WESTERN WASHINGTON DX CLUB, INC.

TotemTabloid

November 2014

NEXT MEETING IS NOVEMBER 11

The program will document W7NP's annual winter travel to, and radio operations from, Arizona and will include a short Arizona travelogue, a discussion of propagation differences between Washington and Arizona, and a comparison of the four different vertical antenna configurations he has used. During the past two years, he has achieved both 40 and 12 meter DXCC with low power using the vertical antennas.

Rob's 125th Street Grill, located at 125th and Aurora Avenue North

Dinner at 6:30 p.m., program starts at 7:30 p.m. Dinner is $ 20 including tax and tip

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

The President Speaks

Adam Blackmer, K7EDX

Well it's finally happening-- I am writing my first column in the Tabloid. I've avoided this like The Plague, since the last thing I want to do is bore you! But after almost seven years as President of the club, I've succumbed to the tremendous pressure of the Board. (Oh, and a bit from Kip, W6SZN).

As I write this, FT4TA - the Tromelin DXpedition - has just gotten underway. The club was able to financially support the expedition because of your dues. As one of the most wanted entities in all of ham radio, I expect that the pileups will be enormous. Remember to do your part and follow the DX Code of Conduct. Let's make our club proud! Well, and of course, work'em on as many band slots as possible.

I hope you subscribe to the National Contest Journal. I just received the November/December issue today and was flipping through the pages. Low and behold, there is a fine article profiling our own Rod Linkous, W7OM. [Editor's note: the article is reproduced below]. This club owes a lot to Rod as a long-time member and past president. He was instrumental in building the club. Today he continues that service to the club as the leader of the DX lunch bunch. Thanks Rod!

At our next club meeting Mike Schone, W7NP will be presenting. Come hear about Mike's experiences operating portable in Arizona. Learn about his mistakes and successes.

At our December 9 club meeting, we'll be having our annual Christmas party. The food and the raffle prizes will be ramped up for this event! We will also be presenting the annual club awards for Rookie of the Year (ROY), Member of the Year (MOY), and Most Valuable Player (MVP). If you would like to nominate someone, please contact Dick, K7BTW. At the same time, we will also be holding annual club officer and board member elections. Two board positions out of six come up for election every year. For descriptions of the duties of each officer, see the Club Bylaws on the club website. If you are interested in running for an officer position, please contact me.

Beginning January 1, 2015, you must be current on your club dues or a Life member in order to post on the Yahoo Group Reflector. If you don't stay current, you will still be able to read the thread but you will lose posting ability. At that same time, in order to stay on the club DXCC Ladder you will also have to be paid up on your dues. As the famous saying goes, "Membership has its privileges." Don't let a measly $25 stand in your way!

I look forward to seeing many of you in a few weeks!

There's lots of good DX out there this month!

73 and good DXing!

Random Comments From the Editor

As Adam notes, this month's NCJ has a great article about Rod, W7OM. The NCJ, John Miller, K6MM (the author) and Rod all consented to having the article in the Tabloid (credit to them) and I'm proud to be able to include it. Rod's professional and ham radio careers are truly amazing. Maybe we could talk Rod into coming to a meeting and just tell stories?

The FT4TA/Tromelin guys have been on for about two days and they're doing a great job of covering the bands and listening for North America. Based upon the last Glorioso operation, I thought this would be a tough one from the West Coast but their signals have been loud, at least on the high bands, and I've managed to work them on several bands. John, K6MM, is the West Coast Pilot for the operation and I've reproduced below his email of Saturday morning that may be helpful in working them.

The Andaman-Nicobar operation is supposed to start up on Monday, November 3, using the call VU4CB. Krish, W4KV, did a great job last March from the Andamans and he knows to stand by for the West Coast. The first phase of the operation is two guys on from Nicobar. Phase 2 is from the Andamans, scheduled for November 16-30, 2014 with 10 operators and five stations. Full details can be found at www.vu4kv.info

Martti Laine, OH2BH, reports that DX Summit has been completely reconfigured and now boasts some pretty amazing features, including customized spots and propagation. I haven't checked it out yet but plan to do so. Go to http://new.dxsummit.fi/ and see for yourself.

We are privileged to have another article by Rob, KD7H, inspired by the W7KH QSL Card Collection. Kudos to Rob—and please keep them coming.

Hope to see you at the meeting.

News About FT4TA From the West Coast Pilot Station

Here's an email from John, K6MM, that arrived on Saturday, November 1:

"As you know by now, the FT4TA DXpedition is well underway. They have been managing to keep 4 stations going efficiently for the last 24 hours.

Their antennas:

- **160m:** Vertical with hat built on 18m Spiderbeam pole
- **80m:** 2x phased verticals built on 18m Spiderbeam poles & DVA-80 by DX Engineering
- **40m:** 4 square array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles
- **30m:** 4 square array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles
- **20m:** 2-elements Vertical Dipole Array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles
- **17m:** 2-elements Vertical Dipole Array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles
- **15m:** 2-elements Vertical Dipole Array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles
- **12m:** 2-elements Vertical Dipole Array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles
- **10m:** 2-elements Vertical Dipole Array built on Spiderbeam 12m poles

They're using K3's + OM2000 amplifiers as the main stations. They have logged QSOs on every Band, and have transmitted in all Modes. They are currently on 160M -- pretty exciting if you can land them. The ops are efficient and friendly.

Monitoring the Bands these last 24 hours, they've successfully targeted the West Coast several times, especially on 17M SSB. They seem to be taking up most of the Band on 17M to spread out the pileup, which is causing some problems. I've asked the team to consider using a max of 20 KC spread on all bands, but at this early stage, the pileups are unruly.

I've also requested that when they target the West Coast, to name a specific listening frequency for us, instead of a broad range. Too much time can be wasted trying to figure out where to transmit.

In addition, I've asked the team to take advantage of the Long Path at their sundown around 1430 UTC when there is a good window to the West Coast on 160M and 80M.

Bandplan is here: http://www.tromelin2014.com/en/bandplan/

Online Log: please check here for updates:
http://www.tromelin2014.com/en/online-log/

Propagation: Generate your personal profile here:
https://www.k6tu.net/?q=node/add/dx-prediction-ft4ta

In checking my own log for past QSOs with Mayotte, Madagascar, and Reunion --- all in the neighborhood of Tromelin -- I note the following optimum UTC times and Bands:

10M 1600-1800 UTC

12M 1500-1600 UTC

15M 1600-1700 UTC

17M 1700-1800 UTC

20M 1800-1900 UTC

30M 0300-0400 UTC

40M 1400-1500 UTC

I pass this information on as FYI only. When in doubt, (1) watch the DX Clusters and (2) listen to what's coming through your headphones.

Overall, I think the FT4TA DXpedition is off to a great start. Hopefully the propagation Gods will stay with us for the next week or so.

If you have any specific requests for the FT4TA team, please let me know.

