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Exhibit 7
Contests listings

I took this table from *The ARRL Operating Manual* (1996). It lists all major contests. There are **eight CW-only** contests, **seven SSB-only** (phone) contests, and **two RTTY contests**. (Other high frequency contest listed in the table permitted any mode.) The SSB version of the All Asian DX Contest was included while the CW version was inadvertently omitted. I have attached a listing from the May 1998 issue of *QST*, which shows the CW version of this contest. Including the All Asian DX Contest (CW), there are **nine CW** contests compared to **seven for SSB**. This Exhibit demonstrates that there are at least as many major contests on high frequency devoted to CW as to SSB, and that RTTY was a distant third place.

Table 7-1

Major Contests

<i>Month</i>	<i>Contest</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>For more information</i>
Jan	ARRL VHF Sweepstakes	Primarily W/VE	Grid-square locator	Dec QST
Jan	CQ Worldwide 160-Meter Contest (CW)	International	W/VE: signal report and state/province; DX: signal report and country	Dec CQ; Contest Corral, Jan QST
Jan	ARRL RTTY Roundup	International	W/VE: Signal report and state/province; DX: signal report and serial number	Dec QST
Feb	ARRL Novice Roundup	Novices/Techs work others	Signal report and ARRL section	Jan QST
Feb	ARRL International DX Contest (CW)	W/VE stns work DX stns	W/VE: signal report and state/province; DX: signal report and power	Dec QST
Feb	CQ Worldwide 160-Meter Contest (phone)	International	See above	See above
Mar	ARRL International DX Contest (phone)	International	See above	Dec QST
Mar	Spring RTTY Contest	International	UTC, signal report and consecutive QSO serial number	Contest Corral, May QST
Mar	CQ WPX Contest (phone)	International	Signal report and consecutive QSO serial number	Jan CQ; Contest Corral, Feb QST
May	Russian CQ-M Contest (phone and CW)	International	Signal report and consecutive QSO serial number	Contest Corral, Apr QST
May	CQ WPX Contest (CW)	International	See above	See above
Jun	ARRL June VHF QSO Party	International	See above	May QST
Jun	All Asian DX Contest (phone)	Asian stns work	Signal report and age	Contest Corral Jun QST
Jun	ARRL Field Day	Primarily W/VE	Transmitter "class" and ARRL	May QST
Jul	IARU HF World Championship (phone and CW)	International	Signal report and ITU zone	April QST
Jul	CQ VHF WPX Contest	International	Consecutive QSO serial number and call sign	Feb CQ; Contest Corral Jul QST
Aug	Worked All Europe (CW)	EU stns work others	Signal report and consecutive QSO serial number	Contest Corral, May QST
Sep	Worked All Europe (phone)	See above	See above	See above
Sep	ARRL September VHF QSO Party	International	Grid-square locator	Aug QST
Oct	CQ Worldwide DX Contest (phone)	International	Signal report and CQ zone	Sep CQ; Contest Corral, Oct QST
Nov	ARRL Sweepstakes (CW)	W/VE	Consecutive QSO serial number, power level designator, call sign last 2 digits of the year you were licensed, ARRL section.	Oct QST
Nov	ARRL Sweepstakes (phone)	W/VE		Oct QST
Nov	CQ Worldwide DX Contest (CW)	International	See above	See above
Dec	ARRL 160-Meter Contest (CW)	International	W/VE: signal report and ARRL Section; DX: signal report	Nov QST
Dec	ARRL 10-Meter Contest (phone and CW)	International	W/VE: signal report and state/province; DX: signal report and consecutive QSO serial number	Nov QST

with ARCI member. Others count 2 pts/same continent and 4 pts/different continent. Multiply QSO points by states/provinces/DXCC countries worked per band and by power multiplier (>5 W (1; <5 W (7; <1 W (10; <250 mW, (15). Awards. Mail entries by Jun 23 to QRP ARCI Contest Manager, Cam Hartford, N6GA, 1959 Bridgeport Ave, Claremont, CA 91711; CamQRP@cyberg8t.com.

Texas QSO Party, sponsored by the Texas DX Society. 1400Z May 23 to 0500Z May 24 and 1400Z to 2000Z May 24. Categories: single op, multi-single and multi-multi; Texas mobile single op and multiop; QRP single and multi xmtr; and a Club Aggregate category. Exchange RST and State, province, country, or maritime region. Texas stations send RST and county. Suggested frequencies: CW - 30 kHz up. Phone - 25 kHz up in General class segments. VHF - 50.200 144.200. Work stations once per band and mode. Texas mobiles may be worked once per band/mode from each county. Score 2 pts/phone QSO and 3 pts/CW and other digital mode QSO. Multipliers: non-Texas stations use number

of Texas counties worked (254 max plus Armadillo County mystery station). Texas stations use number of Texas counties, states, Canadian Provinces, and DX countries (less USA, Canada, Hawaii and Alaska). Add bonus points to your final score: Non-Texas stations add 100 points for every 10 Texas mobiles worked per band/mode. Texas stations add 100 points for every 10 Texas mobiles worked per band/mode. Texas mobiles add 5000 points per every 5 counties covered with at least 5 contacts per county and add 100 points for every 10 Texas mobiles worked per band/mode. Send logs (and dupe sheets if over 200 QSOs) by June 5, 1997 to TDXS, POB 540291, Houston, TX 77254; W5HNS@aol.com; <http://n5uh.tech.uh.edu/~tdxs/>.

25-26

Memorial Day CW Sprint, sponsored by the Michigan QRP Club, 2300Z May 25 until 0300Z May 26. CW only, 160-6 meters (except 30, 17 and 12 meters). Classes: <250 mW; 250 mW to 1 W; 1 W to 5 W; and over 5 W. Exchange RST, state/

province/DXCC entity and power output (MI-QRP members send membership no.). Work stations once per band. Score 5 pts/QSO w/MI-QRP members, 4 pts/QSO w/non-members outside W/VE and 2 pts/QSO with W/VE nonmembers. Multiply QSO points by states/provinces/DXCC entities worked per band x 1.25 if you are using a homebrew receiver or transmitter. Awards. Send logs to L. T. Switzer, N8CQA, 654 Georgia Ave, Marysville, MI 48040-1243; n8cqa@tir.com.

30-31

CQ WW WPX Contest, CW, see Mar QST, p 101.

June Events

6	QRP Tactical Contest
13-15	ARRL June VHF QSO Party
20-21	All-Asian DX Contest, CW
27-28	Field Day

QST

Special Events

Edited by **Bev Fernandez, N1NAV** • Assistant Contest Manager

Louisville, KY: Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, Inc, W4CN, 0001Z May 1 to 2359Z May 3, 124th Kentucky Derby, 3.850 7.250 14.250 28.400. Certificate. Shelby Summerville, K4WW, 6505 Lantana Ct, Louisville, KY 40229-1544.

Marion, AR: Driven Elements ARG, K5M, 2200Z, May 1 to 0200Z May 2, and 6th annual Esparanza Bonanza Festival, 7.285 21.375 28.410. Certificate. R Brockwell, 118 Brougham, Marion, AR 72364.

Beavercreek, OH: Upper Valley ARC, KI8CJ, 2000Z May 1 to 2000Z May 2 Fourth Anniversary of Parkwood Elementary School's fourth grade class Adopt-A-Ham Program, 145.41 146.94 146.64 145.19. QSL. Mike Fisher, KI8CJ, 1791 Wilene Dr, Dayton, OH 45432.

Eldon, MO: Northside ARC, AAØVM, 1500Z May 1 to 2300Z May 3, Opening of the Lake of the Ozarks Community Bridge, 7.250 14.250 21.350 28.350. Certificate. Northside ARC, Box 954, Rocky Mount, MO 65072.

Aquinnah, MA: Fall River ARC, W1ACT/P, 1800Z May 1 to 1500Z May 3, Iota NA046 from Gay Head Lighthouse Marthas Vineyard Island, 14.260 all HF bands. QSL. Roland Daignault, N1JOY, 19 Davis Rd, Westport, MA 02790.

Freedom Township, OH: Portage ARC, KB8UUZ, 1700Z May 1 to 2300Z May 3, 40th Annual Loyalty Day, 40 20 15 10. Certificate. Tom Parkinson, KB8UUZ, 9992 State Rte 700, Mantua, OH 44225.

Brownsville, TX: CHARRO ARC, KC5PCN, 1300-2000Z May 2, operating from the last battle of the Civil War fought near Brownsville. General portion of 20 15 and Phone portion of the Novice 10 meter. Certificate. CHARRO ARC, 3554 Boca Chica Blvd, Brownsville, TX 78521.

Salt Lake City, UT: Utah ARC, N7T, 1600-2300Z May 2, Scout-O-Rama Communications Exercise, 7.235 14.265 21.350 28.400. QSL. Eugene Christensen, KC7CSE, 1193 Serpentine Way, Sandy, UT 84094-4633.

Farmville, VA: Southside ARA, KE4ZBH, 1400-2000Z May 2, Heart of Virginia Festival, 7.225 14.225 50.200 28.385. QSL. John Austin, N4CFA, 1001 7th Ave, Farmville, VA 23901-2317.

Novi, MI: Novi ARC, KC8FSW, 1400-2100Z May 2, 2nd Annual Indy 500 Celebration, 7.244 7.246 7.125 1.325. QSL. NARC, Box 268, Novi, MI 48376-0268.

Chancellorsville, VA: Rappahannock Valley ARC, NJ4F, 1500-2100Z May 2, General portion of 20.40. Certificate. RVARC, Box 1496, Fredericksburg, VA 22402

Annondale, MN: Explorer post 676. KØBSA, 2300-0300Z May 2, and 1500-0200 May 3, Sterns Boy Scout Camper-All, 7.290 14.290 18.140. Certificate.

Gordy Hanson, NØZRD, 2317 Byrd Ave N., Golden Valley, MN 55422.

Sunflower, KS: Sandhills and Trojan ARC, KØS & WØMI, 0000Z May 2 2400Z May 3, Operating from the highest point in Kansas, 3.920 14.285 .040 CW. Certificate. Mt Sunflower Expedition, Box DX, Colby, KS 67701.

Philadelphia, PA: The Olympia ARC, WA3BAT, 1300Z May 2 2200Z May 3, 100th Anniversary of Admiral Dewey's triumph over the Spanish Fleet. 3.898 7.248 14.030 21.040. Certificate. Olympia ARC, 211 South Columbus Blvd, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

Madison, WI: Four Lakes ARC, W9S/W9IXG, 1400Z May 2 0200Z May 10, 150th Anniversary of Wisconsin Statehood, 28.325 50.175 144.225 144.55. Certificate. UW Space Place, 1605 S Park St, Madison, WI 53715.

Canon City, CO: Royal Gorge ARC, KBØTUC, 1400-2100Z May 3, Annual Music and Blossom Festival, Lower portions of General bands 40-15. Certificate. Chuck Ward, NØØA, 1101 Harrison St, Canon City, Co 81212.

Wausau, WI: Wisconsin Valley RA, W9SM, 1500Z May 5 to 2000Z May 8, Dream Flight Wausau, 14.250 21.325 28.325 146.640. Certificate. Wisconsin Valley RA, Box 363, Wausau, WI 54402-0363.

West Mifflin, PA: Belle Vernon High School ARC, KB3BKW, 1400-2000Z May 7, Amusement Park Physics and Communications Day, 3.850 7.225 14.225 21.300. Certificate. Belle Vernon HS Arc, 425 Crest Ave, Belle Vernon, PA 15012.

Middlebourne, WV: Tyler County ARO, KC8GX1, 1400Z May 8 to 2200Z May 9, Commemorating the Tyler Co Historic Museum, 3.860 7.230 14.270 28.320. Certificate. TCARO, Box 287, Middlebourne, WV 26149.

Fairfield, CT: Fairfield ARA, WB1CQO, 1400-2000Z May 9, 63rd Annual Dogwood Festival, General portion of 40 20 15 10. Certificate/QSL. FARA, WB1CQO, Box 486, Southport, CT 06490-0486.

Luther, OK: Luther Historical Society/Luther Youth ARC, KB2AW, 1500-2300Z May 9, 100th Anniversary of Luther, 14.250 21.350 28.400. Certificate. Luther Historical Society, Box 601, Luther, OK 73054-0601.

Broken Arrow, OK: Broken Arrow ARC, W5BBS, 1400-2200Z May 9, Annual Roster Day, 3.900 7.200 14.300 21.400. Certificate. BAARC, Box 552, Broken Arrow, OK 74013-0552.

New Bern, NC: New Bern ARC, N4B, 1200-2000Z May 9, 100th Birthday of Pepsi, invented in New Bern, 7.113 7.248 14.248 146.610. Certificate. New Bern ARC, Box 12483, New Bern, NC 28561-2483.

Washington, DC: Boy Scout Troop 170, K2BSA/3, 1400-1900Z May 9, National Capitol Area Council Scout Show on the Mall, 7.230. Certificate. Jay Chamberlain, AE4MK, 27 Fox Run Ln, Fredericksburg, VA 22405.

Logansport, IN: CCARC, W9V, 1400-0200 UTC, May 9, 45th Anniversary of CCARC, 7.255 14.282 28.330 146.520. QSL. The Cass Co ARC, Box 1092, Logansport, IN 46947.

Leesville, SC: Ridge ARC, W4RRC, 1600-2000Z May 9, South Carolina Poultry Festival, 14.260 21.360 28.360 147.255. Certificate. RARC, Box 1046, Leesville, SC 29070.

Blackfoot, ID: Pocatello ARC, N7PI, 0000Z May 9 to 0000Z May 10, Tendoy District Boy Scout Jamboree, 7.250 14.250 21.350 28.350. QSL. Pocatello ARC, Box 2722, Pocatello, ID 83206-2722.

Fairmont, WV: Mountaineer ARC, W8SP, 0000Z May 9 to 2400Z May 10, First Mothers Day observance at the International Mothers Day Shrine, General portion of 80 40 20 15. Certificate. Chuck McClain, K8UQY, RR4 Box 161, Grafton, WV 26354.

Selinsgrove, PA: Susquehanna Valley ARC, W3VPJ, 1300Z May 9 0200Z May 10, 10th Anniversary of SVARC affiliation with the ARRL, 10-80 in the general portion of each band. Certificate. SVARC Special Event Station, Box 73, Hummels Wharf, PA 17831.

Ono, CA: Cops Contest Club, W6P, 0000Z May 10 to 2400Z May 17, Commemorate National Police Officers Week, 7.290 28.490 21.390 14.290. Certificate. Jerry Boyd, Box 252, Igo-Ono, CA 96047.

Dayton, OH: Dayton Amateur Radio Association, W8BI/8, 1200 to 2201Z, May 15, 1200 to 2100Z May 16 and 1200 to 1600Z May 17. Dayton Hamvention. 25kHz from bottom of 20 and 40 meter General phone and CW subbands; 25 kHz from bottom of 40-meter Novice/Technician Plus CW subband. QSL. W8BI/8, PO Box 44, Dayton, OH 45401-0044.

Gadsden, AL: Gadsden RC, K4JMC, 1700Z May 15 to 0500Z May 17, Riverfest 98, 3.965 7.230 14.260 147.16. Certificate. GARC, K4JMC, Box 392, Gadsden, AL 35902.

Wheaton, IL: Dupage ARC, W9DUP, 1500-2100Z May 16, Armed Forces Day, 7.250 14.290 28.400 145.25. Certificate. John McCarty, Box 71, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.

Baltimore, MD: Maryland Mobileers ARC, W3N, 1400-2000Z May 16, Honoring the Submarine Service, 7.240 14.240 21.340 28.340. Certificate. MMARC, Box 935, Severn, MD, 21144.

Hayesville, NC: Triode ARC, AD4FJ, 1400-1800Z May 16, Smokey Mountain Ham Radio Picnic, 7.275



Exhibit 8
Contest scores

I took these scores from articles in *QST* reporting the results of the most recent ARRL DX Contests, both phone and CW, and the ARRL Sweepstakes (a domestic contest), both phone and CW. Scores are determined by multiplying QSO points (that is, the point value for each contact) by certain multipliers. Multipliers are the same for the CW and SSB contests. The more amateurs that participate in a particular contest, the greater the number of QSO opportunities, and the higher scores. The scores in the two CW contests were similar to the scores in the two SSB contests. It is a reasonable inference that the CW contests drew an approximately similar number of participants as the SSB contests.

Scores for the ARRL DX Contest from the October and November Issues of *QST*:

	<u>Phone</u>	<u>CW</u>
W/VE QRP	204,624	468,468
W/VE Low Power	1,018,791	1,602,975
W/VE High Power	4,476,600	3,742,200
W/VE Unlimited	10,373,508	9,435,786
DX QRP	86,388	1,799,424
DX Low Power	1,184,358	3,369,600
DX High Power	7,051,413	5,822,952
W/VE Unlimited	12,587,448	9,781,728

ARRL Sweepstakes Results from May and June Issues of *QST*:

Single Op QRP	144,888	166,058
Single Op Low Power	268,758	190,008
Single Op High Power	371,932	234,788
Multi Op	303,360	217,408

In Exhibit 23, below, David Sumner, K1ZZ, publisher of the ARRL's *QST*, made this observation: "CW contest operators can only chuckle when they hear of the impending demise of the mode. The fact is that scores keep climbing as both the number and the skill of participants continue to increase."

By Dave Patton, W9QA
and
Billy Lunt, KR1R

1998 ARRL International DX Contest CW Results

It was a great way to spend a weekend—working DX with 5 W!—K8OUA

After the last few years of writing about the dearth of sunspots and poor conditions, the 1998 running of the CW version of the ARRL International DX Contest has provided some actual high-band propagation about which to write! Stations around the world commented on the great improvement of the 15-meter band. Other operators were even more pleased to once again hear old friends across the world who had seemingly disappeared with the sunspots.

Activity was high and scores improved over those from 1997. For those of you who are about to experience your first sweeps through the sunspot maximum, start preparing your stations to really take advantage of 10, 15, and 20! And you might want to revisit your strategy for running stations. The general rule of thumb for a station entering one of the all-band categories is to run on the highest band open to a major population area. So, when sunrise rolls around you will find yourself with a terrific problem—which band to run on? Effectively there will be little time to spend on 20 meters (even though 20 will be wide open!), and while 15 may be the “money” band, if 10 meters opens that may be the place to go. If you have the ability and desire to use another radio simultaneously with your running radio (to find multipliers on other bands, scout another band for propagation, etc) great propagation conditions can be even more fun. Keep in mind that often three bands (and possibly four) may be open to the same area at the same time!

There were some great scores and great battles in the 1998 CW contest. How do you recognize a great score? When you read the contest results and look to the score listings, do you find your score and compare it to the other local competitors and then stop reading? If so, you have a lot more to gain by “looking further into the story!” Besides the enjoyment of understanding how great scores are achieved, you can learn much from the score listings including: which stations have favorite bands or modes; discovering that there really is a huge amount of activity from South America if you know where and when to look; finding that there were no entries from your region on a particular band; or maybe discovering that you too could be very successful on a DXpedition with only a vertical antenna from the Caribbean!

Great scores are those that make top score

boxes from an area that has generally worse propagation than the rest of the world—ie, a station located near the Arctic Circle, North Dakota, or the Far East. Of course, a great score does not have to make a top scores box to be “great.” A low-power station that beats a high-power station, a station that works a tremendous number of multipliers despite bad conditions, stations that used small antennas or emergency power and still turned in a superb effort, are all examples of “great scores.” Some of the best scores come from the battles between stations in the same category such as the multi-op categories. Scores that are close together usually indicate terrific competition! Evidence of that can be found in the USA’s multi-two category battle this year!

Starting with the QRP battles, 1998 saw K3PH take the domestic title with a score approaching 500,000! He finished ahead of N7IR who knocked out 397 kilopoints from out west. Both of these scores handily beat

the top score from 1997 and are a great indication of improving conditions. AJ2U jumped on the QRP bus in Bermuda operating VP9ID to a 1.7 million-point victory from the DX side! He far outdistanced the ever-present HP1AC, GØTDX and I3BBK.

KN4T knocked out over 1595 QSOs in the barefoot category for a first place win! Walt’s Florida location probably helped him extend the band openings on 10 and 15 and beat the stiff competition from W2TZ, K1VUT and VO1MP. Farther west, K5RX came in with just under a million points and a seventh-place finish from Texas. The DX side enjoyed lots of low power activity, but it was KE2VB operating WP2Z who took the crown and the record with a 3.3-million point effort that included over 3740 QSOs! K3DI jumped out of the QRP category this year and took second place from VP2EEL. The “Wisconsin guy,” WI9WI placed third with his effort from C6AJZ. The Bahamas proves

Top Ten

W/E Single Operator, QRP, CW	W/E Single Operator, Low Power, CW	DX Single Operator, QRP, CW	DX Single Operator, Low Power, CW
K3PH 468,468	KN4T 1,602,975	VP9ID (AJ2U,op) 1,799,424	WP2Z (KE2VB,op) 3,369,600
N7IR 397,992	W2TZ 1,356,282	HP1AC 172,992	VP2EEL (K3DI,op) 2,422,452
N1TM 362,490	K1VUT 1,242,000	GØTDX 155,568	C6AJZ (WI9WI,op) 1,227,150
W8LVN 322,623	VO1MP 1,223,508	I3BBK 142,884	KP2/KØDI 1,055,700
W4KY 210,000	N8AA 1,148,292	JR4DAH 103,068	9XØA 1,001,478
N1CWR 192,192	NA2U 1,091,718	DL4FN 94,335	L36E 876,345
W8QZA/6 185,277	K5RX 993,300	PY2RNJ 72,765	EATGTF 779,220
AA1CA 175,422	K4RO 925,704	JA6UBK 68,820	VK5GN 736,020
W3ZZ 170,016	WO4O 910,800	JA9RPU 63,840	ZV8O (PV8ONU,op) 733,028
KD2TT 161,355	WT1O 890,781	WP4JXD 52,272	S57DX 730,944



Dan, K1TO, and Ron, WD4AHZ, are busy running stations at K4OJ’s multi-multi station in SFL.



John, W1BIH, and Jack, W1WEF, celebrate their victory as the first place multioperator single transmitter world winners at PJ9C.

every year to be a great place to operate the ARRL DX Contests. It is easy to get to, warm and radio friendly, and in 1998 there were no fewer than five active C6A stations on the bands! There were also a couple of other terrific low-power scores from places that aren't quite as close as the Bahamas: 9XØA produced a megapoint from Rwanda and VK5GN came out with over 700,000 points from far away South Australia. Operating the ARRL DX Contest from VK5 made Martin really maximize his band openings!

