Newsletter 1 • 2022

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

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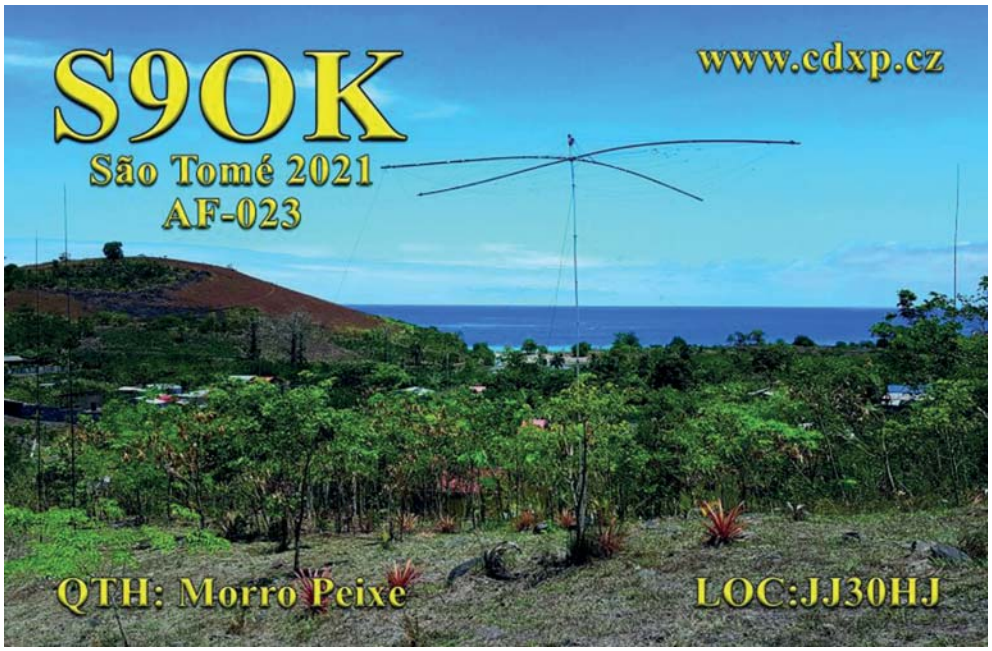
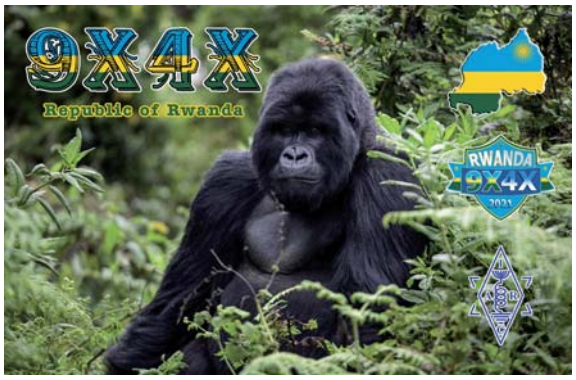
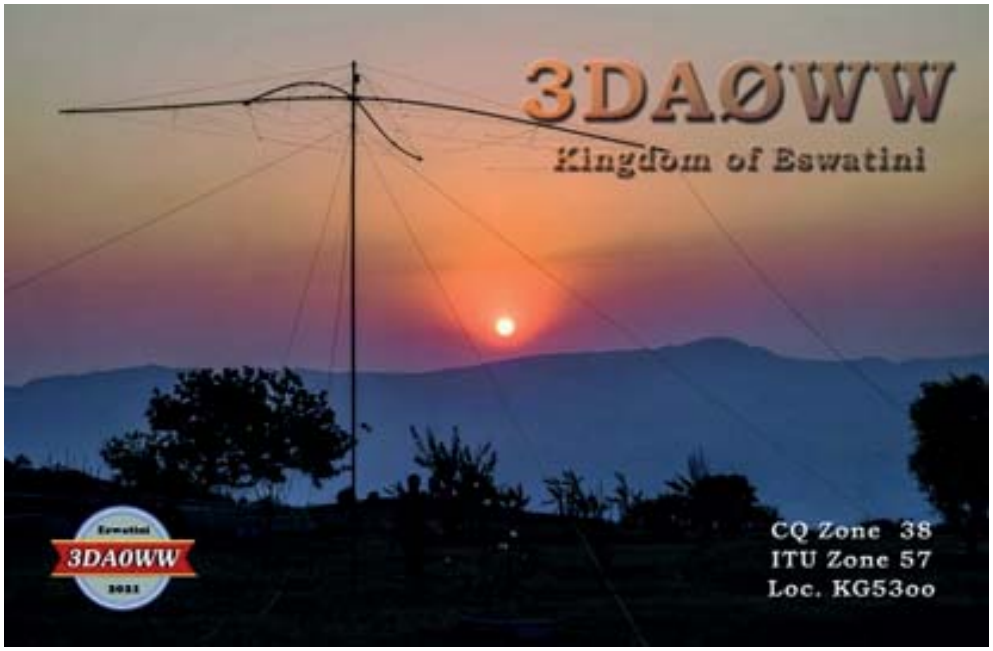
CQ DX







CQ DX

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Imprint

EUropean DX Founation e.V. — **President:** Dominik Weiel (DL5EBE), Kirchweg 13, 49356 Diepholz, Germany, e-mail: president@eudxf.eu. **Boardmembers:** Ronald Stuy (PA3EWP), Hans P. Blondeel Timmerman (PB2T), Jan B. C. Harders (DJ8NK), Prof. Dr. Achim Rogmann (DF3EC).

Officemanager: Alex van Hengel (PA1AW). **Standmanager:** Jan Stadman (PA1TT/DJ5AN). **Cashier, Office DL and Printing Support:** Robert F. Lörcks (DL1EBV). **Webmaster:** Alex van Hengel (PA1AW).

As always a new year means that the **membership fees** are due. Please transfer your **25 Euro** or more as soon as possible, preferably to **our Bank Account:** Volksbank Kleverland, IBAN: DE65 3246 0422 0205 1830 19 BIC: GENO DE D1KL L.

I trust that members living in the Euro zone will use this account only, because this implies the least costs for our foundation. Those who do not live in the Euro zone may also use PayPal to **cashier@eudxf.eu .**

Welcoming Words of the President

Dear EUDXF Members,

welcome to the first newsletter in 2022! I hope you and your families are doing well and the entire Board sends you best 73s, wherever you are located at the moment. This time the newsletter is published a bit later than planned, however, I hope you enjoy reading the stories behind the call signs you worked on the air.

Due to the global pandemic travel restrictions, 2021 was a very quiet year in terms of DXpeditioning. Costly DXpeditions such as W8S were postponed and the amount of funding applications was very limited. We as EUDXF therefore decided to adjust the funding criteria to the pandemic situation and provide financial support also to smaller DXpeditions which under normal circumstances would not have been supported due to their low ranking on Club Logs's Most Wanted List for Europe. In 2021 we supported A25RU, 5H1IP, S9OK, 3DAØRU, 3DAØWW, 9X4X and 7P8RU. It seems that Africa offered the most attractive conditions during pandemic times. After the long absence of DXpeditions on the air, the teams could enjoy outstanding pile ups. A big congrats goes to our member David, OK6DJ, and his S9OK team for having reached place 20 of the global mega-DXpeditions with their final score of 107,505 QSOs! Well done, guys! For 2022, we have already granted support to Z21A/Z22O, FO/SP5EAQ (Austral Islands), JWØX and Crozet (FT/W) by F6CUK. Several members have asked why the EUDXF logo is not displayed on the 3YØJ website. We can inform you that the Board has made a funding proposal to the 3YØJ team, but the team's funding policy is not in harmony with what we as DX Foundation expect in return. I hope that we will be able to find a solution because we have a strong interest that Bouvet will be successfully activated. If 3YØJ should hit the airwaves, then it will be for sure the highlight of the decade.

2021 was also the 35th anniversary of the EUDXF which we celebrated with the 35EUDXF activity month last November. The following special event stations were aired: DL35EUDXF, OE35EUDXF, OQ35EUDXF, PA-PI35EUDXF (9 stations) and UE35EUF. A total of 45,819 QSOs was made. A big thanks goes to all activators for their participation and to Alex, PA1AW, for handling the QSL service and issuing the special event awards. I hope you enjoyed the activity!

With the opening of many countries after almost 2 years of pendemia, also Germany announced to come back to normal by the 20th of March. This are excellent news and we hope that this year we will finally be able to meet each other again in person during the Ham Radio hamfest in Friedrichshafen which will take place from the 24th to 26th of June. This year's Annual General Meeting will be again organised in Bad Bentheim, Germany, on the 27th of August. Mark up the date and remember that it is time again to elect a new EUDXF Board this year!