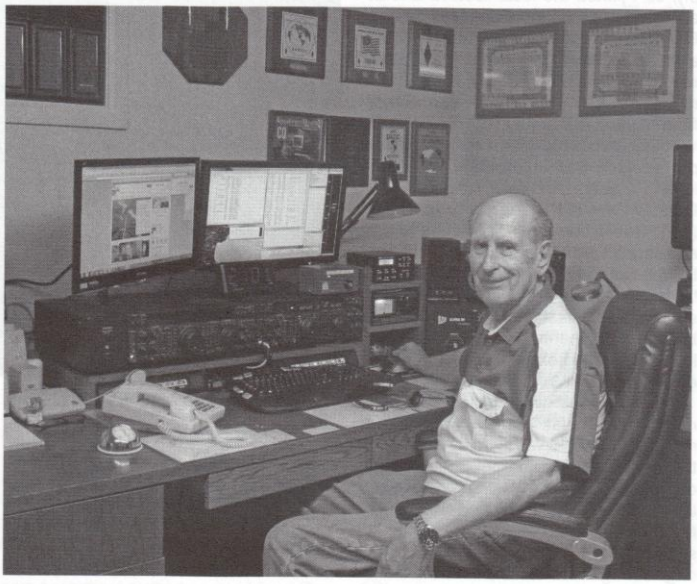
73,

John, K6MM"

John Miller, K6MM / k6mm@arrl.net

NCJ Profiles: Rod Linkous, W7OM

Take a look at any recent major contest log, and I'm sure you'll find "W7 Old Man" listed. An all-mode contester, Rod has earned the respect of his peers as a serious and consistent competitor in radiosport. Bob's early interest in electronics laid the groundwork for his long and distinguished career in the US Air Force, which gave him the opportunity to get on the air from around the world. Later, while working at Boeing Aerospace, Rod was instrumental in expanding the Western Washington DX Club. But, it all really started with a shortwave radio in the attic. Here is Rod's fascinating Amateur Radio story.



The W7OM shack. [Rod Linkous W7OM, photo]

When I was around 7 years old, our family moved into a rental home in Baker City, Oregon. It didn't take long before exploration of the attic uncovered an old shortwave radio, complete with a headset. It took a few hours to get it to work, so I could listen to foreign broadcasts. A couple of years later we moved to a bigger house with an Amateur Radio operator almost next door. I only knew him as Mr Woodhouse. He introduced me to the world of Amateur Radio and the art of CW. It was great to visit his not-so-modern shack where he had the world at his fingertips. I was really bitten by the Amateur Radio bug.

When we moved to Richland, Washington, a few years later, I was lucky enough to have Aubrey Clayton, W7PTH, as a math teacher. He had just returned from the service after World War II and was starting an Amateur Radio club for the junior high school (and, later, at the high school). He motivated me to get my first ticket, with the call sign W7KIM.

My first rig was a set of ARC-5 aircraft radios, readily available from a local military surplus store. With wires in the trees, I was on the air, mostly talking with the locals. In my senior year in high school, I had a part-time job at a furniture store working in their brand-new TV department. I made deliveries and installed antennas, all thanks to my Amateur Radio experience.

The Air Force Years

After high school, I entered the US Air Force aviation cadet program. I had learned to fly through the Civil Air Patrol and already had my pilot's license. Amateur Radio had to wait. With the end of the Korean Conflict a year earlier, however, the cadet program cancelled admission for those without 2 years of college. I opted instead for airborne radio/radar school. My first assignment after graduating was Ashiya Air Base in Japan. I enjoyed flying all over Asia and the Pacific, and during my free time, the MARS station on base allowed me to renew my amateur activities as KA7HH.

With a Collins 75A-4 receiver and 500 W AM to a 5 element Yagi at 90 feet, I had a lot of fun working more W6s than I could handle at first. That experience taught me the value of the word "up."

My first *real* contest was the 1955 CQ World Wide phone. I didn't do as well as my friend Everett Worrell, KA2CY (now W4WJJ), but I was hooked on contesting! We weren't supposed to work Japanese nationals, but we did. A lot of other GIs operated as KAs. Several military stations in Korea also bootlegged KA call signs to enter the fray.

One morning while on the air, I got a call from W6EZV/am — Gen Curtis LeMay — from a B-36 over the Pacific Ocean. He and Art Collins, WØCXX (SK) were trying out a new airborne SSB transceiver. To say the least, this took me by surprise as well as some time to tune in the signal. The QSO was short, but the memory lingers.

On several resupply missions to Iwo Jima, I had the opportunity to activate as KAØIJ. I thought pileups from Japan were sometimes hard to handle, but Iwo was tough. At first I didn't use CW due to a lack of pileup skills.

In 1957 I returned to the US and Ellington AFB in Houston as an electronics instructor. As K5FHK I mostly chased DX and did a little contesting. I had met Chris Cook, W5URU, on the air from Japan and looked him up when I arrived in Houston. He and a buddy were in the midst of converting ARC-5s into phasing SSB rigs, and they invited me to build one too. It became my first SSB and first mobile rig. They also invited me to join the Houston Amateur Radio Club. That led to some multi-single and multi-multi operations that year and introduced me to some wonderful lifelong friends.

Back to Civilian Life

My enlistment ended just before Christmas, and I returned to Washington to enter the University of Washington to study electrical engineering. The ham gear was put in storage.

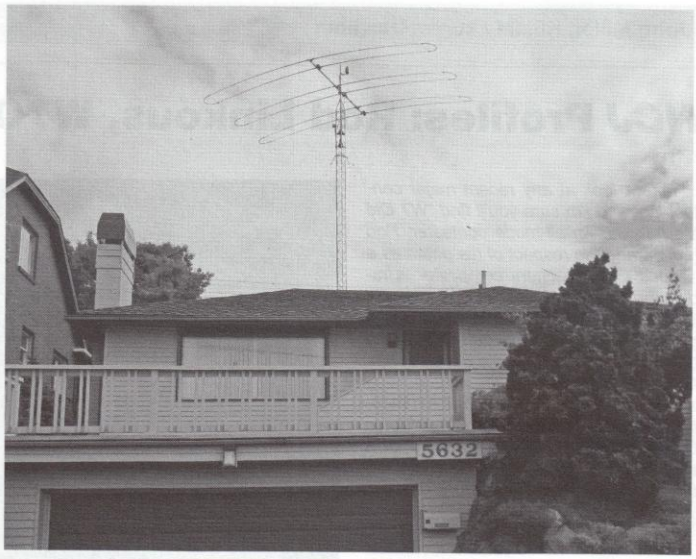
Part-time jobs were short in short supply, so I joined the local reserve unit as an instructor to supplement my GI Bill. Flying three or four times a month meant a larger income too. Living in the dorm restricted radio pursuits for a while, until I met a few Seattle locals that I had worked from Japan. The first week, Bill Bennett, W7PHO, invited me to a weekend antenna party, which was a chance to meet the local DX gang. The crew included John Dack, W7KH (SK), and Ed Lutz, K7DZ (SK). Guest operating from Bill's shack and others' was my path back to getting on the air. Gordon Norris, W7FU (SK), had a big multi-multi station where I could spend some time contesting on weekends. Ed Lutz is remembered as the father of cellular telephone, from his days as the chief engineer for Macaw Cellular.

During the first week at the U of W, I met my Scottish lass, Donna, whom I later married. In 1961, I was hired by Boeing on the aerospace side. In 1963 we bought our present home in West Seattle. A year later I had a 60-foot tower and a tribander. My hamming was somewhat limited to state QSO parties and DXing as I got my engineering career off to a solid start. The exceptions were DX contests — primarily for the pursuit of a new one or two. It wasn't too long before a 2 element 40 meter Yagi went up. That combination lasted until I decided I needed a bit more. So, down came the tribander, and up went a 40-foot boom and interlaced 20/15 Yagis plus a 6 element Yagi for 10.

Seattle's weather allowed me to get away with those big antennas until one winter storm with 90 MPH wind gusts. Down came the 20, 15, and 10 meter Yagis, and up went a TH7DXX tribander with a 2 element Cushcraft for 40. That combination lasted until last July, when a new multiband SteppIR took their place. But I digress.