The guys with the kilowatts put on another show this year. W1KM won a repeat victory in '98, but only by 32,000 points over K1ZM! Both of these scores and those from KQ2M and N6BV/1 beat W1KM's 3.16-million point winner from 1997. W9RE came in 7th from Indiana, and N6IG placed W6AX into the number 10 slot from California with over 2 million points. The DX side was won handily by W2SC who once again avoided operating the contest from Kansas, instead taking on the challenge from sunny 8P9JG. Tom almost made it to 6000 QSOs. Following Tom were FM5DN, YV5A (OHØXX), LT1F (LU5CW), and NH7A (N6HR). These guys gave us all lots of multipliers in 1998! The European champion for 1998 is F6FGZ.

The single operator assisted category saw KI1G place KING in the winner's circle again this year, followed closely by K3WW, and eight more W2s and W3s! Obviously the East Coast PacketCluster network works okay! Both KING and K3WW beat W1KM's score and provided solid evidence of the advantage of packet DX spotting assistance.

The single bands were a mixed bag in 1998. The low bands did not perform anywhere near 1997's level, but still great scores abound. W4ZV found 71 countries to win 160 meters from the US, while EA8ZS put his big signal well into North America to win 160 from the DX side. SP7GIQ nearly caught 'ZS with a fine 30,000 score!

Eighty meters saw Rob, W1MK, nearly repeat his score from last year at 274k! K8MK came in second at 173k, and going west, K9DX was third, and K5MR came in at number 5. Way out west, K6SE piled-up 27k from California. The DX side of 80 meters found ON4WW keying OT8T to 121,000 and a win over DF9ZP. In the great score category, KL7RA finished just out of the top 10 with a 32k score from Alaska!

On 40 meters AD6DO abandoned his old KC6CNV call sign, and put up 283,000 points for a terrific winning score over last year's winner, N7DD. One of the C6 stations, C6A/K4PG, produced 227k to win from the DX side. 9A5Y (9A3LG operating) pulled in 2nd worldwide. Interestingly, Europe was a great place to be in 1998 for making the top score boxes. On 160 meters European stations took spots 2 through 10, on 80 they took spots 1 through 10, on 40 they took spots 2 through 10, and on 20 meters, again, Europeans finished number 2 through number 10!

Twenty meters was a battle of zeroes in the US, as WØUA at WØUN took the number one slot over that other "Wisconsin guy" (the

WVE Single Operator, High Power, CW

Call Sign	Score	160	80	40	20	15	10
W1KM	3,742,200	124/51	559/69	788/78	1040/89	599/80	40/29
K1ZM	3,709,221	104/52	312/67	910/83	820/88	527/89	50/30
KQ2M	3,457,458	85/49	510/69	796/76	821/90	723/79	43/24
N6BV/1	3,219,990	80/46	291/62	787/80	1139/82	643/74	25/18
N2LT	3,005,775	75/38	267/54	620/74	815/85	935/94	33/20
K3ZO	2,852,700	72/40	225/57	617/69	880/87	715/84	61/33
W9RE	2,372,931	60/38	140/53	341/70	638/81	941/91	59/30
W4PA	2,290,554	37/27	170/53	525/73	905/88	564/83	25/19
K1ZR (at KB1SO)	2,185,440	39/29	203/55	660/71	1010/84	388/63	20/12
W6AX (N6IG,op)	2,053,716	14/12	106/43	535/70	643/85	742/81	86/31

WVE 160	WVE 80	WVE 40	WVE 20	WVE 15	WVE 10
W4ZV 42,600	W1MK 274,860	AD6DO 283,692	WØUN 495,495	K5TR 343,200	K4JYO 11,931
W2VO 20,955	K8MK 173,826	N7DD 196,416	(WØUA,op)	(at W5KFT)	W9GIL 11,070
K4TEA 16,692	K9DX 132,720	N2PP 188,964	NSØZ 397,188	WW4RR 313,020	W5ZO 9,804
WF2W 15,120	VE1JF 118,188	K4VX 186,186	(W9WI,op)	(N4ZZ,op)	KC5QBG 7,695
K3OSX 8,322	K5MR 77,760	(K9BGL,op)	WS1M 277,560	NSNJR 298,758	W7USA 5,580
VE3OSZ 7,638	V33DO 67,776	AA7A 137,124	K1DKX 275,618	(at K5MR)	A1C 5,568
W4SVO 7,104	N2GC 60,450	N2FY 56,283	K2BA 220,806	N4VZ 263,025	K1DI 3,519
W8WEJ 3,219	K3JGJ 60,102	WBZWWY 33,930	K7ZA 209,250	W9IW 218,160	W1RFQ 1,425
	W1UKJ 53,856	N8PR 27,048	W9OF 183,456	(ES2RR,op)	N3CZ 12
	W4HM 27,720	W4NTI 22,344	W5FO 166,320	K9QVB 170,748	
		W3KT 20,736	K7ZZ 149,202	W4SO 158,004	
			K9CAN 111,024	N7BZ 155,034	
				N4IR 136,290	
				W6BSY 121,626	

DX Single Operator, High Power, CW

Call Sign	Score	160	80	40	20	15	10
8P9JG (W2SC,op)	5,822,952	269/46	598/57	1198/57	1262/57	1161/56	1376/58
FM5DN	4,275,876	192/37	504/55	893/56	1043/58	1085/59	751/54
YV5A (OHØXX,op)	3,659,880	0/0	352/54	558/55	1100/57	1125/57	1222/57
LT1F (LU5CW,op)	3,534,732	5/5	154/41	807/54	813/57	1007/58	1483/60
NH7A (N6HR,op)	3,172,104	155/42	287/49	842/57	472/54	954/57	679/53
V47KP (W2OX,op)	2,582,139	161/38	296/43	463/48	502/53	891/57	686/48
OA4SS	2,323,785	0/0	194/42	340/52	679/57	759/57	951/57
F6FGZ	2,060,658	147/35	382/43	784/52	933/55	628/54	0/0
OK1RF	2,046,120	122/30	365/43	838/53	829/56	736/54	0/0
S5BA	1,883,007	99/29	230/36	821/56	759/56	631/53	43/13

DX 160	DX 80	DX 40	DX 20	DX 15	DX 10
EA8ZS 36,036	OT8T 121,476	C6A/K4PG 226,722	ZF2NE 350,784	FM5CD 326,388	LU3HIP 202,440
SP7GIQ 30,987	(ON4WW,op)	9A5Y 207,081	(W5ASP,op)	PYØZF0 317,715	PYØFF 145,200
S5BU 28,128	DF9ZP 92,355	(9A3LG,op)	SP2FAX 244,260	(W9VA,op)	CX9BT 76,845
S57M 22,134	(K8ZB,op)	S52AW 198,012	OHBLQ 228,420	T17/N4MO 235,809	LU9APM 48,096
I3VHO 18,228	OM5DX 80,511	S53M 196,896	IT9XUC 207,180	H2SL 217,500	PJ5JP 39,216
HAØDU 15,072	YU1EXY 79,821	(S51TA,op)	S50K 190,878	L5OFC 178,350	VK4XA 32,967
OK1AEZ 10,584	OM3PA 66,264	EA7KW 188,442	OM3NA 181,431	OT8A 159,390	CX9BAG 16,920
YU7AU 10,212	DL5YM 65,898	HB5H 187,920	YT1R 174,522	(ON5UM,op)	9A1CAL 252
F6CWA 7,209	Y29A 57,933	(HB9FAP,op)	(YU1ZZ,op)	PY2XE 136,950	(9A3JI,op)
YZ4IZ 7,062	(YU1NW,op)	YT7A 175,566	DLØDAN 160,215	C6A/N4BP 127,200	ZV2VT 48
	ON4AKL 51,786	YU7KW 166,896	LA8W 144,420	IK4WMM 124,497	ØØRYN/7 42
	S53X 41,769	OT8T 159,318	(LA4DCA,op)	CO8LY 122,907	
	YU1KR 39,975	(DL2CC,op)	OK1FPG 141,288		
		OM5M 146,172			
		(OM2RA,op)			

original Wisconsin guy we must add!), W9WI, who operated NSØZ in Missouri. W9WI is one of the best CW operators in the US, and has quietly compiled nice scores year after year. One can say the exact same thing about WØUA too! Look at these two zero-district scores and understand that you are seeing great scores! W9WI has also won the KC DX Club's CW copying competition at the Dayton Hamvention several times, so obviously that competition truly reveals the best! Other high finishers in the copying competition year after year include K3ZO and K5ZD. Look for their scores very high up in the standings too! From the DX side, Joe, W5ASP, played 20 meters from his favorite ZF2NE spot. Joe repeats his win from 1997 while beating another fine number 2 score from Poland—SP2FAX!

The big story from 1998 was the improvement in conditions and scores on 15 meters. In the early stages of the sunspot cycle upswing, stations in the southern areas of the US, and in fact, anywhere south and/or near the equator really do well on 15 and 10 meters. K5TR put W5KFT's station to good use in winning the US with a 343 kilopoint score over N4ZZ using his funny looking WW4RR club call at 313k. Last

year's winning 15 meter score from the US was 61,000 points! FM5CD beat W9VA who was operating at PYØZF0 for the top honors on 15 from the DX side. To win from Europe ON5UM keyed OT8A to 159k on 15, so the good conditions were enjoyed everywhere!

Ten meters just wasn't quite there yet for the US and Canadian stations. K4JYO put together enough QSOs for 11,000 points, which was about 10 times better than 1997! LU3HIP had a much better time on 10 amassing 202,000 points and beating the competition of PYØFF.

The always-competitive multioperator categories provided a lot of fireworks in 1998. The K5ZD station and operators pulled in with a 4 megapoint score and first place domestically in the Multi-single class just ahead of W3BGN and N2RM. From the ABC islands once again this year came the fight for world honors. PJ9C, with W1BIH and W1WEF at the controls beat P49V and V31TP in a 1-2-3 finish that mirrored 1997. Can this finish order happen again next year? Multi-single in Europe is also very popular and TM9C pulled out all the stops to win from the old continent.

Multi-two saw the best competition in 1998. A mere 351,000 points separated the domestic winner, K1AR, from number four,

1998 ARRL International DX Contest Phone Results

Best Propagation
in Years!—N3HBX

Somebody threw away the broken CD from last year as the 1998 Phone DX Contest weekend saw excellent activity and tremendous scores. The score increases over those from 1997 on 15 and 20 meters were astounding, and showed what is possible when the solar flux rises even only a few points. In the US and in Canada, eastern stations happily worked JAs and other Asian stations while hams in the west even more joyously logged hundreds of Europeans and Middle Eastern stations. This year's competition seems to be a precursor of great things to come. Ten meters showed signs of life and it might take only one more year before the polar paths open up for the masses.

The 1998 contest looked like a "tune-up" year for many stations as preparations are being made to enter the next solar upswing as early as possible for the highest level of competition ever. New technology in station hardware has found its way around the world, dozens of new stations have been built since the last cycle peak, traveling operators are taking trips like never before, and interest in contesting is rising again. The multi-operator categories were particularly popular this

year, both to "work out the kinks" and perhaps to attract a fresh crop of enthusiastic operators with whom to staff stations for the future.

K1AR tuned-up his running skills for the future with an awesome 4.4 megapoint victory in the high-power single-op class this

year. One of the highlights of all-band contesting is to break 1000 QSOs on a single band while doing well on the other bands, too. Well, John didn't just break 1000 QSOs on one band, but put up 1394 QSOs on 20 and 1296 on 15! Those two bands combined were more QSOs than the other competitors could muster on all bands combined! Second place finisher K1ZM and third place holder N2NT both made the grade at around the 2700-QSO level. W9RE and WB9Z battled it out for the Midwest and finished in 6th and 9th places respectively. From Washington state W7EW operated W7AT into the 12th spot and first from the far west.

W2GD took up residence again in Aruba at P4ØW and put over 7 million points on the board to win the high power single-op category from the DX side. W5AJ went about the same direction and put 8P9P into second place with a nice 5.3 million-point score. What could be better than tropical weather and scorching rates? KB3AFT went to WP3R and took third at 5.2-million points. Getting further away from the home continent N6TJ put his famous ZD8Z call to good use and an 8th place finish followed by NH7A in 9th, and the very welcome multiplier of XQ8ABF

Top Ten

W/VE Single Operator, GRP, Phone

N1TM	204,624
N1CWR	176,040
W6CN	142,875
W8QZA/6	114,480
N6AZR	111,552
N7VY	55,002
NQ7X	54,960
N7IR	51,360
KA5PVB	35,040
N8XA	31,872

W/VE Single Operator, Low Power, Phone

K4ZAM	1,018,791
K5RX	882,318
W2TZ	877,365
KN4T	754,320
WO4O	726,453
N6OJ	706,626
WDSK	701,883
NA2U	692,874
K6RO	654,804
N9JF	651,240

DX Single Operator, GRP, Phone

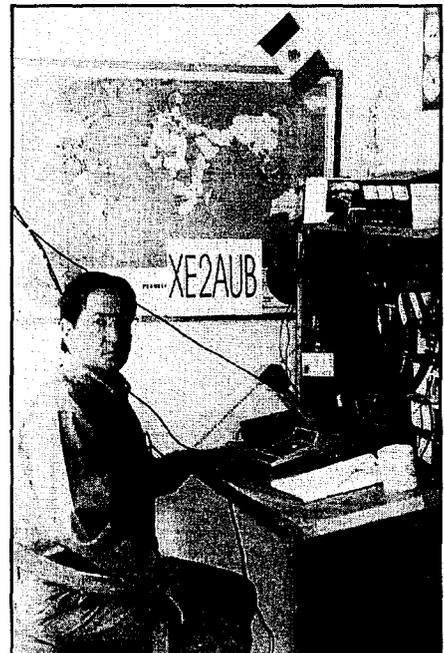
F5BEG	86,388
LW1ECO	66,825
LW3DWX	62,073
JA2DLM	39,204
JR4DAH	37,386
JA2JSF	36,270
JA6UBK	26,565
CT1ETT	23,424
YU1KN	15,006
OK1DKS	11,475

DX Single Operator, Low Power, Phone

4M5E	1,184,358
(YV5NWX,op)	
LU8HLI	856,908
PY1OB	667,878
JH4UYB	549,480
L36E	544,872
LU8ADX	541,236
LT4A	463,275
(LU1BCE,op)	
4A1AC	419,244
(XE1BEF,op)	
8P6CV	412,257
S57J	364,320



The Cuban and Canadian team at T48RAC finished 10th place among the North American Multi-Single stations. (Left to right: CM8DC, VE3ESE, VE3NXB, CO8KL, CO2JA, VE3NQG, CO8LY, CO8HF, CO8VN and CO8TW.)



Benjamin, XE2AUB, completed 400 QSOs operating single-band (10 meters).

W/VE Single Operator, High Power, Phone

Call Sign	Score	160	80	40	20	15	10
K1AR	4,476,600	28/22	222/65	296/78	1394/130	1296/123	80/32
K12M	3,726,450	66/43	211/69	252/79	1026/112	1065/116	110/36
N2NT	3,362,646	48/31	255/66	270/83	996/109	1107/109	38/15
K5ZD (K9PG,op)	3,262,800	50/34	226/64	240/72	1273/108	849/98	81/24
N6BV	3,204,792	32/25	211/62	343/76	980/103	1001/105	97/30
W9RE	2,976,162	19/13	93/48	249/73	994/115	1151/107	91/26
W3BGN	2,695,140	35/27	188/56	124/60	1108/106	887/97	73/26
K3ZO	2,599,038	35/26	135/51	244/70	714/98	1044/112	90/26
WB9Z	2,490,597	24/18	155/53	192/67	565/96	1050/110	102/37
K8LX	1,984,344	14/10	66/44	127/68	821/103	748/106	82/25

W/VE 160	W/VE 80	W/VE 40	W/VE 20	W/VE 15	W/VE 10
AA1BU 5,814	K1FZ 136,275	N7DD 210,936	VE6JY 715,428	N2IC/0 542,250	KZ5MM 62,640
W2VO 5,610	K1LZ 103,284	NC4NC 48,585	VE3XN 375,192	N8II 462,396	K4ZW 30,750
VE3DO 1,539	W9RM 74,844	W3KT 46,956	VA3MM 372,960	N7ML 421,377	KK0SS 25,392
W6HG 1,134	VE1JF 36,381	KZ2I 46,689	N3HBX 339,066	(KE7X,op)	VE1RAA 23,490
	W4SVO 33,024	NO9Z 39,195	NB7N 306,636	NA5B 411,936	AIC2 21,294
	W2LU 31,563	N6WLX/B 37,914	N5DX 274,134	WW4RR 404,427	W9GIL 20,412
	W6ZJ 30,084	N5DO 37,422	WS1M 253,341	(N4ZJ,op)	K6KAY 15,732
	(K06QL,op)	WA4QDM 28,416	W7FP 235,002	VA3MG 362,340	(N/T)
	NA4CW 10,080	WF2W 26,901	KB2BF 226,044	K4JYO 323,088	WSVGX 15,162
	W2FR 7,956	W4JJC 21,336	K6HNZ 216,300	N4MXT 262,080	KY5N 14,790
	W0SF 7,800			K7VS 232,869	NM9C 14,595
				KG0ZI 227,808	

DX Single Operator, High Power, Phone

Call Sign	Score	160	80	40	20	15	10
P40W (W2GD,op)	7,051,413	165/36	445/55	605/55	1596/59	2020/59	2446/59
8P9P (WSAJ,op)	5,353,773	94/27	369/51	694/58	1795/59	1374/58	1487/54
WP3R (KB3AFT,op)	5,290,560	134/34	439/57	887/56	1659/60	1302/59	1090/54
HU1X	5,021,856	118/42	433/56	599/59	1146/59	1610/59	1182/54
KP3P (K7BV,op)	4,861,584	128/32	589/54	636/57	1190/58	1561/58	1090/53
FS5FL	4,738,944	34/13	397/54	626/54	1512/59	1999/59	936/48
V47KP (W2OX,op)	4,187,781	125/28	320/49	721/54	1181/58	1630/58	820/44
ZD8Z (N6TJ,op)	3,450,954	84/26	199/44	311/49	1204/59	881/58	1247/57
NH7A	3,320,898	24/8	158/34	715/54	876/55	1698/58	803/49
XQ8ABF	2,673,000	0/0	1/1	218/42	1262/58	1049/57	1595/58

DX 160	DX 80	DX 40	DX 20	DX 15	DX 10	
SP7VCK/7 3,024	ZF2JB 214,878	9A5Y 154,413	SP2FAX 368,691	ZX5J 598,791	LU6ETB 539,850	
EA1DVF 630	OT8T 88,836	(9A3LG,op)	PA3DZN 341,787	ZF2MR 593,304	LU3FZW 464,448	
LY1FW 3	(ON4UN,op)	OT8T 138,159	DF9ZP 340,194	HC1OT 517,194	PQ5W 439,314	
UT0ZZ 3	YV1CR 73,899	(ON4MA,op)	GM8X 313,821	P43P 459,492	LU2DW 413,649	
	14AVG 50,061	9J2AM 133,878	S50K 300,150	LT1F 414,816	LU5MM 406,215	
	OT8L 36,645	EA3FQV123,648	HU4X 296,652	(LU1FKR,op)	LU9HS 390,978	
	S570 35,802	VK4DZ 116,325	LU2NI 284,316	CT98BOP413,295	CX8CP 367,836	
	JH5FXP 35,112	IR1A 104,676	OH6RX 282,576	CT8T 358,940	LU5FC 349,353	
	HC1HC 32,430	S500 101,712	RW1ZA 271,695	(CT1ESV,op)	LW8EXF 330,813	
	YT8T 25,536	OM5M 99,375	HA6NF 261,696	HK4QIM 333,036	(LU7DW,op)	
	OL6X 23,808	(OM2RA,op)		IO4LEC 327,120	LU2FA 316,476	
		F6CUK 74,235		ZPSMAL 317,538		
		UY7KW 71,910				

W/VE Plaque Winners—Phone

Single Operator	Call Sign	Club
All Band	K1AR	Frankford Radio Club
1.8 MHz	AA1BU	Butch Greve, W9EWC, Memorial
7 MHz	N7DD	David L. Thompson, K4JRB
14 MHz	VE6JY	William F. Beyer, Jr, N2WB
Low Power	K4ZAM	Dauberville DX Assn
QRP	N1TM	Michigan QRP Club
Assisted	N2A	Richard Hallman, N7TR (N2TX,op)

Multioperator	Call Sign	Club
Single Transmitter	K8AZ	Steve Adams, WS4F
Two Transmitter	KC1XX	Mad River Radio Club
Unlimited	K3LR	Western New York DX Assn, W2RR

DX Plaque Winners—Phone

Single Operator	World	Call Sign	Club
World	P40W	North Jersey DX Assn (W2GD,op)	
Asia	JH7DNO	NU6S in Memory of Dave Walker, NX6D	
Europe	GW3YDX	Jerry Griffin, K6MD	
North America	8P9P	Chod Harris, VP2ML (W5AJ,op)	
Oceania	NH7A	W7EW—in Honor of W7IYW	
1.8 MHz	SP7VCK/7	Fred Race, W8FR, ZL2BT Memorial	
3.5 MHz	ZF2JB	K1ZM Communications Inc.	
14 MHz	SP2FAX	Central California DX Club	
21 MHz	ZX5J	Long Island DX Assn	
Low Power	4M5E	Island Vela Contest Club, WP2Z (YV5NWX,op)	
QRP	F5BEG	Southern Arizona DX Assn	
Assisted	LU4HAW	Willamette Valley DX Club (LU3HIP,op)	

Multioperator, Single Transmitter	World	Call Sign	Club
World	PJ9G	Carl Cook, AI6V/P49V	
Asia	JA7YAA	Yankee Clipper Contest Club	
North America	VP5A	Nick G. Lash, K9KLR	
Oceania	WH6H	AH9B/V73B	

Multioperator, Two Transmitters	World	Call Sign	Club
World	6D2X	W6NL & K6BL	

Multioperator, Unlimited	World	Call Sign	Club
World	WP3X	The Not Kenwood Club	
Asia	JA3ZOH	Hajime Kato, JO1RUR/2, KH0G	
Europe	9A1A	Operators at K1TTT	

who finished tenth with 2.6 million points. The first place score out of European belongs to GW3YDX at almost 1.4 million points.

