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July
2014

Contesting Tips for Little Pistols

By Dan Zeitlin, K2YWE

A Webinar Courtesy of the Worldwide Radio Operators Foundation

(This is Part 2 of the webinar, with Part 1 shown at the June meeting.)

July 2014 WWDXC Meeting

Now only $20, including Tax and Tip!

Robb's 125th Street Bar and Grill
North 125th Street and Aurora Avenue North

Please RSVP your dinner plans to Adam, K7EDX k7edx@arrl.net

July 8, 2014

Dinner at 6:30 - Program at 7:30

DX Info Sources

John Owens, N7TK (jcowens1@comcast.net)

Discovering what countries (sorry, "entities") are currently operating on the bands and getting a confirmation (QSL or LOTW) once you work them has become easier in one sense with the flood of electronic information and more difficult in another sense, as the amount of available information is almost overwhelming. Below are some very useful websites that will help solve these problems. If you have other sites that you have found helpful and think should be on this list, please send the info to me at jcowens1@comcast.net and I'll include them in future issues.

Useful DX Sites

The Daily DX (www.dailydx.com) (subscription service but can't be beat for timely info)

The DX Zone (www.dxzone.com/catalog/)

Internet Ham Atlas (www.hamatlas.eu)

Announced DX Operations

DX World (http://dx-world.net) (look for the "DXW Weekly Bulletin")

NG3K Amateur Radio Contest/DX Page (www.ng3k.com/Misc.adxo.html)

DXing Info (www.dxing.info/dxpeditions)

Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin (www.payays.com/opdx1044.html)

QSL and Manager Info

Pathfinder (Pathfinder.exe) (http://www.dxlabsuite.com) (Click on QSL Info)

QSL Manager Lookup (www.IK3QAR.it/manager)

K3WWP QSL Routes (http://home.windstream.net/johnsan/dx_ss_routes.html)

HamQTH Callbook (www.hamqth.com/)_

ORCA DX and Contest Club (www.orcadxcc.org/index.html) (Good access to QRZ.com)

Global QSL (Card design and bureau QSL service-print and mail)
(www.globalqsl.com/)

QSL Card Design—Maximizing Your Chances of a Getting a Return QSL

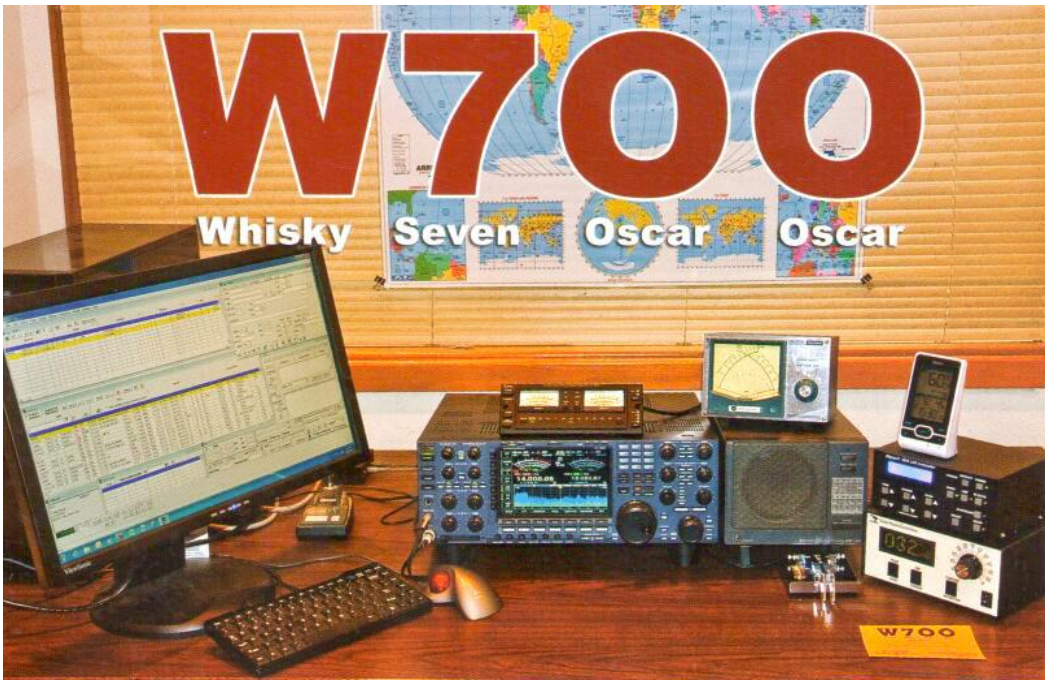
Bill Everett, W7OO

I have been sending out QSL cards in volume since the early 1980s. During that time, I have learned what works for me and what does not. The QSL design criteria below are not mandates—instead, they are just a compilation of what I have learned over the years and been told by others with more experience than I have about maximizing your chance of getting a much-desired QSL card in return.

With today's pricing everyone should have a full color card on the front and back. A color QSL front and back costs less than $0.10 each. Look at what you have spent on your station. You sure can afford a few cents for QSLs.