Whilst writing these lines I am still sitting in our little cottage in Primorsk which is a small peaceful village in Southern Russia at the Wolga river banks, at the margin of the endless steppe near Kazakhstan. I staid here together with my wife Ksenia to overwinter and stay away from Covid. These days when I call CQ with my russian call sign R4BE I noticed that something has changed. I am suddenly jammed and some anonymous hams call me „bandit", „aggressor" or „occupant". Making a QSO became almost impossible. It reminds me that something out there has changed. There is war, only some 400 km away from here. It feels horrible. To me this is surreal to be so close to Wolgograd, the former city of Stalingrad. The city was fully destroyed and there are no words for what german troops did here during WW2. The people here know what war means. Yesterday, I made a long walk along the river to a place where I have not been before. I found an old graveyard, which through time partially got eroded by the Wolga river. Most of the people buried here had died during WW2. I can tell you that nobody here wants war. I experienced Russia as a wonderful country with warmhearted and friendly people and I am thankful for their great hospitality, despite of being a german. Looking back at the past they always said „it's not your fault, let's just do it better than our grandfathers!". And that's the motto which I would like to pick up in todays difficult times – let's just do it better!

Best 73s,

Dominik R4BE - DL5EBE

35EUDXF Activity month – November 2021

The 35EUDXF Activity Month of November 2021 is history, and for sure it was an activity month…

Daily the 35EUDXF Special Event Stations were to be found on the various bands and modes resulting in 48,319 Q's of 35EUDXF Activity.

PA35EUDXF	2,517
PB35EUDXF	3,011
PC35EUDXF	585
PD30EUDXF	1,003
PD35EUDXF	2,313
PE35EUDXF	1,712
PF35EUDXF	1,267
PG35EUDXF	949
PH35EUDXF	742
PI35EUDXF	4,018
UE35EUF	16,492
DL35EUDXF	4,087
OE35EUDXF	7,123
OQ35EUDXF	2,500

The 16,492 QSO's made by the Russian newcomer to the EUDXF Activity Month was the result of only 2 weeks of around the clock activity by the members of the Miller DX Club, I have seen them spotted in the DXcluster on 5 different band/mode combinations simultaneously. A very nice addition to the activity month and we sure look forward having more countries joining in November 2022 for 36EUDXF

Some feedback from the 35EUDXF operators:

*Also **DL35EUDXF** has been active during the EUDXF activity month. 4,089 QSOS found their way into the log. 2,034 in digital modes, 1,148 in phone and 907 in CW. Our 8 activators had a great time to work the pile ups. About half of the activity took place on 160/80 and 40 m. The other half distributed over the remaining bands up to 70 cm. We have used the activity to test a software based award download system (https://ham-awards.de). 71 Bronze Awards, 12 Silver Awards and one Gold and Platinum Award (both to Achim, DF3EC) have been issued. We are looking forward to further downloads, since DL35EUXF will be active until October 30th 2022 to make the HAM world aware of the great support the EUDXF gives to the DX community. By the way, DL35EUDXF has the special DOK EUDXF. In case you are interested to work the special DOK or get some more award points, feel free to send an E-Mail to Michael (dl4eax@eudxf.eu) for a sked.*

73 Michel DL4EAX

OE35EUDXF: *I have had consistently positive experiences with the activity, I was a few days off because of QRL and CQWW weekend but I managed to log 7,123 QSOs. Unfortunately, the callers in CW compared to my EUDXF activations in the years 2016 and 2018 have declined significantly, without cluster spot no traffic at all but I must say that 40 m and 80 m was always good for big CW pile ups. In contrast to the FT8 operation where always quickly a pile up has come about. The QSL cards are printed and I started already with the dispatch of the OQRS requested bureau and direct QSLs.*

73 Jo OE6VIE

OQ35EUDXF *went well for me. I was mostly QRV in FT8, due to my busy work schedule, but managed more than 2,500 QSO's.*
The thing that I wanted to test has worked flawless. I coupled my N1MM logger with the Clublog "live" and this worked nice!
Got some nice mails from stations that wanted a sked with me to gain the award…
Nice to see people do everything to get into the log, hihi!

73's Marc, ON6CC, OR3A

I had a great experience when operating ***PB35EUDXF*** *in the month of November. A lot of stations around the globe were searching for EUDXF S.E.S. so I hope they may have worked a lot of us and have scored enough points to request one of the different Awards available.*
Thank you all for another great EUDXF activity and see you next time.

73 Bob PB5X

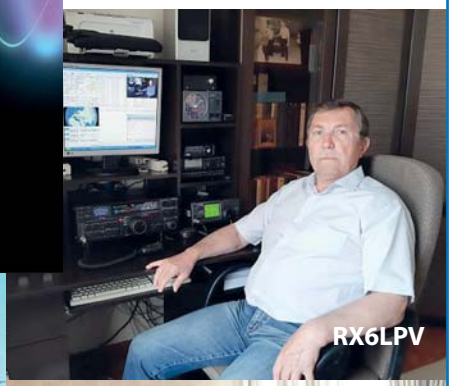
So also "the other side" had a great time…

PG35EUDXF: *Some nice pileups on the higher bands and all HAM's were very positive in their reactions. I've worked even some stations from the south of the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany on 20 m. I spent as much time as possible on the bands but during the week when I came home from my job the conditions were gone very fast, so the weekends were the way to go. Unfortunately the lower bands were a no go for me, I built a 40 m endfed which was a succes but the QRM was terrible, S9 plus plus!*
Although I have worked some stations in FT8 on 40 m with a indoor QRP loop and only 10 Watts it was not ideal.
I had a great time and a lot of joy during the event.

73 Dirk PA1BD EUDXF #973

35 years serving DX community
EUDXF
35 years EUDXF • 1986 – 2021

Operators – 11
QSOs – 16,492


RX6LPV


RA6LIS


R6NS


R7NO


R6M

RQ7L


RX6LQH


R6LD


R7LB

PI35EUDXF *by Ronald PA3EWP:*

This year I requested the PI35EUDXF callsign for the members of PI4COM which are also member of EUDXF. This year we were only with 2 operators Ton PA1CC and I (and my computer) which made the QSO's. 2 other operators of our club requested their private callsign PA35EUDXF by Alex PA1AW and PD35EUDXF by Dervin PD9DX.

It was again a great time and I was again surprised how many people were hunting for the special award.

But for me was the most importing thing to make some advertisement for EUDXF.

We operated also in 3 contest for a few hours. Most of the time we were running instead of Search and Pounce.

If you called in CW, the fist answer was a question mark and in SSB: again? So, running was the best way hi!

I did my best with nearly 4,000 QSO's from home and our conteststation PI4COM on 70 cm till 80 meters.

It was fun, and I don't hesitate to do it again next year with PI36EUDXF hi.

The 35EUDXF award

Another part of the EUDXF Activity Month is the special award the EUDXF issues. When we started this tradition I thought the award hunting was something from the past, but now I know for sure that is not the case. January 2022 the first batch of 35EUDXF awards were issued and sent out, in total 205 awards.

The large number of Platinum awards proves that the activity month has been a real activity month. No fewer than 8 stations managed to work all 35EUDXF stations and thus obtain the platinum award, a great achievement by DL3BWG, HA5OW, OE6END, OM3CND, SP1TJ, UA3GX, YO3JW and YO6CFB.

35EUDXF can be called a success. This would not have been possible without the EUDXF members who operated the 35EUDXF Activity stations around Europe providing the 48,000+ QSO's.

Join the fun again in November 2022 !!

73 Alex PA1AW
35EUDXF Coordinator.

S9OK – São Tomé 2021 DXpedition

BY DAVID BERAN, OK6DJ

São Tomé is the capital island of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe. It is oval in shape (45 km long, 30 km wide) and lies in the Atlantic Ocean, almost on the equator, about 300 km off the coast of Gabon. It is quite mountainous, with the highest mountain rising more than 2,000 meters above sea level. The island has a population of just under 200,000 and spoken language is Portuguese.

We first started talking about a DXpedition to São Tomé before we left for our previous successful DXpedition to San Andrés (5KØK, 2019). It was agreed that it would be our destination for 2020. We were aware that its position on ClubLog's most wanted list was not high, but we still hoped that there would be enough interest in working us. After all, HKØ/A was not high either, and there was a lot of interest. After looking at all of the accommodation options, which as usual were limited to begin with, we chose a QTH on the northern tip of the island (LOC JJ30HJ). This was one of the few places that could accommodate 8 operators and promised reasonable space for antennas. The QTH is open across the ocean to NA, EU and AS and over a slight climb to SA. The situation was the worst to VK/ZL due to steep climb in this direction. Since the island is mountainous, some directions will always be shaded.

Unfortunately Covid thwarted our plans (as well as the plans of other DXpedition groups around the world), so we postponed the DXpedition to 2021. We cancelled the booked QTH with the agreement that we would definitely come when the pandemic conditions allowed. Much worse was that the license with the call sign S9OK had expired. After a year we had to re-apply and pay for a new one. The issue of a new license was unexpectedly complicated. The confirmation of the S9OK call for 2021 took over five months.