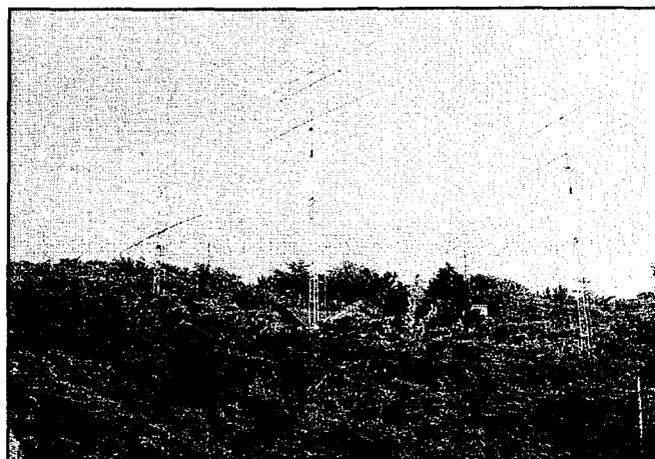
The low power category was dominated again this year by Jim, K4ZAM (ex WA4ZXA) who maximized 15 meters with 560 QSOs and 95 countries to win over the North Texas station of K5RX. The conditions

were good for N6OJ, too, who made 15 meters play to a 6th place finish and first out west. From the DX side YV5NWX used his contest call of 4M5E to make over 2400 QSOs and win the contest over LU8HLI and PY1OB. Fourth place went to a great score from JH4UYB who made over 1200 low-power QSOs from Japan! Congratulations!

F5BEG, operating QRP, made 313 QSOs to produce 86 kilopoints and a winning score in the QRP category! LW1ECO finished second at 66,000. The QRP race stateside was the neat story of the one-two punch of winner N1TM over second place N1CWR, who both moved up from 1997's finish of 7th and 8th places! Congrats on the nice improvement!

Special Plaques

Single Operator	W/VE Combined Score	W/VE Low Power Combined Score	W/VE 40 Meters Combined Score	W/VE Under 18 Combined Score	World Combined Score	Japan Combined Score	Atlantic Division CW	Great Lakes Division CW	Great Lakes Division Phone	Japan All Band CW	Japan All Band Phone	Japan Low Power All Band CW	Japan Low Power All Band Phone	Seventh Call Area All Band CW	Seventh Call Area All Band Phone	Ninth Call Area All Band CW	Multioperator	Caribbean Multi-Single CW	Multi-Multi Combined World	
K1ZM	National Contest Journal																			
KN4T	Rochester, NY, DX Assn																			
N7DD	Pace Engineering, In Memory of Jim Rafferty, N6RJ																			
AD6DO	Connecticut DX Assn, Father Moran, 9N1MM, Memorial																			
V47KP (W2OX,op)	Mike Manafa, K3UOC																			
JA1ELY	JA7WME																			
K3ZO	Richard Pitzeruse, K2NY Memorial—Salt City DX Assn																			
N9AG	Livonia Amateur Radio Club, Livonia, MI																			
(N8NR,op)	Livonia, MI																			
K8LX	Livonia Amateur Radio Club, Livonia, MI																			
JH5FXP	Akita DX Assn																			
JH7DNO	Communication Ham Club, JH7YJF																			
JH4UYB	Western Washington DX Club																			
JH4UYB	Western Washington DX Club																			
W2VJN/7	Willamette Valley DX Club																			
W7AT	Willamette Valley DX Club																			
(W7EW,op)																				
W9RE	Northern Illinois DX Assn																			
PJ9C	The YASME Foundation																			
V26B	W2PV Memorial—Schenectady ARA																			



Pictured are the towers and antennas well above the tree line at 7J2YAF (JA1KSO,op) Nob operated single-band (15 meters) from this fine station.

The 1997 ARRL November Sweepstakes CW Results

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and
Billy Lunt, KR1R
Contest Manager

It was three days after the 1997 ARRL November Sweepstakes CW contest and Alan was comparing experiences with Alex, a new member of the local radio club. Alex was recently licensed and Sweepstakes had been his first attempt at CW contesting.

"I couldn't believe how crowded the bands were!" Alex exclaimed. "Every band seemed to be filled with stations calling CQ SS."

Alan nodded, recalling the contest and how much more enjoyable it had become since installing 250-Hz CW filters.

Alex continued, "Some guys were sending so fast that I really had to concentrate to catch their calls. When I called them, I would send QRS after my call—just like you suggested. And it worked! They slowed down to match my speed."

"Of course," replied Alan. "They want to work you as badly as you want to work them. The good operators will always slow down and repeat things as many times as you need."

"There is one thing I don't really understand," said Alex.

Alan leaned forward expecting some deep philosophical question penetrating to the core of his contesting soul.

"What is a precedent?" asked Alex.

Alan blinked and thought for a moment as he tried to understand the question. As one who had come up through the CW traffic handling ranks, it was a question he had never really considered.

He tried to explain. "The correct term is 'precedence.' It is part of the official ARRL message preamble. In traffic handling, it indicates the order in which messages are to be handled: Emergency first, Priority next, then finally Routine.

"The Sweepstakes exchange is derived from the official message format used in traffic handling. That's why there are so many elements in the exchange.

"Precedence became part of the SS exchange in 1966, when it was added after the message number. All exchanges carried the R precedence, for Routine. In 1968, it was changed to indicate power levels—A for 150 W and less, or B for over 150 W. Q for QRP was added in 1987."

"Is that also why they call the year licensed the 'check'?" asked Alex?

"Yes," replied Alan. "In a message, the check represents the number of words that are in the message. For the Sweepstakes, since there is no message, it is the year the operator was first licensed."

"I worked one station that sent a check of 17. That guy must be old!" exclaimed Alex.

"Well, some club stations like to use the year they were first licensed just for the novelty. But there are some regular SS participants, like W6BIP in San Francisco, who have been around for a long time and enjoy giving out a low number."

"The hard part for me," said Alex, "was knowing how to ask for repeats on the precedence and check. I didn't know what to send."

Enjoying the role of teacher, Alan ex-

plained. "For the precedence, most people send PR? or PREC? to request a fill. If that fails, I sometimes try POWER?"

"Oh," said Alex. "I had several people send PR and I thought they were asking for the number again!"

"Yes, that is a common difficulty. As for the check, usually CK? gets the job done. But YR? or YEAR? are also effective."

"That makes sense now that you explain it," said Alex. "This contesting stuff is a lot of fun. What can you tell me about the Phone Sweepstakes coming up?" asked Alex.

Alan smiled with the realization that the contest flame was beginning to flicker in this one. "Well, it's a completely different contest..."

High Power Category

Heading into the contest, N6TR had made it clear that he planned to drive W5WMU to his third high power title in a row. The rest of the high power entrants were equally determined to stop him. Who could do it?

The answer came from a somewhat unlikely place—South Dakota! Todd, WD0T, operated W0SD to his first Sweepstakes victory and the first ever from that area of the country. Todd is no stranger to the top ten, having finished in third last year, and was considered a true contender. But the fifth call area seemed to have a lock on the top spot with wins in seven of the last eight years. Short of W5WMU's 1995 all time record score, Todd gets a new division record to go with his win. Could this be a precedent setting effort for next year?

In a tight battle for second place, Steve, N2IC, in Colorado just squeaked by Tree, N6TR, (operating at W5WMU) by a mere two contacts. Tree got the contest off to a fast start by making 580 QSOs in the first 6 hours! With 12 hours left to go in the contest Steve knew Tree was more than 100 contacts ahead of him. Undaunted, Steve racked up some big hours on 20 meters during the Sunday afternoon doldrums while Tree struggled! Steve caught him in the final hour to take second overall and a new Rocky Mountain Division record.

Claiming that he only has his 20 meter antennas working, Dan, K1TO, took advantage of his new South Florida QTH to take the fourth spot. Dan made over 600 of his contacts on 40 meters using a ground mounted HF2V vertical! What's he going to do when he gets his real antennas up?

Just five QSOs back is another repeat



Rob, K6RB, operating high power from SCV tried for a clean sweep but missed it by only two—YT and MAR.

Top Ten

CW		Single Operator, High Power	
Single Operator, QRP		W0SD	234,788
N5TJ	166,058	(WD0T,op)	
W0UN	137,214	N2IC	229,416
(K9AN,op)		W5WMU	229,100
K1TR	125,096	(N6TR,op)	
N6AX	114,660	K1TO	227,362
KG5U	110,048	WB0O	226,572
K7MM	106,650	K7UP	217,882
AA7KF	105,490	(KN5H,op)	
W7YAQ	97,736	W6GO	217,724
K9OM	95,000	(N6IG,op)	
K3CR	94,572	K6LL	217,566
(KB3AFT,op)		K5GN	216,934
Single Operator, Low Power		K5BN	216,618
K0EU	190,008	(K5GA,op)	
K7BG	184,860	Multipoperator	
WP2Z	183,300	K4OJ	217,408
(AG8L,op)		KO7X	203,346
VE7CC	179,172	K8LX	197,974
AD6DO	179,172	W9JA	195,920
N4ZZ	177,276	K5MDX	192,760
KN4T	176,170	W3GH	189,916
K7FR	173,404	AB0S	188,136
K5RT	173,168	K0RWL	182,806
K6LA	168,744	K6RC	175,696
		AA2FB	172,694

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and
Billy Lunt, KR1R
Contest Manager

The 1997 ARRL November Sweepstakes Phone Results

Just a week before the 1997 Phone Sweepstakes, the following invitation from VY1JA in Whitehorse, Yukon, appeared on the Internet:

"I have a free standing shack with a wood stove for heat. It has an 850, a computer, and an amplifier that is giving me trouble. It does work...at least for now. The rotator sticks. The pileups CAN be unruly. The chances of an aurora are still fairly high in November, which means you should bring a camera because looking at the pretty sky may be all your trip is about. The weather can go to minus 40 on the drop of a hat."

Ken, K6LA, took up VY1JA's offer and learned first hand just how difficult blasting RF through aurora can be. Other hams sought equally desirable locations. Jim, K4MA, headed for the vacation paradise of WP2Z on St. Croix in the US Virgin Islands and discovered that there is indeed life on 10 meters. Frank, W3LPL, stopped by KH7R in Honolulu on his way home from Australia to do his first serious SS Phone effort in 25 years. Being over 2000 miles from most Sweepstakes participants, he found the hours of darkness a bit slow (he didn't record a single contact on 75 meters).

And, of course, we need those rare guys who just stay home! VE8EV and VY1AU helped out with Yukon. The new NL section was easy to work thanks to numerous VO1 stations. Wyoming and other relatively rare sections were also well covered. A lucky (and talented) 372 stations earned a mug by sweeping up all 79 sections.

High Power Category

Phone Sweepstakes demands the ability to talk fast, withstand interference and stay in the chair. Last year's winner Rich, N7TR, knows just how difficult it is to stay on top. With a rate of more than 100 QSOs/hour in the first 8 hours, Rich was off to his best start ever and a commanding lead over the competition from his Nevada powerhouse.

Jim, K4MA, enjoyed a solid start at WP2Z, but struggled with the QRM on 20 meters and the low bands. With everyone beaming east and west, even a rare multiplier gets lost in the noise. When Jim went to sleep at 0600Z, he was at least 200 QSOs behind Rich.

Sunday is when everyone begins looking for the sweep. Multiplier lists are checked and beams turned toward missing sections. The PacketCluster networks hum with information on where to find the most needed sections.

Jim finds that he can exploit a Caribbean propagation advantage. He makes the most out

of the north-south 10-meter paths and patiently walks hundreds of casual operators through the exchange. He makes 484 QSOs in just four hours to blast into the lead. N7TR doesn't find 10 meters to be so productive. In fact, his only 10 meter contact is with ... WP2Z!

In the end, the propagation advantage is just too much in WP2Z's favor. Despite some impressive rates, Rich couldn't hold him off and finished just 53 QSOs back for his fifth Top Ten finish in a row.

The rest of the high power pack was lead by Dave, K6LL, in Arizona. This was Dave's third year in a row at third place as he anxiously awaits the return of 10 meters. Todd, WD0T, fresh from his CW victory, operated W0SD in South Dakota to fourth spot. N5KO visited N5RZ in West Texas for a close fifth.

Top score from back east was Ken, N4UK, in South Carolina who finished in tenth overall. This marks the first appearance of an easterner in the high power Top Ten in many years. Ken made most of his contacts on 40 meters using an antenna just 43 feet high. K8DX in Ohio was also notable finishing in 14th overall.

Low Power Category

The contest for low power honors was another two-station race featuring experienced A-power aces. Charlie, K4VUD, in North Florida used a tribander and a vertical to record an impressive 1701 QSOs and a sweep for his first national SS victory.

In second was Rob, VE4GV. Last year, Rob used a broken rotator as his excuse for finishing second. This year, he and some friends braved the Canadian cold on the morning of the contest to replace the rotator. It almost worked. With over 1000 QSOs on 20 meters, over 500 on 40, and recording a personal best QSO total, Rob finished just 18 contacts behind K4VUD.

Third place went to Don, N4ZZ, in Tennessee. The top West Coast score was from 17-year old Dan, AD6DO (formerly KC6CNV). Dan did the contest "live" without the use of a voice keyer. John, KK9A, in Illinois repeated his Top Ten effort of a year ago moving up a spot to finish in fifth. W8MJ in Michigan continued the strong showing of midwestern stations to take sixth place. In a very rare trip to the Top Ten by a New Englander, KZ1M in Western Massachusetts took seventh. WX0B and W2TZ rounded out the box.

QRP Category

John, N6MU, took up the QRP challenge

and destroyed the competition for his first national Sweepstakes victory. John operated from the 7000-foot mountaintop QTH of N6NB in the SJV section. Half of his QSOs came on the relative quiet of 15 meters and he managed to snag a clean sweep.

Pulling up in second was Tree, N6TR, operating from K7RAT, the club station of the Boring Amateur Radio Club. Tree also took advantage of his Oregon location to make most of his contacts on 15 meters. He missed NNY and ME for his sweep.

Gordon, N7VY, in Arizona continued the West Coast dominance by finishing third. His clean sweep put him ahead of fourth place finisher WB0GAZ in Colorado who had the third highest QSO total but missed too many sections. Last year's winner, W7YAQ, pulled into fifth.

The first score from the east is Sean, KX9X, in Illinois. He also accomplished the difficult job of sweeping all sections. Ten



Nine year old Michael logged for his father's multiop, N1OEF, in EMA.

Phone

Single Operator, QRP		Single Operator, High Power	
N6MU (at N6NB)	144,886	WP2Z (K4MA,op)	371,932
K7RAT (N6TR,op)	114,730	N7TR	363,558
N7VY	105,544	K6LL	327,534
WB0GAZ	98,550	W0SD (WD0T,op)	320,266
W7YAQ	85,778	N5KO (at N5RZ)	318,054
KX9X	81,844	N5LT	313,156
KD2TT	79,200	W6V (N6IG,op)	309,680
K0FRP	72,656	N5JA	307,784
K0RI	68,952	K5TR (at W5KFT)	306,046
K4VFY	62,986	N4UK	305,572
Single Operator, Low Power		Multioperator	
K4VUD	268,758	W3GH	303,360
VE4GV	265,914	W0R	296,408
N4ZZ	226,414	W4WA	296,408
AD6DO	215,986	K0WA	293,406
KK9A	212,036	KT0R	286,770
W8MJ	202,082	W0MU	285,348
KZ1M	193,866	K1NG	285,190
WX0B	191,812	K5MDX	284,558
W2TZ	186,576	K0DU	276,026
K3CR	184,702	K7IR	274,604

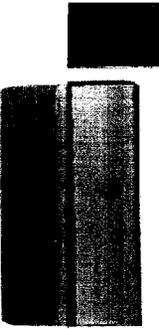


Exhibit 9
DX Century Club participation by mode

This exhibit includes all new DXCC award and endorsements published in *QST* during 1998. I took these pages from the January, February, March, and May issues. I also included the December 1997 issue. New awards and endorsements for Mixed, CW, SSB, RTTY, and Satellite are shown separately. By comparing the number of listing for each mode, one can see that new CW and new SSB awards and endorsements are roughly the same over all, with some variation from month to month. RTTY is a distant third with satellite (VHF/UHF) is far behind RTTY.

By way of example, in the most recent listing (March 1998) there are slightly more new CW members than new Phone members and slightly more Phone endorsements than CW endorsements. There were only six new RTTY members and thirteen RTTY endorsements. For satellite, there were four endorsements and one new member.

Conclusion: This data demonstrates that SSB and CW activity are similar, with RTTY and satellite activity in distant third and fourth place.

KJ9C/231
K9BJM/106
NA9A/242
N8DJ/260
WA9YY/317
WD9DZV/165
W9DDP/323
W9GXR/247
AB0X/325
AC0M/304
NR0X/288
N8AH/134
W8FS/114

RTTY

JA3CMD/307
JF2MBF/233
OZ2RO/129
PA0TAU/161
SM3BCS/192
KA2CYN/153
W2UP/310
N3KK/236

K7XB/277
N8JX/312
WB8YJF/230
K0XB/193
W0ML/263

Satellite

JF2MBF/144
T15RLI/116
WA1QXR/164
W2GFF/179

160 Meters

OK1MG/179
PA0TAU/166
SM3BCS/118
SP5GH/140
W1ZC/156
W4OWJ/232
N6AR/136
K8PV/162

80 Meters

A92BE/196
HB9AZO/121
HB9DDM/143
IK4HPU/144
JA3CMD/187
JA5IU/246
JA9CG/171
JE2LPC/140
JF2MBF/198
JH4RLY/122
OE6DK/143
OZ1FAO/123
OZ2RO/178
SM6TEU/169
SM7HCW/171
SP5GH/221
T15RLI/195
VE5RA/198
AA1AC/163
KA1VHK/145
KD1F/166
W1MK/291

40 Meters

KA2CYN/172
KU2A/113
WA2ROJ/125
WB2AQC/110
WR2V/112
K3IXD/104
W3DM/113
N4AA/128
K5UZ/116
W5GO/111
W5JE/119
K6RJ/114
NC6A/132
N6AR/296
K7XB/169
WB7EEL/120
KC8FS/119
K8PV/257
WB8K/128
AC0M/168
W0FS/208

40 Meters

A92BE/233

HB9AZO/131
HB9DDM/209
IK4HPU/188
JA3CMD/242
JA5IU/308
JA9CG/222
JE2LPC/181
JF2MBF/251
JH4RLY/189
LU2NI/212
OE6DK/208
OZ8RO/268
SM3CBR/180
SM6TEU/206
SM7HCW/260
SP5GH/230
T15RLI/225
VE5RA/224
AA1AC/208
KA1VHK/169
JA1JFM/108
W1OK/153
W1TE/129

KA2CYN/153
KU2A/121
WB2AQC/152
K8PV/312
W2EJG/208
W2RD/134
W3DM/141
AA4DO/272
K4GZ/141
N4AA/213
W4AU/136
W4GBF/136
KX5V/114
K5UZ/137
W5EIJ/117
W5JE/132
W5OLN/175
W5RQ/164
KG6B/270
K6RJ/134
K7XB/279
N7MQ/125
N7TP/144

W7SX/247
AA8R/148
KC8FS/185
K8PV/312
ND8L/150
WB8K/173
WB8YJF/160
W8QW/128
KJ9C/180
N8A/178
W9GXR/185
AC0M/265
KB0HJ/113
W0FS/186

10 Meters

DK9KX/284
GM4UZY/159
HB9DDM/169
HB9DDM/265
JA1JFM/108
JA3CMD/319
JA9CG/229
JE2LPC/198

JF2MBF/228
JH4RLY/219
LU2NI/292
PA0TAU/301
SL0AS/214
SM3CBR/126
SM6TEU/169
SM7HCW/262
SM7MPM/256
T15RLI/170
VE5RA/212
ZS6NB/130
AA1AC/160
K1SF/223
KF2T/125
N2IFA/140
WA2ROJ/189
W2RD/180
W2YR/138
K3KFD/201
W33NV/262
W3DM/142
N4AA/223

N5MT/246
W5AJ/132
W5EIJ/203
W5GO/232
AD6W/146
KB6NAN/186
KG6B/277
NC6A/128
N6AR/318
K7XB/194
AA8R/158
K8PV/287
WB8K/173
WB8YJF/150
W8QW/210
NA9A/125
WD9DZV/151
W0PXM/177

6 Meters

DK9KX/105
G3COJ/121

DXCC Notes:

The DXCC Desk is in the midst of a complete computer system changeover. Due to the changeover, there will be some delays in processing, and listings also will be delayed. All listings will be printed when completed. The new computer system is expected to give us increased future flexibility. We regret any temporary inconvenience, but we believe DXCC participants will find the new system to be a substantial improvement.

The ARRL Membership Services Committee announced that both the ARRL DXAC and Awards Committee have voted to delete Southern Sudan, ST0. While the status in Southern Sudan changed in 1983, QSOs made before January 1, 1995 will count for the deleted entity. There are two reasons for that. First, there have been accredited operations since 1983, and that raises a "fairness" issue. Second, the DXCC Desk has processed cards from those operations—many of them onto paper records. Because each ST0 credit would have to be individually checked, it would be very costly to the League in terms of time and money to search and remove post 1983 ST0 QSOs from the records. In fact, it might not be possible to do the job completely and accurately.

At the same time as the ST0 vote, both committees agreed to make no change in the status of Fernando de Noronha, PY0F, and Kure Island, KH7K.



**DXing on the Edge—
the Thrill of 160 Meters**

by Jeff Briggs K1ZM

Published by the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; tel 888-277-5289 (toll-free orders only). First edition. ISBN 0-87259-635-4. Available from Amateur Radio retailers or the publisher. Order item #6354. \$29.95 plus shipping and handling.

Reviewed by Craig Clark, W1JCC

Many, many moons ago, I was tuning my grandfather's radio across 160 meters. Most signals were pretty weak. One, however, stood out above the others as being quite loud. It sounded almost like a local broadcast station. Listening intently to a deep discussion on antennas for best DX performance, I waited for the transmitting station's call sign. It turned out to be 160-meter legend Stew Perry, W1BB.

I was fascinated as they discussed physical size, gamma matching, receiving antennas and much more. Everything was so large and—to my young mind at least—almost beyond comprehension. Several years later, after getting my Novice ticket (WN1IGG) in 1967, I spent even more time listening to 160 and waiting for the day I could join him on Top Band.

When I upgraded to General, the very first band I built an antenna for was 160! I began to chat nightly on 160 and got to know many of its denizens. Most evenings I chatted with W1AR, WA1FDV (now W1UL,) K1MBI and other locals. Later in the evening, the DXers

would come out, and I had a number of interesting and informative QSOs with Stew and his group.

Bitten by the same bug as I, Jeff Briggs, K1ZM, provides a fascinating look at 160. Jeff dedicated his book to Stew Perry, W1BB, because he recognized that Stew's persistence after World War II secured 160 for Amateur Radio use and held off the threat that LORAN-A would take over the whole band.