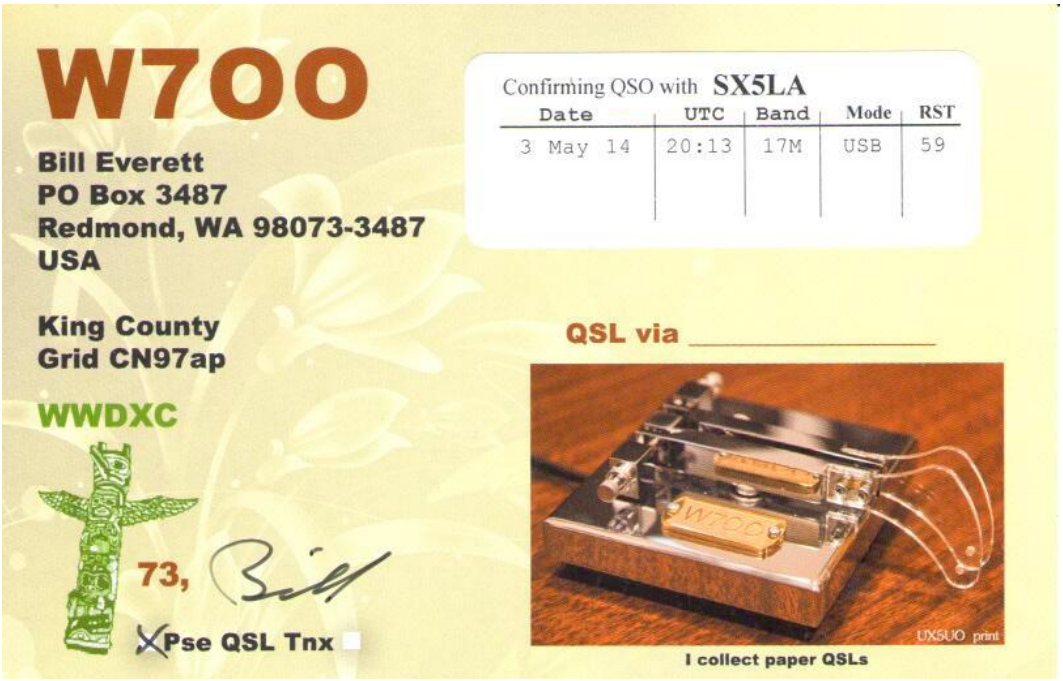
All of the work is done on the back of your card. The front is just to catch someone's eye or to look good if posted on a QSL brag wall.

Everyone should be using a computer and logging program these days. It saves a bunch of time and is more accurate. When it comes time to send QSLs, you can just choose the label format you designed your card around and print labels.



Front of Card

Design	Reason
The front of the card should be a pretty picture of your shack, antennas, or some picture of the local area that shows something of interest.	Everyone likes a good picture. Receiving interesting QSLs is the main reason some exchange them.
Your call should be on the front of the card in a big font so it can be read from at least 5 feet.	You are proud of your call and want it to be visible on the front of your card.



Back of Card

Design	Reason
The back of the card is the business side. All of the information needed to return a card to you should be here.	The DX station or his manager receives many QSLs. You want to make it as easy as possible for him/her to return a card to you.
On the left side of the back of the card include the following: Your Call in a fairly large font, name and address. Include your country as part of the address.	If the DX station needs to return a card to you, this is where they are going to get your address. If you are DX, it is important to have your country on the card so there is no confusion about where you were located.
Include your 4-digit grid square and your county separated by some blank space below your name and address. The separation is needed so someone in a foreign country does not think they are part of the address.	There are many people that collect counties and grid squares. Make it easy for them and include this information on your QSL.
In the lower left corner include a box for PSE QSL and one for QSL TNX. You can also include the WWDXC totem pole, ARRL logo, and FOC logo in this	I have actually encountered one DX station that says on his QRZ.COM page that if you do not check a PSE QSL box on your card he figures you don't need

area.	his card and does not send one back. In any case you want to tell the DX station that you expect a card in return for yours.
In the lower right corner of the card put a second picture that will be of interest to your recipient. You can also use this area for text describing your equipment or giving more information about the area you are located in.	The more pictures (information) you include on your card, the more interesting it is.
In the upper right corner of the back, leave room for a label with QSO information. Hopefully the call of the station you worked is at the top of the label in bold print.	The ARRL bureau system asks that the call of the station you are sending the card to be on the back upper right corner. They have accepted every card I have sent with the call on a label.
Between the QSO label and the picture in the lower right corner have your card printed with QSL Via with a line _____. Chose a type face color so if you have to put a label over the QSL Via it will not show through.	I can get four QSOs on a single label. For the big DX-expeditions where I work them more than four times I can put two labels on a card and cover up part of the picture on the back and the QSL Via line.
Do not include a border around the label	If there is a border the slightest miss-alignment of the label looks really bad. It is much better (and faster for you) to not have to worry about a border when you are applying the QSO label to the card.

Again, this is just my thinking on how a QSL should be designed. There is nothing cast in stone. If you feel you have a better idea go ahead and use it on your cards. You are printing individualized cards and should include your own ideas.

The W7KH/W7GUV QSL Card Collection: An introduction with AC4RF Tibet!

Robert Gregory KD7H

Recently I have been active on the relatively new digital modes of JT65 and JT9. Although I have made contact with some old timers, a large number of my contacts have been with new amateurs and many of them have wanted to confirm the contact via eQSL or LOTW. Only a few have been interested in a confirmation in the form of a traditional paper QSL card. Conversely, according to research presented in "LoTW, QSL Costs, and the Future of QSL Cards: Part II" in the November/December 2010 issue of the DX Magazine, while LOTW has gained in popularity and use, most DXers still use and prefer the traditional paper QSL card method for confirming DX contacts.