During the summer there was a gradual vaccination of all operators. Everyone hoped that it would work out at least by the end of 2021, even though autumn is usually riskier than summer. We divided the tasks for rig and antenna preparations among us. We planned to build eight stations. Five stations would be equipped with a 1 kW PA. At the beginning of September there was a pre-DXpedition meeting, as usual at Petr OK1FCJ's place in Ritka, where the last details were fine-tuned and 4 bags with antennas finally packed. The fifth bag was still waiting for the completion of the new antennas for 6 m and 15 m from OK2ZI's workshop and therefore it was finished by our "Moravian gang" a few days later. We also tested the computer network and set up the loggers.

Our team which consisted of Petr OK1BOA, Palo OK1CRM, Petr OK1FCJ, Pavel OK1GK, Ruda OK2ZA, Luděk OK2ZC, Karel OK2ZI and David OK6DJ met on Friday October 1st at 5 PM at the Václav Havel Airport in Prague. This was preceded by a complete double Covid-19 testing of the whole team. We aimed to arrive on the island with the test being less than 72 hours old, as commanded by the local legislation. The flight from Prague to Lisboa was delayed, so the short meeting with CT1BOH did not take place. Pity. We stayed overnight in Lisboa in an airport hotel and on Saturday morning we took the next flight to São Tomé with a stopover in Ghana.

The journey was uneventful and on schedule. In São Tomé we went through customs, passport and health control.

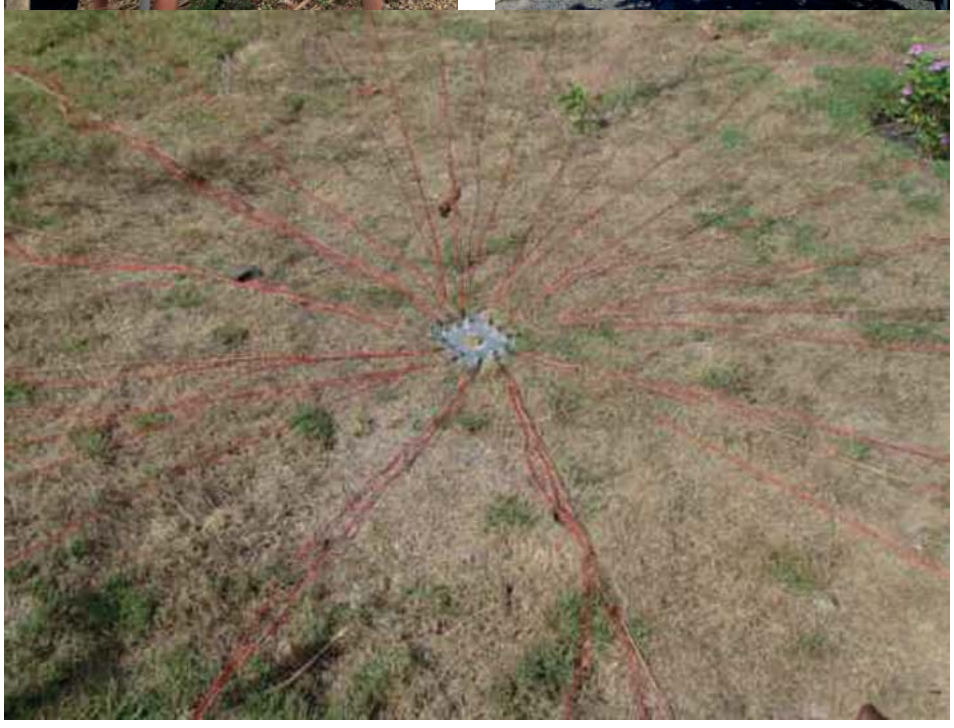
After checking our suspicious baggage (we were carrying 500 kg of material, which we fortunately didn't even have to unpack in the end) we got into the hired cars and drove to the QTH which was located about 20 km away in the village of Morro Peixe. Arriving in deep darkness, we met Claudio who was the local chief and a sort of "night manager" at Residencial Tamarindos, which became our home for the next two weeks.

In the morning the property manager showed us our future ham shack. It was fantastic. A large pergola 7 m by 12 m, bricked on three sides and the fourth wall was a large insect net. We immedi-

ately set about unpacking our baggage. It was clear that we wouldn't build the antennas on that day, nor would we survey the terrain, but we were able to set up the stations on the tables. There were two stations equipped with K3 and JUMA linear and two with IC-705 and JUMA amplifiers. The fifth one was equipped with SUNSDR2DX and a JUMA linear and three TS-480s, which would be used on 60 m/6 m and also for FT4/FT8.

In addition to the ham shack we had rented an apartment house, which contained four modest little apartments, each room with a narrow double bed and a bathroom. Everything looked exactly as on the photos and as promised by the manager, except for the Internet. It worked somehow, but very slowly and with major outages. We postponed finding a solution for later though. We were very tired, so we split up in pairs, went to bed and fell asleep immediately.

Sunday started with breakfast, finished with a bowl of local fruit. Then we made a quick tour over the terrain and suggested antenna placements. The installations went quickly as we had already tried and practiced everything from previous DXpeditions. At noon Claudio called us for a delicious grilled fish. At that point three beams for 6 m were finished, all three five-band Spiderbeams were half finished, eight radiators for 30 m and 40 m bands were assembled, and one for 40 m was even in place on the hill above our QTH. The multiband vertical was also complete. The 80 m vertical was assembled but still lying on the ground. However, the radial network, which is the most time consuming piece, was finished. The weather outside was clear, the temperature was around 30°C and the humidity was around 90 %, so one could imagine how sweat was pouring off of us. After lunch the construction continued and by evening all of the Spiderbeams were up as well as the 80 m vertical and 2 el. beam for 40 m to the US. We also assembled the 2 el. yagis for 17 m, 15 m and 12 m on a lowered mast close to the ham shack. It was already dark and we didn't want to risk erecting the mast in the dark. By the afternoon the S9OK call was on the air, activated by David OK6DJ as in tradition. All evening we were working simultaneously on five bands and gradually we found out when which band started opening. At night only some of us went to sleep. Most of us took turns at the stations. The pileups were unexpectedly big. After a long period without DXpeditions because of Covid-19 our expedition excited the ham radio community around the whole world. We were glad that there would be plenty to do.



RIG:
2x K3, 2x IC-705,
1x SUN-SDR2 DX, 3x TS-480.

Antennas:

160 m	vertical with capacitive hat + 10x quarter-wave radials
80 m	vertical + 10x quarter-wave radials
60 m	vertical + 10x quarter-wave radials
40 m	2 el. vertical phased system + 2x 10 quarter-wave radials
30 m	2x 2el. vertical phased system + 2x 2x 10 quarter-wave radials
40 m	15 m multiband vertical
20 m	10 m 3x 5-band Spiderbeam
17 m	2 el. Yagi
15 m	2 el. Yagi
12 m	2 el. Yagi
6 m	3 el. Yagi

RX antennas:
4x beverage 150 m long
(NA, JA, EU, VK+ZL)

On Monday just after dawn we continued working on the antennas. We erected a vertical for 160 m, another one for 60 m and a trio of 2el. yagis. During this, the rest of the team took turns on the rigs on all bands. They made almost ten thousand new QSOs. It was excellent considering the amount of time we spent on the antennas. There were also several power outages. As it turned out later, these outages would be the order of the day. Claudio made sure we were not hungry and prepared more delicious fish for lunch and dinner. At night we tried 160 m. Although the vertical can normally be used for RX only to a limited extent, a lot of big-gun stations were calling, so the absence of receiving antennas basically didn't matter. The log showed the first 197 contacts on 160 m including a couple of stations from the USA.

We worked all night. The upper bands were open until midnight, then the lower bands until morning. We tried to "keep the air full" as much as possible, so there were always at least five stations on the air. Operators slept only 3-4 hours in rotation to accommodate the pileups of callers.

During the day we went in groups to try the local sea. It was warm, clear and calm. Walking through the village, it was obvious at first glance that S9 is a very poor country and the people live modestly on practically nothing. In the afternoon, the

10 m band opened up nicely, so part of the team rampaged on the upper bands and we also activated another station on the 6 m. The remainder set off, equipped with machetes, long pants and sleeves, to haul two beverage antennas into the jungle in the directions JA and USA.

In the meantime the facility manager arranged for fibre optic internet to be set up; an unprecedented thing by local standards. No one believed it, but in the afternoon the technicians really arrived and started to work. Hats off, it couldn't have been done this fast even in OK. In the early evening there were 20,000 QSOs in the log. We were excited to see how the log was filling up and we watched with interest how our friends in OK and OM were gradually "checking" the boxes on Clublog. The only band that didn't have any checks, yet, was the 6 m, but we believed that this would come, too.