One of the great mysteries of 160 is, "How does the band work?" Located just above the Standard (AM) Broadcast Band, 160—unlike bands such as 15 or 20 meters—is not immediately associated with long-haul DXing. Yet, many have made contacts tens of thousands of miles away with relatively modest stations. Jeff covers this phenomenon as well as the "early" years of 160 in the first chapter.

Chapters 2 through 8 cover 160 DXing from 1930 to the present. Jeff accurately relates the exciting events of these years. He has plenty of photos too—showing stations, locations and other interesting information. By today's standards, the stations, equipment and antennas then were quite primitive. In those days, your ears and brain were your DSP filter!

After the advent of LORAN-A, the government imposed severe power restrictions on 160. Working DX with just 25 W at night above 1825 kHz was no easy feat. Yet it was done regularly. Jeff covers this era in fascinating detail. In chapter 7, Jeff documents the end of LORAN-A in May 1981 and the celebration by US 160 meter operators over the elimination of power and frequency limitations. This momentous change opened the door to DX opportunities Top Banders had only dreamed about.

My favorite was chapter 10, "Best-Ever" 160-meter DXing Anecdotes. These stories detail the excitement and thrill that many of us have had from 160 operation. I especially enjoyed the story of K9UWA's feat of working VU4GDG.

Chapters 11 and 12 cover antennas and the secrets that are used to get the most "bang-for-your-buck" on both transmitting and receiving. Jeff shares some of the secrets that have helped him to be so successful over the years. There's no magic here either; it is all common sense and sound engineering.

Chapter 13 gives you the ten rules to operate by. These tidbits are worth their weight in gold.

In the last two chapters, Jeff concludes with a look at the future and his predictions of the fun that is to come—plus a photographic potpourri of operators, stations and antennas.

What really makes this book unique is that Jeff has compiled an audio CD-ROM of some of the most memorable events on 160 meters. I was spellbound! W1BB working UK2PCR as taped in Germany by Peter, DJ8WL, "searchlight" propagation from ZL3GQ, and a real exotic QSO—K1ZM working XZ1N as taped by VE1ZZ.

For the 160 meter old timer, this book offers a fascinating look back at the band and its history. For the Top Band beginner, it gives a sense of what came before. This book held my attention as well as any Tom Clancy techno-thriller. I had fun recalling W1BB and the others who have passed on before. Jeff has done a good job with this book. I hope you will enjoy it as much as I did!

Craig Clark, W1JCC, lives in Rindge, New Hampshire, and operates Radio Bookstore and Radioware. He holds 160-meter DXCC #83.



DX Century Club Awards

Edited by Bill Kenamer, K5FUV • DXCC Manager

The ARRL DXCC is awarded to amateurs who submit confirmation for contacts with 100 or more countries on *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*. The totals shown below are exact credits given to DXCC members from November 1 to 30, 1997. There were 329 current countries at that time. The DXCC rules and application forms are contained in *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*, available for \$2 from Publication Sales. The DXCC Web site may be found at <http://www.arrl.org/awards/dxcc/>.

NEW MEMBERS	W3PL/125 KR4TG/113 K4GN/102 K4IQJ/263 N5ASO/190 W5BUD/100 W6KAH/230 W6DPK/205 KJ8F/101 KB8QLT/100 LA3F/111 US7CQ/305 UY7CW/302 VE3TEZ/118 XE1ABA/199 XE1AVM/138 W1HIJ/117 W1MAG/337 KD2GJ/114 K2BJ/101 W3XG/102 K4GN/102 K4RG/115 WA4AGS/153 WA4N/120 KB5U/113 N5ASO/190 WA6KAH/238 W6DPK/205 KJ7WY/110 K8GCW/100 W8JW/106 AA9LC/164	KF7PG/102 NY0V/265 W0DJC/101 10 Meters JH2DOS/196 WA2CDD/136 WB3HLH/105 5B DXCC G4DXW N6MZ W0DJC KB1MY K1VUT US7CQ W5YU 17 Meters W0DJC G4SSH NEW HONOR ROLL MEMBERS Mixed 323 W7/DL1UF/329 322 KB1MY/326 321 F5TNI/324 JM1NKT/325 320 DL1FCM/324 G3KMQ/342 9A1CAL/331 N4LUF/325 W7SFF/336 Phone 328 JM1VRW/332 323 WA2WSX/331 321 KB1MY/324	320 HABIE/325 CW 326 OE1ZJ/335 320 OZ9PP/328 RTTY 320 K5KR/325 ENDORSEMENTS Mixed DJ9RQ/343 DL3NBL/326 DL9YC/322 F2GL/345 F6BFH/346 G4DQW/312 G4DXW/330 HABIE/333 HB9BHY/296 HB9BIN/317 HB9LEI/188 HB9OL/128 HB0LL/349 I1FHA/224 I8QJU/318 IK2GSN/330 JA1AS/313 JA4RTX/315 JA8EJO/330 JA0JDV/219 JF2PZH/331 JJ3GPJ/210 JR2ZUQ/319 JR9XRQ/135 KP3R/264 LA9XGA/256 OE1ZJ/351 OE2SNL/304 OE2SNL/304 ON6CW/328 OZ1ACB/327 OZ3PZ/348 PA3EYV/331 PY5ATL/347	SM3GSK/334 SM5BMB/315 SM5JE/310 SM7CQY/251 VY2RO/284 XE1K/322 YL2RP/308 Z24S/356 9A1ARS/266 K1VUT/258 NN1NN/324 W1LRR/294 W1SE/246 KD2T/132 N2LDV/219 N2LEB/231 N2UM/337 WA2WSX/337 W2FZY/373 K3GO/327 K3KO/318 N3VA/305 WB3HLH/166 W3DHN/151 W3EH/202 W3ETT/355 W3GE/300 W3POP/168 KD4EWG/223 KQ4AV/307 K4IQJ/335 NM4Q/301 N4IG/312 W4HHN/346 W4UEB/244 W5YO/367 AD5Q/336 K5EYU/324 K5EOA/302 K5OT/320 K5SC/327 W5IER/181 W5KFN/347 W5OXA/294 KD6EU/287 ND6G/331 N6IBP/309 N6MM/346 N6MZ/321	W6BZE/375 W6JTA/280 W6TEX/330 K7FPG/236 K7CV/241 K7KJF/171 K7ZM/283 W7QDM/284 KC8NU/315 N8CKP/269 N8GFK/185 W8LIQ/331 W8PT/127 K9HMB/339 N9AG/301 W9RV/312 K0ØG/134 K0ØX/281 N0AH/178 WKØF/187 W0DJC/312 W0GG/253 W0MLY/380 W0NB/338 Phone DJ9RQ/343 DL3NBL/324 EA2BP/250 F5JOJ/324 F6BFH/346 HB9BIN/280 HB9LEI/188 I1POR/341 I7IJJ/282 IK2GSN/328 JA4RTX/163 JA8EJO/282 JF2PZH/282 JL2HUJ/142 JM1NKT/304 JR2ZUQ/283 KP3R/150 LA9VFA/226 LA9XGA/155 ON4BCM/209 OZ1ACB/327 OZ3PZ/348 PA3EYV/311 SM5BMB/302 SM5JE/238 SM7CQY/227	SV8JE/314 VY2RO/283 ZS2ACP/199 K1DWQ/310 NN1NN/293 W1LRR/293 AA2A/335 K2LJH/199 N2LDV/219 N2LEB/227 W2WW/255 K3GO/304 N3VA/300 W3GE/288 KD4EWG/223 KE4SCY/209 KQ4AV/300 K4HB/231 NM4Q/301 N4IG/272 N4LUF/311 W4AXL/340 W4UEB/243 KE5YU/322 K5FM/339 K5OT/221 W5OXA/294 ND6G/313 N6IBP/234 N6MZ/192 W6BJH/292 K7CV/237 K7ZM/281 W7/DL1UF/285 W7QDM/168 AJ8J/330 W8LIQ/331 K9HMB/336 K0ØG/268 N0MI/333 N0UCR/153 W0DJC/262 W0GG/226 W0NB/314 CW DF9HE/288 G4SSH/280 HABIE/301 HB9BIN/293 I1POR/133 IK1GNC/251 IK2GSN/270	IK5RLS/182 JA1AS/290 JA4RTX/308 JA8EJO/322 JF2PZH/307 JM1NKT/299 JR2ZUQ/258 KP3R/250 LA9XGA/245 OE2SNL/297 ON6CW/327 PA3EYV/270 PY8JA/182 SM3GSK/331 SM5BMB/272 SM5JE/290 SM7CQY/147 SV8JE/157 YL2RP/301 Z24S/307 N1AC/324 KB2HK/104 KF2G/226 WA2WSX/308 K3KO/288 W3GXZ/176 KQ4AV/236 N4LUF/248 AD5Q/332 K5EOA/288 K5OT/290 K6FG/317 ND6G/328 N6IBP/254 N6MZ/286 W6BJH/334 W6TEX/307 KF7PG/236 N7ZPU/162 W7/DL1UF/244 W7QDM/276 W0DJC/262 W0GG/164 W0NB/298 RTTY HB9BIN/118 IT9ZY/152 OE2SNL/272 KB2HK/273 ND6G/235	W6TEX/170 Satellite F6BKJ/167 OE3JIS/220 W5AK/154 160 Meters F6BKJ/212 IT9ZY/220 OE1ZJ/111 OZ3PZ/186 SM3GSK/158 SM5EDX/250 SM5JE/164 SV8JE/168 N2TK/210 W4YO/216 K9BG/137 80 Meters DF4PL/251 HABIE/228 HB9BIN/142 JA8EJO/132 OE1ZJ/277 OZ3PZ/297 SM5JE/198 N1AC/225 N2TK/289 K3KO/116 K4HB/119 K4IQJ/231 W4YO/210 K5OT/151 WC5E/122 W5A/220 ND6G/150 W6BJH/148 W7/DL1UF/190 N0MI/136 40 Meters DF4PL/265 G4DXW/117 G4SSH/116 HABIE/250 HB9BIN/232 JA4RTX/165 JA8EJO/206 JF2PZH/116 JM1VRW/140	KP3R/222 LA9XGA/162 OE1ZJ/307 OZ3PZ/315 SM5BMB/135 SM5JE/247 N1AC/225 KQ4AV/158 K4IQJ/291 K4LUF/169 K5OT/222 WC5E/113 K6FG/254 ND6G/256 N6MZ/149 KØGZ/130 W7/DL1UF/143 W7QDM/170 N9AG/155 N0MI/164 10 Meters DF4PL/299 F5TNI/133 G4SSH/129 I1POR/327 I7IJJ/174 IK2ANI/174 JA8EJO/184 JF2PZH/173 JR2ZUQ/172 OE1ZJ/308 ON4ACQ/247 OZ1ACB/264 OZ3PZ/321 SM5BMB/222 SM5JE/166 NN1NN/186 N1AC/143 KB2HK/148 KQ4AV/138 KE5YU/170 WC5E/138 N6IBP/165 N6MZ/133 W7/DL1UF/200 W7QDM/198 W8HB/126 W0MI/250 W0DJC/135
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Special Events

Edited by Bev Fernandez, N1NAV • Assistant Contest Manager

Robins Air Force Base, GA: Middle Georgia Radio Assoc, WR4MG, 1400Z-2100Z **Mar 7**, 9th Annual Young Astronauts Day, 7.250 14.250 147.300. Certificate. MGRA, Box 7282, Warner Robins, GA 31095
Norfolk, NE: Elkhorn Valley ARC, W0OFK, 1600Z-2300Z **Mar 8**, Nebraska State Ham Convention, 3.880 7.280 28.380. QSL, Elkhorn Valley C, Box 1033, Norfolk, NE 68702-1033.
Macon, GA: Macon ARC, W4BKM, 1500Z-2300Z **Mar 21**, 16th Annual Cherry Blossom Festival, SSB: 7.235 14.240 21.335 CW: 7.135. Certificate. Macon ARC, Box 4862, Macon, GA 31208.
Rutland, VT: Green Mountain WS, W1GMW, 1800Z-0100Z **Mar 21**, Commemorating Vermont's

admittance into the union, 3.950 7.200 14.290. QSL, Green Mountain WS, Box 84, Rutland, VT 05702
Certificates and QSL cards: To obtain a certificate from any of the special-event stations offering them, send your QSO information along with a 9x12 inch self-addressed, stamped envelope to address listed in the announcement. To receive a special event QSL card (when offered), be sure to include a self-addressed, stamped business envelope along with your QSL card and QSO information.
Special Events Announcements: For items to be listed in this column, you must be an Amateur Radio club, and use the ARRL Special

Events Listing Form. Copies of this form are available via Internet (info@arrl.org), the ARRL BBS (860-594-0306), or for a SASE (send to Special Requests, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111, and write "Special Requests Form" in the lower left-hand corner. Submissions must be received by ARRL HQ no later than the 1st of the second month preceding the publication date; ie, a special event listing for **Nov QST** would have to be received by **Sep 1**. Submissions may be sent on an MS-DOS floppy disk in ASCII format, via fax at 860-594-0259, via modem (860-594-0306), via the Internet (to contest@arrl.org), or in letter form.

DXCC Countries List 1997

Edited by **Bill Kenamer, K5FUV • DXCC Manager**

The ARRL DXCC is awarded to amateurs who submit confirmation for contacts with 100 or more countries on *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*. The totals shown below are exact credits given to DXCC members from October 1 to 31, 1997. There were 329 current countries at that time. The DXCC rules and application forms are contained in *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*, available for \$2 from Publication Sales. The DXCC Web site may be found at <http://www.arrl.org/awards/dxcc/>.

NEW MEMBERS

Mixed
DL1TQ/154
I2CMA/306
I4JEE/272
IK2SFF/102
IK2WAL/262
IK3AES/150
IK3XJP/207
IK4ENA/109
IK4SBR/107
IK4WLU/110
IK4WMM/120
IK7LYL/101
I24AIB/203
JP2UGR/103
RK6AXS/268
RU4SS/107
RV1GC/102
RZ6LB/178
SM7TUG/238
UX1KR/110
VX2KM/120
W4SMG/143
7L3FCZ/120
AI2QC/107
KB2OPQ/101
KY2E/103
WO3T/150
W3YD/253
WB4GTM/110
WZ4P/222
WX5DX/108
W5DRM/111

IV3RQC/191
IV3TMV/281
JA6MWW/300
JG3SKK/113
RK6AXS/200
RZ6LB/178
W2WG/129
W3YD/249
KE4MIL/101
KB5AQV/187
N5ML/103
W9AE/107

CW
IK4WMB/102
IK8VVS/146
JA6MWW/234
JG1JA/105
JP2UGR/102
W2EUE/111
RK6AXS/223
SV2BF/137
ZL2BB/106
7L3FCZ/109
W4SMG/143
K7PT/109
KB8FLY/107
W9AE/105

RTTY
IK2LEY/110
KM6HB/101
W6SL/101

160 Meters
RU3FM/105
RV1CC/102

80 Meters
I2CMA/103
JR3HZW/109
RK6AXS/122
RZ6LB/103
AI2Q/107
W2WG/102
IK2SFF/102
IK2TOR/108
IK2VTX/112
IK2WYO/106
IK4DCW/120
IK4DSP/112
IK4RSR/120
IK5PWF/119
IK7USO/102
IK8PGE/267
IK9OEM/120
IN3PEE/263
IT9YRE/245

40 Meters
IK2DUW/129
IK2YQX/163
IK4RSR/120
IK4AUJ/153
IK4QJH/103
JR3HZW/112
RK6AXS/168
RZ6LB/106
W2WG/139
N6PEO/100
N9AU/296

10 Meters
I2JQ/306
IK2QPO/104
IK4AUJ/123
IK4QJH/128
JA6MWW/123
RK6AXS/154
RZ6LB/103
SM3GBA/103
KD2KS/129
W2NNZ/200
W3YD/134
K9FYD/114
WE9R/126

6 Meters
G3SDL/103

NEW HONOR ROLL MEMBERS

Mixed
IK2FIQ/331

325
IK2IQD/330
JA6MWW/325

321
IK1ADH/324

320
KN2L/324
N2QT/325

Phone
IK4BHO/333

323
I1APQ/349
I1WXY/332

322
I4IKW/327
IK4LA/326

320
I2EZD/325

CW
322
WA6OET/325

321
IK2FIQ/326
IK6BBO/326

320
HB9CGA/325
W6JD/330
KA7T/325

5BDXCC
IK8HJC
IK7JTF
I2CMA
NN7A
KN6DV
USTZM
KB1MY
RK6AXS
RZ6LB
LW2DFM

17 Meters
K8XP

ENDORSEMENTS

Mixed
DF3IS/289
DL5LBY/171
G5LP/316
G0KRL/198
G8NOA/210
HB9CGA/330
HK3SGP/205
I1APQ/349
I2EAY/260
I2KAJ/332
W1DIQ/330
W1JEL/334
W1TE/207
W1TYQ/362
K2CFH/282
K2AJY/319
K2SXJ/37
WB2YQH/352
W2AX/373
W2AXZ/326
W2CVW/148
W2EZ/156
W2WJ/275
W2YR/275
KE3Q/340
K3BM/152
K3HP/322
W1TYQ/362
W1VVR/333
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

Phone
CX2AAL/318
G3LOJ/232
G5LP/145
N1IA/283
G0KRL/183
I1APQ/349
I2KAJ/332
I2YVJ/316
I3THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

JA2LHG/330
JA5BEN/335
JA6CBG/335
JA6CDA/342
JA7QFU/332
JA8CJY/310
JA8BY/336
JG3SKK/232
JH1LPZ/311
JR3HZW/335
JT1BG/309
KH6CD/380
KN6DV/308
ON5JV/272
OZ7QB/257
OZ9PP/346
PY8EA/283
SM5BRW/346

17 Meters
K8XP

ENDORSEMENTS
I2THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

Phone
CX2AAL/318
G3LOJ/232
G5LP/145
N1IA/283
G0KRL/183
I1APQ/349
I2KAJ/332
I2YVJ/316
I3THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

W4YP/313
KJ5LJ/304
KK5DO/212
KZ5KM/347
K5YU/314
N5ML/158
JA8BY/336
JG3SKK/232
JH1LPZ/311
JR3HZW/335
JT1BG/309
KH6CD/380
KN6DV/308
ON5JV/272
OZ7QB/257
OZ9PP/346
PY8EA/283
SM5BRW/346

17 Meters
K8XP

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I2THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

Phone
CX2AAL/318
G3LOJ/232
G5LP/145
N1IA/283
G0KRL/183
I1APQ/349
I2KAJ/332
I2YVJ/316
I3THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

IK2RHH/264
IK2SGC/303
K4ULA/279
N4DB/200
N4TL/329
W4SMG/209
W4WG/333
KJ5LJ/303
KK5DO/183
KZ5KM/347
K5YU/241
N5PR/318
N5WD/176
OH3JF/228
WB5XX/328
W5BWV/331
W5SP/315
AA6XX/147
AG11/302
K6KAL/328
K6KLY/330
W6AURY/163
W6AYQ/339
W6GYM/327
W6JQ/366
W6NDR/188
W6SL/311
W6WJ/332
K7PT/287
W7MO/340
K8BFLY/199
JA2LHG/326
JA5BEN/334
JA6CBG/333
K9LCP/323
K9MF/341
WA9AQN/314
WE9R/327
W1TYQ/207
W1TYQ/362
K2CFH/282
K2AJY/319
K2SXJ/37
WB2YQH/352
W2AX/373
W2AXZ/326
W2CVW/148
W2EZ/156
W2WJ/275
W2YR/275
KE3Q/340
K3BM/152
K3HP/322
W1TYQ/362
W1VVR/333
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

17 Meters
K8XP

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I2THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

Phone
CX2AAL/318
G3LOJ/232
G5LP/145
N1IA/283
G0KRL/183
I1APQ/349
I2KAJ/332
I2YVJ/316
I3THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

IK2RHH/264
IK2SGC/303
K4ULA/279
N4DB/200
N4TL/329
W4SMG/209
W4WG/333
KJ5LJ/303
KK5DO/183
KZ5KM/347
K5YU/241
N5PR/318
N5WD/176
OH3JF/228
WB5XX/328
W5BWV/331
W5SP/315
AA6XX/147
AG11/302
K6KAL/328
K6KLY/330
W6AURY/163
W6AYQ/339
W6GYM/327
W6JQ/366
W6NDR/188
W6SL/311
W6WJ/332
K7PT/287
W7MO/340
K8BFLY/199
JA2LHG/326
JA5BEN/334
JA6CBG/333
K9LCP/323
K9MF/341
WA9AQN/314
WE9R/327
W1TYQ/207
W1TYQ/362
K2CFH/282
K2AJY/319
K2SXJ/37
WB2YQH/352
W2AX/373
W2AXZ/326
W2CVW/148
W2EZ/156
W2WJ/275
W2YR/275
KE3Q/340
K3BM/152
K3HP/322
W1TYQ/362
W1VVR/333
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

17 Meters
K8XP

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I2THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

Phone
CX2AAL/318
G3LOJ/232
G5LP/145
N1IA/283
G0KRL/183
I1APQ/349
I2KAJ/332
I2YVJ/316
I3THJ/208
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

W3EYF/323
K4SR/329
JA1SHE/318
JA1XJA/161
JA2LHG/136
JA5BEN/311
W4WG/333
JA7QFU/327
JA6CBG/319
JA8CJY/302
JA8TSJ/296
JG3SKK/219
LW2DFM/290
N5PR/318
N5WD/176
OH3JF/228
WB5XX/328
W5BWV/331
W5SP/315
AA6XX/147
AG11/302
K6KAL/328
K6KLY/330
W6AURY/163
W6AYQ/339
W6GYM/327
W6JQ/366
W6NDR/188
W6SL/311
W6WJ/332
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W7MO/340
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JA2LHG/326
JA5BEN/334
JA6CBG/333
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WE9R/327
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W2EZ/156
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KE3Q/340
K3BM/152
K3HP/322
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IAACO/333
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IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
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W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

IK4TVQ/232
IK0ZVW/229
JA1SHE/318
JA1XJA/161
JA2LHG/136
JA5BEN/311
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K9MF/341
WA9AQN/314
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W1TYQ/207
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K2CFH/282
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W1TYQ/362
W1VVR/333
IAACO/333
IAFAF/333
IANJM/221
I4YEL/329
I5PAC/353
IK8YR/243
IK2DUW/312
W4PKU/266
W4SMG/249

160 Meters
DL1RWN/180
G3SDL/114
N4DB/160
W4FC/224
W4PKU/115
K5YU/190
WB5XX/159
AA6XX/284
KM6HB/250
W6JD/238
W6SL/176
NN7A/111
W7MO/204
K0SD/202

80 Meters
G5LP/169
I2EOW/123
I2YWR/280
I4EAT/308
W1AO/236
W1TE/171
KN2L/230
K2AJY/200
K2SX/326
NG2U/225
N2QT/300
W2YR/144
W2YR/225
W3EYF/205
W6SL/126
K4VM/164
N4DB/179
W4FC/329
W4GD/327
W4PKU/261
W4WG/290
K5YU/307
W5P/212
AA6XX/283
KM6HB/157
W3EYF/321
W6SL/274
W6SL/161
W6UZ/279
NN7A/285
N7RD/247
W7MO/322
WQ8T/206
K9JF/173
IK2LH/327
IK3XJ/201
IK4DCT/331
IK4QJH/137

RTTY
G5LP/201
I1JQJ/292
I2EOW/225
I2PKF/160
I2YWR/209
KN2L/127
N2QT/220
N5ML/127
W6CN/144
K0SD/135

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DL1RWN/180
G3SDL/114
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NN7A/111
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NN7A/285
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NN7A/111
W7MO/204
K0SD/202

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G5LP/169
I2EOW/123
I2YWR/280
I4EAT/308
W1AO/236
W1TE/171
KN2L/230
K2AJY/200
K2SX/326
NG2U/225
N2QT/300
W2YR/144
W2YR/225
W3E

DX Century Club Awards

Edited by **Bill Kenamer, K5FUV** • DXCC Manager

The ARRL DXCC is awarded to amateurs who submit confirmation for contacts with 100 or more countries on *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*. The totals shown below are exact credits given to DXCC members from **September 1 to 30, 1997**. There were 329 current countries at that time. The DXCC rules and application forms are contained in *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*, available for \$2 from Publication Sales. The DXCC Web site may be found at <http://www.arrl.org/awards/dxcc/>.