Called Back to Asia

In 1968 it was back to Asia, as my unit was called up in the wake of the Pueblo Incident. My assignment was as the communication and electronics plans officer at Headquarters Air Forces Korea, Osan AB. I had brought along a SSB transceiver. Within a couple of weeks, I was back on the air as HL9WK. The CQ WW was interesting, as the *Status of Forces Agreement* that allowed amateur operation by US personnel restricted us from working the USSR. Being so close, the Russian



The W7OM antenna system. [Rod Linkous W7OM, photo]

stations interfered others, restricting any kind of rates. I never heard that anyone was ever cited for working the Soviet Bloc countries, so most of us worked them just to get them out of the way.

When I left Korea I was offered the choice of staying in the Air Force, but I elected to return home and remain a reservist. After Korea, it didn't take long to get back into the swing of chasing DX and contesting as time allowed.

The WWDXC

W7PHO had been the president of the Western Washington DX Club from 1952 until he turned it over to me just prior to leaving for Korea. That meant picking up where I left off after I'd returned. Collectively we grew the WWDXC from 31 to several hundred members. Two major factors facilitated the growth: (1) a chain of buffet restaurants with free meeting rooms and (2) dinner meeting raffles, which financed the WWDXC for many years and obviated the need for dues. Also, George Loetz, K7NF, was an excellent editor for the club's new *Totem Tabloid*.

Interest in DX was a magnet to many who joined the WWDXC. DX-oriented contests were a prime place to add to one's totals and foster intra-club competitions. The debate as to whether the club is a DX or contesting club continues, but it is still a large club serving both aspects of the hobby. Recruiting new hams to contesting works well by inviting them to operate well-established stations with multiband capabilities. Many of my guest operators can be found in a weekend contests. Some became disappointed with their own stations as a result and went on to improve their stations and skills. That was essentially my case, after I'd compared results with others. I took the wise advice to start competing against myself, comparing each succeeding contest's results with those of the past. I still keep that spreadsheet.

One year, Lew McCoy, W1ICP (SK), came to town and was invited to talk to the club on antennas. The restaurant had three meeting rooms, each holding about 100. We opened the dividing walls to handle the throng. The restaurant manager asked us to keep the crowd below 270 to satisfy the local fire marshal, and Lew kept a standing-room-only crowd spellbound for more than an hour.

The club hosted the ARRL National Convention in 1980, with local clubs chipping in some of the up-front costs. We underestimated the turnout, though, and we actually made a profit. We prorated the profits back to the local clubs, based on their up-front help. Fortunately a few years later we changed the bylaws to elect a new president every year.

The speedy growth of the Seattle area created a time-consuming trip to attend meetings. Also, when the buffet restaurant closed, we not only lost our long-time site, we lost members, due to the costs of a new venue.

Len Kaufer, KG6SW (SK), originally from

Seattle, asked me to be his QSL manager in 1970. We kept weekly schedules, ran phone patches and most of all sent out 46,000 QSL confirmations for a Saipan, Mariana Islands, contact. After 10 years as KG6SW, he obtained his final call sign, KH0AC, and we transferred the QSL management to Jon Zabel, K7ZA. It was a good time to shift, as John Attaway, K4IIF, had asked me to write the DX column for *CQ* Magazine. Writing a DX column for 5 years was a wonderful learning experience.

Juggling Ham Radio, Career, and Military

The Boeing pace was picking up. As the program manager of a large personnel-detection radar system for the Air Force and then a crypto system for the Navy, my hobby activity slowed. Boeing job changes had me traveling a lot in the mid-1970s and beyond, including frequent trips to Washington DC. I looked forward to my times there, when I could have dinner with Fred Laun, K3ZO, and Don Rieboff, K7ZZ (SK), both of XV5AC fame. I became W7OM in 1977.

In 1979 my reserve assignment took me to the Pentagon until a promotion took me to Rome AFB, New York; then to Langley AFB, Virginia; and on to Offutt AFB, Nebraska. With another promotion and a new assignment, it was back to the Pentagon, where I was on the air from club station K4AF as time permitted.

When home, mostly on weekends, the activities shifted to whatever contest was on. The wins were few, but it was fun nonetheless. Besides one has only so much wall space. But the DXCC count grew. With only slopers for 160, 80, 30, 17, and 12 meters, it was a steady search for the new band/mode countries. Worked All Europe cleaned up those countries on all but 160.

In 1983 we did a CQ WW using my call sign, and we did work some Europeans on 160 from New England. I always wanted to do a WAZ from New England — that's still on the bucket list.

I retired from Boeing in 1993 to what I thought would be a lot of hamming. The Air Force had other plans. Until retiring from the Air Force in late 1994 I spent a lot of time on active duty in one short assignment after another. So after almost 41 years in a blue suit, I hung up the two stars and settled down to catching up on a lot of things I'd postponed.

As I write this I reflect on the great people who helped me along the way. Also it has been a pleasure to meet and know some of the great people in the Amateur Radio world. Some helped with only their friendship, others with sage advice. Bernie Skoch, K5XS, helped me in those final Air Force years to juggle two jobs and a lot of necessary travel.

Kicking Back

With some time to do fun things, K7DZ and I started having lunch on the first and third Tuesdays. The second Tuesday was the evening meeting for the WWDXC. At the beginning it was just the two of us plus an occasional invitee. Then word got out, and it grew to 23 at lunch. Now the lunches still go on with one (first Tuesday) in South Seattle and the other in the North End. It is an excellent chance to discuss common challenges and upcoming DX. Dick Swanson, K7BTW, our local DXCC card checker, tries to make all the South End lunches and can be found checking cards. I take care of WAZ applications. Bob Winters, N7XR, while still with the Coast Guard used the lunches to facilitate building the Puget Sound VHF DX repeater system and its digital conversion. Although the players have changed over the years, the work done at those lunches lingers. It is also a great means to meet and greet visitors.

After the years of travel I was able to share time with my wonderful and supportive wife, Donna, WB7OUN. Her parents were both from Scotland. After many years of trying, we finally traveled to Scotland and had a wonderful time. We enjoy traveling, mostly by cruise ship, especially when a trip takes us to Europe and Scotland. During one trip with friends to New Zealand and Australia, I looked up old friend Ron Wright, ZL1AMO (SK), and had a long chat about his Pacific Ocean operations. That day the Auckland club invited me to a club picnic. After introductions and the other members giving me a word or two over the recent US tariff on sheep meat, I had a great time with the Kiwis, and the food was terrific. Their hospitality was truly outstanding. Cruising has offered us the opportunity to see the world and to meet hams I have worked many times.

When the Northern California Contest Club started its Thursday night NS Sprint, my contesting Elmer, Dan Eskenazi, K7SS, encouraged me to join the fray. It was like jumping off a low-speed treadmill onto one doing Mach 1. During all my years as a radio amateur, I have enjoyed CW but never felt that I was good enough to be in the Sprint league. I knew the station was capable but wondered about me. Dan had set a record in the CW Sprint from my station one year. It didn't go in the record book, however, because *NCJ* no longer would accept paper logs. (Yes, Dan is *that* good with a pencil in one hand and a paddle in the other.) I jumped in over my head. After a few weeks I finally was having so much fun that I didn't care about my score, as it eventually, but slowly, improved. I will always be thankful to the NCCC for almost doubling my code speed and allowing me to participate with the great ones in our hobby. Convincing newcomers to Sprints has had its challenges. Dan and I have encouraged others to try, and a few are occasional players.