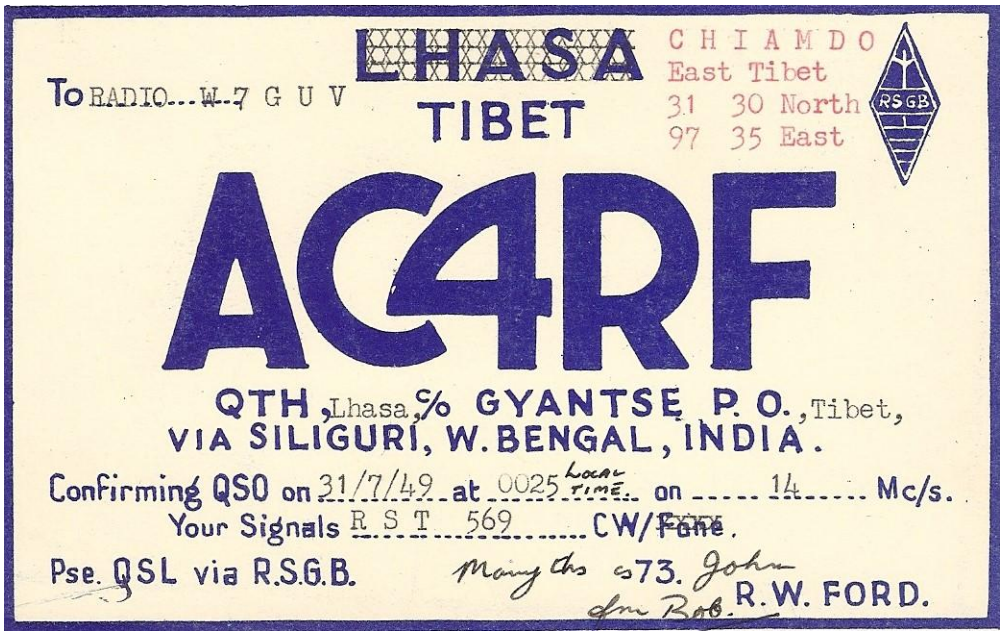
Although I do support and use Logbook of the World and recommend its use, I was pleased to read that many DXers still prefer the traditional QSL card approach for confirming DX contacts. I am an inveterate collector and I'm very interested in the history of the artifacts I collect, in general, and in QSL cards, in particular.

Thankfully, for those of us interested in the history of DX, our illustrious and legendary WWDXC member Mr. John Dack W7KH (SK) (ex. W7GUV) who worked and confirmed more "entities" than anyone else in the DXCC (398!), exchanged many QSL cards with DX and domestic stations and amassed an exemplary collection of diverse and important QSL cards. I have been honored to be temporarily entrusted with the W7KH QSL card collection. I would like to formally thank Mr. Dack's daughter Kathleen for allowing me to scan, study and research the cards. I would like to thank W7KH's dear friend Mr. Rod Linkous, W7OM, for his gracious assistance.

Periodically, I will be pleased to present various cards from the W7KH collection, either in the *Totem Tabloid* or on the WWDXC Website. I hope WWDXC members and others will find the cards and related history and chronology interesting. Perhaps these cards will instill a desire to continue the

wonderful tradition of exchanging real QSL cards-- artifacts that will continue to honor the traditions of our amateur radio pastime.

Presented here is, in my opinion, one of the most important QSL cards in the W7KH/W7GUV collection: the legendary AC4RF Tibet QSL card, along with the W7GUV log extract.



To RADIO... W-7 G U V

LHASA
TIBET

C H I A M D O
East Tibet
31 30 North
97 35 East

RSGB

AC4RF

QTH, Lhasa, % GYANTSE P. O., Tibet,
VIA SILIGURI, W. BENGAL, INDIA.

Confirming QSO on 31/7/49 at 0025 Local TIME on 14 Mc/s.
Your Signals R S T 569 CW/~~Fone~~.

Pse. QSL via R.S.G.B.

Many thks & 73. John
& Bob.

R.W. FORD.

AC4RF 14257 Amateur Radio Station Log EA6EC 1030 345

FREQUENCY ECO 7, 14, 28 MC

POWER TO 500 W INPUT

OPERATOR John L Roth 34 GOYA ST SAN JUAN

TYPE OF EMISSION A-1 A-3 EA8BC - 28

DATE	TIME	CALL	STATION HEARD OR WORKED Q	R	S	T	FREQ. OR DIAL	QRA	OPERATOR'S NAME	HOME REPORT Q	R	S	T	TIME ENDED	REMARKS
7/30	0640	VR2BK					20F								RN2AF SUVA, FIJI
	0703	VR2BK	5	7/9			20F	SUVA FIJI	JIM	5	7			0734	✓ ✓
	0806	AC4RF					20C		1=14000						
	0830	VA$SJ					20C								
	0942	XZ2KM EN		7			20F								
	0944	XZ2KM	5	7/6			20F	BURMA RANGOON	JACK	5	7			0948	
	0954	AC4RF		5	6	9	20C	LHASA TIBET	BOB		5	6	9	1000	✓ ✓
	1340	WA6BC					20C								
	2105	F8AR					20C								
	2147	I2YJ													
	2201	F9KM	5	8/9			20F	FRANCE	MARCEL (?)	5	8/7			2214	
	2218	G4LL													
7/31	0950	HS1SS					20F								

AC4RF was operated by British citizen Robert Webster Ford. In 1945, at the age of 22, Mr. Ford signed on as a wireless operator with the British Mission in Lhasa, Tibet. At the end of World War II, amateur radio was again permitted and Ford obtained the Tibetan call sign of AC4RF. In 1948, the Tibetan government offered Ford employment to install the country's first broadcasting station, Radio Lhasa. Using a Hallicrafters HT9 and a Hallicrafters SX-28 receiver, Radio Lhasa began transmission in the summer of 1948. Ford also worked to develop a radio network throughout Tibet and he trained radio operators for the network.

Robert Ford was Radio Officer to the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Tibetan Government from 1947-1948. After a year in Lhasa, he was asked to go to Chiamdo, in east Tibet, to improve internal political and trade communication. John W7KH, as W7GUV, made contact with AC4RF, "Bob," at this time (please see QSL card and log extract). Apparently, John was unaware that AC4RF had moved from Lhasa to Chiamdo since "Lhasa" was recorded as the AC4RF QTH in the log. Note that W7GUV made an "insurance" contact and AC4RF is listed twice in the log (along with two contacts each with an Australian and a Burmese station). Note that times were recorded in local PDT. The AC4RF card records the time as "local" for Tibet which, I believe, would have been 30 July 1949 at 16:25 UTC (on 20m CW).

Several months after the AC4RF/W7GUV contact, the situation in Tibet changed dramatically, when the Chinese Peoples' Liberation Army invaded in the autumn of 1950. Although Ford had attempted to escape from Tibet, he and his colleagues were captured at a monastery near Lamda, Tibet and Ford was arrested and accused of being a British spy, spreading anti-communist propaganda, and causing the death of a high-ranking Chinese official. Years later, it would be revealed that Ford was framed for these crimes. Unfortunately, Ford was forced to endure incarceration, being imprisoned in China for nearly five years and undergoing "re-education" and "thought reform" before finally being deported back to England on May 27, 1954.