<p>NEW MEMBERS</p> <p>Mixed</p> <p>DK6YY/113 E19HQ/107 E21AOY/116 G3HZL/110 G3KDE/110 G3LNG/112 G3NAP/105 G3MRF/105 G3GWW/110 G3M4WZ/107 G3W6ZK/108 HA9JZ/188 HK3GKE/150 JA2WJN/109 J21IEE/110 JM70LW/120 JN3QVC/118 JQ1CPN/103 JR7HAN/113 LA6LHA/104 LU9DC/108 RW9SG/257 SK0TM/118 VE3SWA/207 YL2SM/252 4S70F/103 5R8EN/102 KE1AU/144 KF2ZQ/102 W4ZNC/105 WB2KSK/277 K3YA/271 KF4C/109 KK4CA/164 W4RS/289 AC5BJ/108 KE5DL/134 W5DKN/315 KE6JF/102 W6HCU/320 KJ7J/117 K7KB/247 K7SX/103 W7BJB/100 N8SNM/102 WB8T/100 WB8T/105 KF9YL/101 N9AT/121 N9CO/104 N9QQ/158 W9BP/205 W9LD/109 AA0FT/296 KB0LF/145 K0MS/146 W0DAN/278</p>	<p>W4AXO/103 AA5F/256 AC5BJ/103 N5ATV/177 W5KN/307 K6BZS/103 K6RLS/136 KJ7GU/176 K7BG/136 N7QOZ/137 N7SG/102 WA7OK/102 N8GA/109 K9WD/102 N9AT/121 N9GL/113 W8BP/129 K0MS/105</p> <p>CW</p> <p>EI4HM/109 F5NTV/318 G3TVI/107 G3VKW/120 G3WNI/118 G3ZEM/110 G4OWT/121 G4RWD/106 G4SFU/102 GM3BKQ/244 GM3CIX/214 GM4YLN/231 JA9BMM/109 HA0JZ/109 JA4CVB/105 JN3QVC/118 KP3X/155 OH2JNV/143 PA3CSR/139 VE3SWA/200 K1MU/108 N2BIM/167 WB2UFF/107 W2FG/314 W2ZR/249 W3HER/246 KQ4QM/112 N5BLK/104 N5KX/295 W5WP/135 K7BG/197 K7SO/329 W7DT/101 N8DJX/249 N9YL/108 K0MS/107 K0SX/105</p> <p>10 Meters</p> <p>DL3IAC/114 G3PMP/183 GM4UZY/117 GW3CDP/103 JA7KQC/108 LU9DC/108 KA1SAW/120 KF5YZ/119 K5DV/107 W5YU/106 K6HMS/117 K6YU/165 K7BG/152 N9ISN/103 AC0X/102</p> <p>6 Meters</p> <p>DK9KX/103</p> <p>5B DXCC</p> <p>N2BJ KE9XN DL3IAC JA5AQC W17N N5PJ WA0GQZ YL2SM YO2BEH KS9R IK0MBS</p>	<p>80 Meters</p> <p>DL3IAC/112 G3KMA/280 G3WGN/110 G3ZEM/110 G4IUF/112 GM3YTS/146 GW3JXN/121 JA7KQC/111 AA1IF/101 W1ECI/103 K2BF/107 NA2U/103 K3YA/263 AD4AA/105 K4MIH/106 W15A/218 W5YU/269 W17N/105 AA8OY/109 KS9R/117 W9MJ/100 N0AT/133 WA0GQZ/103</p> <p>40 Meters</p> <p>G3RTE/315 JA3LDH/110 JA7KQC/159 JA9BMM/109 KP3X/124 VE7IU/114 W71U/103 K2BF/111 K2WJ/108 KQ4QM/101 W4JVN/122 KM5G/125 W5HY/102 W5YU/109 AC6DQ/127 K6HMS/109 K6IPV/137 K6RO/324 K6YU/341 K6ZZ/326 WA8WV/330 K0CX/328</p> <p>Phone</p> <p>W6CUA/337</p> <p>322</p> <p>IK6T/360</p> <p>321</p> <p>F5PYI/324 K1IK/335 K6VX/343 W6KR/324</p> <p>320</p> <p>DL7AFS/325 GM4YMM/324 LA9HF/324 YB0RX/325 KB9KB/328</p> <p>CW</p> <p>F6GCP/331</p> <p>323</p> <p>JA6VU/329 WB9Z/328</p> <p>321</p> <p>AC4G/326 WA7BOD/328</p> <p>320</p> <p>K3JGJ/326 WA8JBG/328 W0AT/325 N0PGI/325</p>	<p>RTTY</p> <p>321 JA3MNP/326 J20 W8SEY/328</p> <p>ENDORSEMENTS</p> <p>Mixed</p> <p>CT1EEB/324 CT3FT/321 DF3FI/325 DJ3GW/329 DJ9UM/333 DK3QJ/334 JA2DLM/336 DL1KS/354 DL2LPA/127 DL2VPO/251 DL3SO/357 DL9ZH/370 EA3NA/351 EA6NB/333 EA9AM/331 EA9E/336 ES1AR/371 F3AT/370 F5NTV/332 F5OKK/288 F6CDJ/333 F6CLH/323 F6GCP/333 F6HPU/325 F85PL/260 W1ZZ/328 W4DUP/338 K6VX/343 N6NT/325</p> <p>320</p> <p>F5NBU/325 KA1CRP/324 K1KZ/323 G3LCS/299 G3LOP/352 G3LW/268 G3PLP/332 G3PMT/296 G3RTE/340 G3RVM/236 G3TXF/345 G3WNI/160 G3XTT/335 G3YBT/248 G3ZBA/349 G3ZSS/142 G4CCZ/320 G4EDG/324 G4ELV/333 G4FVJ/182 G4IDL/144 G4OEB/332 G4OWT/264 G4YV/219 OH4OJ/333 ONSFU/341 OZ2X/311 OZ8RW/114 PA3XU/331 PA3BUJ/329 PJ2MI/327 SM1CXE/363 SM4ARQ/350 SM4BNZ/346 SM5BUH/193 SM7BP/350 SM7CRW/347 SM7DMN/339 SM0BNK/296 S57J/331 GM0VRP/215 VE3N/341 VE3PNT/329 VE3HB/345 VE3XO/335 VE3YH/179 VE4MT/318 VE8FF/301 VE6SLV/229 VE6XV/277 VE7IU/327 VK9NL/333</p>	<p>HK3YH/334 HL2IU/328 HL2KCS/197 HL5FBT/305 HLSNBM/201 HL9HH/329 I1LGR/325 I1PME/266 I2QMU/333 I3EVK/357 IK5ATM/323 IN3RZY/336 IN3XAI/336 IT9QDS/335 JA1OCA/349 JA2DLM/336 JA2KVB/322 JA2LMA/335 JA2MOG/313 JA2NNF/335 JA2OZI/329 JA2XZ/317 JA3BF/344 JA3DG/303 JA3LDH/329 JA3MNP/346 JA4XH/341 JA4ZA/360 JA5ELM/338 JA6RL/335 JA6VJ/335 JA7KQ/297 JA8KSD/338 JA8MS/351 JA8RJ/333 JA9BM/236 JE1DX/332 JH1HL/344 JH1FS/348 JH2AY/332 JH4UV/331 JH7NR/333 JH8UQ/327 JL1UFW/267 JO1CRA/331 JO1IOF/333 JR1IMZ/324 JR1MLU/341 JR1WCT/332 JRWAZ/259 KP3X/174 LA7JH/343 LADJD/330 W1EG/210 W1GF/354 W1HAY/263 W1IQW/240 W1NXW/307 W1OG/355 W1SA/251 W1UC/340 W1WTG/296 W1XZ/319 W1YIF/319 W1ZK/342 AA2LF/270 KA2CDJ/312 KB2NMV/176 KF2X/191 K2BF/311 K2BF/366 K2JF/333 K2LM/301 K2PLF/335 K2SY/335 K2UVG/288 K4RBZ/316 K4RO/319 K4TEA/357 K4TQ/319 K4TT/325 K4VT/321 K4WMB/345 K4X/347 NK4U/243 NQ4E/182 N4KW/345 N4XR/367 WB2WPM/296 WK2H/327</p>	<p>VO1CA/322 VO1XC/304 VY2OX/332 XE1ZLW/332 YU1NR/206 YU1NR/299 ZS6EZ/328 ZS6P/281 7M1UI/135 AA1DM/193 AA1IF/197 AA1KL/201 AD1C/333 AD1V/276 KA1ERL/331 KA1WIF/220 KA1YM/214 KM1E/326 K1AA/297 K1DC/317 K1HJC/324 K1HT/303 K1HTV/344 K1JU/329 K1JN/153 K1KOB/332 K1MU/304 K1NU/222 K1OQG/293 K1SM/321 K1VW/316 K1VW/318 K1WJ/338 K1YT/331 NB1B/315 NC1L/162 N1BB/344 N1BF/300 N1CC/284 N1HN/317 N1KC/264 N1MO/226 N1QMM/231 N1RR/316 N1SF/334 W1AEHK/208 W1PFC/260 WD1X/274 WW1V/301 W1AO/333 W1CYB/335 W1DID/291 W1ECI/281 W1GX/354 W1HAY/263 W1IQW/240 W1NXW/307 W1OG/355 W1SA/251 W1UC/340 W1WTG/296 W1XZ/319 W1YIF/319 W1ZK/342 AA2LF/270 KA2CDJ/312 KB2NMV/176 KF2X/191 K2BF/311 K2BF/366 K2JF/333 K2LM/301 K2PLF/335 K2SY/335 K2UVG/288 K4RBZ/316 K4RO/319 K4TEA/357 K4TQ/319 K4TT/325 K4VT/321 K4WMB/345 K4X/347 NK4U/243 NQ4E/182 N4KW/345 N4XR/367 WB2WPM/296 WK2H/327</p>	<p>WX2N/226 W2BZH/242 W2CF/333 W2CG/303 W2HAZ/350 W2IOT/225 W2SM/346 W2SW/120 W2YE/246 W2ZR/325 KA3TU/177 KB3KV/318 KS3F/329 K3AR/249 K3BEQ/339 K3GGN/283 K3GW/251 K3GY/343 K3JG/340 K3NZ/343 NW3K/118 N3ED/350 N3GU/149 N3SL/330 N3TO/342 WA3L/256 WB3LT/257 WJ3A/319 WQ3X/333 W3HER/311 W3KHZ/318 W3MPN/325 W3OA/328 W3SA/259 W3VT/379 W3VST/237 AA4G/357 AA4M/338 AA4WV/268 AA4Z/347 AB4IQ/317 AB4KQ/326 AC4G/332 AC4S/284 AD4AA/262 AD4QS/244 AD4YM/206 KA4IKH/172 KA4JNB/298 KA4VGE/238 KC4FW/313 KD4IFV/294 KD4OS/329 KE4DH/243 KF4MH/259 KJ4G/126 AK6I/210 KB6JRI/276 KF8H/306 KG6I/320 K16PG/269 K16T/370 KQ4DO/266 KQ4QM/268 KQ4RX/256 KR4W/325 K4ANX/207 K4AU/331 K4JL/275 K4LE/304 K4MIH/303 K4MQG/363 K4MY/319 K4MZ/345 K4PB/320 K4RBZ/316 K4RO/319 K4TEA/357 K4TQ/319 K4TT/325 K4VT/321 K4WMB/345 K4X/347 NK4U/243 NQ4E/182 N4KW/345 N4XR/367 WA4BUE/142 WA4FFW/353</p>	<p>WA4QDM/305 WA4SFF/329 WB4DNL/191 WB4UBD/337 WD4NGB/310 WD4REX/278 W4AG/351 W4AXO/330 W4EP/330 W4EQV/211 W4JF/369 W4JW/329 W4OX/339 W4PG/248 W4SD/264 W4TO/323 W4YCZ/291 AA5F/306 AB5SE/178 KB5OGM/206 KC5P/332 KF5EA/340 K15GD/331 K5AQ/354 K5CON/330 K5CSK/341 K5DV/292 K5IDX/326 K5JW/353 K5LP/344 K5VW/309 N5BLK/307 N5DC/347 N5PG/316 N5SUM/263 N5XU/174 W5ACMI/316 W5W/324 W5SH/321 W5HJ/325 W5AQ/368 W5DLQ/307 W5FX/334 W5FY/286 W5HY/233 W5KGX/375 W5QZ/329 W5USM/339 W5VCS/243 W5YM/305 W5YU/357 AA6EW/268 AA6IR/274 AB6P/266 A6E/295 AJ6T/175 AK6I/210 KB6JRI/276 KF8H/306 KG6I/320 K16PG/269 K16T/370 KQ4DO/266 KQ4QM/268 KQ4RX/256 KR4W/325 K4ANX/207 K4AU/331 K4JL/275 K4LE/304 K4MIH/303 K4MQG/363 K4MY/319 K4MZ/345 K4PB/320 K4RBZ/316 K4RO/319 K4TEA/357 K4TQ/319 K4TT/325 K4VT/321 K4WMB/345 K4X/347 NK4U/243 NQ4E/182 N4KW/345 N4XR/367 WA4BUE/142 WA4FFW/353</p>	<p>N6PLO/205 N6RFM/287 N6RJY/319 N6UC/352 WA6GIN/313 WA6OGW/342 WA6P/332 WA6YOC/325 WR6O/304 W6BS/375 W6FW/365 W6GMF/367 W6IEG/338 W6JOX/310 W6LUP/327 W6YD/291 W6MND/352 W6MWF/295 W6NMZ/307 W6NO/325 W6PQZ/333 W6RFF/335 W6SCC/312 W6UP/273 W6WKE/320 K5DV/292 K5IDX/326 K5JW/353 K5LP/344 K5VW/309 N5BLK/307 N5DC/347 N5PG/316 N5SUM/263 N5XU/174 W5ACMI/316 W5W/324 W5SH/321 W5HJ/325 W5AQ/368 W5DLQ/307 W5FX/334 W5FY/286 W5HY/233 W5KGX/375 W5QZ/329 W5USM/339 W5VCS/243 W5YM/305 W5YU/357 AA6EW/268 AA6IR/274 AB6P/266 A6E/295 AJ6T/175 AK6I/210 KB6JRI/276 KF8H/306 KG6I/320 K16PG/269 K16T/370 KQ4DO/266 KQ4QM/268 KQ4RX/256 KR4W/325 K4ANX/207 K4AU/331 K4JL/275 K4LE/304 K4MIH/303 K4MQG/363 K4MY/319 K4MZ/345 K4PB/320 K4RBZ/316 K4RO/319 K4TEA/357 K4TQ/319 K4TT/325 K4VT/321 K4WMB/345 K4X/347 NK4U/243 NQ4E/182 N4KW/345 N4XR/367 WA4BUE/142 WA4FFW/353</p>	<p>N6PLO/205 N6RFM/287 N6RJY/319 N6UC/352 WA6GIN/313 WA6OGW/342 WA6P/332 WA6YOC/325 WR6O/304 W6BS/375 W6FW/365 W6GMF/367 W6IEG/338 W6JOX/310 W6LUP/327 W6YD/291 W6MND/352 W6MWF/295 W6NMZ/307 W6NO/325 W6PQZ/333 W6RFF/335 W6SCC/312 W6UP/273 W6WKE/320 K5DV/292 K5IDX/326 K5JW/353 K5LP/344 K5VW/309 N5BLK/307 N5DC/347 N5PG/316 N5SUM/263 N5XU/174 W5ACMI/316 W5W/324 W5SH/321 W5HJ/325 W5AQ/368 W5DLQ/307 W5FX/334 W5FY/286 W5HY/233 W5KGX/375 W5QZ/329 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AA8OY/194
KF8VW/327

W0ZX/252
CW
DF2IS/262
DF3CB/334
DF3FX/334
K8ZLP/314
N8LCU/220
WA8CDU/298
WA8JBG/329
WA8WV/181
WB8IM/295
WE8O/321
WT8C/333
WT8S/331
WW8W/251
WX8S/261
W8DCH/339
W8EB/237
W8IMF/302
W8K2M/329
W8VTV/206
W8VU/356
W8WV/292
W8ZSD/320
AA9FW/129
AA9SI/272
AA9S/344
KA9W/175
KE9ET/328
G3RTE/320
G3RVM/326
G3T3X/336
G3VXJ/326
G3XTT/291
G4EDG/334
G4ELZ/332
G4OQB/327
G0EHO/225
GM3PPE/309
GM3YTS/331
GM0AXY/270
GU3MBS/256
HB9BIB/286
HB9BOS/269
WD1X/220
WV1X/304
WW1Y/235
W1A0/360
W1CKA/132
W1CYB/134
W1HEO/220
W1MK/324
W1OG/297
W1OPB/261
W1SA/203
W1UC/307
W1YF/273
W1ZKV/319
AA2L/198
AC2P/252
KA3AAW/321
KA3DGV/211
KA3LDH/238
JA3MNP/337
JA4XH/317
JA7KQC/284
JA8KSJ/328
JA8RJE/324
JA8XOD/151
JA9BM/226
NA2U/266
N2NO/129
N2TU/330
WA2UUK/319
WA2VKS/217
WB2RAJ/300
WB2WPM/166
WF2Y/263
W2CG/263
W2FCA/332
W2FXA/332
W2YO/208
K3S/313
K3AR/235
K3GGM/143
K3JGJ/314
AK6I/208
N3ED/338
N3SL/168
N3TO/327
W3GJU/317
W3KHZ/318
W3MNP/325
W3NOA/312
W3OA/328
W3SUE/245
W3UR/333
W3WST/234
AA4G/224
AA4M/336
AB4IQ/279
AB4KO/317
AC4G/331
AD4AA/230
AD4QS/211
K6LNR/277
K6LNR/277
K6N3N/299
K6YU/336
K6ZV/283
NG6W/329
N6T/309
N6NT/266
N6RJY/319
N6UC/351
N6KAF/310
N6KAL/151
K0ADI/293
WA6G/269
WA6GOW/341
WA6RFJ/269
WA6YOO/320
WR6O/265
W6ESJ/304
W6FW/362
W6HCU/318
K84W/325
W6MD/255
W6MN/309
W6NMZ/269
W6NCO/307
W6RFF/257
W6UP/273
K4MY/297
K4MZY/338
K4RO/266
K4TQ/318
K4TTR/149
K4TXJ/304
K4XI/341
K4XJ/243
K7EX/285
K7HG/270
K7NK/226
K7NPN/177
K7OH/329
K7TED/316
K7WP/204
K7ZD/134
K7ZZ/285
N7FE/239
N7KH/308
N7KO/160
N7MB/280
N7OJ/138
N7QX/HR/6/130
N7RT/336
N7US/342
N7VPN/176
WA7BOD/332
WA7ZDU/305
WB7B/315
WM7R/203
W7AH/165
W7BG/336
W7HBK/279
W7KNT/334
W7SLB/331
W7TE/336
W7WK/243
W7WM/274
AA8OY/194
KF8VW/327

K4MY/235
K4PB/317
K4RO/236
K4TEA/331
K4TT/216
K4XI/333
N4H/328
N4J/333
N4Q/316
N4TJ/277
N4TO/323
N4XM/332
N4XR/329
N4XX/273
WA4FFW/321
WA4QDM/276
WB4DNL/189
WB4TDH/335
WB4UBD/322
WD4REX/133
W4AX/320
W4AXO/321
W4EP/280
W4MPY/334
W4OO/277
W4OX/329
W4SD/299
W4TO/295
W4UX/129
W4YT/307
K0C/266
K9A/324
K0C/266
K9K/298
K9MM/339
K9NR/302
K9UI/232
K9Y/261
NF9V/305
N9AW/306
N9CK/307
N9FH/145
N9KW/326
WA9CDU/213
WB9EE/331
WB9NOV/314
WB9UQ/328
WD9FL/170
W09S/269
W9AGH/280
K6AM/328
K6ASB/296
K6BZ/237
K6CF/167
K6EL/319
K6FG/316
K6HMS/222
K6OHM/197
K6RO/259
K6UM/299
K6WV/318
K6XN/298
K6YU/205
N6P/194
N6T/320
N6IG/311
N6NT/293
N6OND/230
WA6OET/325
K2UW/268
W6AUG/288
W6BS/302
K0II/257
K0JUH/334
K0KM/215
K0KTP/151
K0OB/222
K0PA/320
K0SW/293
N0X/284
N0UQ/152
N0X/323
N0AX/308
N0EVO/235
N0MI/259
N0TB/331
N0ZA/307
WA8GZ/185
WA8I/272
W0CD/319
W0RI/312
W0TT/218

RTTY
DF3CB/272
D2JBW/314
EA6NB/184
F5NBU/123
G3XTT/171
N0UQ/152
N0X/323
N0AX/308
N0EVO/235
N0MI/259
N0TB/331
N0ZA/307
WA8GZ/185
WA8I/272
W0CD/319
W0RI/312
W0TT/218

160 Meters
DF3CB/157
D2JBW/191
D3W/264
D5KPR/142
E6BN/126
F3AT/132
G3XTT/220
G4BWP/203
H0DDU/120
H09RG/211
JA3AAW/140
JA8EA/182
JA9H/149
ON4IZ/151

DX Century Club Awards

Edited by **Bill Kenamer, K5FUV • DXCC Manager**

The ARRL DXCC is awarded to amateurs who submit written confirmation for contacts with 100 or more countries on *The ARRL DXCC Countries List*. The totals shown below are exact credits given to DXCC members from August 1 to 31, 1997. There were 329 current countries at that time. The DXCC rules and application forms are contained in the *ARRL DXCC Countries List*, available for \$2 from Publication Sales. The DXCC Web Site may be found at <http://www.arrl.org/awards/dxcc/>.