A few years ago, along came The CW Operators' Club — another fine group of CW enthusiasts. I was honored to receive an invitation to join them while on an international trip, so I got in a little late. This group of some of the finest CW operators provides a low-pressure get together for some CW contesting once a week. When I am home, you will find me in the Wednesday CWops fray and the Thursday night NS Sprints. On the weekend I try to tackle a contest or two. The *NCJ* contest calendar is one I consult regularly to find opportunities.

My current station is two Yaesu FT-1000MPs, an Alpha 99 amp (only used for chasing the rare ones, as low power makes for better neighborhood relations); a Nye Viking tuner for the three slopers on 80 and 160; and a SteppIR DB-18E at 60 feet for 40 through 6 meters. This is all on a 50 ×128 city lot. It seems that modern electronic entertainment systems in the neighborhood have raised the 160 meter noise floor, limiting time on that band. My log since 1977 — when it went on a DOS-based computer — has grown to the point of retaining an XP computer to answer the QSLs. All the contacts are in Logbook of The World. I have noted that the incoming cards have dropped by 90 percent in the post-LoTW years. I still like the incoming cards, although it has become a costly part of contesting and DXing. I still QSL all cards received with few exceptions.

Some ham-related software has presented a challenge due to steep learning curves. I have yet to master a lot of new tools available like *CW Skimmer* and Reverse Beacon Network. Fortunately aid is swift in coming, when you ask for help. Hams are also first to help with that new tower, antenna design/build and technical problem solving.

My call sign phonetics get more applicable each year as the Old Man struggles to hang in there for the long contests. The fun is still there, however, so I'll continue to give it a go.

Thanks, Rod, for sharing the various stages of your time in ham radio. It's always fascinating to learn how successful operators got their start in radiosport and find ways to keep their skills current even after decades of competition.

The W7KH QSL Card Collection, Part 3:
W7GUV and DX before World War II
(The Brass-Pounding Ether Burners and the Beginnings of a Great DXer)

Robert Gregory KD7H

In his *Shortwave DX Handbook*, Enrico Stumpf-Siering, DL2VFR, refers to DXCC as "the mother of all awards." However, DXCC began its life in September 1937 as a "club" and a call was issued for operators to become members of the club by demonstrating contacts with at least one hundred countries on the International Amateur Radio Union list, published in the January 1937 issue of *QST*.

Note, however, that DXCC was not the first DX "club." A possible "father" of all awards—or DX "clubs"-- came into being a bit further back in time, in April 1926, when the *Worked All Continents Club* was announced under the title "A New International Brass Pounders Club" which would be "a club primarily international in purpose and mode of operation…a club composed of *brass pounding ether burners*."

At the time of its inception, to become a member of the *Worked All Continents Club* it was necessary to confirm two-way contacts with at least one station on each of the six continents, identified as Asia, Australia, Africa, Europe, North America and South America. Note that back in the early 1920s call signs did not necessarily contain what would be considered today as a prefix. However, for international identification purposes, international "*intermediates"*—prefix-like country identifiers—were created. In the beginning, each 'intermediate' usually began with a letter that often was the first letter of the country (written in lower-case). For example, the United States was assigned "u" and France was assigned "f." Some of these early "intermediates" remain as prefixes today. Later, a continental identifier was added (*e.g.*, N for North America).

The very first member of the *Worked All Continents Club* was u6OI, Mr. Brandon Whitworth, and his certificate was issued on April 13, 1926. Working and confirming all continents was considered an important achievement in 1926 and right up into the 1930s. The "club," now referred to as an award and still

issued under the auspices of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU), certainly laid the foundation for DXCC.

Between 1926 and 1937, a great deal of thought was directed to the subject of what defined DX, working DX, and the idea of counting countries (related to the ranking of DXers). A number of early DXers thought that an operator who worked and confirmed fifty countries on four continents, for example, should not receive the same credit as a DXer who had also worked and confirmed fifty countries but had also made contact with stations on all continents and, perhaps, had worked five Australian call districts. "Counting countries" in this instance might mean that the first operator would tally up 50 countries plus 4 continents equaling 54 DX points, but the second operator would tally 50 countries plus 6 continents plus 5 call areas, giving him or her 61 points.

Clinton DeSoto, W1CBD, discussed the idea of tallying DX credits in his definitive article entitled "How to Count Countries Worked," published in the October 1935 issue of *QST*. At the end of the article, Mr. DeSoto solicited ideas and comments from the DX community. All of the shared ideas were synthesized, maps were consulted, and, using the official IARU list (containing 228 countries) published in the January 1937 issue of *QST*, the DX Century *Club* (DXCC) was officially announced in the September 1937 issue of *QST*.

The basis for what counted for DXCC came directly from DeSoto's important 1935 article, where he stated the basic rule: "Each discrete geographical or political entity is considered to be a country." You can clearly see that the word "entity" was used way back in 1935 and I imagine the old and venerable DXer—W1CBD—would feel it was appropriate to use the word today. It is in deference to his memory that we continue to do so (would you complainers out there like some cheese with your whine?).

Looking back at some of the Worked All Continents statistics, it is interesting to note that, as of 1937 (right around the time of DXCC's inception), while a number of DXers had made it into the WAC club, working and confirming all continents remained a challenging goal for amateur radio operators—especially for those in the Pacific Northwest. By 1937, 62 WAC certificates had been issued for 7th call area stations (known as a "radio district" in those days), compared to 263 issued for 6th call area stations and much more for East Coast stations. In those days, the radio districts had borders differing from today's call areas. For

example, the continental U.S.A. 6th district included not only California but also Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. The 7th radio district included Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. Apparently, in the years from 1926 up to the late 1930s, making contact with all continents—and especially with Europe and Africa—from the Pacific Northwest may have been a challenge, as it is for some operators today (is it the *black hole*?).

When reviewing the W7KH QSL card collection and researching the DX contacts, from the time W7GUV came on the air in 1938 up to the beginning of World War II, I was able to locate QSL cards for contacts with Asia, Australia, North America, and South America. I decided that several factors had to be considered, which included John's station location in Washington, the station configuration, world-wide amateur radio activity, the solar cycle's effect on conditions, and the effect of world events on amateur radio activity.

Solar Cycle 17 began in September 1933 and ended in February 1944. It lasted about ten and a half years, and it produced a maximum smoothed sun spot number of 119.2 (April 1937) and a minimum of 7.7. There were 269 spotless days. Most of the time during W7GUV's operation, DX conditions may not have been ideal, and the conditions may have been one reason why no cards for European or African contacts were found for the years 1938 to 1940.

The earliest QSL cards found in the W7KH collection are from April 1938. One of the cards for a local contact congratulated John on "sounding so good with your 7 Watts." According to John Munroe, W7KCN, from an interview he did with W7KH for a *DX Magazine* article (November/December, 2011 p. 20), W7GUV's first rig was a bread-boarded 6L6 crystal-controlled transmitter. Most likely John, as W7GUV, "burned up the ether" via a simple wire antenna. Unfortunately, I was unable to discover the type of receiver used in the early W7GUV station. However, from similar stations described on domestic QSL cards of the same period in the collection, I can surmise the type from this documentation.