Upon returning to England, Ford took time to recuperate from his ordeal, and he wrote a book, *Captured in Tibet.* Later, he worked for the BBC and for the British Diplomatic Service. Robert Webster Ford, ex. AC4RF, became a silent key on September 20, 2013 at the age of 90. He was considered independent Tibet's

first radio operator, a respected friend of the Dalai Lama, and revered by the people of Tibet. A contact with AC4RF in Tibet was and always will be considered extremely rare, and it certainly put John Dack, W7KH/W7GUV, in a special DX league of his own.

Getting on 80 and 160

Like most, I've had a ham radio career of compromise antennas—neighbors, finances and property lines have resulted in verticals, dipoles, and tri-banders at 50 feet. It took a lot of years, retirement from the law business and a move from California to finally leave me in the position to put up a great antenna—a DB-36 at 80 feet. It is like a brand new hobby—I hear stuff I've never heard before and, even better, they sometimes hear me.

With the HF bands taken care of, I started looking for something for 160. I held out no dreams that I'd become W1ZM—I just wanted something that did not require a lot of maintenance but that would put me in the third level (maybe the second, once in awhile) of the pileups. Having read ON4UN's book on low band antennas, and having asked questions of NCCC members, I think I've found the solution. At least six years ago at Visalia, I asked Dean Straw, N6BV, about an antenna for 160. Dean drew a diagram on the back of a napkin, essentially a center-fed dipole turned on its side—and I kept it. Then I found the article below that originally appeared in The Scuttlebutt, the newsletter of the Yankee Clipper Contest Club. The article is reprinted here with permission (and thanks) of the YCCC.

Double-L Antenna For 80/160

Don Toman, K2KQ
toman@ibm.net

A popular misconception about vertical antennas for the low bands is that they must have elaborate ground systems. Here's a vertical antenna for 80 and 160, fed with a single feed line that is simple, effective, and requires no ground system. You won't beat the 4-squares, but you will hold your own against a grounded quarter wave with ridiculous amounts of copper in the ground.

Rather than get into the theory of why this antenna works, I will simply describe it

here and let results speak for themselves. If there's a demand, I'll do a follow-up article on the relevant theory.

The antenna is a center-fed half-wave vertical with about 70 feet of vertical length with the remainder of the top and bottom of the antenna bent horizontal and parallel to each other. The antenna looks like a squared-off letter "C" fed in the middle of the vertical part.

Thus, the 160-meter antenna is a 270-foot dipole fed in the center with the bottom antenna wire bent parallel to the ground about 10 feet off the ground and the top at 80 feet off the ground. The horizontal parts are 100 feet long and parallel to each other.

The 80-meter antenna is a 130-foot dipole, fed in the center with 70 feet vertical and 30 feet horizontal 10 feet off the ground and 80 feet off the ground.

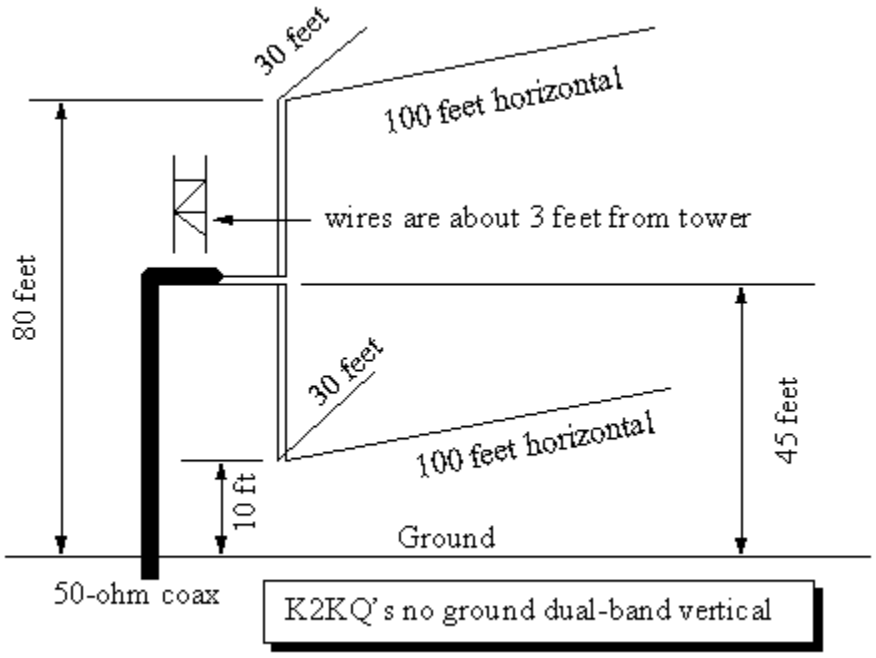
Think of it as an inverted L fed against an L. The two Ls are balanced with respect to each other and because the currents in the horizontal sections are out of phase, the antenna has a minimum of horizontal radiation.

The 80 meter and 160 meter antennas are separate, fed from a common coaxial feed line.

In my case, the 80-meter and 160-meter horizontal sections are about 30 degrees apart. The 160 horizontal wires run east while the 80 wires run east-northeast.

On both bands, the bulk of the current flows symmetrically in the center of the antenna, with the current peak about 45 feet off the ground at the feed point. On 80, the current loop peak is about 0.16 wavelengths above ground and on 160, the current loop is about 0.08 wavelength above ground.

The accompanying figure illustrates the antenna.