The night shift was busy on the lower bands, so the day shift always came before dawn. On 40 m VK and ZL were coming in via long path. We gave them the maximum attention, as a QSO would be particularly difficult for them. On the other hand, the upper bands (10 m,12 m and 15 m) worked very well to JA right after dawn, so again we used these openings to the maximum and only gave attention to EU at sun set in Japan. It was cloudy all day and we wanted to take advantage of this, so part of the team did outdoor activities. We managed to set up another beverage antenna to EU through the valley and built a 2 el. vertical system for 30 m directed to JA. Unfortunately, one of the TS-480 which was used on 60 m and 6 m, failed in the afternoon. It left us with no other choice but to borrow one from the FT8 setup and limit the traffic on this mode. We also received several requests from our Japanese colleagues to slightly adjust our band plan due to the collision of frequencies on 80 m. We have also had some saddening reports from VK/ZL that we made very few QSOs to their area. We were aware of this, but the location of our QTH was unfavorable for this direction. No one was calling us during short path openings over the mountainous terrain, and therefore virtually all contacts had to be made via the long path. We even set up a Facebook chat with several leading DXers from VK/ZL who provided us with information about when our signal was passing through and when it made sense to stop pileups and just focus on this area. This information proved to be very useful and helped to increase the number of stations from Oceania in the log.

There are two "pure" SSB operators in our team, Petr OK1BOA and Ruda OK2ZA. Although they tried their best, they could not compete with six CW operators. We noticed remarks on the Internet that the number of SSB QSOs compared to other modes was relatively low. So we decided to make an "SSB day" on Thursday and assigned more people to this mode. From lunch onwards all afternoon, evening and night, until the early morning hours, 5 tations consistently worked on SSB only. The number of QSOs was increasing nicely, but the pileups were interrupted by power outages. We couldn't continue this way. We knew there was a backup generator at the QTH. Before using it we tried to arrange with Claudio to check out their local power lines. The supply seemed to be strong as there were countless air conditioners on the facades. Our consumption must have been lower as they were off. We also found out that the coaxial leads from some of the antennas had voltage on their shield. It was clear that there was something wrong with the grounding of the power network.

In the early evening, when the temperature dropped a bit, we equipped the EU beverage antenna with radials, for which we had no time before. We also built another antenna – a 2 el. vertical system for 30 m directed to the USA. In the evening we hit the 40,000 QSOs mark. We logged - mainly due to brisk SSB traffic - more than 10 thousand QSOs on one day. At night, most of the tired operators went to bed. We were working mostly on 160 m and alternately 80 m, 60 m and 40 m. Again there were several power outages. We had to wake up Claudio to ask him to turn on the circuit breakers. The switchboard was in the kitchen to which we had no access. However, 160 m went well, the beverage antenna received well, and thanks to the experience of our low-band operators we added another 400 QSOs to the log. However, in the morning the power went out again. Running out of patience, we insisted on starting up the generator. We used it all day on Friday and all night on Saturday. During the day we also troubleshooted problems with Clublog, which was duplicating some FT8 QSOs. The culprit was a misconfiguration of the MSHV program and a different way of processing imported links on Clublog from a ADIF file generated by MSHV and from the Livestream link. We managed to resolve the problem, even if it meant deleting the complete log on Clublog and uploading it again in parts. We then rotated all of the upper bands during the day. CW traffic was brisk and from

the feedback we received via FB, emails and DX Cluster the amateur community perceived our operation very positively, which of course made us happy. This day was also the first time the 6 m band had opened and we made several QSOs on that band as well.

We used the generator all Saturday night. It was very noisy, but we just needed the power. Using it would make the DXpedition a little more expensive, though. It had been seven days since we had been on the island, so we set one station aside as it would be operating mainly on RTTY. There is not so much activity with this mode nowadays, FT8 and FT4 are much more prevalent. After lunch, the next benchmark was to hit 50,000 QSOs. We were getting a lot of compliments via FB, especially the JA stations appreciated that we were patiently attending to them every evening on the lower bands and every morning at dawn on the upper bands. The pileups had not faded at all. It was clear that we were wrong to think that a DXCC country on the 160th place of the most wanted list would not be in demand. In the afternoon we had another radio failure. The PTT output of the new IC-705 didn't work. We could only use it on SSB where the PTTs of the radio and PA are controlled simultaneously with the pedal. It's a complication, but solvable by switching stations. Again, 6 m had opened up. We could log further stations, but again only from southern EU. In the early evening there was a moment when we were exactly halfway through our DXpedition. At that point there were 54,000 QSOs in the log. It became clear to all of us that the previous CDXP "record" of HKØ/A was about to be broken and the optimists among us started to dream about hitting the 100k mark. We knew that the packing of the antennas would go much faster than the construction, and that what we had been building for two days would be taken down in four hours. If everything went well, it might work.

Sunday was a bit disappointing. We expected that the bands would be full of stations on the weekend, but it didn't happen. After a poor Saturday there came an even poorer Sunday. It seemed that conditions were not bad, but fewer stations were calling. It was probably because another two DXpeditions, 3DAØRU and J5T/J5HKT, had started operation, so the pileups were naturally spread among the three DXpeditions. We took advantage of this to shut down the stations, disconnect the power supply and thoroughly inspect the wiring. We found several botches. We fixed them and hoped that it would solve our problems. It did, but not completely. The electrical grid in São Tome is not in a tip-top shape. The outages still continued to occur, but they were village-wide outages that were not related to the local wiring. In the evening we started working on 60 m SSB. This mode had never been activated on S9 on this band before.

Monday was a special day for us. We completed our efforts in the non-ham radio area, namely giving gifts to a local school and kindergarten. It all had started a few weeks before the DXpedition when we were approached by Zorro JH1AJT, the patron of the FGC (Foundation for Global Children). We agreed that he would provide a sum of money which we would use to purchase items for the local schools. Upon our arrival on the island we explained the matter to the manager, who then arranged not only the exact lists of what the schools might need, but also how much it would cost and where we could buy everything.

On Monday, two of the team went on a big shopping trip and, accompanied by the manager, began a 5-hour shopping marathon. Upon returning to the hotel, we divided the gifts by destinations. One part went to the local primary school and the other to the kindergarten. There were not only computers and their accessories, but also plates, cutlery, light bulbs, balls, papers, pots, scoops and finally a TV with antenna and one large freezer. Visiting both facilities was an incredible experience for us. We could see the joy and happiness on the faces of the children. We were very happy that this goal of our amateur radio mission was also successful. Once again, many thanks to Zorro JH1AJT and the FGC Foundation.

Later in the afternoon the whole team returned back to the QTH and resumed operations in the usual manner. Everyone found the mode and band that suited them and so the station rotating schedule was more or less natural. In the evening, another benchmark was reached – 70,000 QSOs. We were very encouraged by this. The propagation conditions were exceptionally good on all the upper bands, including 10 m being open till midnight. We made the most of it with two stations working on 15 m on CW and SSB continuously for many hours. When the bands were closing, we activated the FT4 mode. The great thing was that even on the lower bands the propagation was good and on both 80 m and 160 m we managed to make more JA stations that evening.

In the morning, when dawn had broken and the traffic on the lower bands ended, there were several power outages again. It was very annoying. We were also worried about the PAs as the power outage during the operation may damage them. We remembered the situation at HKØ/A where several PAs broke due to outages and undervoltage in the power network. Fortunately, nothing similar happened here. Only one PA showed some problems with the reflectometer protection, but was usable after disabling it. The remaining four PAs worked without any problems. Propagation conditions were below average this day and night, but we were still able to make some QSOs. Despite the poor conditions, the 6 m band

briefly opened again, this time also to the central EU. We even made one single QSO to our home country with Ivan OK1PI. We read on the Internet about a big flare on the sun which might impact the propagation. We were terrified by this as there were almost 80,000 QSOs in our log and still almost three days of operation ahead of us. The 100,000 mark was really close, but if we were "obstructed" by the deteriorated propagation conditions it might not happen. The food didn't help our mood, either. Although Claudio was a really great cook, there was either fish or sometimes chicken for lunch and dinner every day. It was clear to us that there was probably nothing else to be found on the island, although there were goats and pigs running around freely. We were just tired of ten days of the same food. And to make things worse, another TRX broke. One of the K3s stopped producing power. It had to be shut down and decommissioned.