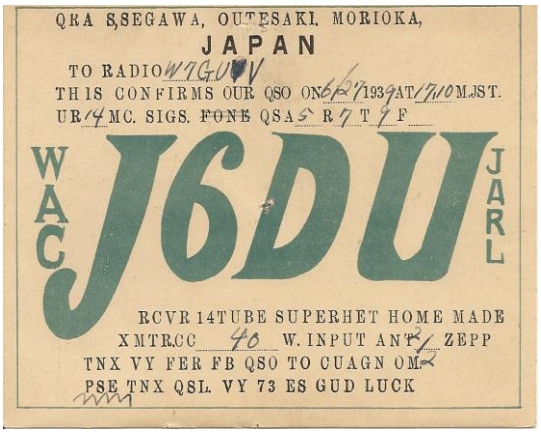
Although super-heterodyne receivers had been available since the early 1920s (an invention of the often sadly unsung, Edwin Howard Armstrong-SK, R.I.P.) cost was often a key factor, whether purchased as a commercially-produced receiver or home-brewed, that limited the use of "superhets" by some amateur radio operators. The simpler and cheaper TRF (tuned radio frequency) and

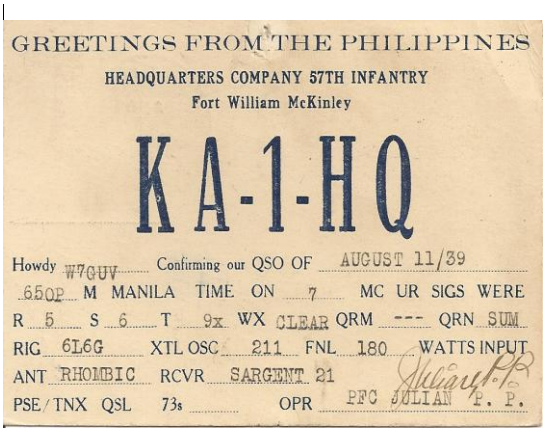
regenerative receivers remained widely in use through the 1930s and up to WW II. So, it's quite possible that John, W7GUV, as a teen-aged high school student, may have used one of the basic, cost-effective TRF or "regen" receivers in his early days as a ham.

With his first station, a number of early QSL cards show that W7GUV was mainly active on 80m CW, branching off to 40 and 20 meters CW a bit later. His very first "DX" contacts outside the continental United States were with stations in Canada, Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii. A bit later, when he became active on 40 and 20 meters during 1939 and 1940, John began to burn up more of the ether, and he reached further out across the blue Pacific and also touched a patch of the green Atlantic and turquoise Caribbean Sea.

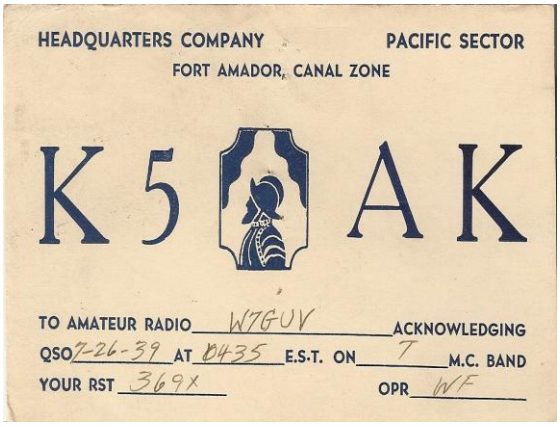
Please see the QSL card illustrations for the following contacts (in alphabetical order by prefix):

CM2SW, Cuba; **CX2AJ**, Uruguay; **J6DU**, Japan; **KA1HQ**, Philippines; **K4DTH**, Puerto Rico; **K5AK**, Canal Zone; **K6OCL**, Guam; **K6PAL**, Hawaii; **KE6SRA**, Johnston Island (please note card reverse w/post mark); **K7HBJ**, Alaska; **PY2AC**, Brazil; **VE5ADY**, Canada; **VK5RK**, Australia; **XE1LX**, Mexico; **XU8WS**, China.

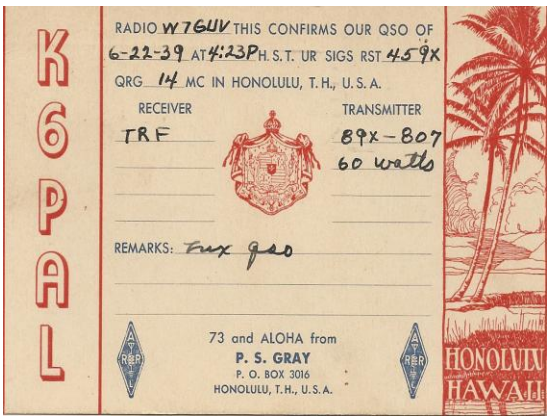

QRA S.SEGAWA, OUTESAKI. MORIOKA,
JAPAN
TO RADIO W7GUV
THIS CONFIRMS OUR QSO ON 6/27/1939 AT 1710 M.JST.
UR 4 MC. SIGS. FONE QSA 5 R 7 T 7 F
WAC
J6DU
JARL
RCVR 14TUBE SUPERHET HOME MADE
XMTR.CC 40 W. INPUT ANT Z/ ZEPP
TNX VY FER FB QSO TO CUAGN OM
PSE TNX QSL. VY 73 ES GUD LUCK


GREETINGS FROM THE PHILIPPINES
HEADQUARTERS COMPANY 57TH INFANTRY
Fort William McKinley
KA-1-HQ
Howdy W7GUV Confirming our QSO OF AUGUST 11/39
650P M MANILA TIME ON 7 MC UR SIGS WERE
R 5 S 6 T 9x WX CLEAR QRM --- QRN SUM
RIG 6L6G XTL OSC 211 FNL 180 WATTS INPUT
ANT RHOMBIC RCVR SARGENT 21
PSE/TNX QSL 73s OPR PFC JULIAN P. P.

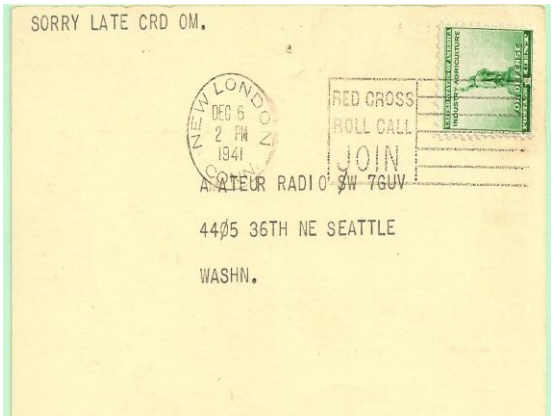
"RADIO" Dx-CONT.
40-M
K4
PUERTO
RICO
RADIO W7GUV RST 449-191- Nov. 26 1939
RIG: 200 W TO PP 810's.
RCVR: 101x DX 95 C 33 ZONES
WAS
C
DTH

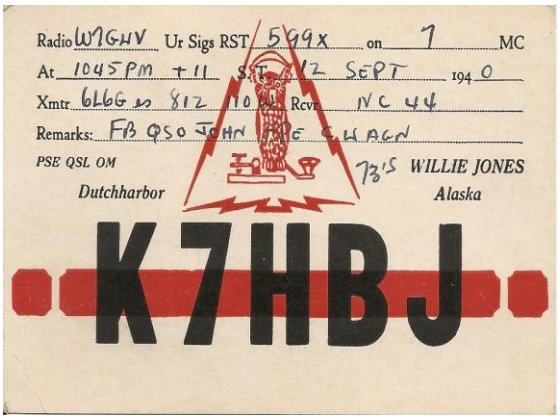

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY PACIFIC SECTOR
FORT AMADOR, CANAL ZONE
K5 AK
TO AMATEUR RADIO W7GUV ACKNOWLEDGING
QSO 7-26-39 AT 0435 E.S.T. ON 7 M.C. BAND
YOUR RST 369x OPR WF

