canada												*VE105						*K0P3N						JF3LOR									
District 1												*VE106						*K0P3N						JA3ROR									
VO1HP	AA	1,069,986	1149	84	297	*VE107						*K0P3N						JS3CTQ															
VE9HF	"	887,250	1099	80	258	*VE108						*K0P3N						JH3AIU															
VE1ANU	"	526,500	695	83	242	*VE109						*K0P3N						JF3NDW															
VA1CC	"	154,971	294	45	156	*VE110						*K0P3N						JF3KNW															
VO1CH	"	24,130	75	55	72	*VE111						*K0P3N						*JG3FEA															
VE9OA	"	7,128	53	20	34	*VE112						*K0P3N						*JP3WEL															
VO2AC	28A	95,040	350	21	87	*VE113						*K0P3N						*JF3EIG															
VA1RST	7A	172,250	674	24	82	*VE114						*K0P3N						*JM3FUW															
*VE9VIC	AA	757,701	779	94	305	*VE115						*K0P3N						*JH4PUL3															
*VO2NS	"	2,494	33	19	24	*VE116						*K0P3N						*JF3GFH															
*VE9WH	"	1,392	17	13	16	*VE117						*K0P3N						*JR3KAH															
*VE9BK	7A	236,680	791	25	97	*VE118						*K0P3N						*JF3RWB															
District 2												*VE119						*K0P3N						*J3KDH									
VA2WA	AA	9,157,896	4843	159	585	*VE120						*K0P3N						*JK3DGX															
VA2EBI	"	1,798,712	1154	137	467	*VE121						*K0P3N						*JA3EJG															
VA2AM	"	1,589,980	1098	122	452	*VE122						*K0P3N						*JF3BFS															
VA2CZ	"	1,458,500	1147	111	389	*VE123						*K0P3N						*JN3DSH															
VE2XAA	"	1,065,413	1686	62	201	*VE124						*K0P3N						*JH3QFY															
(OP: VE2FK)												*VE125						*K0P3N						*JA3YVI									
VE2EZO	"	398,708	598	63	200	*VE126						*K0P3N						District 4															
VE2EBK	"	58,032	144	45	111	*VE127						*K0P3N						JR4OZR															
VE2SG	28A	9,486	72	15	26	*VE128						*K0P3N						JH4UTP															
*VA2OT	AA	725,121	1147	68	311	*VE129						*K0P3N						JH4CPC															
*VA2QW	"	647,190	1157	66	189	*VE130						*K0P3N						JA4RED															
*VE2HEW	"	85,345	183	50	119	*VE131						*K0P3N						JA4CZM															
*VE2ZDR	"	68,561	296	39	70	*VE132						*K0P3N						JR4PUR															
*VA2YZX	"	8,730	93	18	27	*VE133						*K0P3N						JA4PXC															
*VE2GT	28A	4,350	32	20	30	*VE134						*K0P3N						JN4MMO															
*VE2HLS	14A	89,270	297	23	90	*VE135						*K0P3N						JM4WUZ															
District 3												*VE136						*K0P3N						JR4VEV									
VE3NZ	AA	2,890,800	2754	87	353	*VE137						*K0P3N						JA4OPW															
VE3CT	"	2,237,118	1554	125	434	*VE138						*K0P3N						*JH4ADK															
(OP: VE3UT)												*VE139						*K0P3N						*JA4MRL									