TOP OF THE HONOR ROLL

Mixed
329

JH1ORA/340

Phone
329

JH1ORA/336

CW
329

JH1ORA/334

NEW MEMBERS

Mixed

DS1BHE/125

DS5USH/132

EY8MM/314

HK3BZO/226

JA1DOF/119

JA1HP/166

JA1NJA/107

JA1RNH/123

JA3QG/140

JA4DC/121

JA8RYN/119

JE1VJ/120

JG2TKH/119

JH1SVO/112

JH2VWH/121

JH3PAS/120

IK2VOC/120

JL7BRH/120

JN6CYC/120

JO1TXS/119

JP1GHJ/120

JR4DAH/112

JR4PMX/118

JR6XIX/115

LE1JH/103

VX3TKI/131

7N2PYF/120

W1JO/153

K2JG/162

N2JIX/103

WA2VQV/107

N3NY/130

N3TBQ/132

WA3WAW/102

K4VRT/112

WB4MOG/215

AB5QR/105

KJ6YK/106

WB6AXD/228

W6FY/106

Phone

CE8SFG/120

DS1BHE/119

F6GVS/178

HK3BZO/197

JA1EEG/101

JA1NEJ/114

JA1NJA/106

JA4DC/121

JA8YI/281

JA9XBW/106

JE1CPB/100

JE1VJT/120

JE8EHE/120

JG2TKH/113

JH1XJQ/138

JH1JMK/118

JL7BRH/120

JM1TWR/127

JO1TXS/119

JS1XGS/120

KH0CC/113

OE3WQB/102

VE3TKI/115

YK1XC/109

KE1ET/106

KE1GV/117

W1JO/151

N2JIX/103

N3NY/126

N3RPI/119

WB3FID/112
K4DDJ/164
N4EK/195
WE9A/292
K0OZ/213
W0ZZQ/187

* CW

BV7FN/104

JA1DOF/112

JA1SNF/118

JA3QG/140

JABVQA/105

JABYI/312

JA9XBW/161

JF1IRW/103

JH1SVO/112

JH2NWP/129

JL1UXH/120

JN6CYC/120

JQ3DUE/145

JR3QHQ/127

OE1ZJ/325

W2OW/124

N5OL/110

KB6CO/101

N6QI/212

AA7UC/116

* RTTY

JG3QZN/114

JR1RCQ/116

JR2BNF/104

K4NA/123

W4WX/124

* Satellite

JH8BDK/102

160 Meters

DK2WH/107

JA1BK/104

JA7BXS/113

JA8DAI/103

OE1ZJ/105

OE3WQB/102

ON4ON/112

UU1JA/106

80 Meters

DS5RNM/133

JA1EMK/107

JA2QCX/118

OE1ZJ/276

W1PNR/125

KD2KS/141

WA2HZO/104

WB3FID/102

WB3LHD/100

W3TN/134

AJ9K/109

WE9A/101

40 Meters

HK3BZO/110

JA1DOF/119

JA1SGU/108

JA2FGL/104

JE1VTZ/116

JE1SVO/112

JL1NC/120

JL1UXH/108

JQ3DUE/133

JR3QHQ/113

OE1ZJ/302

SM7NDX/101

W3TN/189

K4VW/127

WA4BIM/106

W5NX/110

N6QI/184

NY7T/109

W2BP/104

KJ9O/105

WE9A/112

10 Meters

JA1EEG/107

JA1WFX/214

JA9IFF/120

JG2TKH/119
JQ1VNM/110
OE1ZJ/305
K5ALQ/123
K16T/150
NY7T/110
W8AEF/106
KJ9O/118

6 Meters

JA6SBW/107

JO1HQQ/103

NEW HONOR ROLL MEMBERS

Mixed

328

JA2CYL/328

JA3GSM/342

327

OE1ZJ/350

325

JA1PNX/328

324

JA1SGU/337

323

WS7I/329

322

JA1QCA/335

JA1RJU/327

JA8YI/323

321

JA1EPL/327

W6OTC/326

320

JA1RH/331

J11DHY/324

K3OSX/324

K4QL/328

KB5WQ/327

K7TCL/332

Phone

IK0DWN/329

322

JR4LNG/326

7L1WII/325

320

JA1DIO/332

JO1MOS/324

CW

324

JA7RPC/328

JA7TOK/332

JA7VEI/142

JA8CDT/347

JA8OW/344

JA9BFN/333

JA9CGW/338

JA9IFF/257

JA9XBW/220

JA8AMN/149

JA8BJR/333

JA8BKX/333

JA8CVW/332

JA8KSB/208

JA8NPQ/319

JA8SU/347

JA6CY

OZ7DN

VE7EW

W2OW

W4IS

W4WX

WB3LHD

WE9A

12 Meters

K8IU

ENDORSEMENTS
Mixed
CE3GDN/302
DS5RNM/227
F3SG/325
F9XL/340
G3AEZ/330
G3VDL/256
IN3DEI/340
JA1BNW/347
JA1CLW/317
JA1DIO/339
JA1DJO/327
JA1EOD/355
JA1FGB/339
JA1FUI/308
JA1GYO/229
JA1HGY/351
JA1ILU/276
JA1JAT/280
JA1KNS/321
JA1KRW/322
JA1MJ/357
JA1MOH/344
JA1MZL/317
JA1NWD/333
JA1OHD/331
JA1QOP/338
JA1QWT/331
JA1SJC/323
JA1STF/323
JA1TNV/323
JA1TQA/335
JA1RJU/327
JA8YI/323

321

JA1EPL/327

W6OTC/326

320

JA1RH/331

J11DHY/324

K3OSX/324

K4QL/328

KB5WQ/327

K7TCL/332

Phone

IK0DWN/329

322

JR4LNG/326

7L1WII/325

320

JA1DIO/332

JO1MOS/324

CW

324

JA7RPC/328

JA7TOK/332

JA7VEI/142

JA8CDT/347

JA8OW/344

JA9BFN/333

JA9CGW/338

JA9IFF/257

JA9XBW/220

JA8AMN/149

JA8BJR/333

JA8BKX/333

JA8CVW/332

JA8KSB/208

JA8NPQ/319

JA8SU/347

JA6CY

Exhibit 10
Survey of Low Band DX--CW versus SSB

The DXCC status is the all-time status. The WAZ status for 160 and 80 meters is shown as well.

It is interesting to see how much the top DXers work on CW and how much on phone. For 160 meters, the top DXer works 84% CW and 16% phone on average, while the 80-meter top DXer spends 61% on CW and 39% on phone.

I did a similar survey about 7 years ago, and another one over 20 years ago. One of the most striking differences is that much bigger and better antennas are being used all the time. The scores have skyrocketed accordingly. The use of Beverage antennas has also become very common among the top

low-band DXers. Those not using a Beverage antenna often said "No room for a Beverage." Of the listed top low-band DXers, 65% use Beverages. Low horizontal wires (dipoles, loops) and magnetic loops are also popular receiving antennas. Only those using a Yagi or a multielement array feel no need for special receiving antennas.

As far as equipment is concerned we noted the following results:

Kenwood: 44%	Drake 12%
ICOM: 22%	Ten-Tec: 5%
Yaesu: 12%	Other 5%

on
TABLE 1

2-2

Table 2
Low-Band DXer's Survey

Equipment and antennas used by some of the best known DXers.

CALL	TRANSCEIVER	TRANSMIT ANTENNAS		RX ANTENNA
		80-M	160-M	
AA1K	TS940, TS180	WIRE YAGI	INV L 4 ELEV RADS	8 BEVERAGES
AD6C	TS940, TS930	1/2 WV SLOPERS	3/8 WV VERT	6 BEVERAGES
DJ2YA	IC751, TS930	INV L, VERT 80'	3/8 WV INV L	NO ROOM FOR BEVER
DJ4AX	R4C/T4XC	2EL YAGI @165',VERT	120 FT WIRE @165'	NO
DJ8WL	R4C/T4XC	-	PHASED INV L'S	BEVERAGES, LOOP
DL1YD	TS930	HALF SLOPER	HALF SLOPER	BEVERAGE
F5VU	TR7, FT102	DIPOLE, 1/4 SLOPER	1/4 SLOPER	NO
F6BKE	TS930	90' VERT, DIP 50'	90' VERT, DIP 50'	BEVERAGES
G3KMA	TS940, TR7	DELTA LOOP	SH FED TWR, INV L	BEVERAGE
G3PQA	T4XC,T4XC, FT102	50-M LONG INV V	21-M INV L (100RAD)	4 BEVERAGES
G3RBP	IC745, RA329B	-	T-VERTICAL	BEVERAGES, LOOP
G3SZA	IC765	PHASED 1/4 WV VERTS	100' TOPLOAD VRT	BEVER-s, LOW DIP
G3XTT	TS940	IN V, DELTA, VERT	INV L, SH FED TWR	NO ROOM FOR BEVER
GD4BEG	T4XC/T4C, MODFD HRO!	VERT, DIPOLE, DELTA	BOBT, PHASED VERTS	LOOPS, LONG WIRES
GW3YDX	TS930, TS850	50' VERT 2500' RADS	105' VERT TWR	BEVERAGE
HB9AMX	TS940	DELTA LOOP	90 FT VERT (TOP L)	COAX LOOP, BEVER
IT9ZGY	IC781, FT1000,TS940	3 PHASED VERT	INV V, SLOPER	MAGN LOOP 3.7 M
JA1ELY	FT1000, IC780	ROT. IN V. 90 FT	NO	NO
JA2AAQ	TS930	3 DIPOLES	INV V	NO
JA3EMU	IC761	SHORT DIPOLE 28 M	1/4 WVE VERT	NO SPACE
JA4LXY	IC760	1/4 WAVE SLOPER	1/4 WAVE SLOPER	4 BEVERAGES
JA6IEF	TS930, IC760,TS820	ROT DIP, INV V	INV V	BEVERAGE, LOOP
K0HA	TS-830, TS440	6 EL PARAS. VERT ARR	6EL PAR VERT AR	LOOP, RANDOM WIRE
K1MEM	R4C/T4XC, PARAGON	2 EL PHASED ARRAY	INV V AT 70'	BEVERAGE
K1MM	TS940, TS830	SLOPERS AT 90'	INT V, SLOPER	LOW DIPOLE
K2RIH	IC761A, FT576X	DIPOLE 100'	DIP 100' VERT 1 0'	6 BEVERAGES
K1ZM	IC765, TS940	PHASED VERT, DIPOLE	1/4 WV VERT, INV V	BEVERAGES, LOOP
K2UO	IC-765	DIPOLE	LOW DIPOLE	NO ROOM
K3LR	IC765	4-SQUARE	1/2 W CV SLOPER	BEVERAGES 600 FT
K3ZO	TS830, R4C	3 EL KLM YAGI 140'	1/2 SLOPERS, INV L	DDRR, BEVERAGE
K4CIA	IC761, 75A4	VERT, DELTA, SLOPER	TOP LOADED VERT	LOOPS, HORIZ ANT
K4DY	IC-750	LOOP, INV V, SLOPER	SH FED TOWER	NONE
K4MQG	FT102	2 EL CREATE YAGI	NONE	NONE
K4PI	TS940	INVERT L	SH FED 100' TWR	LOOPS, BEVERAGES
K4TEA	KWM380	-	1/2 SQ VERT LOOP	BEVERAGES
K4UEE	TS850S	1/4 WV VERT, INV V	INV V @ 80 FT	2 BEVERAGES
K5TSQ	TS-940	1/4 SLOPER, DELTA LP	1/4 SLOPER	SHORT BEVERAGE
K6NA	TS940, R7	2 EL ARRAYS @ 135'	SH FED 140' TWR	BEVERAGES
K6UA	TS930	8JK, QUADS	130' VERT, DIPOLE	BEVERAGES
K8CFU	TENTEC OMNI V	-	VERT +COUNTERPOISE	4 BEVERAGES
K9UWA	IC-765, DRAKE C-LINE	4 EL INV V ARRAY	4 EL INV V ARRAY	3 BEVERAGES
KA1PE	TEN TEC OMNI V	-	137' VERT	BEVERAGES
KA5W	TS940	VERT, DIPOLE 80'	SH FED TWR 70'	4 BEVERAGES
KC7EM	TS940	4-SQUARE VERT	NO	NO
KH6CC	TS830, R4C	125' VERT ELEV RADS	SAME	2 BEVERAGES
KJ9I	IC765A	-	1/2 WV SLOPERS 160'	BEVERAGES
KV0Q	IC781, R4C, FT980	-	4 EL VERT ARRAY	
LU8DPM	IC-735	VERT, SLOPER, INV V	VERT, SLOPER, INV V	

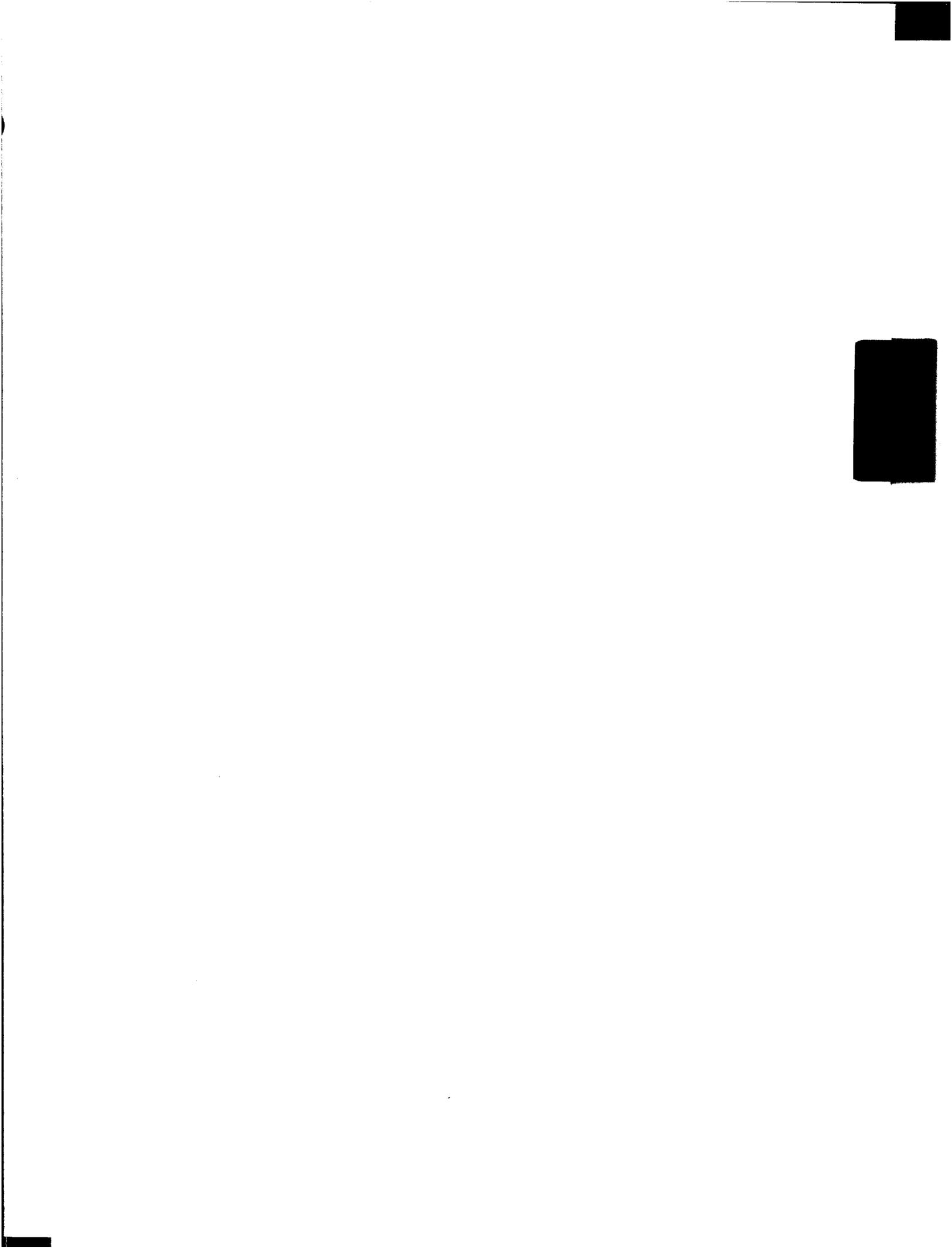


Exhibit 11
DXpedition logs and W4NZC log

This exhibit includes summaries of two amateur expedition (“DXpedition”) logs. The 5A2A operation in Tripoli, Libya, conducted from November 23 to December 4, 1997, and the H40AA operation in the Temotu Province of the Solomon Islands conducted in 1998 are represented. I used this data because I located it easily on the inter net. The pages that I found for other DXpeditions did not include such data. The 5A2A summary shows 25,875 contacts logged, of which **77 percent were CW, 21 percent were SSB, and two percent were RTTY**. The very high percentage for CW resulted in part from the fact that the team participated in a two-day CW contest. The H40AA summary shows 67,129 contacts with some 23,140 different amateur stations. **Fifty-four percent** of total contacts were **SSB, 44 percent CW, and 1.5 percent RTTY**. The higher number of SSB contacts was the result of operating two SSB transceivers simultaneously on the 21 MHz band. The team described 21 MHz as the “production band.”

Also attached is a computer summary of the W4NZC log beginning in 1991. The first summary shows the break down between CW and SSB as of 1996. The second summary includes activity into 1998. These summaries show an approximately **equal number of different countries contacted on CW and SSB**. This is relevant because I make a practice of attempting to contact new countries where ever and whenever I find them, with no preference for CW or SSB. The fact that my log contains an almost equal number of CW and SSB totals is some evidence that international activity is evenly divided between the two modes.

5A2A RRDXA DXpedition

Hello, unknown Web Surfer!

Welcome to the WWW home page of the 5A2A DXpedition, another operation by:

Rhein Ruhr DX Association

From November 23 to December 4, 1997, a group of five German operators was on the air from the well-known club station 5A1A in Tripoli, Libya. We participated in the CQ World Wide DX Contest in CW, and did our best to provide SSB and RTTY QSO's to the deserving outside of the contest. Our QSO total looked like this:

	160m	80m	40m	30m	20m	17m	15m	12m	10m	Total
CW	1316	2789	5565	1175	2782	1008	3599	943	814	19991 * CW
SSB	47	435	1011	0	1408	396	1265	386	359	5307 * SSB
RTTY	0	0	0	0	355	0	222	0	0	577 * RTTY
Total	1363	3224	6576	1175	4545	1404	5086	1329	1173	25875

During the CQ World Wide DX Contest, our main goal was to maximize our score contributed to the RRDXA club total. We ended up with a claimed score as follows:

H40AA Bulletin 09

H40AA Post-Operation Update
14 June, 1998

The validation of the database as well as the merging of a variety of data files has been successfully completed for the 67,129 H40AA QSOs, and the full-color, folded QSL cards have been received from the printers. QSLing will commence on 29 June and the QSLing team, led by OH2BN, will get the cards out as quickly as possible. The DXCC status of the Temotu Islands should be determined during July, and QSLs should be accepted by the DXCC desk in October.

The Special Edition QSL card project which aimed at contributing to the development of the Solomon Islands Temotu Province has received a fantastic response from DXers worldwide with 430 benefactors contributing USD 22,068. The comments received have been of such a nature that we believe that this project may set a precedent for future DXpeditions, helping to establish DXpeditioning as a valuable asset contributing to the community it involves in its performance.

H40AA team member Bruce Butler, W6OSP has closed the Special Fund and will transfer the donations in full to the account of The Temotu Development Authority (TDA) where Dr. Ashley Wilson, a VSA volunteer from New Zealand, and several community members including the Provincial Premier, will select the projects that the DX community will support. Several education, health and commerce-related projects are being studied.

A large parcel of Special Edition QSLs was airlifted last week to Temotu through special arrangements with Solomon Airlines. Dr. Wilson will start releasing those cards to contributors by mid-June from Temotu's local post office. It is expected that the special cards will reach their worldwide audience by the end of June--the same time that the regular, direct QSLing is started. The special QSLs mailed from Lata will confirm only one QSO, and the remaining QSLs will be sent from Finland. No further action on the part of contributors will be necessary, however.

The highlight of the Special Edition QSL Project was the donation received from Mr. Lee Shaklee, W6BH, who contributed USD 10,000 toward the development of the Temotu province. Lee remembers well the time he spent in the Solomons during WWII and wished to present his gift in the name of DXing for the people of Temotu whom he had visited during the war. He served on U.S. torpedo boats and spent nearly two and one-half years with those friendly people that WWII was severely disturbing. Lee's WWII experiences were ended by a severe case of malaria. The DX community can be proud of this support from Lee and from the 430 others in the effort to help this newest DXCC country to flourish and to be a healthy society for it's 15,000 people.

The H40AA 67,129 QSOs represent 23,140 different call signs logged, resulting in 2.9 QSOs for each DXer worked. The tight operating strategy along with high beam antennas and amplifier power were vital elements which resulted in fair coverage of all areas of the world.

The following split was achieved between the geographical areas:
USA/Canada 42.0%, Europe 28.9%, Japan 22.5% and 6.6% for the rest of the world. The production band was 15 m (37.5% of the total QSOs), where simultaneous operating was done on CW and SSB. Occasionally two SSB signals on 15 m were present. SSB QSOs made up 54.2% of the total, CW 44.1% and RTTY 1.5%.

Countries Worked/Confirmed by Band and Mode

	CW	SSB	RTTY	AMTOR	FM	PACKET	SSTV	AM	BAND TOTALS
160	4/3	1/1	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	5/4
80	94/62	107/89	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	146/121
40	107/71	13/7	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	112/76
30	55/31	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	55/31
20	97/56	86/53	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	140/93
17	34/20	33/22	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	61/40
15	73/40	70/44	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	108/76
12	8/7	11/7	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	19/14
10	37/17	80/55	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	90/65
6	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
144	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/-
220	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
432	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
12G	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
23G	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
OSC	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
					MODE TOTALS				
	215/178	203/177	-/-	-/-	1/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	
	MIXED MODE TOTALS 263/249			Max Available 329		GRAND TOTALS		263/249	
						Total Contacts		1882	

Press the "C" key to see WAS stats or any other key to continue

MAY 1996

ZDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD Countries Worked/Confirmed by Band and Mode DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD?