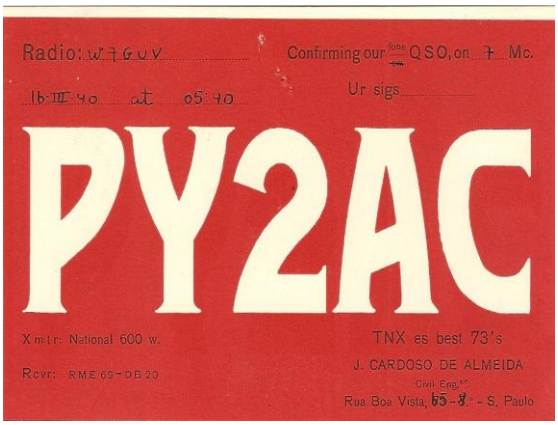
ARRL ORS WAC IARAC
U. S. MARINE BARRACKS SUMAY, GUAM.
UR 7 MC SIGS. WKD HR 7/10/39 QSA 5 R 8 QRN
QRM QSB QRH
100TH'S FINAL RECEIVER nc101x
OM1TB
K6OCL
RECEIVER
COMET PRO XTAL FILTER
PRE SELECTOR
CPL JOHNNY REBER
FA W3GDN

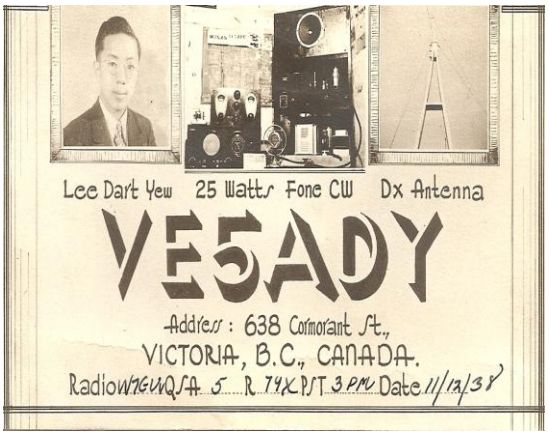

K6PAL
RADIO W7GUV THIS CONFIRMS OUR QSO OF
6-22-39 AT 4:23P H. S. T. UR SIGS RST 459x
QRG 14 MC IN HONOLULU, T.H., U.S.A.
RECEIVER
TRF
TRANSMITTER
89x-807
60 watts
REMARKS: Fine qso
73 and ALOHA from
P. S. GRAY
P. O. BOX 3016
HONOLULU, T.H., U.S.A.
HONOLULU
HAWAII

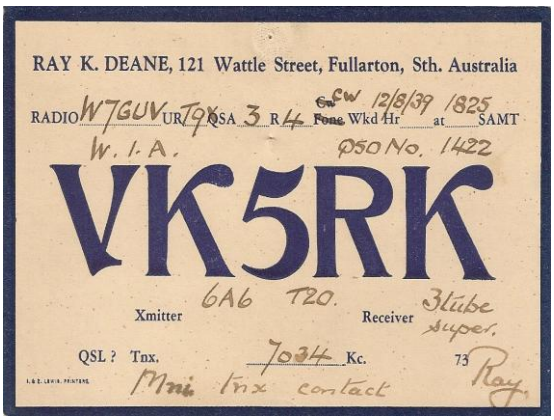
Johnston Island
Mid-Pacific
Date 6/2/40
To Radio W7GUV
KE6SRA
Your signals QSA 5 R8 on 14 MC CW
Many thanks for the contact.
Roger M. Parnell
Radioman, U.S. Navy
mail, Johnston Island
via Honolulu, T.H.
Receiver: Sky Buddy
Trans. 200 Watts


SORRY LATE CRD OM.
NEW LONDON CONN
DEC 6 2 PM 1941
RED CROSS ROLL CALL JOIN
AMATEUR RADIO SW 7GUV
4405 36TH NE SEATTLE
WASHN.


Radio W7GHV Ur Sigs RST 599X on 7 MC
At 1045PM +11 ST 12 SEPT 1940
Xmtr 6L6G 812 Rcvr NC 44
Remarks: FB QSO JOHN HOPE 6 HAGN
PSE QSL OM
Dutchharbor
73's WILLIE JONES
Alaska
K7HBJ


Radio: W7GUV Confirming our 6ons QSO, on 7 Mc.
16 III 40 at 05:40 Ur sigs
PY2AC
Xmtr: National 600 w.
Rcvr: RME 69-DB 20
TNX es best 73's
J. CARDOSO DE ALMEIDA
Civil Eng.er
Rua Boa Vista, 65-8.° - S. Paulo


Lee Dart Yew 25 Watts Fone CW Dx Antenna
VE5ADY
Address: 638 Cormorant St.,
VICTORIA, B.C., CANADA.
Radio W7GU QSA 5 R 7 X P/T 3 PM Date 11/12/38


RAY K. DEANE, 121 Wattle Street, Fullarton, Sth. Australia
RADIO W7GUV UR 7 9X QSA 3 R 4 6 CW Fone 12/8/39 Wkd 1825 Hr at SAMT
W. I. A.
QSO No. 1422
VK5RK
6A6 T20.
Xmitter
Receiver 3 tube super.
QSL ? Tnx 7034 Kc. 73 Ray.
Mni Tnx contact

Please note that before World War II, mainland continental USA stations were issued "W" prefixes and overseas territories were issued "K" prefixes. Also note that stations in British Columbia, Canada were in the 5th Canadian district at the time, and stations in China used the "XU" prefix, while the prefix for Japan was the original "intermediate" J.

Missing from this group of cards are the continents of Africa and Europe. Very likely, this may have been due to the geo-political situation of the time, John's location in the Pacific Northwest, and his station's limitations. To give the reader a feeling for the time, just prior to World War II, here's a simple chronology of selected events for the years 1939-1940:

-the folk artist Grandma Moses becomes famous

-*Finnegans Wake* is completed by James Joyce

-Hahn and Strassman discover nuclear fusion

-Paul Muller invents DDT

-Walter Zapp develops the Minox miniature (spy) camera

-German troops invade Czechoslovakia

-Franco captures Madrid (Spanish Civil War)

-Japan claims the Spratly Islands

-Mussolini takes Albania

-The Soviets invade Finland

-Nazi troops overrun Denmark, and move into France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

A number of events must have caused the curtailment of amateur radio activity across Europe and within colonial areas of Africa, and they surely had an effect on DX activity worldwide. In June 1940, the FCC forbid United States amateur radio operators from contacting stations outside the country, with the penalty of license revocation. All amateur radio activity was officially suspended by the FCC on January 10, 1942. At that time, amateur radio operators were ordered to register their transmitters.

In a special way specific to the Pacific Northwest, the chronology of the time and the nature of DXing at the end of the period from the "Great War" (WW I) and the beginning of World War II, the interesting QSL card artifacts from the W7KH collection illustrate this period of amateur radio history.

A Quick Look Back in Time

Danny, K7SS, sends along the following newspaper clippings that he found tucked away inside a big book:

Daily Ti
GTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941.

into the fuel tanks along with oil, and there was no hint of vandalism or sabotage.

Amateur Radio Operating Ban Quiets Sending

Unless specifically authorized by federal, state or municipal authorities, all amateur radio operators are under ban to keep off the air in regulations announced by G. E. Martin, assistant monitoring officer of the national defense operations of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Martin today announced receipt of the following order from James L. Fly, chairman of the commission:

"By order of the Federal Communications Commission, all amateur radio operation in the continental United States, its territories and possessions, is hereby prohibited until further notice except for stations specifically authorized by federal, state or municipal authorities in connection with emergency matters."