VE3YT	"	1,013,816	1261	89	264	*VE140						*K0P3N						District 5															
VE3NRT	"	963,090	957	97	338	*VE141						*K0P3N						JH5MXB															
VA3TNM	"	948,330	1031	94	275	*VE142						*K0P3N						JF5S1M															
VA3CW	"	808,656	781	99	309	*VE143						*K0P3N						JF5FDJ															
VE3TV	"	555,237	676	88	235	*VE144						*K0P3N						JA5NSR															
VE3KI	"	489,945	720	86	181	*VE145						*K0P3N						JA5THU															
VA3FH	"	246,512	479	60	157	*VE146						*K0P3N						J55G5J															
VE3TMK	"	196,245	277	64	203	*VE147						*K0P3N						JA5CBO															
VE3ZZ	"	161,952	258	67	174	*VE148						*K0P3N						*J55CAG															
VA3IK	"	147,504	341	47	121	*VE149						*K0P3N						*JA5IVG															
VE3NR	"	2,016	23	15	17	*VE150						*K0P3N						*J55FTY															
VE3KG	28A	292,380	905	29	103	*VE151						*K0P3N						*JH5QXJ5															
VE3VN	7A	896,124	2208	37	122	*VE152						*K0P3N						*JA5EJN5															
VE3NNT	"	632,745	1837	30	105	*VE153						*K0P3N						*JH5HDA															
VE3NE	"	222,972	950	22	80	*VE154						*K0P3N						District 6															
*VE3MGY	AA	1,379,057	1619	97	294	*VE155						*K0P3N						JA6MWW															
*VE3MV	"	736,932	764	92	280	*VE156						*K0P3N						JA6GMC															
*VE3SMA	"	318,159	472	73	188	*VE157						*K0P3N						JE6QQN															
*VE3FP	"	252,464	407	68	180	*VE158						*K0P3N						JG6OZC															
*VE3XD	"	99,663	295	38	101	*VE159						*K0P3N						JA6ZPR															
*VE3HG	"	81,212	198	44	114	*VE160						*K0P3N						*JA6ZPR															
*VA3PAF	"	76,033	223	41	98	*VE161						*K0P3N						JE6WQQ															
*VE3FZ	"	44,480	123	55	105	*VE162						*K0P3N						JK6DXD															
*VE3CWU	"	38,300	135	23	77	*VE163						*K0P3N						*JH6OPP															
*VA3YV	"	30,728	134	33	59	*VE164						*K0P3N						*JG6JAV															
*VE3QN	"	18,232	85	26	60	*VE165						*K0P3N						*JH6QIL															
*VE3CV	"	13,650	73	28	47	*VE166						*K0P3N						*J56RRR															
*VA3SK	"	12,931	80	23	44	*VE167						*K0P3N						*JG6XPJ															
*VE3KTB	"	12,320	82	28	49	*VE168						*K0P3N						*J66YAS															
*VE3OU	"	7,350	54	16	33	*VE169																											

District 0				*EU2F	7A	336,746	1497	32	105	*OL9R	"	3,357,746	2684	157	486	*G4RWD	"	111,389	445	38	129	*RX3Q	"	62,100	302	41	109						
JJ0JML	AA	1,619,072	1522	136	280	*EW4GL	"	20,976	196	15	61	*M0VVV	"	109,224	329	44	120	*G0RXA	"	86,720	326	39	121	*UA3X	"	57,152	185	56	132				
JA0FVU	"	1,463,648	1346	144	280	*EU6RO	3.5A	4,329	108	6	33	*G0RWA	"	85,310	305	46	144	*G3WGE	"	85,310	305	46	144	*R2AT	"	52,545	239	41	114				