You can adjust the resonance of the antenna by adjusting the lengths of lower horizontal sections. The small asymmetry doesn't bother anything. The center impedance of mine at resonance is very close to 50 ohms on 160 and close to 70 ohms on 80. The 160 antenna presents high impedance at 80 meters and the 80-meter antenna looks like a parallel capacitor across the 50-ohm 160 antenna. The 160 antenna covers 1800-1860 with under 2:1 SWR. I needed to take about 2 feet off the horizontal section to get mine resonant at 1830. If 80-meter current flows in the 160 antenna, it tends to flatten the current loop in the vertical section.

The 80 meter antenna is resonant at 3750 with the 130-foot length shown. The VSWR is under 2:1 over the DX part of the 'phone band. It needs to have some length added to cover the CW portion. I haven't tried to bring it to resonance in the CW band, but have chosen to feed it through a tuner.

I originally had this antenna hung from trees. This year I put up an 80-foot Rohn-25G with three sets of guys. I hung the wires from ropes attached to the tower so they are separated from it by about 3 feet. The coaxial feed line comes off perpendicular to the antenna and is then taped to the tower. The center conductor goes to the top and the shield goes to the lower part. Before the coax turns on to the tower, I've wrapped some 30 feet of it into a coil. I expected to see a lot of interaction, but the tower and guys seem well off resonance at the operating frequencies and I didn't see any to worry about.

The first QSO on 80 was VK6LK, long path on SSB at sunset on September 12. I've worked a few ZSs, HF0POL, LU, and the usual Europeans. On 160, the first QSO was KP4SN on September 15. In the couple of weeks since hanging it from the tower, I've worked ZS6UT, TU2MA, TL5A, VK6VZ, VK6LK, VK3ZL and NL7Z and the usual horde of Europeans on 160 with no fuss. I run about 800 watts out from a Ten-Tec Centurion.

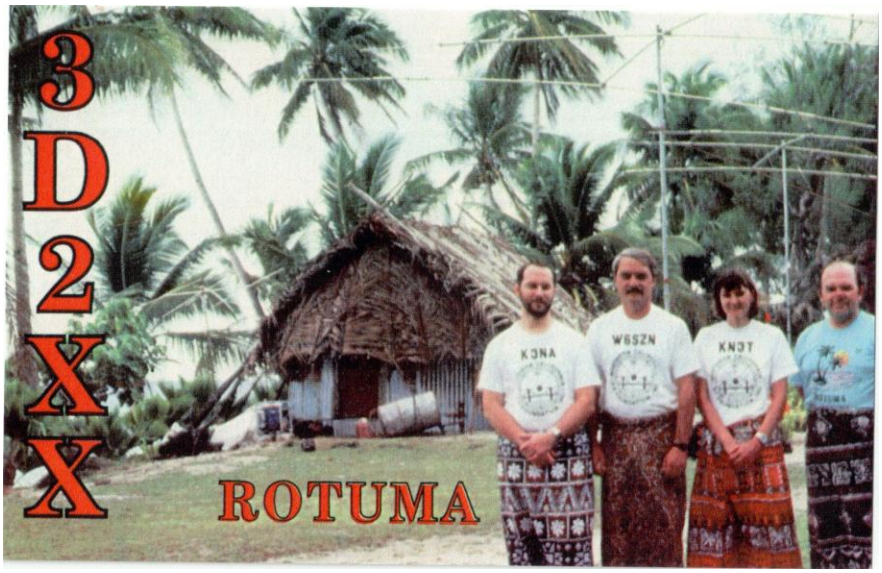
Last January, I had about 200,000 points with 750 QSOs in the CQ WW CW 160 contest using the predecessor hung from trees.

Tabloid Treasures

Danny, K7SS, has suggested that we have a regular item in the Tabloid called Tabloid Treasures. The idea is to publish a unique QSL card, a photo, a special piece of equipment—something that means a lot to you and that you'd like to share with the club. You don't need to write a tome about it; just a few sentences that explain what it is and why it means something to you.

Danny sent me a few photos of something in his shack but told me not to use them until we saw if others were interested. So—please send along a photo of something that means something special to you.

Here's something (next page) that means a lot to me and that, coincidentally, leads into the next article from Eddie De Young, 3D2XX. Eddie and his wife Mina were the two who made possible the 1988 DXpedition to Rotuma Island, the first operation from what was to become a new DXCC counter shortly after we returned from Rotuma. Eddie held the 3D2XX license and Mina, along with Aisea, 3D2AA(SK), arranged for the five of us to stay with Aisea's family on the island. Here's the QSL from the Rotuma operation (Mina had returned to Fiji by the time the photo was taken):



An Update from Eddie De Young, 3D2XX/VK4AN/AE7AE

Hi Friends,

At 72-yo, it came as a pleasant surprise that the US National Park Service has offered me a permanent full-time seasonal job starting in late August!

Next month we (Mina and I) will be relocating our 5th wheel RV from the Prescott, Arizona area to Lake Mead, Nevada...(just SE of Las Vegas).

I will be working at Lake Mead National Recreation Area full-time for 6 or more months a year (coolest months!), then up to 6-months off.

That should give us enough funds and time to be able to go on a few more DXpeditions (yeah!) over the next few years and finally give us a chance to visit DAYTON and VISALIA next year! (bigger YEAH!)

At present we do not have a rig (sold the IC7000 in VK-land last month), but, will be getting a new rig after the move. Antenna will be very modest: Canadian-made mini-beam and Cushcraft R8 or R9...which is all that is allowable at RV resorts. For contesting, I might hire one of the big remote-stations for a serious effort or just have fun from the home station.

Mina renewed her Fiji license and now has a 5-yr full-call: 3D2M. Hopefully, getting her USA-call soon. Our son, Raj, (ex VK4FRAJ, 3D2B) did

not renew his licenses due to a heavy commitment to earn a degree and gain his commercial/instructor rating as a pilot here in Prescott, Arizona (Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University) and his ROTC commitment.

Hoping this email finds all our friends in good spirits and health...

73/88,

Eddie De Young AE7AE-VK4AN-3D2A

Mina De Young 3D2M

The West Coast DX Bulletin Lives Again!