	CW	SSB	RTTY	AMTOR	FM	PACKET	SSTV	AM	BAND TOTALS
3160	-/-	1/1	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/1
380	68/40	81/63	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	103/80
340	89/52	7/2	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	93/54
330	49/23	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	49/23
320	82/44	72/42	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	116/71
317	31/19	29/18	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	54/35
315	65/31	56/30	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	89/55
312	6/5	8/5	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	14/10
310	35/14	76/52	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	85/59
36	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
3144	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1/-
3220	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
3432	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
312G	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
323G	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
3OSC	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
					MODE TOTALS				
	182/136	166/135	-/-	-/-	1/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	
	MIXED MODE TOTALS 229/201			Max Available 329		GRAND TOTALS		229/201	
						Total Contacts		1687	

Press the "C" key to see WAS stats or any other key to continue



12

Exhibit 12
Manufacturer data

All new transceivers sold by the major manufacturers of amateur transceivers--Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, Alinco, Ten Tec--are equipped for CW. A few years ago, some of the least expensive transceivers in the group did not include built in electronic keyers for CW or full CW break-in operation. ("Full break-in" means that the radio returns to receive between dots and dashes.) An example was the Icom IC 725. Now, however, even the cheapest of these transceivers comes equipped with a built-in keyer. The only known exception is the Alinco DX-70, a transceiver specifically designed for mobile operation. Even the DX-70 supports full break-in CW operation, however, and it is equipped with a narrow CW band pass filter, a \$100 option on some transceivers. **Obviously, the manufacturers do not believe that demand for CW features is declining.**

Attached are copies of current advertisements for three low end transceivers.

Make the World Your Playground!



- Transmits on all HF U.S. Amateur Bands, 10 ~ 160 Meters SSB, CW, AM, FM and Data
- General coverage receiver 500 KHz ~ 30 MHz, all standard modes
- 100 watts output SSB, CW and FM, 40 watts AM
- Enhanced Direct Digital Synthesis (DDS) eliminates need for SSB Narrow Filter
- Built-in speech compressor
- Front panel mounted speaker with loud, clear audio
- Front panel jacks for convenient connections of key, headphones or external speaker
- QRM/QRN reduction with IF shift, standard CW audio filter and RF attenuator
- Built-in electronic keyer, adjustable from 6 ~ 50 wpm
- Full QSK, 7-step semi break-in operation or Auto Break-In CW modes
- 100 memory channels, each stores mode, split, frequency, AGC, RF attenuation or gain
- Computer control with optional ERW-4
- Front panel CTCSS tone access for 10 Meter FM operations (50 tones)
- Two VFOs plus Memory operation mode
- Rear panel connectors for external amplifier, antenna, power, computer control/cloning

Options

- EDX-1 manual antenna tuner
- EDX-2 automatic antenna tuner
- ERW-4 personal computer interface

- EMS-14 desktop microphone
- EDS-5 microphone extension cable
- DM-340MVT DC regulated power supply



340MVT

Alinco DX-77T Desktop HF Transceiver

*Loaded with features
at an affordable price!*

The Alinco DX-77T is a design achievement that puts a new desktop HF transceiver within your reach. And this is no "bare bones" radio! The DX-77T was designed from the beginning to be a quality HF transceiver, full of features to enhance its performance and your enjoyment. The DX-77T has "big radio" features at a low Alinco price!

"Radios in this price class typically don't include built-in CW keyers, so it was a pleasant surprise to find one in the DX-77T. Nice going, Alinco!"

"With the long list of features already included in the DX-77T, first-time buyers may be curious as to what additional capabilities they would find in the next step up."

—QST Product Review, June 1998

Simple ■ Clean ■ Dependable

ALINCO.
AMATEUR RADIO'S VALUE LEADER™

U.S.A. Alinco Branch: 438 Amapola Ave. • Suite 130 • Torrance, CA 90501

Phone: (310) 618-8616 • Fax: (310) 618-8758 • Internet: <http://www.alinco.com>

Specifications subject to change without notice or obligation. Performance specifications only apply to amateur bands. Permits required for MARS/CAP use.

The DX-77T represents the quality, performance and value you've come to expect from Alinco!

World's First HF Rig with CW Auto Tune and DSP Built-in

NEW!
HF + 6M version

Kenwood makes Digital Signal Processing technology available to everyone with the all-new TS-570D and TS-570S. Imagine a DSP radio that you can operate in the shack, the car, or on a remote DX island. These are the first DSP rigs that meet the needs of today's HF operator within a budget. From the first moment that you hear the incredibly clear and powerful audio and operate the new, common-sense ergonomic design, you will realize the TS-570D or TS-570S is the HF rig built for you.

The TS-570D and TS-570S offer the world's first CW AUTO TUNE feature which enables automatic zero-beating for CW operation. Advanced Kenwood design and features coupled with traditional Kenwood HF performance make the TS-570D/570S a masterpiece that you can proudly operate. If you have been waiting for a new DSP HF radio with performance at an affordable price, wait no more.

- The RCP-2 Radio Control Program also allows the HF operator to design and program multiple radios with custom settings while conveniently saving them to a PC file for future use.

Large LCD display features a 4-stage dimmer while the 7-digit alphanumeric sub-display provides menu mode guidance, split frequency display and digital filter selection options. Easy-to-read S/PWR/COMP/SWR/ALC meters and an operating guidance feature help to greatly simplify operation.

16-bit DSP technology delivers superb audio quality on both transmit and receive. Noise reduction (line enhancer method and SPAC), audio equalization (voice/transmit equalizer and speech processor), slope tuning and automatic IF filter bandwidth selections can be operated with a touch of a button.

Power output can be set between 5 ~ 100 watts in 5 watt increments. 5 watt setting is ideal for QRP operation.

Preset auto antenna tuner with 22 sub-bands from 1.8 MHz - 30 MHz including 6M and memory for both antenna ports.

10-key direct frequency entry



World's first CW Auto Tune enables automatic zero-beating for CW operation.

Quick memory provides five channels for on-the-fly frequency control: M.IN stores data, MR recalls it.

Electronic keyer provides speed settings of between 0 and 100 wpm and dual key inputs on the back - one for the paddle and one for the key.

Menu system offers 46 types of functions to assist novice thru extra class operators.

A wealth of scanning capabilities enhance operability. Scan speed is variable and can be set for time-based or carrier-based resume. Scanning can work across channels, groups of 10 channels, all except locked out channels, or it can be programmed to scan a frequency range between two channels.

- Mobile/fixed station size (10-5/8 x 3-3/4 x 10-11/16 in) • Heavy-duty design • CW message memories ✱
- ✱ • CW reverse mode • Full break-in and semi break-in • High-speed 57600 bps PC control • Dedicated packet port

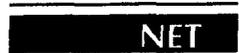
TS-570D / TS-570S HF Transceiver HF + 6M Transceiver

With a half century of engineering and design experience to draw upon, Kenwood is changing the future of HF communications technology. High quality TX-RX audio reproduction with extremely effective DSP interference reduction delivers pleasing performance to your ear and over the air. You will also enjoy the large, easy-to-read LCD display with a built-in on-screen operator guidance system for simple operation.

Features like 10-key direct frequency entry with new "soft-touch" keys, auto-antenna tuner, 100 to 5 watt for QRP operation, variable scanning speed, built-in CW keyer, ANT 1-ANT 2 ports, IF shift control, RS-232C com-port, 100 memory channels, CW reverse, optional VS-3 voice synthesizer and DRU-3A digital recording unit make the TS-570D or TS-570S the radio for you.



ISO 9001
JQA-1205

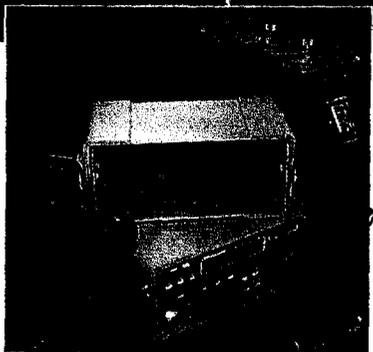
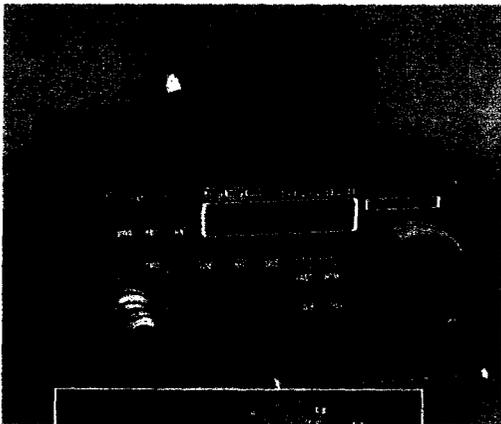


Kenwood News & Products
<http://www.kenwood.net>
Kenwood Bulletins
<ftp://ftp.kenwood.net>

KENWOOD
Amateur Radio Products Group

KENWOOD COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
AMATEUR RADIO PRODUCTS GROUP
P.O. Box 22745, 2201 E. Dominguez St., Long Beach, CA 90801-5745, U.S.A.
Customer Support/Brochures (310) 639-5300
KENWOOD ELECTRONICS CANADA INC.
6070 Kestrel Road, Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5T 1S8

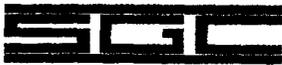
See Price List for selection of accessories for the SG-2000 & other models



Miniature HF TRANSCEIVER

The SG-2020 is designed as a small, low power, low cost SSB/CW HF companion for use where space is precious or where only portable power is available. The transmitter power of the SG-2020 is adjustable from 0 to 20W output and covers the full frequency range of 1.8 to 29.7 MHz and 500kHz to 30 MHz on receive. Microprocessor controlled - loaded with "Big Rig" features making it not only usable as a fine fixed, mobile or portable Ham rig, but also for aviation and boating. The unit has the lowest current consumption on the market; <300mA in receive mode and only 3A at 20W CW on transmit. Optional *PortaPak* battery pack includes a container for ten "D" batteries, a front panel cover with facility to store the standard microphone and an adjustable strap - making the SG-2020 the ultimate "take-along" rig. **SGC 05-01**

Power Output: 0-20W, Mode: SSB, CW, Continuously Tunable, Range: 1.8-29.7 MHz
 Receiver Frequency Range: 500kHz to 30 MHz, Resolution: 100Hz, BPF: 2.4kHz, 120dB
 Features: Microprocessor controlled, 100% duty cycle, 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM
 P.A. 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM, 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM
 P.A. 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM, 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM
 SPS: 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM, 100% CW, 100% SSB, 100% AM, 100% FM



No Compromise Communications



SGC Inc., SGC Building, 13737 S.E. 26th St. Bellevue, WA. 98005
 P.O. Box 3526, 98009 Fax: 425-746-6384 or 746-7173
 Tel: 425-746-6310 or 1-800-259 7331
 World Wide Web/E-mail: sgcworld.com



13



Exhibit 13
Signal to noise ratio for CW and SSB reception

3

EQUIPMENT

The performance of our communication equipment has progressed by leaps and bounds over the years. We see the tendency, however, for many commercial manufacturers to just add bells and whistles, instead of further concentrating on the essential characteristics of a state-of-the-art receiver. I hope this chapter will broadcast a clear message to the manufacturers of amateur communications equipment.

Many years ago every amateur station consisted of a separate transmitter and receiver. The Collins KWM-1 was the first transceiver I remember (late fifties). Today almost everybody uses a transceiver. Separate receivers/transmitters seem to be gone forever. For a very long time I was a very fervent advocate for the "separate" setup. I still think very highly about the Drake twins that closed the "separate" era with great honors.

In this chapter we will briefly discuss the specification topics of both the receiver and the transmitter section of a station, as well as any other equipment that may be included in the transmit and receiver chain of a good low-band DXing station.

1. THE RECEIVER

1.1. Receiver Specifications

Until about 15 years ago, receiver performance was most frequently and almost exclusively measured by sensitivity and selectivity. In the fifties and early sixties a triple-conversion superheterodyne receiver was a status symbol. It was not until the mid-sixties that strong-signal handling came up as an important parameter (Ref. 250). Today we consider the following topics to be most important for a communication receiver (not necessarily in order of importance):

- 1) Sensitivity
- 2) Intermodulation distortion
- 3) Gain compression
- 4) Dynamic range
- 5) Cross modulation
- 6) Reciprocal mixing (VCO noise)
- 7) Selectivity, notch filter
- 8) Noise blanker
- 9) Stability
- 10) Frequency display accuracy

The above parameters will be discussed in detail and their importance will be highlighted, especially in view of low-band DXing. Fig 3-1 shows the voltage and power relationships involved in the discussion and evaluation of receiver parameters.

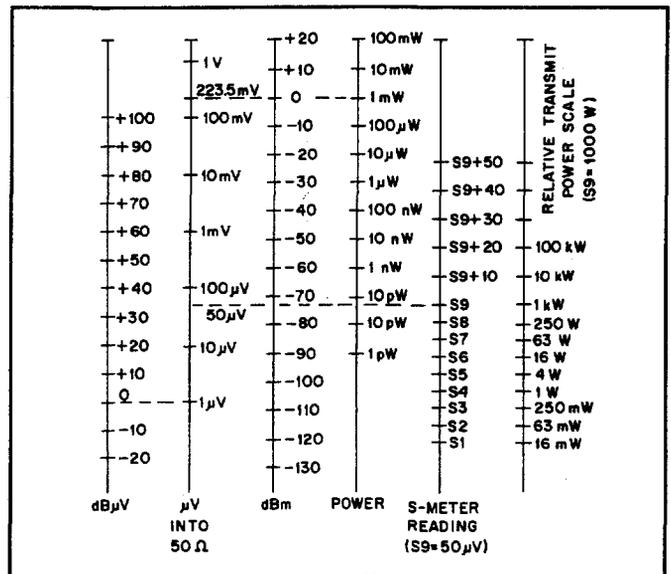


Fig 3-1—This table shows the relationship between receiver input voltages, standard S-meter readings and transmitter output power.

1.2. Sensitivity

Sensitivity is the ability of a receiver to detect weak signals. The most important concept related to sensitivity performance is the concept of signal-to-noise ratio. Good reception of a weak signal implies that the signal is substantially stronger than the noise. It is accepted as a standard that comfortable SSB reception requires a 10-dB signal-to-noise ratio. CW reception may have a much lower S/N ratio, and any CW operator can deal with a 0-dB S/N ratio quite well. Experienced operators can dig CW signals out of the noise at -10 dB S/N ratio. This proves again the inherent advantage of CW over SSB for weak-signal communications.

1.2.1. Thermal noise.

The noise present at the receiver output terminals is generated in different ways. Receiver noise is produced by the movement of electrons in any substance (such as resistors, transistors and FETs) that has a temperature above absolute zero (-273 degrees Celsius or 0 kelvins). Electrons move in a random fashion, colliding with relatively immobile ions that make up the bulk of the material. The final result of this effect is that in most substances there is no net current in any particular direction on a long-term average, but rather a series

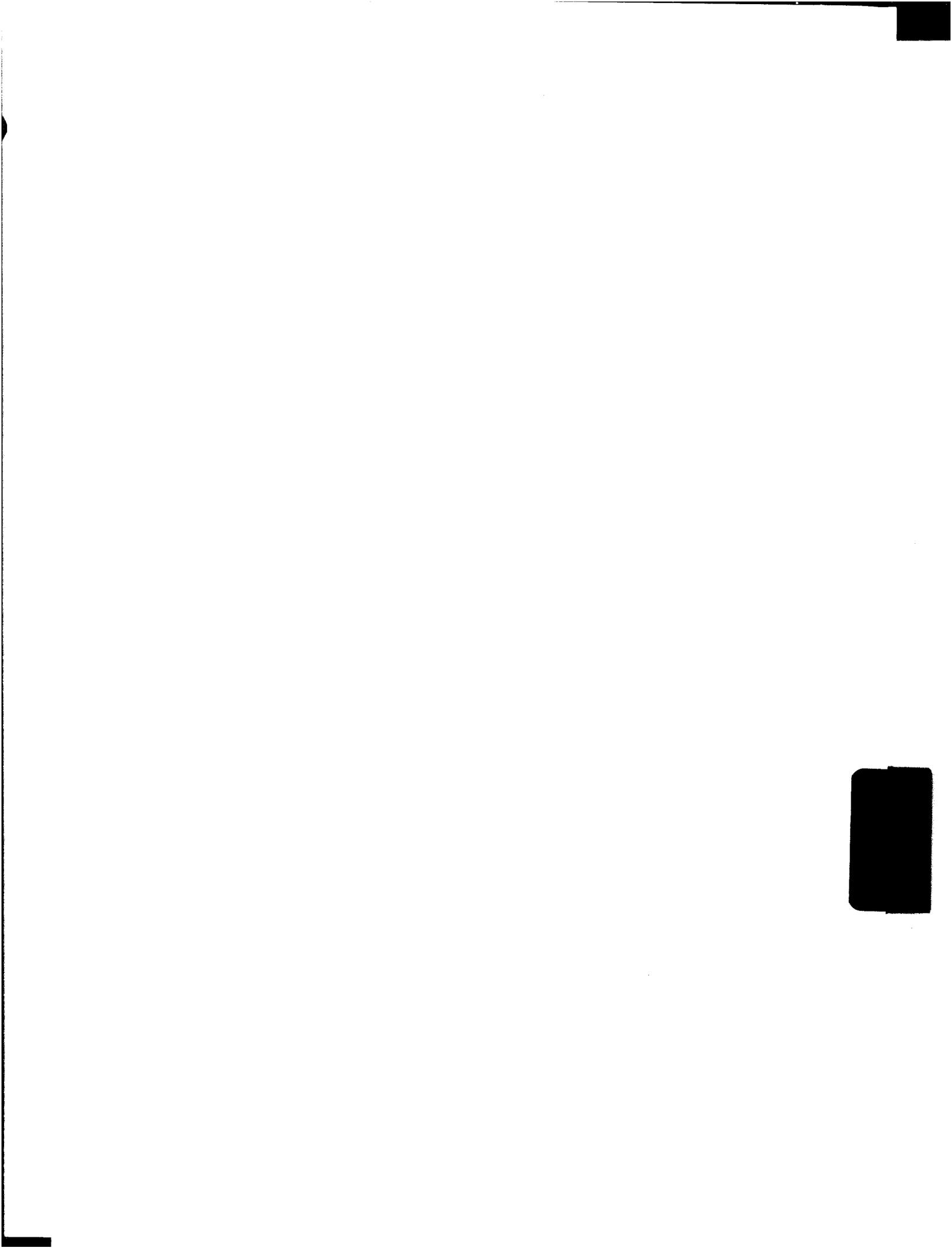


Exhibit 14
Transceiver kits and home-brew projects

This exhibit includes an article from the June 1996 issue of *QST* comparing transceivers that amateurs can build from a kit. Note that **all of the transceivers transmit CW only**. As far as I know, there are no kits for building SSB transceivers.

The exhibit also includes a listing of transceiver construction projects from the *1997 ARRL Handbook*. Please note that **all transceivers save one are for CW only**. The exception is an **SSB transceiver whose design has admittedly never been completed**. I have included a portion of the construction article; it demonstrates the complexity of attempting to design and build an SSB transceiver.

By Rick Lindquist, KX4V

ALL CW ONLY

Low-Power Transceiver Kits You Can Build

Has the once-hallowed ham radio art of homebrewing fallen by the wayside in an era of ready-to-use equipment? Not judging by the booming market in low-power transceiver kits embraced and enjoyed by many hams—and especially by those in the QRP community.

Here's proof that good things come in small packages. Our selection represents a cross section of available kits, ranging from simple and easy to sophisticated and complex. Kit prices here vary accordingly, from around \$75 to more than \$300, depending on options. We built, tested and used the G-QRP Club GQ40; the Gary Breed transceiver; the Oak Hills Research OHR-400; the S&S TAC-1; the Small Wonder Labs Green Mountain 20; the Wilderness Radio NorCal 40A; and the Wilderness Radio Sierra. Prototype versions of some of these transceivers have appeared in *QST* and in *The ARRL Handbook*.

Why build it yourself? The big reasons are to save money and to gain the satisfaction that comes from assembling your own gear. Some of our contributors have built literally dozens of kits like these. As Jeff Gold, AC4HF, put it, "I find building kits to be therapeutic and much cheaper than many other forms of relaxation." Regular kit builders also will tell you it's a lot easier to customize or modify a homebuilt kit to make it do what *you* need it to, rather than tearing into a factory-built job (and possibly voiding the warranty).

All of these kits proved to be fun projects.

You don't need special tools for building or tune-up, just the standard kit-building tools (diagonal cutters or "dikes," small needle-nose pliers, and a 25 or 30-W soldering iron). In most cases, alignment requires a VTVM or DVM, maybe a frequency counter or well-calibrated receiver, a low-power wattmeter and a dummy load.

G-QRP Club GQ40

The GQ40 is a newcomer to the kit scene in the US. It's a single-bander—20-meter and 40-meter versions are available. I built the 40-meter kit. Although I've put some projects together over the years—including a few simple transmitters, keyers and antenna tuners—it's been ages since I built a kit of any kind. I think the Heath HW-7 was my last. I had little experience winding toroidal coils, which intimidated me at first but turned out to be not so bad. I took my time with this little kit, which consists of a single PC board, a handful of external controls and jacks and a plain aluminum case. (A power on-off switch is optional.) This is not a kit for the rank beginner. If you've got a simpler kit or two under your belt, you'll have no trouble with this one, and I found the results *well* worth the toil and trouble of building it.

This little set has a superhet receiver, six-pole crystal filtering and a vernier tuning dial, and it puts out up to 7 W of RF (continuously variable from zero to the maximum). It's capable of full-break-in (QSK). It's very unpretentious in its stock form. *You* paint and label the aluminum box and front panel to suit your tastes and pocketbook. You can also

adjust the tuning range. As built, it covers approximately 150 kHz of the band. I modified mine to cover approximately 50 kHz. Overall, in some respects, I found this a bit more like a real homebrew project than a kit.

Sheldon Hands, GW8ELR, puts up this kit in Wales, so some terminology in the 20-page instruction pamphlet may be a tad strange to American eyes. One "fits" components to the board, which has a component side and a "track" side. You soon get used to the Britishisms (like "whilst") that crop up, too. Unless you plan to convert millimeters to inches, get yourself a metric ruler. The information on how to identify the components was highly useful. My eyes aren't what they used to be, so I found wearing a binocular magnifier very helpful in making certain I "fitted" all the components in their correct places on the fairly crowded board. You simply stuff the components by groups (ie, all capacitors, all resistors, etc) onto the board, wire up the external components, tune it up and put it on the air. Oh, you do have to drill a few holes to mount the tuning cap.