JH0GHZ	"	76,500	166	67	103	Belgium										*G3RTU	"	75,492	316	33	129	*RU3DM	"	44,162	135	50	92						
JH0KHR	"	51,660	155	50	73	OP7T	AA	634,068	971	79	245	*G0MFR	"	66,068	221	47	119	*G0MFR	"	66,068	221	47	119	*RX3MM	"	20,880	118	32	84				
JA0GCI	28A	12,160	92	27	37	ON6MR	"	204,612	483	61	175	*G4LPP	"	62,010	200	52	107	*G4LPP	"	62,010	200	52	107	*RX3ACO	"	13,020	62	41	52				
JA0GCI	21A	44,239	222	26	57	OR1Z	"	183,352	747	36	128	*G3PHO	"	57,216	172	36	113	*G3PHO	"	57,216	172	36	113	*R2HB	"	11,931	69	34	63				
JR0RBY	3.5A	7,728	73	19	37	OO7P	"	58,710	139	71	119	*M0NNQ	"	29,283	165	34	95	*M0NNQ	"	29,283	165	34	95	*RT2X	"	5,720	57	21	44				
*JH0NEC	AA	930,552	910	134	272	ON6LR	"	56,388	149	60	88	*M0NIE	"	22,581	145	31	86	*M0NIE	"	22,581	145	31	86	*UA5R	"	1,428	19	12	16				
*JH0MUC	"	504,094	672	97	210	OR5T	"	34,726	230	22	75	*G0VJG	"	12,561	69	30	49	*G0VJG	"	12,561	69	30	49	*R3QX	"	1,302	33	9	22				
*JJ0THX	"	255,398	469	81	166	ON4LDP	14A	161,188	701	30	88	*M0MDR	"	11,792	120	20	68	*M0MDR	"	11,792	120	20	68	*RX3AFE	"	1,060	31	10	10				
*JH0DUG	"	159,885	349	65	122	OT1A	1.8A	66,994	757	17	65	*M0NJW	"	11,730	106	21	81	*M0NJW	"	11,730	106	21	81	*UA3LEO	28A	5,508	54	18	36				
*JJ0VXN	"	63,240	197	53	83	*ON3DI	AA	681,360	1184	86	248	*G4ZZL	"	11,316	127	21	61	*G4ZZL	"	11,316	127	21	61	*UA3MCH	"	3,397	35	16	27				
*JR0ELG	"	1,000	14	12	13	*ON7XN	"	83,398	301	47	114	*M0JSB	"	10,519	102	18	49	*M0JSB	"	10,519	102	18	49	*RZ3Z	14A	87,120	493	30	91				
*JA0DOW	21A	1,800	28	14	16	*ON5ZZ	"	48,396	223	35	76	*G2W	"	9,088	86	15	56	*G2W	"	9,088	86	15	56	*UA3UCD	"	18,542	198	16	57				
Kazakhstan				*ON5GM	"	46,276	191	34	58	Bosnia-Herzegovina										*G8AJM	"	7,560	42	30	42	(OP: G4DBW)	*UA3PI	7A	82,200	602	22	78	
UP0L	AA	5,003,240	2983	146	518	*E74SL	AA	114,202	389	51	128	*G4AWA	"	7,076	48	24	34	*G4AWA	"	7,076	48	24	34	*R5DF	"	14,946	110	16	31				
UP5B	"	1,360,153	1521	63	260	*E77D	28A	19,880	114	25	45	*M5NCW	"	5,226	46	25	42	*M5NCW	"	5,226	46	25	42	District 4									
UN7FW	"	599,508	677	95	269	*E7AA	14A	185,328	1207	27	90	*2E0EBM	"	4,324	40	20	27	*2E0EBM	"	4,324	40	20	27	RA4Y	AA	784,896	1277	101	337				
UN3G	28A	42,292	174	24	73	(OP: UN7ZO)						*G4PDF	"	2,640	48	13	42	*G4PDF	"	2,640	48	13	42	RG4A	"	541,025	591	115	360				
*UN4Q	AA	4,261,446	3036	125	433	*E7AX	7A	100,800	673	25	80	*G0VSS	"	1,950	35	9	17	*G0VSS	"	1,950	35	9	17	RU4PU	"	350,207	579	95	308				
*UN7JX	"	176,928	433	49	145	(OP: E73AA)						*G4NXG/M	"	1,650	29	10	12	*G4NXG/M	"	1,650	29	10	12	RA4PBE	"	272,538	727	68	241				