If you started DXing in the 1970s, you probably remember the West Coast DX Bulletin, a weekly DX bulletin written, published and distributed by Hugh ("Cass") Cassidy, WA6AUD (SK) and his wife. Here's the background taken from the website of the Northern California DX Club (ncdxc.org):

"The West Coast DX Bulletin (WCDXB) was published weekly from 1968 to 1979 by Hugh Cassidy, WA6AUD, and his wife Virginia. The WCDXB had the latest information on current active DX stations, along with rumors about up and coming DXpeditions. Cass reported what was happening in the world of DX and frequently provided lengthy quotes from his sources. He also reported issues affecting DX including recent ARRL and FCC actions. As the WCDXB evolved, Cass included characters like "the Old Timer", "the QRP'er", Red Eyed Louie, his cousin Sun Spot Louie and the Palos Verde Sun dancers. The final paragraph on the last page of each issue became one of the most popular sections readers always read.

By 1979, the West Coast DX Bulletin had become so successful; it was taking too much time, so Cass decided to stop publishing. Cass explained his decision in the last published issue. While the bulletin was published, Cass kept a copy of every issue sent out. Later, Cass shipped his entire collection to Paul Dunphy, VE1DX, for safe keeping. Paul honored Cass' request to protect the collection until Paul felt there was a solution to make the collection available for all DX'ers to enjoy. In January 2014, Paul returned Cass' personal copies of the WCDXB to the West Coast where everything began. The Northern California DX

Club agreed to scan each issue and make them available on the web. After the collection is available on line, WA6AUD's entire WCDXB collection will be moved to the W6CF historical library at the California Historical Radio Society (Alameda, CA)."

Through the Herculean efforts of Ross Forbes, K6GFJ, the entire collection of the WCDXB is being made available on the NCDXC website. Just go to www.ncdxc.org and click on "West Coast DX Bulletin Archives" on the right-hand side.

If, like me, you were a subscriber, here's your chance to re-read Cass' unique style of reporting and writing. If you haven't seen the WCDXB before, here's your chance to read about DXing in Cycles 20 and 21 and the personalities that made it such a great sport. As Cass' characters always said, "DX IS."

WWDXC DXCC Ladder

Jim Rockey, WA7SRZ
June 25, 2014

The WWDXC DXCC Ladder is now on the website. You can find it by clicking on "DXCC Ladder" on the homepage or by going to http://www.wwdxc.org/dxcc-ladder-2/ and clicking on "click for dxcc ladder" Accordingly, the Board has decided to discontinue a full listing of the DXCC ladder each month in the Tabloid. The Tabloid will publish the DXCC ladder each year in the January issue, so that each member's end-of-year totals will appear as the new year begins. So please get your updated totals to me by mid-December.

Announced DXpeditions for July 2014

Your Editor has considered at length whether publishing each month a list of DXpeditions makes any sense. When I took over as Editor, I spent the time to look at various websites to find out what countries had promised to be operating and then, applying a very subjective and non-scientific approach, listed those that I thought club members would like to know about. I did not list those countries that one can find and work simply by turning on your radio and listening—or by checking any of the various spotting networks. But it remains true that any country that you don't yet have confirmed is a "rare" one. Any attempt to research and list here every promised operation would take a lot of my time but, more importantly,

would simply duplicate what anyone can find with very modest effort on the Internet—even if you don't subscribe to The Daily DX, QRZ DX or look at any of the free bulletins that promise to keep you fully informed about the latest in DX, such as DX World.

So I have decided to list here websites that will tell you far more completely than I can about what's on the air and is claimed to be on the air in the near future, especially in a once-a-month newsletter. Most are listed in John's column above.

Here are the sites and bulletins I look at to find out what's happening on the bands:

The Daily DX	dailydx.com (subscription and free trial available)
DX World	dx-world.net (free)
NG3K Page	www.ng3k.com and then click on ADXO at the top (free)
DX Summit	www.dxsummit.fi (free)
DXScape	www.dxscape.com (free)
DX Heat	https://dxheat.com (free)

A Note About DX Spotting Sites

My inquiry last month about what DX spotting sites are used by club members brought a few interesting replies:

W7DP: What Mikes uses depends on where he is. On an old iPhone, Mike uses DX Watch from his living room. On the "real" iPhone and iPad, DX Heat is the site of choice. From his radio computer, Mike uses VE7CC and various telnet sites.

WA7PRC: Bryan uses the SK6AW cluster—see http://sk6aw.net/cluster/ for more info.

W7OO, KD7H and **N7TK**: Bill, Rob and John use VE7CC.

K7JQT: Jim is the source of using the SK6AW cluster. Here's his rationale: "Since I've been 'outed,' here's my rationale for using a spotting cluster in Sweden, rather than Puyallup. I don't have a particularly effective station - an obsolete Yaesu transceiver, a Heath amp with a single 3-500Z tube, and a 2-element triband vertical yagi at about 38 feet - isn't going to crush any pileups. So, what I lack in ERP and sensitivity is substituted by guile, stealth, and outright treachery - along with some creative thinking about when & where to operate from inside of the 'aluminum curtains' of the East Coast and 6-land stations.

By watching the European-centric SK6AW cluster, I know where to listen for their pileups and can spot weak or transient propagation paths opening in near real-time.

This sleazy trick has been quite useful on 6 and 10 meters, where a well-timed CQ has drug some very interesting new ones out of the woodwork.

It's about optimizing your strengths, minimizing your weaknesses, and slipping past the screaming masses to deliver a weak, but effective signal - some of my best chair dance moments are getting a 4-3 report from a rare one."

July 2014 Contest Calendar

In case anyone reading this is not aware of it, Bruce Horn, WA7BNM, has a website that is truly a one-stop place for all things related to contesting. The link is http://www.hornucopia.com/contestcal/ or just Google "WA7BNM" and the first hit is Bruce's site. With just a few clicks, you'll find everything you need to know about every contest, large or small. I find it very useful when I hear a station that I want to work that is obviously exchanging contest reports and I don't know the exchange.