2014 Washington Salmon Run Results

Jim Hadlock, K7WA

Results for the 2014 Salmon Run are posted on the WWDXC website. Thanks to Mike, N7WA and Jim, K7WA for going through the 270 logs and getting them scored!

The number one highlight this year was the performance of OM2VL - he made 171 QSOs in 36 counties and placed #8 overall in the Out of WA category! K2SSS and N6MU were first and second. W6SZN/7, W7DK, W7GKF, and KI7G were the top four stations in WA this year (behind W7DX). A total of 24 stations worked all 39 WA Counties including K2SSS, N6MU, and VE7CV from outside WA.

Many thanks go out to the mobile stations which made the Clean Sweeps possible for so many - WW7D operated from 22 counties and N7WA operated from 19 counties. These and the other mobiles were closely followed over the weekend as they moved from county to county.

W7DX operated from the QTH of K7BTW this year and W7DX/RTTY was hosted by K7MO.

Thanks to everyone who got on and made contacts over the Salmon Run weekend! Many favorable comments were heard during the event.

2014 Salmon Run

Mike "Dink" Dinkelman, N7WA

The results from the 2014 edition of the Salmon Run are on the Web page and the certificate process is underway. Here are some of the more interesting soapbox comments and the county activation statistics:

G4EZT: Nice conditions and activity

HB9ARF: For my first participation in this contest I am happy with the result. First QSO with the bonus station W7DX, thanks.

JA1YNE: I'm glad to have a lot of QSOs. Three mobile stations gave me half of my total county multipliers. I had fun. See you next year.

K3TW: Many thanks for another enjoyable salmon run. Miss kitty like salmon too!

K9GDF: Antenna is rain gutter and downspouts.

LW3EX: Congrats WWDX club for nice event. Bad cndx and few multis on this side. Tnx all for the QSO and bcnu 73

ND3R: Great contest as always. Could only work it for a limited time but had a lot of fun. See you all next year.

W8KNO: Still need Kittitas for a totem award! Fifteen years down, wait till next year!

OM2VL: I have never taken part in WAQP. The plan for this weekend was to take part in SCQP [Editor's note: South Carolina QSO Party] and try to work stations from my missed 9 counties if I would hear some WA stations in Salmon Run then to take part also on this QP (try worked my 10 missed WA counties). SCQP started 2 hours before the WAQP. There were very good condx on 10m, also but low activity from SC. During first 2 hours 29 QSO were on my log. At 16:14z first WA station (KD7H) was in my log on 20m. During some minutes I found some others ... :) First hour = 7 QSO on my log. During following 2 hours only W7DX were on the log.

I thought my plan was correct : SCQP + some WA QSO (WA is so hard way from Slovakia) but! At 19:04z I worked with W6AEA/7 on 15m, followed by others with excellent signals. I changed bands 15/20m and found another stations. Last QSO on 15m W7CNP at 20:50z. I was thinking of changing my plan. Plan #2: to take part in SCQP + "seriously" taking part also on WAQP in CW category, but only till his 1st period and back home. Last QSO on 20m at 00:10z with W7WMO. Worked some SC stations on 40m and surprisingly at 01:12z I heard N7WA - weak, but QSO on the log. From 01:12z to 04:53z 35 !!!! QSOs on 40m - unbelievable! + 2 on RTTY :) First part ended with 74 QSOs. (last year the 1st on out of state CW had around 80 QSO) hmmmm .... time to change to plan #2 ??? I was thinking about 1 minute and the decision was final ... Plan #3: SCQP (at this time is over with 96 QSOs + 49 multis - worked 8 from needed 9 SC counties / missed only Bamberg) + stay at the QTH and finish the WAQP in CW category. I slept some hours and waited the beginning very excitedly. At

16:00z first QSO on the log on 15m. I heard also stations on SSB but I ignored it because of my simple mode category. What a mistake! I changed 15/20m and QSOs are growed up: 17:00z 93 QSOs 18:00z 107 QSOs 19:00z 121 QSOs 20:00z 134 QSOs 21:00z 140 QSOs 22:00z 149 QSOs But...!!! Time to change my plan again (because I heard a couple of WA stations on SSB)
Plan #4: change the category from CW to Mixed. I began my CQ on 14.278 and extremely big USA pileup with stations also from WA. I made 24 SSB QSOs. I am sure so much another WA stations called me, but on my "CQ Washington QSO party" I answered thousands of other strong stations from all the US states and another continents :) I don't know how much more QSOs I could work if I didn't ignore SSB in first part of the QP. Totally I made 171 QSOs and 36 multipliers (missed only Cow/Lew/Skam - WW7D/M on first day was on all 3 counties, but I was busy on SCQP) My "CW" result is also good: 143 QSOs and 35 multipliers = 15,015 points total. The big question now is: send Mixed or only CW log ...
My big thanks to all stations who made QSO with me! Special thanks: N7WA (15 QSO/11 cty) WW7D/M (13 QSO/13 cty) K7TQ/M (10 QSO/9 cty) K7WA QSO/4 cty).

Which Counties were activated and how many Q were made?

ADA	476
ASO	638
BEN	207
CHE	1127
CLAL	143
CLAR	897
COL	634
COW	482
DOU	321
FER	247
FRA	392
GAR	762
GRAN	1160
GRAY	1011
ISL	1062
JEFF	100
KING	7686
KITS	3250
KITT	758
KLI	483

LEW	333
LIN	485
MAS	156
OKA	1896
PAC	1737
PEND	522
PIE	2415
SAN	886
SKAG	466
SKAM	555
SNO	5860
SPO	1685
STE	739
THU	2201
WAH	500
WAL	442
WHA	598
WHI	1067
YAK	904

Counties Activated = 39
Total QSOs = 45,283

Contest Activity Report November 2014

Mike "Dink" Dinkelman, N7WA

Halloween is tomorrow and we've already completed two of the Northwest Trophy tests. From the sounds of it, the CQWW SSB was one not to be missed propagation-wise. It's amazing what the sun throws out every year at the end of October. As a CW op, it makes me a bit jealous. Personally, I am looking forward to November. There is ARRL Sweeps the first weekend, the second weekend of W1AW/7 from Washington, and then CQWW CW after Thanksgiving. I can hear it from my better half already… "All you do is get on the radio…". Mind you, I haven't made a QSO (contest or otherwise) from my home station since last year's CW Sweeps. (I have done two mobile runs.) Guess it's time to get back on the horse.

Here's what your fellow club members have been up to:

CQWW RTTY

M/S HP

Call	QSOs	St/Pr	DX	Zones	Time	Score
K7BTW	2056	237	265	122	48	2,639,520

SOAB HP

W7VXS	643	123	94	56	16	328,146
WC7Q	84	16	52	39		23,005

SOAB LP

KX7L	171	75	43	43	7	47,656

SOAB QRP

K7HBN	220	74	59	55	13	78,020

SOAB(A) LP

W7OM	636	138	140	77		419,255

SB20 HP

AI6YL @W6SZN	1045	57	76		32	316,305

UNKNOWN

NW7D	408	100	113	72		245,100

CQWW RTTY Soapbox

KX7L: 15m seemed to be the money band. 10 was open, but a bit slow for me, and I had a hard time getting much rolling on 20 until Sunday afternoon. Nice to hear both W1AW/5 and W1AW/7 on for the contest.

K7BTW: It was a fun contest again this year, but our score was down about 15k from last year. Interesting because we added a mult station this year. We will be analyzing why that happened! Maybe conditions. We did have more than our share of computer problems which cost us about an hour.