*UN7LV	"	138,943	354	37	124	*E7AR	"	40,400	222	25	76	*M7X	28A	107,750	361	34	91	*M7X	28A	107,750	361	34	91	R4KO	"	254,856	436	85	211				
*UN3M	28A	105,096	418	18	69	(OP: E77AR)						*G4RGK	"	106,140	418	30	86	*G4RGK	"	106,140	418	30	86	R4BZ	"	253,914	512	74	229				
*UN2E	"	101,296	474	25	79	*E79D	3.5A	130,707	855	21	82	*G4DBW	"	15,785	135	15	26	*G4DBW	"	15,785	135	15	26	RD4A	"	251,034	552	69	209				
*UN4PG	"	82,071	421	23	76	Bulgaria										*G0BVD	"	10,030	80	21	38	UA4CC	28A	48,510	306	26	73						
*UN4L	21A	423,913	1086	35	126	LZ6E	AA	2,165,904	1938	148	476	*G8P	21A	154,536	439	32	109	*G8P	21A	154,536	439	32	109	R4MM	"	46,428	251	26	80				
*UN4PD	14A	84,958	303	28	79	(OP: LZ1GU)						*G4RQI	"	101,106	322	32	91	*G4RQI	"	101,106	322	32	91	UA4C	14A	126	11	5	9				
Kuwait				LZ1ZJ	"	459,284	846	79	250	Denmark										*G3MXH	"	90,062	413	25	73	RA4W	7A	2,068	60	12	35		
9K2HN	28A	1,710	34	5	14	LZ1UK	"	116,620	434	55	141	OZ3SM	AA	1,267,680	1837	103	372	OZ3SM	AA	1,267,680	1837	103	372	*R4YT	AA	556,659	772	116	361				
Lebanon				LZ1NT	"	48,280	219	32	104	OZ8SW	"	1,142,708	1148	128	395	OZ8SW	"	1,142,708	1148	128	395	OZ8SW	"	1,142,708	1148	128	395	*UA4CNJ	"	170,500	349	73	177
*OD5ZF	28A	3,150	48	6	19	LZ1MS	"	175,518	589	33	114	OU4N	"	768,362	898	117	380	OU4N	"	768,362	898	117	380	*RN4SN	"	163,898	308	90	232				
Qatar				LZ4W	"	71,868	291	29	84	OZ2TF	"	285,140	611	58	207	OZ2TF	"	285,140	611	58	207	OZ2TF	"	285,140	611	58	207	*R4HAB	"	130,529	591	46	157
A71BX	AA	4,550,956	3778	107	359	LZ5K	21A	282,976	972	34	114	OZ1KZ	"	170,765	400	68	177	OZ1KZ	"	170,765	400	68	177	*RW4O	"	99,408	214	73	145				
Republic of Korea				LZ6W	"	229,086	842	34	109	OZ1KZ	"	170,765	400	68	177	OZ1KZ	"	170,765	400	68	177	OZ1KZ	"	170,765	400	68	177	*R4M	"	93,740	327	55	163
DS5DNO	AA	222,904	721	71	116	LZ1QN	14A	412,412	1711	37	117	OZ4O	"	87,660	277	46	134	OZ4O	"	87,660	277	46	134	*R4PBF	"	75,658	337	41	140				
HL2VXK	"	139,104	520	55	106	LZ4T	"	357,420	1405	33	105	OZ2PG	"	122,010	307	58	152	OZ2PG	"	122,010	307	58	152	*RU4LM	"	28,680	135	38	82				
DS5TOS	"	10,500	67	39	45	(OP: LZ4TL)						OZ1KI	"	87,660	277	46	134	OZ1KI	"	87,660	277	46	134	*R4WBQ	"	1,216	28	9	23				
*DS3EXT	AA	104,949	294	64	105	LZ1AQ	"	196,686	935	31	95	OZ5DDXG	"	20,905	198	19	60	OZ5DDXG	"	20,905	198	19	60	*RW4NW	"	192	10	6	6				
*HL5YI	"	81,011	248	61	102	LZ4R	"	48,506	529	21	58	OZ8ABA	"	13,340	55	38	54	OZ8ABA	"	13,340	55	38	54	*RU4SO	21A	177,274	704	34	117				
Singapore				LZ3BB	"	8,732	176	9	28	OZ1AXG	"	3,800	36	19	21	OZ1AXG	"	3,800	36	19	21	OZ1AXG	"	3,800	36	19	21	*R4HAB	14A	54	6	3	6