The big event for July is the IARU HF World Championship. Rules, etc. can be found at http://www.arrl.org/iaru-hf-championship Running concurrently is WRTC 2014, an event that has its origins in Seattle in 1990. The call signs used by the 59 two-person teams are 1X1 in the first call area, e.g., K1A, W1B, N1C. Some suffixes in the series will not be used: J, Y, Q, H and E, along with X. Complete details can be found at http://www.wrtc2014.org/ Doug, K1DG, and his team have pulled out all the stops to make this the best WRTC in terms of level playing field stations, organization, etc. There are plenty of awards for those of us who won't be in Boston.

If you need some incentive to get on for this contest, take a look at the video of the Seattle area 1990 WRTC at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HlzNGBdUfEA (The letter after the capital H is a lower case l, not a "one"). Martti, OH2BH, sent this link to me as a reminder of where WRTC all began, 24 years ago. You will find much younger versions of K7SS, K7LXC, OH2BH, N0AX, K7JA and my friend Paolo, I2UIY (SK) and no doubt others that I missed. You will also find a young lady Celine, daughter of Jacky, F2CW/ZL3CW, who I met at Jacky's home outside Paris a couple of years before WRTC 1990.

DX Packet Alert Network Frequencies

Bob Nielsen, N7XY (n7xy@clearwire.net)

K7EK-1 - Spanaway (DX Spider Node), K7EK sysop. Telnet to: k7ek.dyndns.org, port 9000
RF: 144.91 MHz - Connect to network node W7DK-5, then type DXC.
145.01 MHz - Connect to network node SEA, then connect to network node K7EK-5, then type DXC.

W7PKT Auburn (DX Spider Node) 145.73 MHz, KA7CSE sysop.
Telnet to w7pkt.net, port 7300

DX Spider user documentation is available at
http://wiki.dxcluster.org/index.php/DXSpider_User_Manual
Lee Sawkins, VE7CC, has written a versatile Windows user program that works with AR Cluster, CC Cluster or DX Spider nodes. It can be downloaded from http://www.bcdxc.org/ve7cc/default.html

July Membership News

Jim Hadlock, K7WA

Awards: Mike Schone, W7NP, received a 2013 WWDXC Annual DX Award for contacting 125 DXCC entities in 2013, mixed band and mode. Arasur Manohar, VU2UR, received a 2012 NAANY Award for contacting 255 out of 260 possible alpha-numeric combination call signs outside of his continent. The requirements for the Annual DX and NAANY Awards are on the WWDXC website.

Renewal notices went out at the end of the month to Active Members with a June 2014 Renewal Date. Notices also went to Active Members who did not renew in December 2013 and June 2013. Non-renewing members are maintained as Inactive Members on the Membership Database. We have a total of 179 Active Members as of June 2014.

2014 William Bennett, W7PHO, Memorial Scholarship

The following was received from Tom Frenaye, K1KI, President of the ARRL Foundation:

"On behalf of the ARRL Foundation Officers and Board, I am pleased to announce the 2014 recipient of The William Bennett, W7PHO, Memorial Scholarship in the amount of $500.

Bryant M. Beck, KF7OSG of Laurel, Montana was selected for The William Bennett, W7PHO, Memorial Scholarship from an outstanding group of applicants. Scholarship recipients were recently notified of their awards, and we have already had many replies conveying their excitement and appreciation.

Scholarships through the ARRL Foundation would not be available without the support of thoughtful and generous donors such as you. Thank you for making The William Bennett, W7PHO, Memorial Scholarship possible, and for aiding a young Amateur Radio operator in his/her pursuit of their higher education. I am confident that these young people will be successful in their future careers, and in representing Amateur Radio as well."

Bill Bennett, W7PHO, was the founding President of the Western Washington DX Club and a leader of the DX community worldwide.

Special Event Station W7C

Matt, KQ7W, reports the following about a Special Event operation for the FIFA World Cup 2014:

1. W7C - Radiosporting and Soccer Uniting the World - FIFA World Cup 2014
2. Special Event: June 15-July 13
3. There will be approximately eight stations using the W7C callsign during the event, all possible bands/modes.
4. 160M - 2M - Main modes of operation : CW - SSB - PSK - RTTY
5. QSL via AC7DX

Editor's Note: Last Friday, taking a break from working on this issue, I worked Matt, KQ7W, on 15 CW, signing W7C. Matt was only 40 over and I had to crank up the keyer speed to try to keep up. Matt reports that as of June 20, W7C has over 1,000 QSOs in the log. In a later email, Matt invites anyone who wants to operate as W7C to email him at matt@mats4d.com for info.

W7IJ Estate Sale

Nick Winter, K7MO, reports that he is handling the sale of equipment from the estate of Bill, W7IJ (SK). Here's the list of items for sale, with more additions promised. Contact Nick at wjnjr@blarg.net if you're interested.

Qty	Mfger.	Description	Price
1	MFJ-805	RFI Detector	$ 60.00
1	David Clark	H10-40 Headset	$100.00
1	LDG	AT-200 Memory Tuner for Icom IC-7000 (New In Box)	$ 150.00
1	Icom	MB-62 Mobile Bracket for Icom IC-7000 (New in Box)	$ 25.00
1	Radio Works	Line Isolator T-4G	$ 34.00
1	Radio Works	Line Isolator T-4G (Both New In Package)	$ 45.00
1	Radio Works	Line Isolator T-4-500	$ 30.00
1	Radio Works	PCL1-4 Line isolator (Power Wiring Isolator)	MAKE OFFER
1	Astron	RS-35A Power supply	$ 100.00
1	Astron	RS-35A Power supply	$ 100.00
1	Astron	RS-20A Power Supply	$ 65.00
1	Icom	IC5-P 4 Amp power supply	$ 30.00
1	Heil	PL2T Mic Boom w/table clamp (New)	$ 95.00
1	Heil	WM-1 Wall mount bracket (New... In Box)	$ 20.00
1	Palstar	BT1500A Balanced Antenna tuner (Nearly New)	$ 450.00
1	ETO	DAS Digital Antenna Selector for the Alpha 87A, 77SX/DX	$ 300.00
1	West Mountain Radio	RIGblaster duo (Not tested... missing some cables)	MAKE OFFER
1	Comet	CFX-324 Triplexer for 145-220-440 Mhz	$ 40.00
1	AEA	DM-1 Deviation Meter	$ 65.00
1	Mirage	C22G 220-225 Mhz Amplifier 2w input 20w output (Not tested)	$ 40.00
1	Palomar	RX-100 R-X Noise Bridge	$ 30.00