On Wednesday, it rained heavily all day with streams of water running down the garden. We monitored the A and K indices. The A was 45, which bode ill for the propagation. The conditions were really bad. We tried CW and SSB regularly, but it didn't work. After many futile CQs we switched to FT8 or FT4. However, closer to noon there was a reversal, even though it was not noticeable outside and the rain was still intense. The propagation conditions improved significantly. We started working on all of the upper bands, sometimes with two stations. EU and NA were coming in surprisingly strong. Five of our stations were running SSB and two FT8. The rate climbed to 30 QSO/minute and 900 QSO per hour. We were thrilled, our mood quickly improved and we started dreaming of the 100k again. With a 900 QSOs per hour rate it would be easy. The upper bands faded after midnight, but the lower bands still worked decently. We tuned the 80 m vertical from CW to the SSB segment and for the first time we activated SSB on that band. There was a lot of interest. The operators on the lower bands had a really tough job. The top of the highest mountain on the island was permanently in the clouds and thunderstorms swirled around the mountain several times a day causing huge QRN. Copying the weak signals was very tiring. Unfortunately, the discipline of the callers didn't help, either. Although we called directional calls very frequently, the callers did not respect that. This also applied to OK/OM stations, who, knowing they were calling their friends and hoping that we might somehow favor them, often disrupted pileups of weak stations from distant locations. This was extremely annoying and debilitating. We were thinking of teaching them proper manners - but how?

However, it was not only a lack of operational discipline and minimal sleep (we usually slept 3-4 hours a day) that contributed to operator fatigue, but also the "physical wear and tear" on our bodies. There were big wooden chairs in the ham shack, and after ten days of constant sitting, literally everything hurt and we did not know how to sit down at the station. Some CW operators solved this by broadcasting standing up for a while. It was very uncomfortable and inconvenient, but still better than sitting. Bruised ears from headphones are commonplace on a DXpedition, and when you add swollen legs from the knees down, it's far from physical comfort. It was the last day of full operation, so we had no choice but to grit our teeth and hang on. The SSB operators were starting to have voice problems, but they were giving all. That six-figure mark was within reach. However, we have to admit that a gang of eight guys, who went on a 14-day "vacation" in good shape and full strength, would all come home as complete wrecks. OK2ZI got stuck by a hedgehog in the leg, OK2ZC got bitten by a centipede that got into his shoe during the night shift.

OK1GK got a puncture in his foot while building the 160 m vertical. The reward, however, was open bands when strong signals came through and the operator managed to "orchestrate" the big pileups. This was also helped by the fact that all of our antennas worked flawlessly all the time and generated decent, strong signals. We already had a lot of QSOs on all modes, so today we activated the last one - PSK.

Unfortunately, the discipline of the callers didn't help, either.

With Friday came the gradual end of our DXpedition, but just before a miracle came true in the morning – 100,000 QSOs were in the log! We opened a bottle of gin and toasted our success. After finishing the breakfast, which was good, but just like before, we had to go to the hospital for Covid-19 tests. The whole trip to the capital took about three hours. S9OK could not be on the air during this time of course, so on our return, we started the operation right away. As they say, the appetite grows with the food. We had to come up with another mark and we set it to 105,652 QSOs. By that number, we would be in the top 20 most successful DXpeditions of all time according to the list maintained by GDXF. In the afternoon we had to start packing some antennas according to the prepared schedule. We took down one Spiderbeam together with the 6 m yagi and made only single verticals from all of the vertical twins for the 30 m and 40 m. Departure from QTH was scheduled for Saturday at 16:30 h and everything had to be packed perfectly by then. For dinner we got fish - again delicious, but fish again... After dinner we gave our full attention to the lower bands to make the most of the last night. Anyone who didn't work us now wouldn't have another opportunity on the lower bands. The antennas would go down in the morning. On this last night in particular (for the first time during the DXpedition) the conditions were great on 160 m. It started with an opening to JA, with about a hundred new JA stations suddenly appearing on CW. Unfortunately, due to their lack of discipline and problematic reception in the equatorial QRN conditions, only 36 QSOs could be completed. This was followed by strong European stations and then a number of North American stations including several W6/W7 in the morning. On this last night, 277 CW QSOs were made on 160 m out of a total of 2,167 contacts. FT8 did not get a turn at all that night. How glad we were that we decided to keep the 160 m antennas up for the last night.

On Saturday morning we were supposed to start packing right away, but we just couldn't do it. The morning shift sat just as every day on CW on the 10 m, 12 m and 15 m at dawn, and we made contact with everyone who called only with a slight preference for JA. The pileups were not as big as before, but there were still a lot of stations calling. If we stayed there another week we would still have a lot to do. After breakfast we split into groups and started packing up. Only the FT4 and FT8 operators stayed at the radio. The final QRT came at 13:44 h, with a sensational 107,505 QSOs in the log. No one had hoped for this number before de-

S90K Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	PSK	RTTY	FT4	Total	Total %
160 m	2,187	1,131	0	0	0	0	3,318	3.0 %
80 m	3,068	1,786	604	1	3	445	5,907	5.4 %
60 m	514	2,070	122	0	0	265	2,971	2.7 %
40 m	5,516	1,824	2,125	0	0	1,566	11,031	10.0 %
30 m	4,615	4,009	0	0	415	1,821	10,860	9.8 %
20 m	8,205	4,298	5,228	24	1,269	1,889	20,913	19.0 %
17 m	6,405	2,896	4,691	0	0	1,918	15,910	14.4 %
15 m	7,481	2,791	6,003	0	0	2,899	19,174	17.4 %
12 m	4,624	2,618	2,714	0	0	1,829	11,785	10.7 %
10 m	3,527	1,837	1,923	0	0	1,017	8,304	7.5 %
6 m	16	132	0	0	0	4	152	0.1 %
Totals	46,158	25,392	23,410	25	1,687	13,653	110,325	100.0 %

S90K DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	PSK	RTTY	FT4	Total
160 m	67	62	0	0	0	0	73
80 m	77	71	49	1	3	47	90
60 m	44	79	30	0	0	46	79
40 m	103	80	74	0	0	69	105
30 m	90	97	0	0	45	70	107
20 m	110	97	108	15	66	77	136
17 m	100	89	95	0	0	78	122
15 m	105	89	109	0	0	92	127
12 m	92	91	84	0	0	81	111
10 m	93	87	79	0	0	71	112
6 m	9	15	0	0	0	1	18
Totals	133	117	130	15	66	105	164

Continent by Band S90K

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	Total %
	0	3	0	3	1	3	3	5	3	0	0	21	0.0 %
AFRICA	21	25	31	63	44	106	104	115	75	82	1	667	0.6 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	257	653	18	1,476	2,227	2,277	1,163	1,370	1,527	634	0	11,602	10.5 %
EUROPE	2,465	3,997	2,053	6,004	5,930	12,153	11,470	13,268	8,669	6,003	150	72,162	65.4 %
NORTH AMERIKA	566	1,120	784	3,078	2,390	5,817	2,892	3,841	1,264	1,299	1	23,052	20.9 %
OCEANIA	0	1	2	44	63	112	33	45	21	17	0	338	0.3 %
SOUTH AMERICA	9	108	83	363	205	445	245	530	226	269	0	2,483	2.3 %
Total QSO	3,318	5,907	2,971	11,031	10,860	20,913	15,910	19,174	226	8,304	152	110,325	100.0 %
Total %	3.0 %	5.4 %	2.7 %	10.0 %	9.8 %	19.0 %	14.4 %	17.4 %	0.2 %	7.5 %	0.1 %	100.0 %	

Continent by Mode S90K

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	FT8	FT4	PSK	RTTY	Total	Total %
	5	4	2	10	0	0	21	0.0 %
AFRICA	286	177	135	60	0	9	667	0.6 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	1,075	5,402	2,861	2,093	1	170	11,602	10.5 %
EUROPE	15,847	30,731	14,965	9,303	24	1,292	72,162	65.4 %
NORTH AMERIKA	5,586	8,952	6,484	1,841	0	189	23,052	20.9 %
OCEANIA	25	123	155	29	0	6	338	0.3 %
SOUTH AMERICA	586	769	790	317	0	21	2,483	2.3 %
Total QSO	23,410	46,158	25,392	13,653	25	1,687	110,325	100.0 %
Total %	21.2 %	41.8 %	23.0 %	12.4 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	100.0 %	

parture. We didn't believe we would even get close to the 100k mark. The packing of the antennas went as planned, without any major problems, after all we are already an experienced team. Everything was packed, weighed and foiled about an hour before the schedule. We went to the sea for the last time, but we were only able to stay there for a short time. Then we waited for the taxis to arrive. The trip to the airport was uneventful, there were some minor complications at the check-in, but nothing major that would upset such experienced hikers. Before boarding the plane, we joked that we could have been offered fish or chicken for our on-board meals, of which we were fed up. What was the inflight offer? The poor flight attendant probably still doesn't understand how such an innocuous phrase "chicken or fish" could cause such a huge wave of laughter from all 8 passengers in weird yellow t-shirts.