9V1ZV	AA	142,340	297	75	145	LZ5M	7A	117,488	723	24	88	OZ1AGY	21A	332,304	975	36	125	OZ1AGY	21A	332,304	975	36	125	*RW4CLF	7A	17,238	184	17	61				
Taiwan				LZ6F	"	106,836	908	22	65	OZ25E	3.5A	226,464	1559	22	90	OZ25E	3.5A	226,464	1559	22	90	OZ25E	3.5A	226,464	1559	22	90	District 6					
BV2LA	AA	78,228	200	55	104	LZ6Y	3.5A	421,448	1843	32	107	*OZ1AAR	AA	387,091	968	62	207	*OZ1AAR	AA	387,091	968	62	207	RX6AM	AA	241,200	473	80	188				
BV4VQ	28A	6,109	85	14	27	(OP: LZ2WP)						*OZ7DK	"	35,535	197	33	82	*OZ7DK	"	35,535	197	33	82	R7AT	"	210,672	497	49	160				
*BU2EV	AA	700	21	9	11	*LZ6O	AA	882,182	1115	109	318	*OZ6TM	"	18,304	146	23	81	*OZ6TM	"	18,304	146	23	81	R6LRU	"	209,304	363	83	145				
*BU2EP	28A	882	20	9	12	*LZ1QV	"																										

*SP9KJU	26,215	127	42	65	*UT3SO	333,324	907	61	221	*BH2SWB	159,274	465	70	124	Fed. Rep. of Germany				Romania										
*SP2FVN	16,188	96	22	54	*US7UK	230,476	471	72	242	*BI4MPH	39,697	202	37	70	*DL7PIA	180,400	335	84	191	*YO2NWW	31,262	270	19	58					
*SP5TM	15,700	129	29	71	*UR5UJ	192,832	529	65	197	*BG5UZW	23,782	150	33	61	*DK1YH	36,372	195	27	57	*YO8OLY	11,220	84	29	56					
*SP9Z	3,444	43	14	14	*UY7RR	9,592	228	6	38	District 3				Hungary				Sweden											
*S05C	1,054	25	13	21	*UT7UT	280	8	6	8	*JQ3BVC	336	15	7	7	*DL4XT	165	6	5	6	HA3MAR	13,132	126	17	50	SA6NIA	163,780	734	41	149
*SP9CXN	61,908	341	29	125	*UT5UUU	7,050	125	8	39	District 5				Ireland				OCEANIA											
*SP4NKJ	25,704	202	20	52	Wales				Republic of Korea				Italy				Indonesia												
*SP9VFX	12,880	142	17	63	*GW4HBK	73,048	281	44	140	*DS1TUW	102,227	389	49	102	*IU0LJD	220,884	501	63	174	*YD2UWF	134,820	452	34	73					
*SP8OOE	11,289	225	8	45	*GW4W	9,752	98	14	32	District 8				Latvia				South America											
*S02U	2,520	67	10	35	OCEANIA				England				Netherlands				Brazil												
*SP8D	2,412	110	5	31	Australia				M0WJE				Poland																
*SQ2RH	1,632	34	8	16	VL2G	1,630,044	1658	109	242	Republic of Korea				Spain															
Portugal					VL2A	1,601,124	1915	101	193	EUROPE				Switzerland															
*CR5O	1,189,875	1666	82	293	VL2B	571,824	583	117	244	Croatia				Ukraine															
*CT1FOQ	26,864	141	23	69	VL3E	272,272	424	82	156	Latvia																			
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*Z68EE	958,576	1666	83	279	VL4K	2,106	29	13	14	EUROPE																			
Romania					*VL6K	1,681	37	13	28	Croatia																			
YR8I	142,266	557	33	98	*VK2CCC	364	30	6	7	England																			
*YO7SR	523,875	862	94	287	Brunei Darussalam				EUROPE																				