1	Kantronics	KPC-3 Packet Communicator Modem (Unknown Condition)	$ 30.00
1	Vibroplex	Vibrokeyer Deluxe Paddle	$ 100.00
1	ICE	196 RF Limiter (New... Never used)	$ 25.00

4U1UN News

The UN Headquarters station in New York, 4U1UN, has been on the DXCC List for many years. However, due to non-radio considerations, the station has been off the air for almost five years. My last QSO with 4U1UN was in October 2009, nearly five years ago. 4U1UN is part of the NCDXF Beacon Project (see http://www.ncdxf.org/pages/beacons.html) but the renovation of the UN Headquarters left both the 4U1UN beacon and the station off the air. Now there is good news that portends the re-activation of the "entity." Steve, K6AW, a NCDXF Director and member of the NCDXF Beacon Committee, reports that on June 18 the President of the UN Amateur Radio Club, James, K2QI, hooked up the beacon. The 4U1UN beacon is once again transmitting from the Secretariat Building. As for the club station, James reports that unfortunately there are "no new developments regarding an operating position" since the "old club room is now a secure area." James hopes that with the new building there will also be a new location for 4U1UN. Keep your fingers crossed if you need this one.

Ham Radio Vendors and Repair Services

The WWDX reflector has recently had a number of posts about folks who repair radios. Denny, W7SNH, sends along the following lists of vendors and repair services. Listing here is not an endorsement, but just for your information, and you might want to check them out before you send off your radio for repair. Please send any additions or corrections to Denny at w7snh1@gmail.com

Radio Repairs

COMTEX
Kuni Okuma – W7JV
26611 Hwy 3 NM
Poulsbo, WA 98370
60-779-9730

E-mail = w7jv@aol.com
Web = www.w7jv.com

Malcom Technical Support (MTS)
5130 Jackson Hwy
Toledo, WA 98591-8680
360-864-8438
E-mail = mts@toledotel.com
Web = http://www.angelfire.com/biz2/mts/
Editor's Note: I have used Scott to fix several Kenwood radios. He is thoroughly honest, quite reasonable and will tell you how soon he can get to your problem.

BUD/ARS – W7ARS
16200 NE Leander Dr.
Sherwood, OR 97140
503-554-8831
E-mail = budgarside@juno.com
Review = http://nk7z.net/review-of-amateur-radio-servicears/

Radio Vendors

HRO PORTLAND, OR
http://www.hamradio.com/
800-765-4267
503-598-0555

VETCO BELLEVUE, WA
http://www.vetco.net/
425-641-7275

SURPLUS GIZMOS HILLSBORO, OR
http://www.surplusgizmos.com/
503-439-1249

PORTLAND ROBODICS HILLSBORO, OR
http://www.portlandrobotics.org/links_surplus.php?link_id=21

503-439-1249

ELECTRONIC DIMENSIONS TACOMA, WA
http://www.el-dim.com/
253-272-1061

ALPHATRONICS USA TUKWILLA, WA (South Center)
http://www.electronicspartstore.com/
206-957-5550
206-575-8600

MOUSER ELECTRONICS MANSFIELD, TX
http://www.mouser.com/
800-346-6873

DIGI–KEY CORP THREE RIVER FALLS, MN
http://www.digikey.com/
800-344-4539
218-681-6674

RF PARTS COMPANY SAN MARCOS, CA
http://www.rfparts.com/
760-744-0700

ANTIQUE ELECTRONICS SUPPLY TEMPE, AZ
http://www.tubesandmore.com/
480-820-5411

Totem Trader

Used Eimac 3CX1500A7/8877 tube
$450 (New ones cost $1,600 per Richardson Electronics)
Tom, K7RI
206-935-0457
exk7rsc@yahoo.com

FOR SALE: SteppIR Big IR Mk IV Vertical—32 foot vertical covering all bands 10-40—Includes optional SDA-100 Controller Transceiver Interface, Icom Transceiver Cable, 1:1 Balun—Was used for just over one year and includes new factory shrink tubing—Current new price is over $ 1,200—Asking $ 450—Partially disassembled and ready for pick-up in Hansville or will have professionally packed and shipped at your expense—Contact Rich, W6RS at W6RS@arrl.net or 360-881-0720

Wanted: Steppir DB-36 Antenna – John Owens, N7TK 425-745-0577

Have a mint condition Heathkit SB-221 that is fully modified and on-air checked that I want to sell locally. If interested, I can provide additional information if you contact me at 425-745-0577. John Owens, N7TK

Satellite Antenna system for sale as follows:

HyGain #215S 70CM Oscar Satellite Antenna (30 elements in crossed configuration with relay switching for polarization - RHCP and LHCP)

HyGain #216S 2m Oscar Satellite Antenna (16 elements in crossed configuration with relay switching for polarization)

Yaesu G-5400B 2-axis rotator with fibreglass separator pole for the 2 antennas

Asking price for the 2 antennas, separator, and rotator is $700. There are a couple of other items for S/W control of the rotator that can be included at that price.

I also have ICOM all mode transceivers for 2m and 70CM that I used with the satellite antenna system.

My contact info is via the WWDXC reflector and (425) 745-0577)

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Internet Access
Information on the Western Washington DX Club is also available on the internet at www.wwdxc.org