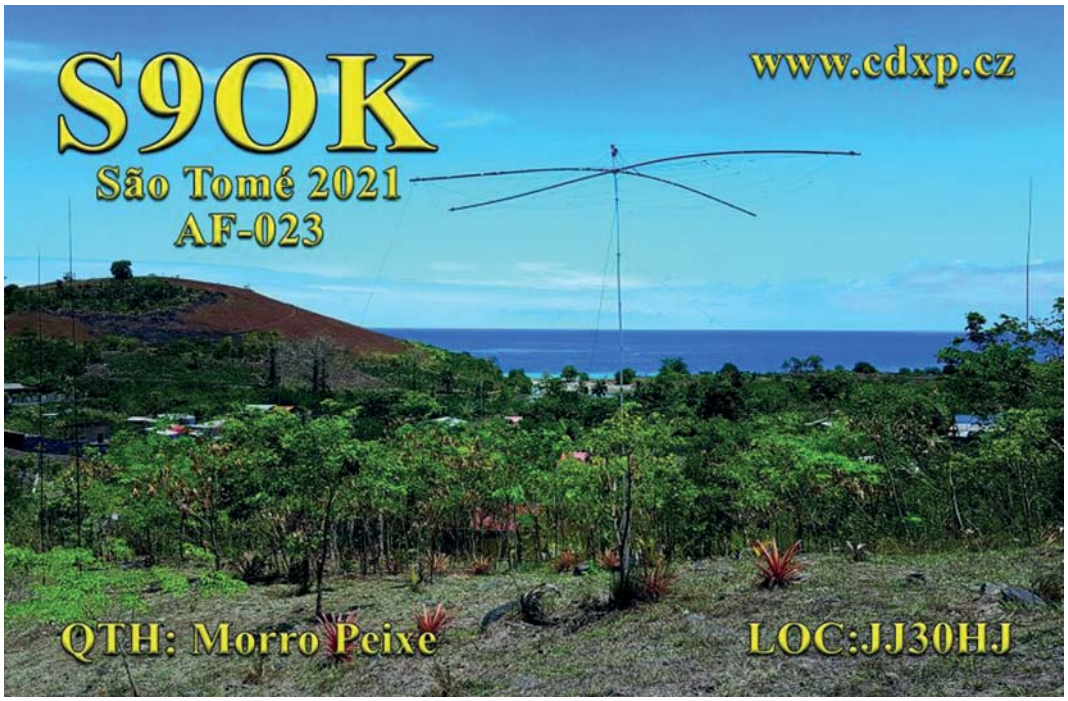
The total number of QSOs is 107,505 which is a very high mark. We are thinking about the next destination we would like to go to, but wherever it will be, it will not be easy to surpass this mark. Currently, the result puts us in 20th place in the official megaexpedic ranking (https://gdxf.de/megadxpeditions/honor-roll.php). With only eight people and a modest budget at our disposal, this was an extraordinary achievement. After the DXpedition ended, we received many congratulations and compliments on our operation, and on how we promptly changed bands according to the opening and used DX windows to difficult directions. We were active on CW, SSB, RTTY, PSK, FT4 and FT8, gave a large number of stations a band point and for many we were a brand new DXCC country. It is an encouragement to us to keep working. If the world health situation is favorable, you can look forward to another "carnival" next year.

QSL cards are already in production, requests will be processed by David OK6DJ. All OQRS direct requests were confirmed on LOTW a few days after returning home.

We would like to thank all the stations that have made a QSO with us. We would also like to thank the sponsors, both the associations (SEISA, DX-news, Northern California DX Foundation, Northern Illinois DX Association, Far East DX Ploiters, Mediterraneo DX Club, CDXC, Clipperton DX Club, European DX Foundation, Southeastern DX Club, Lone Star DX Association, MASTRANT, GM DX Group, OH DX Foundation, Danish DX Group, Greater Milwaukee DX Association), as well as individuals, especially W8TOP, K9YC, JA1BK, JA4DND, JH1RFR, JJ3PRT, AC8L, OK1MY, OK5MM, OK1FPG, OK1VK, OK1VJ, RD4A, JA8UIV, W9EWZ, LA5IIA, HB9BAS, OM2RA, RM2D, LB5GI, LA7THA, K6VOX, EA3HSO, HI3SD, KI8JP, WØSZ, K7TM, DM2HK, DD2CW, OK2BTJ, WØCP, OK1MP, OK1DCS, OK1CSS, OK1PA, PY5EG, N7WS, OK2PDN, OK1PI, OK1DOL, OK2BZM

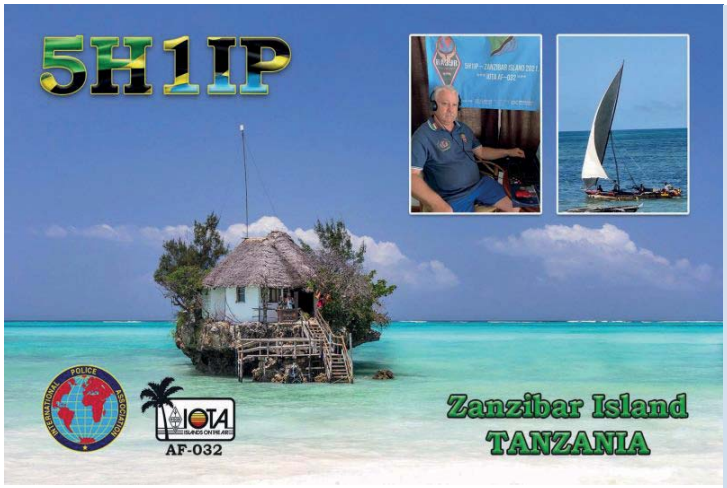
For detailed statistics see https://clublog.org/charts/?c=S9OK#r

Written by S9OK team
English translation by OK1DIX


S9OK
www.cdxp.cz
São Tomé 2021
AF-023
QTH: Morro Peixe
LOC:JJ30HJ

5H1IP – Zanzibar Island Tanzania DXpedition

BY KUTASI GABOR, HA3JB



5H1IP Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	RTTY	Total	Total %
160 m	1	0	0	1	0.0 %
60 m	1	23	0	24	0.5 %
40 m	54	1,168	0	1,222	25.6 %
30 m	0	501	0	501	10.5 %
20 m	19	631	0	650	13.6 %
17 m	136	323	0	459	9.6 %
15 m	293	883	260	1,436	30.1 %
12 m	0	312	0	312	6.5 %
10 m	0	165	0	165	3.5 %
6 m	1	0	0	1	0.0 %
Totals	505	4,006	260	4,771	100.0 %

5H1IP DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

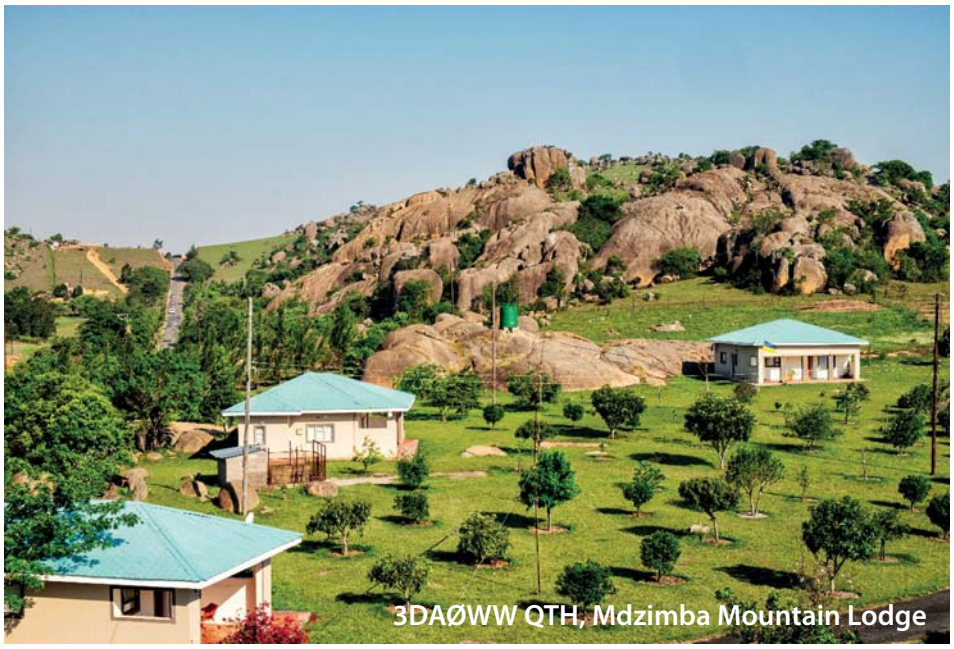
Band	CW	FT8	RTTY	Total
160 m	1	0	0	1
60 m	1	12	0	12
40 m	17	67	0	67
30 m	0	49	0	49
20 m	12	70	0	70
17 m	30	50	0	55
15 m	41	75	53	81
12 m	0	50	0	50
10 m	0	44	0	44
6 m	1	0	0	1
Totals	47	103	53	105

5H1IP Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	CW	RTTY	FT8	Total	Total %
AFRICA	1	4	34	39	0.8 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	55	18	1,335	1,408	29.5 %
EUROPE	444	159	2,227	2,830	59.3 %
NORTH AMERIKA	3	64	132	199	4.2 %
OCEANIA	0	11	236	247	5.2 %
SOUTH AMERICA	2	4	42	48	1.0 %
Total QSO	505	260	4,006	4,771	100.0 %
Total %	10.6 %	5.4 %	84.0 %	100.0 %	

3DAØWW – Kingdom of Eswatini

BY YURIS PETERSONS, YL2GM



These unstable times in the world have changed all of our lives. People are eager for traveling and new adventures. Our team also had numerous discussions on when and where could we go next and is it even possible with the given circumstances. When we were looking for the next DXpedition location we had to take into account all the restrictions and this complicated the whole process.