NW7D: The thrill for me in the contest was working RI1ANT from the Russian Base Camp in Antarctica. Otherwise I was not in the contest full time due to some family obligations.

CQWW SSB

Call	QSOs	Zones	DX	Time	Score
M/2 HP					
K7RL	3977	161	503	46	6,859,784
SOAB HP					
N7RVD	324	68	76	7	116,928
KD7H	159	44	55	7	45,045
SOAB LP					
KB7HDX	208	54	105		92,538
SOAB Classic LP					
WA7PRC	202	54	94	24	82,584
W7ZZ	143	46	79	15	50,125
SOAB(A) HP					
K7EG	355	58	140	15	200,574
W6SZN	278	51	99		116,250
W7OLY	236	48	113	8	107,709
SOAB(A) LP					
W7OM	621	94	224		554,910
SOSB(A)/10 HP					
K7SS	276	26	65	5	71,617
SOSB(A)/20 QRP					
KH6/NN7SS (K6UFO)	23	8	14	2	1,056
SOSB/10 HP					
N5CR	715	30	96	24.5	254,268
SOSB/10 LP					
W7TSQ	118	20	38		18,270
SOSB/15 HP					
W7WA	2140	38	137		1,064,350

SOSB/20 LP

N7BK	175	26	68	11	44,744

CQWW SSB Soapbox

K7EG: Spectacular conditions on 15M &10M as artifact from solar storm. It may be a long time before we see hot conditions like this on 15 & 10. SSB is least favorite contest mode

WA7PRC: By FAR, 10M paid off the bestest, followed by 15M and then 20M.

KB7HDX: Off and on during the weekend... 10 was great, and 15 was a hoot. Hope the conditions hold for our W1AW/7 operation in just over a week....

N7RVD: Realestating got in the way of my hobbies. I still managed to play for 7 hours. Conditions were remarkable --- 15 and 10 were open everywhere. 20 was open everywhere Saturday night. This was a really fun contest. It's almost a shame to bury the mic the rest of the year.

KH6/NN7SS(K6UFO): I had used this KH6 station remotely for JARTS RTTY, so I thought I'd try it during CQ WW SSB too. I noticed in the CQ WW Records for Oceania there was no entry in SO QRP (A) 20M or 40M. I only planned to operate a few hours the first day, so 20M would work better for me than 40M. I set up the remote equipment early Friday and tested it on the target site and another site. All seemed well.

At the opening bell, 20M wasn't really open from KH6 to anywhere. The few USA and Caribbean I could hear were weak and running stations louder than me, so at QRP I couldn't get noticed. So, time for a break... I checked the propagation maps and with SFI 218, the MUF around Hawaii was over 40 MHz - not good for 20M band :) The X Class Flare just 2 hours earlier wasn't helping either.

An hour later conditions were much better and I worked zones 3, 4, 5 and 31. No luck getting through the early pileups to the Caribbean or South America DX. I guess being QRP and 2,000 miles from anybody makes pileup busting difficult.

At 03Z conditions were fairly normal, and I put 12 more countries in the log. Then I shutdown so my wife could get some sleep without me “yelling” into the radio. I checked at 13Z, still night in Hawaii) and heard only weak South Americans, two middling VKs, and extremely weak Europeans. Oops, there had been another X Class Flare at 17Z. At 18Z only a few weak stations. Still no loud, new stations at

22Z. Better signals at 02Z like the FR/DJ7RJ station, but I couldn't break the pileup QRP.

My operator time ran out. I had worked my 14 Countries, 8 Zones for the possible first entry and record for Oceania, SO QRP (A) 20M. Clearly, the high solar flux conditions favored 10M (or higher) for activity, but at least I filled in the entry book.

K7RL: Thanks again to Jon, KL2A, for making the trip to Camano Island. Once again, it was great to share the operating duties with such a great op! What a weekend! Flares, radio black outs, and a local wind storm created some interesting challenges. The bands disappeared at one point Saturday afternoon, but returned fairly quickly after one of the stronger flares hit during our daylight hours. I don't think the K index ever dropped below 2 or 3, or the A index below 9 or 10. We definitely felt the roller coaster ride!

If that wasn't enough, the wind began to gust Saturday evening and we lost power for two hours in the middle of prime time running. What a bummer! At the time, we didn't know how long it would be out, but we knew it would cost us - it was just a matter of how much. In the end, we probably lost several hundred Qs, but worked extra hard afterwards to battle back and keep our effort moving. Even though Mother Nature didn't cut us any slack this weekend, we still had fun and enjoyed the mostly good conditions.

W7ZZ: All wire antennas. No towers, no beams.

K7SS: Part time. LP unassisted to start. HP assisted in last hour on Sunday.

KD7H: A visit from an out-of-town friend limited my time on the radio, but, when I had a chance to get on the air, I was happy to find ten meters open. I was also pleased to be able to use the voice-keyer which allowed me to get on 40 early in the morning.

W7WA: Lost commercial power for 45 minutes early Saturday evening during our high wind event. The winds howled for hours so I felt fortunate to have only briefly lost power. Fun to experience SFI over 200 during the WW and to operate on 15 meters. My last 15M single band SSB was in 1999.

N7BK: Part time due to bad weather & high winds. Power was out for more than 24 hours.

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/)

WWDXC DXCC Ladder

Jim Rockey, WA7SRZ

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

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)

November 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.

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

Totem Trader

Towers for Sale

TOWER #1

--200 foot guyed tower
--Utility model 340
--Solid Steel legs
--Galvanized
--MUCH stronger than Rohn 65G
--Will handle ANY Ham Antenna
--Asking 4000 for the whole thing, or would sell 100 ft for $2,000 (less than Rohn 65)/ OBO

TOWER #2

--30 ft Self-Supporting
--Trylon
--Base sections (Can go much higher)
--Very Strong – Was used with big microwave dishes
--Asking $500 / OBO

TOWER #3

--3 Sections Rohn 45G
--Stored inside, warm and dry
--Asking $400 / OBO

TOWER #4

--4-Sections Rohn 55G
--Stored inside, warm and dry
--Asking $700 OBO

Contact Clay Freinwald, K7CR, H - 253-939-1414, C – 206-947-6115

FOR SALE: Ameritron AL-80B

Purchased new on 9/6/2012 from HRO. New Taylor 3-500ZG installed on 10/17/2014 and used about 1 hour since them. It's a 10 electrically and a 9.7 cosmetically. No smoking environment. Wired for 240v and plug is included.

Will ship in original box, but also willing to meet you half way - within reason - for transfer. Pictures available upon request. I'm selling because I just switched to a solid state amp.

Price: $850 plus shipping. I'll pay for the insurance. Prefer PayPal but will accept cash or cashier's check

Contact Aubrey W7OLY - Email: w7oly@comcast.net

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

FOR SALE: 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

FOR SALE: **Hygain TH7DXX tribander** in good shape. Replaced it with Steppir. On the ground ready for pickup (West Seattle). All stainless hardware

with new stainless truss. $200 obo. Rod, W7OM 206- 937-9414 or **w7om@arrl.net**

FOR SALE: Tower rotating system for Rohn 55 $1200. Included are the base and two guy rings. I used it on a 140 foot tower. Bill, W7OO 425-880-6586

TOTEM TABLOID
Western Washington DX Club, Inc.
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To join the WWDXC or sponsor a new member, please send an SASE for a member ship application form to the WWDXC, P.O. Box 395, Mercer Island, WA 98040. Annual dues, including a subscription to the *Totem Tabloid*, are $25.00.

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