*YO7ARZ	440,504	797	77	251	V85RH	2,112,860	2058	112	244	Croatia																			
*YO8/					Guam				EUROPE																				
LZ4UU	406,252	938	72	236	WH2JA	244,394	1010	27	62	Latvia																			
*YO4AAC	230,786	551	66	191	Hawaii				EUROPE																				
*YO8BDW	126,690	475	41	164	WH7T	1,733,420	2285	109	151	Latvia																			
*YO3JW	58,428	421	26	82	*NH6O	17,888	131	26	26	Latvia																			
*YO5AXF	49,984	402	20	68	Indonesia				EUROPE																				
*YO5BTZ	28,640	252	16	64	YB2MM	258,430	429	63	152	Latvia																			
*YO9CWY	20,502	234	14	53	YB1RQX	18,792	95	25	47	Latvia																			
*YO3JOS	16,380	169	13	52	YB7KE	3,872	48	10	22	Latvia																			
*YO4CSL	10,611	85	20	61	*YB8RW	73,576	416	31	37	Latvia																			
*YO9IUP	7,125	83	25	50	*YC0RNC/1	35,776	195	38	66	Latvia																			
*YO7MPI	1,840	48	9	37	*YD9UW	32,724	126	40	68	Latvia																			
*YO4TL	494	16	6	7	*YB3BGM	26,134	134	20	53	Latvia																			
*YO8RAA	22,836	318	10	56	*YF3AWZ	2,450	38	14	21	Latvia																			
*YO4BEX	18,360	224	12	48	*YB1HDR	18	7	3	3	Latvia																			
*YO8DHD	294	18	4	10	*YC9WH	1,240	18	14	17	Latvia																			
*YO8AJG	60	5	2	2	*YC2AUP	360	10	6	9	Latvia																			
Sardinia					*YC0BAS	247	7	6	7	Latvia																			
IS0JXO	284,115	925	54	181	*YD2NIR	88	7	4	4	Latvia																			
Scotland					New Zealand				Latvia																				
GM2V	2,501,488	2807	119	369	ZL2AGY	94,452	325	44	58	Latvia																			
MM3T	1,262,250	2385	84	290	ZL2RX	86,268	236	52	106	Latvia																			
*GM3ZDH	27,840	319	12	48	ZL1BBW	31,737	156	24	47	Latvia																			
*GM1J	30,528	325	13	59	*ZL1F	19,050	101	31	44	Latvia																			
Serbia					Philippines				Latvia																				
YT3D	3,085,780	2543	147	410	DU1EV	70,290	380	24	47	Latvia																			
YT6T	625,974	1197	77	246	*4E1A	229,140	498	66	105	Latvia																			
*YU1RM	5,320	114	9	31	*41EBD	13,724	108	21	26	Latvia																			
*YU1RA	104,839	473	30	89	*41EAY	228	7	5	7	Latvia																			
Sicily					SOUTH AMERICA				Latvia																				
*IT9CKA	29,640	158	30	84	Argentina				Latvia																				
*IT9VJO	29,312	119	49	79	LT5A	7,802	80	16	31	Latvia																			
*IT9VCE	7,623	69	20	43	LU7DW	1,372	29	13	15	Latvia																			
Slovak Republic					*LU4XAP	214,134	467	59	119	Latvia																			
OM5VS	98,952	323	48	138	*LW8DRU	16,272	112	30	42	Latvia																			
*OM7SR	94,500	388	47	163	*LU2AXF	1,625	39	12	13	Latvia																			