The idea about a DXpedition to the *Kingdom of Eswatini* I got during my first visit to *South Africa* in early 2021. This country was not ranking very high on the DXCC most wanted list (#140), however, it had a very interesting history and tales about its king and traditions. In addition, the government representatives were very supportive about our plans to organizing an amateur radio event.

The location of our QTH I discovered by studying the map and the booking.com website. First option was a hotel far away from populated places and it could be a good choice, however, I decided to look for another place because next to it were placed some solar panels which could cause interferences. Another option was the hotel *Mdzimba Mountain Lodge* located 10 km from the city *Manzini*. Two houses approximately 80 meters apart from each other and 1,200 meters above sea level. *Manzini* city was located in a valley.

The DXpedition team roaster consisted of two Latvian and four Ukrainian radio amateurs. We met at *Johannesburg* airport and from there we travelled together by plane to the *Kingdom of Eswatini* and reached *King Mswati III* airport on 13th of October.

The security service took all our passports, licenses and hotel reservations. It took about two hours and after arrival of our hotel owner we could continue the journey. It was about 60 km to drive to our hotel. There we split between two houses, the Latvian two operators took the smallest house and the Ukrainian operators moved into the bigger house.

Till late in the evening we managed to install our multi band GP. After switching on the transceiver we saw that there were noise levels of S7-8 on all bands. We were looking for the noise source by gradually switching on and off all light sources. They all made noise and we decided to use only one table lamp as light source at night in each house. However, these weren't the only noise sources because in other houses there were also lights that could not be turned off because of security reasons.

Vlad UW7RV, Jack YL2KA, Yuris YL2GM, Sasha UT7UV, Pavlo UUØJR, Wlad US7IGN – 3DAØWW team

Next morning, we found our multi band GP on the ground because the local dog chew through its guy-wires. After talking to owner, the dog was moved to a smaller territory behind a fence.

During the day we set up the Spiderbeam antennas in both positions and started to operate. This time for each band we had separate filters, which we split between both locations. This ruled out the possibility that both stations would operate on the same band simultaneously. The temperatures were +34 to +36 °C during the day and dropped to +20 °C during night time.

On the next day one Spiderbeam was found on the ground with two broken fiberglass tubes. Our friendly dog managed to escape from his fenced territory and right after that he chewed through our antenna guy-wires once again. The dog got isolated again.

In the morning we set up the low band antennas. Sadly, this time our LBS vertical did not operate as intended due to a burned relay and capacitor in the switchbox. We redesigned our vertical for as low band antenna and used it for 160 m, however it was not very effective as shown by the poor results.

The new week started with heavy rain and thunderstorm. The temperature dropped during night to only +9 °C. It was also very foggy because the mountain top was covered by clouds.

Every second day, Sasha UT7UV together with the hotel owner drove to the local market for food products. Sasha was our chief and prepared breakfast and dinner for the whole team. The most delicious dish was the Ukrainian borsch soup that was prepared using African products.

For the second half of the week the sky cleared up a bit and the hot temperatures returned and again we felt like being in Africa. The sun was very hot with very intensive ultraviolet radiation.

On FT8 we were called by 3DAØAQ, however the program did not recognize the call because it was registered as two separate calls which got solved by entering the call manually. Technical problems kept piling and we also started to have issues with our SPE Expert PTT because it worked with a delay and we lost our first transmitted symbol. This got solved by restarting the software. Three days before we went QRT our K3 driver transistor failed, so that we were left only with one station.

The team spirit was in good mood. In addition, the hotel owner took us to a small excursion to a local school which he supported financially. However, the school was empty because of riots in the country. All public transportation was on hold. People were disappointed about the country's ruling. However, the Kingdom of Eswatini is a very tourist friendly country with many beautiful mountains and wildlife sceneries. Sadly, because of the pandemic many cultural sites were closed and we could not fully enjoy them. Because of these reasons we did not plan a Hams with Hearts project this time.

Two weeks passed by with an eye blink and we had to pack our bags for returning home. The DXpedition plan was accomplished as we managed to make 31k QSOs. For two team members this was their first DXpedition. Lessons learned from this DXpedition – if possible, visit the QTH site before the DXpedition in order limit unexpected noise sources etc..

Vlad UW7RV, Pavlo UUØJR, Sasha UT7UV, Yuris YL2GM, Wlad US7IGN, Jack YL2KA

Thanks to the entire team and their families for supporting us through our adventures. Thanks to all radio amateurs and amateur radio clubs for supporting and working us on the air, this would not be possible without your support.

3DAØWW Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	FT8	Total	Total %
AFRICA	66	52	169	287	0.9 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	141	682	3,819	4,642	14.8 %
EUROPE	2,758	6,337	9,273	18,368	58.5 %
NORTH AMERIKA	800	1,429	3,859	6,088	19.4 %
OCEANIA	13	26	582	621	2.0 %
SOUTH AMERICA	128	139	1,108	1,375	4.4 %
Total QSO	3,906	8,665	18,810	31,381	100.0 %
Total %	12.4 %	27.6 %	59.9 %	100.0 %	

3DAØWW Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	Total	Total %
AFRICA	3	18	3	50	16	54	40	41	31	31	287	0.9 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	2	471	25	751	615	811	526	866	410	165	4,642	14.8 %
EUROPE	43	602	17	1,104	1,167	2,910	4,742	4,231	2,174	1,380	18,370	58.5 %
NORTH AMERIKA	19	557	44	1,069	694	1,054	929	1,182	357	183	6,088	19.4 %
OCEANIA	0	62	3	206	28	73	38	180	11	20	621	2.0 %
SOUTH AMERICA	4	149	3	488	163	91	79	306	60	32	1,375	4.4 %
Total QSO	71	1,859	95	3,668	2,683	4,993	6,354	6,806	226	1,811	31,383	100.0 %
Total %	0.2 %	5.9 %	0.3 %	11.7 %	8.5 %	15.9 %	20.2 %	21.7 %	0.7 %	5.8 %	100.0 %	

3DAØWW DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total
160 m	1	19	0	20
80 m	42	71	0	73
60 m	0	25	0	25
40 m	51	89	23	93
30 m	48	101	0	105
20 m	76	91	69	113
17 m	83	92	56	107
15 m	69	104	70	113
12 m	55	79	62	87
10 m	59	75	51	88
Totals	104	132	94	148

Top band/solts **(25) for members of EUDXF**

1	PE5TS	19	15	PAØABM	4	29	PA4WM	1
2	PA2KW	17	16	DK1MAX	4	30	CT7/PF5X	1
3	LB8DC	13	17	ON6CC	4	31	HB9FKK	1
4	PA3FQA	11	18	DM2RM	4	32	PA4JJ	1
5	SV1MO	9	19	LA7XK	3	33	OE1HHB	1
6	DK3DG	8	20	LB2TB	3	34	DL1MGB	1
7	PA1CW	8	21	PB7Z	3	35	DL5XL	1
8	4Z4DX	8	22	DL6JGN	3	36	PA3GCV	1
9	DM5DX	7	23	PA3EWP	2	37	SA2SAA	1
10	IK1PMR	7	24	LA7EIA	2	38	DJ8NK	1
11	DL7VEE	7	25	PA1PE	2	39	5B4AHJ	1
12	PAØFVH	6	26	SP5UAF	2	40	LA3WAA	1
13	DK1WU	5	27	DK2LO	1	41	DL7CX	1
14	DDØVU	5	28	LAØFA	1	42		1

3DAØWW Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total	Total %
160 m	1	70	0	71	0.2 %
80 m	340	1,519	0	1,859	5.9 %
60 m	0	95	0	95	0.3 %
40 m	476	3,115	77	3,668	11.7 %
30 m	363	2,320	0	2,683	8.5 %
20 m	1,771	2,144	1,078	4,993	15.9 %
17 m	2,823	2,925	606	6,354	20.2 %
15 m	1,783	4,031	992	6,806	21.7 %
12 m	671	1,613	759	3,043	9.7 %
10 m	438	979	394	1,811	5.8 %
Totals	8,666	18,811	3,906	31,383	100.0 %

9X4X – Rwanda DXpedition

BY JAN MISGAV, 4X1VF

QTH: Rusiga,Rwanda
LON: 29° 55' 59" E
LAT: 01° 48' 29" S
GRID: KI48xe
Zones ITU: 52 CQ: 36

Operators: 4Z5LA Ros, 4Z1DZ Hanan, 4X6YA Hilik, 4Z5FI Ruben
4X1VF Jan, 4Z4KX Mark, 4Z5MU Slava
Pilots: 4Z1UF Iliya, LY5W Sam , AA1V Don
Planning assistance: DF2WO Harald

Our sincere thanks to our sponsors:

4X1BQ - Yossi Sharon
4X1FW - Simha Priel
4X1MM - Artur Avrunin (4X4DZ)
4X1RE - Eyal Raskin
4X1ST - Tim Scrimshaw
4X1VL - David Rivel
4X4BQ - Irit Sharon
4X4CD (SK) -Son R.Komisarchik
4X4DK - Ami Shami
4X4FJ - Vadim Frenkel
4X5LL - Yuriy Gorobey
4X5MZ - Josef Kupershmidt
4X6DL - Eliezer Kovaliu
4X6FB - Aaron Huber
4X6FK - Nir Israeli
4X6HP - Yuli Kaplan
4X6ZM - Udi Kedem
4Z1AR - Amir Barenholtz
4Z1MC - Mark Chernyak
4Z1UF - Ilya Zozin
4Z1WS - Shamai Opfer
4Z4AB - Avi Freidlander
4Z5CX - Jan Shtakelberg
4Z4DA - Valery Kisselyov
4Z4DX - Dov Gavish
4Z5FL - Leonid Gevin
4Z5IU - Evgeni Korenyuk
4Z5IW - Vladimir Garber
4Z5JJ - Alex Fraimovich
4Z5KR - Anatoly Oimatov
4Z5LG - Leonid Gorbachevsky
4Z5MY - Yakov Meilih
4Z5NN - Yakov Zak
4Z5NX - Victor Lukyanenko
4Z5OP - Michail Konchakov
4Z5OZ - Vladislav Ivanov
4Z5PN - Yuri Zinchuk
4Z5RR - Gregory Yukhananov
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4Z5SL - Dan Katzman
4Z5TK - Alex Berezin
4Z5TT - Itzhak Rider
9A9AB - Anton Beti
9G5AF - Haim Lewy (4Z1HL)
AA1V - Donald Mikes
AB4SF - Wray Dudley
AL8A - Allan Batievsky
DK5WL - Heinz Pick
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HB9BAS - Roland Lips
JA8DNV - Yukio Saitoh
K1JX - Clarke Greene
K1PX - Jim Monahan
K4WM - Joel Hoag
K5GS - Gene Spinelli
K6OK - James E Varney
K6ZP - Andrew Calman
K7ACZ - Alan Zack
K7NJ - Riki Kline (4X4NJ)
K7UAZ - Kenneth Gourley (KG6T)
KE1VT - Kevin Emilio
KP4/K9AW - Gary Dein
N2MA - Al Houston
N6DHZ - Jim Shryne
N0FW - Peter Meyer
N0RR - Ronald J Stockton
NF7D - Robert M Sarnecki
OH1O - Pekka Ketonen
ON5TA - Eric Van Offelen
OU2M - Pit Schmidt
R9AH - Valery Bazhin
TF3SG - Gudmi Sveinsson
UA4CC - Arkadiy Voloshin
UC5C - Alex Lavrenchenko
UT3UA - Sergey Vasylenko
VE3/4X4AX - Demitry Esterlis
VE3/4X6XQ - Miron Grinev
VE7IRU - Alex Goldenberg (4Z5KJ)
W1CVE - Bruce Brundage
W1RM - Peter Chamalian
W3ICM - Fredrick Matos
W4BOH - Wilson Lamb
WA7NB - Arthur Blank
W0SZ - Stephen Zumbrun

Life is back to Ham Meetings in the United States

BY PROF. DR. ACHIM ROGMANN, DF3EC

EUDXF board member Achim DF3EC visited HamCation in Orlando, Florida this February. HamCation hosted the 2022 ARRL National Convention under the theme of "reDiscover Radio" as one of the largest annually held gatherings of radio amateurs in the United States. The last convention in 2020 attracted 24,200 visitors over all three days. This year hams from US, Canada but also from Europe were attracted by lectures, forums, meetings and a wide range of vendors, clubs as well as a huge fleamarket under Florida's sun. Hundreds of volunteers worked hard to make this event happen. On the day before opening Orlando hosted ARRL National Convention featuring various training tracks like the Contest University. Among the presentations during HamCation were also DX-related topics like a presentation on the OJØC 2021 DX-pedition to Market Reef and the VP8PJ DX-pedition to Signy Island, Antarctica. Overall, The aisles were full of people, the vendors saw very good business and all makes very optimistic, that Dayton Hamvention will also happen. This year's Hamvention will feature ARRL EXPO, a large assembly of ARRL-sponsored exhibits, activities, and representatives for ARRL programs and services. Several ARRL-sponsored presentations and forums will be given. Information will be posted to www.arrl.org/expo as it becomes available.

Our friends from ARRL were represented with a large booth. Achim met ARRL's president Rick K5UR – who belongs to the top DXers in the world – and ARRL CEO David NA2AA. Our board member also used the opportunity to activate the special event station W1AW/4. He met numerous ham friends who confirmed that EUDXF is a well-known association also in the United States. All were looking forward to come to Ham Radio Friedrichshafen coming June, hoping that restrictions due to the global pandemic will not force us to restrict it to an online event again.

More information on HamCation can be found here:

https://www.hamcation.com

DF3EC meets ARRL President K5UR

DF3EC (alias NH7Z) operates special event station W1AW/4.

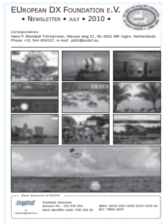
Tailgaiting in the Florida sun

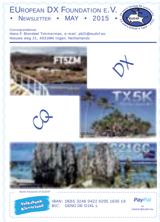
The indoor swaps tables

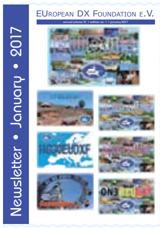
EUDXF NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE

Dear Member/New Member,
You can find all of our newsletters published since 2009 for download here …
(To download please click on the photo of the desired issue)

Older editions of the EUDXF newsletter (July 2008 and earlier will be available for download at a later date!







Older issues have only been produced on paper. Enjoy reading! — Enjoy your work.

Serving DX Community since 1986
EUDXF
EUropean DX Foundation

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

Data Protection Declaration
(Members)

Section 1

By joining of a member, the association records the name, first name, date of birth (optional), home address and e-mail address of the member. This information is stored in the computer systems of the executive committee. Each club member is assigned a membership number. The personal data are protected by appropriate technical and organizational measures against the knowledge of third parties. Other information about the members and information about non-members are only processed or used by the association if they are useful for the promotion of the purpose of the association and there are no indications that the data subject has a legitimate interest, which precludes the processing or use.

Section 2

The board announces special events of the association life, in particular the execution of events in the club magazine and/or on the club's own internet pages. Personal member data can be published at this juncture. The individual member may at any time object to the publication of such data by the board. In this case, there will be no further publication in relation to this member on the notice board and/or in the club magazine and/or the club's own websites.

Section 3

Only board members and other members who perform a special function in the association, which requires the knowledge of certain member data, receive a list of members with the required membership data.

Section 4

The association informs the amateur radio related media about special events. Such information is also published on the website of the association. The individual member may at any time object to the publication of his personal data or revoke his consent to publication on the Internet. In the case of an objection or revocation, further publications regarding his person are omitted. Personal data of the withdrawing member will be removed from the homepage of the association.

Section 5

Upon resignation, the data of the member named under section 1 will be deleted from the member list. Personal data of the withdrawing member concerning the cash management will be kept for up to ten years from the written confirmation of departure by the Board in accordance with the tax regulations.

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

☐ I herewith apply for membership in the European DX Foundation e. V. (EUDXF). The membership fee is **25,- € per 12 months and is due after 12 months in the following year.** Membership is automatically prolonged if it is not canceled in written format latest **6 weeks before the end of the year**.

Surname: _____ Date of birth: _____

First name: _____

Call Sign: _____ Title: _____

Address: _____

Postal code: _____

City: _____

Country: _____

E-mail: _____ @ _____

☐ I am already a member of EUDXF, but I would like to become a life member:
(The price of life membership is still EUR 400)

Method of payment:

☐ I will pay the contribution to the bank account of EUDXF:

Bank: Volksbank Kleverland
IBAN: DE65 3246 0422 0205 1830 19
BIC: GENO DE D1KL L

☐ I will transfer the contribution via PayPal to cashier@eudxf.eu

I have read the privacy policy and herewith accept it.
I can revoke my consent at any time for the future.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please mail this application to:

EUDXF e.V.
Robert F. Lörcks, DL1EBV
Sommerlandstraße 23
47551 BEDBURG-HAU
GERMANY

You can e-mail your application to:

eudxf@eudxf.eu

Or get into contact with EUDXF via internet: http://www.eudxf.eu

EUDXF `01 2022

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