*OM5NA	37,926	236	18	68	Brazil				Latvia																				
*OM7AT	21,090	146	29	82	PY2KJ	549,632	1252	34	118	Latvia																			
*OM3CDN	16,065	147	18	45	PP5AX	507,864	1093	57	111	Latvia																			
*OM2AGN	3,476	41	13	31	PY2MC	273,234	1042	26	67	Latvia																			
Slovenia					*PY2NY	394,822	1256	32	81	Latvia																			
*S57NAW	363,000	629	78	252	*PR1T	295,390	1069	26	83	Latvia																			
*S57T	140,304	395	56	166	Peru				Latvia																				
*S52FT	36,849	418	14	57	OA4O	906,803	2308	31	106	Latvia																			
*S57WW	34,417	197	29	98	Uruguay				Latvia																				
Spain					Venezuela				Latvia																				
EA1ND	78,120	330	36	54	*4M5MAG	17,391	146	17	34	Latvia																			
*EA4KD	1,166,241	1547	90	291	YOUTH				Latvia																				
*EA5ITT	232,842	726	53	204	NORTH AMERICA				Latvia																				
*EA1NP	185,180	452	59	176	United States				Latvia																				
*EA3NO	182,000	673	31	94	District 2				Latvia																				
*EC7R	152,488	875	25	73	W0AAE	2,272,125	2151	89	286	Latvia																			
*ED3Z	119,970	465	32	97	*NR1K	132	8	5	7	Latvia																			
*EA4FIT	83,961	293	48	123	District 3				Latvia																				
*EA7IZ	76,544	321	40	144	*K4IEY	15,652	102	24	67	Latvia																			
*EE5X	68,000	483	16	64	District 4				Latvia																				
Sweden					NORTH AMERICA				Latvia																				
EA3WX	39,300	190	47	103	Canada				Latvia																				
*EA2BNU	39,121	392	14	57	District 3				Latvia																				
*EF3R	23,165	153	34	79	*VE3OMV	268,641	728	53	118	Latvia																			
Switzerland					ASIA				Latvia																				
*EA4IE	14,310	280	8	45	China				Latvia																				
*EA4JM	11,340	92	26	58	*BD4VGZ	571,200	996	82	190	Latvia																			
*EA4BW	2,625	50	9	26	Check Logs				Latvia																				
*EB5BRZ	1,333	32	15	28	3V8SS, 4U1ITU, 4U9A, 4Z4DX, 711F, 7N4LNK, 8J1DENPA, 9A1CCY, 9A1CMA, 9A2EU, 9A5FM, 9A9R, AA0AJ, AA8TA, AC1NM, AD4SA, AI9K, BA4VE, BA7IO, BG2WV, BG4NMT, BG7KO, BG7SRM, BH1MCB, BH6KOK, C6AQQ, CM2DAH, CO2CW, CQ3J, CT3HF, DB1SEM, DF2KK, DF7IS, DG1LQX, DJ4CW, DJ6TK, DJ6YX, DK1TBL, DK2AR, DK5OCE, DK6CS, DK9TN, DL0VV, DL2RTJ, DL3FBB, DL3TC, DL3TU, DL4TJ, DL4ZBY, DL5CL, DL5KW, DL6DCD, DL6GV, DL7JOM, DL7UCX, DL9SAS, DL9UO, DM3A, DO5NU, DR100RY, DR5E, E77T, EA1IQ, EA1PJ, EA1W, EA2DSG, EA3D, EA4K1WE, EA4KT4RP, EA4KG, EA4OR, EA6EJ, EA7AFD, EA7CJN, EA7HAB, EA7P, EC1A, EC1DD, EC7C, EF4F, EI7CC, ES2AJ, EU1FQ, EU1KY, EU2EU, EY8MM, F4HWS, F5MDE, F5MGI, F5UMP, F5VBU, F6HBR, FM1HN, G0HDV, G3RFK, G3VPW, G3VQO, G4BSW, G4HPY, G4PFZ, G4RRM, GJ3YHU, GM0EG, GM0HUU, GU4EON, HA0LC, HA1AG, HA1SM, HA3MN, HA7SBQ, HB9DXB, HD1A, HF7A, HS6MYW, I2CZQ, I5OVS, I5WNN, I13R, IK2AVH, IK8SCR, IN3FHE, IO2O, IU8MOA, IV3FPX, IW1QIF, IZ1PMC, IZ2CSX, IZ3GNG, IZ3IBL, IZ8PPJ, J35X, JA1JPM, JA2KVD, JA5FNX, JA5KJ, JA6CNX, JA8AZN, JA9RRH, JE1DXC, JE4XCQ, JG1SXP, JH1WOY, JI1AVY, JJ2QXI, JK1ESR, JN1RVS, JQ6JWL, JS1IFK, JS6RTJ, JT1BV, JT1CS, K0YQ, K3NF, K3WWT, K6ZP, K7GQ, K8RFB, KA2MGE, KD6WW, KH6Y, KJ4QHL, KO4IFG, KU1T, LA0CX, LA1U, LA5FBA, LA7AFA, LA9VPA, LC4C, LU1HLH, LU7DLS, LY1CT, LY2BAA, LY2BNL, LY2DX, LY2K, LY3NX, LY4OO, LZ1JZ, LZ1MC, LZ1ND, LZ1YF, LZ3YY, LZ7DX, N0LMQ, N0NC, N4EFS, N4PL, N5NHJ, N6DNU, N7XR, N8EW, N9QB, NA5LU, NQ5M, NU4M, OH1NDA, OH1NPM, OH2BF, OH2BV, OH2CIP, OH2IS, OH3MF, OH4KA, OH6BA, OH8MBN, OK1AYU, OK1DWC, OK1FRD, OK1ITK, OK1NF, OK1TA, OK2BHD, OK2BOB, OK2CSU, OK2FB, OK2FD, OK2HIJ, OK2LC, OK2NMA, OK2PAY, OK2PYA, OK2VX, OK4MM, OK7SX, OM3SX, OM3ZAH, OM5CD, OM5XX, ON4PU, ON5BC, ON5XX, PA2RG, PA3DZM, PA3I, PG7V, PJ4NX, PT2NP, PU2MBO, R2AA, R2DFD, R3GM, R4WR, R5AJ, R7NW, R7TJ, R7TW, RA1QD, RA3AL, RA3DX, RD3R, RD9CX, RK3TD, RK6J, RL3T, RM2A, RM5W, RN2F, RN3OG, RN6LG, RN6MA, RO8U, RT2F, RT6C, RU7J, RW3DKK, RW3LA, RW3PX, RW3VM, RW9AV, RX9WN, S25WW, S53XX, SD0W, SM0Q, SM5GLC, SM5X, SM7N, SN5V, SO5N, SO6K, SP3BP, SP3CMQ, SP3JIA, SP3OCC, SP4F, SP4LVG, SP4W, SP5ALV, SP5LXR, SP5NZF, SP5OXJ, SP6CC, SP6FX, SP6JOE, SP6TRH, SP7P, SP7QO, SP7SQM, SP7Y, SP8HT, SP9HWY, SP9HWY, SP9KDA, SP9MDY, SQ3F, SQ5NRY, SQ6ILZ, SQ6JNX, SQ8L, SQ8LUV, SQ9MZ, SQ9NFC, SV1DAY, SV1EEM, SV1MO, SV2DCD, SV3RF, SV9FBP, TF3JB, TK5MH, UA1CUR, UA1OSM, UA3AGW, UA3EDQ, UA3P, UA3SKV, UA6EC, UA6JBX, UA6JQ, UC8U, UI3A, UN7PWW, UR5WCW, UR7EC, US1IV, US3EO, US5ETV, UT2SQ, UT3QU, UT4LW, UT6UA, VA2QR, VE2CSM, VE3VSM, VU2LYE, W0CAR, W2ITT, W3JJ, W3QT, W8UE, WA7YAZ, WC6Y, YB1ACN, YB1NIN, YB2CTE, YB3DXG, YL3JI, YO2MKL, YO3IRM, YO5OHY, YO6DDF, YO9CB, YU/O8XXX, YU7AF, Z30A, ZL4TE, ZS5XT																								

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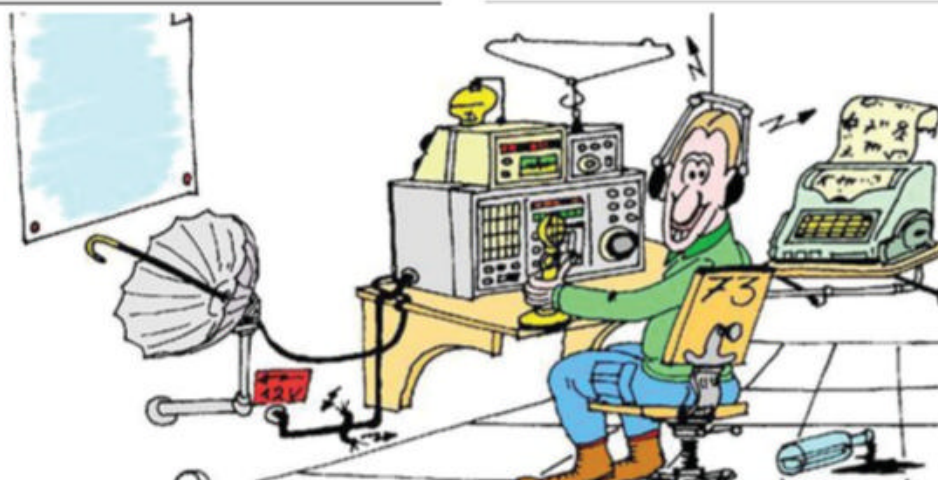
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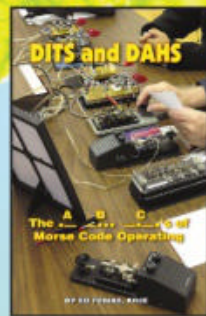
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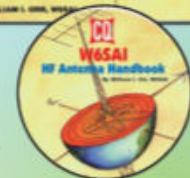
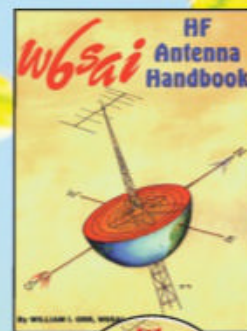
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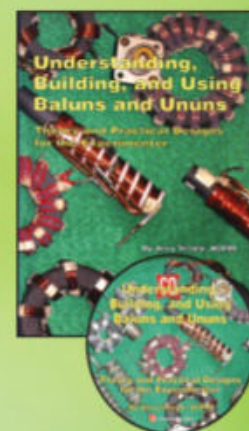
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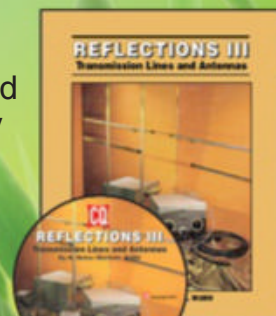
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