Occasionally, the instruction sheet called for an item the kit did not include. Usually, though, it was something right at hand—a scrap of wire, a capacitor or two. The parts appeared to be of good quality, and the quality of the fiberglass and silk-screened board was average. The thing I disliked most was having to solder some component leads to the top (ground-plane) side of the board. This often obscured or destroyed the silk screening for components yet to be installed. In some cases, I nearly ran out of room to solder

ALL CW ONLY

G-QRP Club GQ40

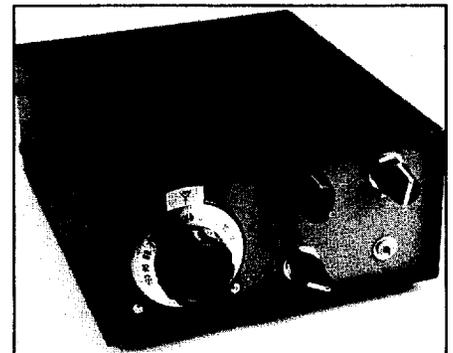
Size: (HWD) 2.9x5.9x6.9 inches; weight: 1.6 lb.
Power requirements:

Typical tuning range:
Power output (max):
Spectral purity:
Minimum discernible signal:
Blocking dynamic range:
Two-tone dynamic range:
IF/audio response:

Audio output power:
Price class:

Measured in the ARRL Lab

Transmit, 1.2 A (max); receive, 190 mA (max volume, no signal), tested at 13.8 V.
≈50 kHz (after modification; see text).
7 W (typical).
Meets FCC requirements for spectral purity.
-127 dBm.
127 dB.
91 dB.
Range at -6 dB points (bandwidth):
528-1098 (570 Hz).
1.6 W at 10% THD into 8 Ω.
\$160.



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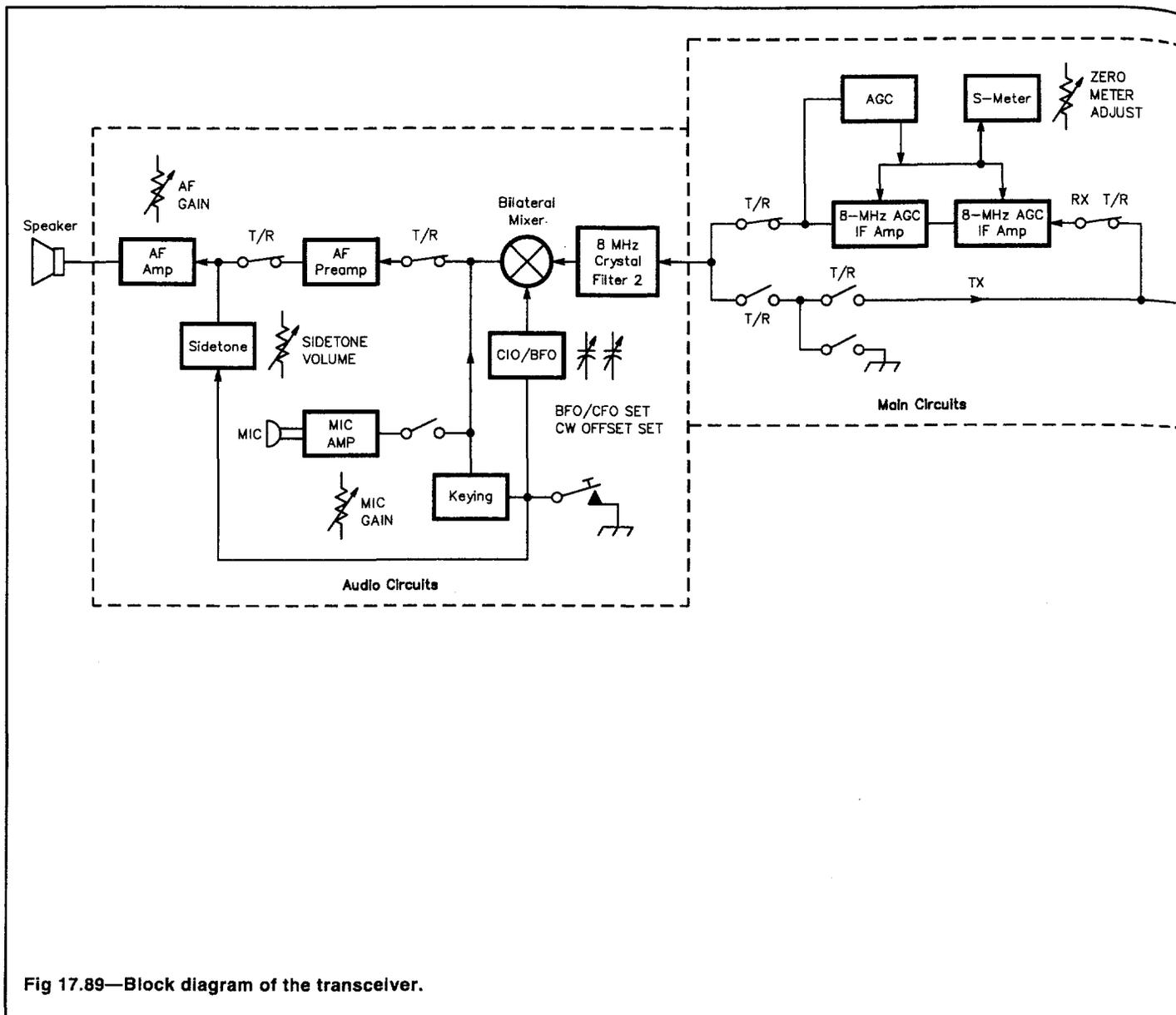


Fig 17.89—Block diagram of the transceiver.

A 30/40 W SSB/CW 20-M TRANSCEIVER

This project is a unique *Handbook* offering. Unlike many projects, this one was not created to be duplicated by the home constructor. This project is for the confident and experienced builder who is looking for a challenge. The transceiver was created in the ARRL Lab by Zack Lau, KH6CP/1, to meet an unusual set of design goals.

Some old-timers may remember Project Goodwill. The project purchased and distributed QRP 20-m CW transceiver kits to prospective hams in many foreign countries with small ham populations. Those transceivers ran out a few years ago, and ARRL began development of a new transceiver.

The goal was to supply an inexpensive, reliable, ready-built transceiver that provided moderate (not QRP) RF output in both the CW and SSB modes. Fig 17.89 shows the transceiver block diagram. This transceiver was intended for inexpensive commercial manufacture. One of the important design goals was to eliminate as much tuning as possible, much like the microwave no-tune transverters. Of course, this conflicted with the next goal, which was to make the design as cheap as possible without sacrificing too much performance. Another goal was to accommodate a wide-tolerance PC-board process (single-sided with thick

traces—50-mils minimum). Finally, the board was to use controls and connectors that are board-mounted.

In an attempt to simultaneously reduce the amount of tuning and keep costs down, a decision was made to use bilateral filters, mixers, and amplifiers where possible. It could be argued that the SBL-1s are too costly for an inexpensive transceiver project, but they offer several advantages. Being inherently bilateral, one needs only two mixers instead of four, reducing the number of parts needed. See the schematic in Fig 17.90 (see pages 17.86 and 17.87). Also, they have pretty

(See Over)

good carrier suppression, which eliminates a trimmer that would require adjustment, a very important consideration for this project. Finally, they are low impedance devices, which makes broadband matching much easier. As a bonus, they offer good dynamic range performance, sometimes outperforming NE602-based designs by 15 to 20 dB.

The no-tune requirement caused real problems in the power amplifier. The push-pull amplifier uses a pair of MRF477s that could probably be replaced by a single narrow-band MRF477 amplifier. A narrow-band amplifier would require adjustment, but one would get a significant savings. Additionally, a narrow-band amplifier would give more gain, allowing the driver stage to be run with a bit more feedback, increasing stability. The final amplifier shown is only conditionally stable, it will oscillate with severe mismatches. Fortunately, these transistors are pretty rugged, though you may wish to add some sort of SWR foldback circuitry for added insurance. To keep the costs down, such circuitry wasn't developed. A more complex bias circuit that independently biased the transistors might be better, but the simple circuit shown seems to work adequately with matched pairs of RF transistors.

The biasing circuit shows an interesting change in technology—it's probably more cost effective to use an integrated circuit and a variable resistor than to use the old alternative—a hand-selected 2-W resistor. Of course, if you just happen to have a junk box full of 2-W resistors, you're in good shape.

An 8-MHz IF was chosen, which allows

the use of cheap microprocessor crystals and a 6-MHz VFO. Matching transformers are used because the mixer and amplifiers present close to 50- Ω terminations. Two separate four-pole filters are used to get a total of eight poles of filtering.

The cost cutting is most apparent in the simple AGC circuit. Initially, a hang-AGC circuit was used with good results, but it was removed to trim the cost as much as possible. An inferior audio-derived AGC circuit was used instead. One advantage of the audio-derived circuit is that it's less susceptible to BFO leakage, something that can easily be a problem when putting almost all the circuitry for an SSB transceiver on a single, single-sided PC board.

The audio amplifier is an old standby LM380 with an appropriate RC stabilization network on the output. While this IC does not have as much gain, or output, as newer chips, like the Signetics TDA 1015, it does seem easier to use. That's an important consideration when filling a big board with circuits that are bound to interact if you give them a chance. 2N5486 JFETs are used for audio switching. While it's certainly possible to reduce the parts count by using quad switching chips instead of transistors, ICs are more difficult to lay out properly in a complicated circuit. The sidetone is a triangle wave.

The VFO uses a JFET and a MOSFET buffer amplifier. Unfortunately MOSFETs are apparently being phased out, but you can still get them from a variety of surplus sources.

Zack built an "ugly" prototype on several unetched PC boards, and that circuit went through many changes as he worked with

the manufacturer. What you see here is the circuit as it was when development stopped. It is presented in the *Handbook* because there has been a consistent demand for an SSB transceiver with more than a few watts of output. Consider this a work in progress. If you build it, drop the *Handbook* Editor a note telling your experience and ideas. With a little more development, this could be a useful and widely popular project.

Construction

If the circuits are all working properly, alignment should be pretty easy. While there are two interactive adjustments for the band-pass filter, the BFO/carrier insertion oscillator and the VFO alignment, they aren't terribly difficult. Other adjustments are the S-meter zero, the sidetone volume, transmit gain, MRF477 bias setting, and mic-gain adjustment.

The bias setting for the finals is a trade-off, as one does get more gain and better IMD performance with a higher bias current, but the amount of heat generated is higher. A setting that results in a total current of 1 A during transmit seems to work well.

The mic gain should be adjusted for 30 W on voice peaks for good linearity, while 40 W is available on CW. One of the prototypes has a noise floor of -129 dBm.

1996 Updates

Lance, WS2B, tells us that Motorola recently discontinued the MRF476 (Q23). NTE Cross Reference software gives the NTE236 as an alternative device.

Dan's Small Parts may have the 40673 and the VN10KM.

Exhibit 15
Side bar from the ARRL Operating Manual.

Satellite Modes Demystified

Since there are a number of amateur satellites operating, and since they operate on a variety of bands, some way of distinguishing the various combinations of bands became necessary. The first amateur transponder in space was the one carried by OSCAR 6. It received uplink signals at 2 meters and retransmitted them on the downlink at 10 meters. When OSCAR 7 was launched it included a transponder with a 70-cm uplink and a 2-meter downlink. To distinguish between the two, the 2-meter-to-10-meter transponder operation was called "Mode A" and the 70-cm-to-2-meter operation "Mode B."

The launch of OSCAR 8 complicated matters by using a transponder with a 2-meter uplink and a 70-cm downlink, just the reverse of the Mode-B transponder of OSCAR 7. This new transponder was built by Japanese amateurs, and in their honor the new setup was dubbed "Mode J."

OSCAR 10 presented yet another possibility with its 23-cm-to-70-cm transponder. The 23-cm band is in that portion of the spectrum called "L band" by microwave engineers, so this uplink/downlink setup acquired the name "Mode L." A similar situation occurred when OSCAR 13 deployed a 70-cm-to-13-cm transponder. Since the 13-cm band is in the S-band part of the microwave spectrum, this mode is called—you guessed it—"Mode S."

The digital satellites, the first of which was the Japanese OSCAR 12, threw a monkey wrench into this (relatively) simple naming scheme. For the first time, amateurs had to contend with transponders that were different in kind rather than just frequency. FO-12 (and its successor, FO-20) carried both an analog transponder and a digital packet-radio transponder. Both transponders received uplink signals on 2 meters and transmitted on 70 cm, conforming to the Mode J band selection. To indicate the band selection while distinguishing between the analog and digital transponders, the analog operation is called Mode JA and the digital operation Mode JD.

Finally, the RS-12 satellite uses a unique uplink/downlink band pair, 15 meters to 10 meters (Mode K).

Some of the satellites can operate two transponders in conjunction. For example, signals in two separate uplink bands are combined and transmitted on a single downlink. When this is done, the operation is designated by a two-letter mode that encompasses the two transponders. For example, OSCAR 13 can combine its Mode B and Mode S transponders into a single downlink band. This operation is known as Mode BS.

Now, isn't that simple?

telemetry beacon (see Table 13-1). This signal is transmitted constantly by the satellite and carries information about the state of the satellite's systems, such as its battery voltage, solar-panel currents, temperatures and so on. You should hear it just as the satellite rises above the horizon. As soon as you can hear the beacon, start tuning across the downlink passband.

On an active day you should pick up several signals. They will sound like normal amateur voice and CW contacts. Nothing unusual about them at all, except... it sounds like the signals are slowly drifting downward in frequency! That's the effect of Doppler shift. It's not too serious on the 10-meter downlink, but it can be a challenge when the downlink is at 70 cm because the shift is proportional to the transmitted frequency. (More about the Doppler factor later.) Now tune your transmitter's frequency to the satellite's uplink passband. Send a series of dits while you tune the transmitter frequency (yes, the *transmitter* frequency). With any luck you'll soon hear your own signal coming back down from the satellite. A tentative CQ might bring a call from another station that also has the satellite in view. Give it a try. Did you hear an answer?

It's Very Easy to Work RS-10!

(Reprinted from *OSCAR Satellite Report*)

Think you need much to work RS-10? Wrong! I called CQ this morning using a Kenwood TH-26AT hand-held and its 4-inch "rubber duck" antenna, sending CW with the mike button. Back came VE3DJ in Ancaster, Ontario, totally without prearrangement, and we completed a QSO giving me a 569 report. Power output at this end was about 2 watts for the QSO, but I subsequently heated my downlink Q5 with half a watt output. I used my station receiver for the [10-meter] downlink with a long-wire antenna. The rubber duck was indoors!

This morning I called CQ again on RS-10 with my TH-26AT's push-to-talk button and was answered by W1SJM in New Hampshire, who gave me a 449 report. No rubber duck this time, though. RS-10 was only 17 degrees high to the west, so I needed a really large antenna: an AEA half-wave whip!—by Ray Softer, W2RS

Congratulations! You've just become a satellite operator.

Movin' On Up—Mode A: While Mode K is fun and exciting, there is much to be said for VHF operation. The noise levels at both the satellite and ground station tend to be lower, allowing better reception. If you have an all-mode (CW and SSB) 2-meter transceiver and an HF transceiver, you're set to operate Mode A on RS-10 or RS-15. (While FM signals will pass through the satellites' transponders, use of FM is strongly discouraged. Because FM transmissions use full power at all times, they require a disproportionate amount of the satellite's available downlink power. A satellite can handle many more simultaneous SSB signals than FM signals, and even one FM signal can degrade the usability of the satellite. But there *is* a way you can use your FM transmitter: as a CW transmitter. See the sidebar: *It's Very Easy to Work RS-10!*)

If you don't have a 2-meter all-mode receiver but you do have a general-coverage HF receiver, you might consider trying a method described by K2UBC in *The Satellite Experimenter's Handbook*, 2nd Edition. He describes how to "pick off" a signal from your FM receiver's IF and connect it to your HF receiver to get CW and SSB reception.

The only significant difference when using a 2-meter uplink or downlink is that the Doppler shift becomes more pronounced. Doppler shift is the same effect you hear from a high-speed passing truck: the truck's sound is higher than normal as it approaches, lower as it retreats from you. The same thing happens to radio signals traveling to and from the satellite. See the sidebar: *Doppler Shift*.

Exotica: Phase 3 Satellites

The limitations of LEO satellites, especially their brief periods of availability, are overcome by a class of satellites called "Phase 3." The name comes from the various phases in the development of amateur satellites. The earliest ones, during Phase 1, contained beacon and telemetry transmitters, but not transponders. These early satellites were all in circular, low-Earth orbits—as were the Phase 2 satellites, which carried communications transponders.

Phase 3 satellites are not in low-Earth orbits. Rather, their orbits describe an ellipse. A Phase 3 satellite swings within a few hundred kilometers of the Earth's surface at one end of the ellipse (the *perigee*) and streaks out to 30,000 km or so at the other end (the *apogee*). The physics of an orbiting body dictates that the satellite spends much more of its time near apogee than perigee. Therefore, the Phase 3 satellites spend most of their

Exhibit 16
***QST* article demonstrating the necessity of CW**
for VHF/UHF experimentation

The attached article from the February 1998 *QST* was written by VHF/UHF editor Emil Pocock, W3EP. Mr. Pocock demonstrates how CW is of critical importance to experimentation, even on those frequencies where CW is no longer a licensing requirement. He notes that

Given the same operating conditions, messages transmitted by Morse code CW . . . signals are always more effective than modes such as AM, FM, or SSB. . . . CW is generally necessary for effective communications on the bands above 50 MHz when stations are close to their working limits and signals are near the noise level. . . . The apparent gain in signal strength simply by going from SSB to CW can be as much as 12 dB (2 S-units). (Page 86.)

The World Above 50 MHz

Emil Pockock, W3EP*

The Necessity of CW

The movement away from Morse code is not a new trend in the amateur service. As long ago as 1947, the World Administrative Radio Conference waived the international code proficiency requirement for radio operators on frequencies above 1,000 MHz. By 1979 the boundary had been lowered to 30 MHz. The FCC followed other countries and started issuing its first "codeless" Technician license in 1991. That license now provides thousands of US amateurs with access to the bands above 50 MHz without any knowledge of Morse code.

VHF and UHF activity is now dominated by FM voice, FM-repeater and digital techniques, including packet repeaters. These modes are designed almost exclusively for easy, highly reliable, local communications. Morse code plays no role in these activities, save for the occasional CW identification heard of repeater stations. Indeed, most VHF and UHF radios are not even designed for CW, even if the operators were proficient in Morse code! The reality is that Morse code is simply not needed for the vast majority of communication found in the current world above 50 MHz.

This World Above 50 MHz

Even if most VHF and UHF work is over routine, local paths, there are many other activities on the bands above 50 MHz that are not so routine. This column has been devoted to encouraging and chronicling those activities for more than 50 years now. Much of it has involved testing and pushing the limits of communication on the pioneer frontiers of the radio spectrum, whether through technical innovations, better understanding of propagation mechanisms or more refined operating techniques.

Much of that effort has been to extend the distance over which two-way contacts at VHF and higher could be made. Sixty years ago, the VHF bands were dubbed good only for line-of-sight work. Amateurs took up the challenge and discovered several unsuspected means to extend VHF propagation well beyond the line of sight, including sporadic E, aurora, meteor scat-

ter and tropospheric ducting. Now it is common to read about international contacts on the VHF and UHF bands. Morse code helped make these achievements possible and still does.

Weak Signal DX

Working on the frontiers of propagation has often meant dealing with weak signals. Higher locations, bigger antennas, greater power and more sensitive receivers have all been used to push VHF communication to its limits, but there is another trick. Morse code is by far the simplest way to improve station performance, and it is the one consistently used from the very earliest years. Given the same operating conditions, messages transmitted by Morse code CW (continuous wave, if you have forgotten!) signals are always more effective than modes such as AM, FM, or SSB.

The reason is easy to understand. CW signals require only a very narrow receiver passband—100 Hz or even less. This means a great deal less noise gets passed with the desired signal. In contrast, SSB requires at least a 1900 Hz bandwidth for good intelligibility, and with the wider passband comes a great deal of unwanted noise that can bury a weak signal. FM and packet use even wider bandwidths. The apparent gain in signal strength simply by going from SSB to CW can be as much as 12 dB (2 S-units), and considerably more when going from FM. The human ear and brain also seem better able to decipher Morse code signals hovering near the noise level than voice signals.

CW is generally necessary for effective communications on the bands above 50 MHz when stations are close to their working limits and signals are near the noise level. This can be true for the day-to-day DXer, the microwave experimenter, the EMEer and the VHF contester, among others. All rely on CW to make their stations as effective as possible. Most VHF, UHF, and microwave distance records, whatever the means of propagation, were probably made using CW. This should not be surprising, given the great advantage of Morse code over other transmitting modes.

Serious VHF operators are accustomed to switching back and forth between SSB and CW, as conditions demand. It is not unusual for a VHF operator to ask another station to change over to CW in order to complete a contact. Perhaps nothing is

more frustrating than to answer a weak SSB station with CW, only to hear him come back with "sorry, I cannot copy code." These same operators are also left out of some common propagation modes and VHF activities that can only be used effectively with CW.

Auroral and FAI

It is difficult, usually nearly impossible, to make contact via auroral scatter or field-aligned irregularities by any means save CW, especially at 144 MHz and higher. Both modes impose Doppler shifts that considerably broaden and distort the resulting signals. The human voice becomes garbled and no receiver and no digital filtering can straighten it out (at least yet!). With care, SSB may be intelligible on 50 MHz and rarely on 144 MHz, but CW is vastly superior and used almost exclusively. The distortion is so great at 222 and 432 MHz that any mode but CW is useless. Modest stations can provide great fun with aurora, but it demands using CW.

EME

The technical difficulties in building a station to send signals to the Moon and detect the reflected echoes are so great that even the best equipped stations must cope with incredibly weak signals. That means using CW and narrow bandwidths to pull the weakest signals from the background noise. Even so, modest stations—even those with single Yagis—can and do make EME contacts. This is great fun and does not require special preparation, but of course (and you have guessed it by now) it does require using CW.

It is true that a handful of the world's best equipped stations can make SSB EME contacts with similarly well equipped stations, but this is exceptional. CW is the rule in the world of moonbounce, and even the best stations must make the vast majority of their contacts on CW.

The International Six-Meter Band

Sporadic E, auroral E and especially F₂-layer propagation, can support strong 6-meter signals over thousands of miles. Modest stations using SSB and even FM voice modes can make international contacts under favorable conditions, and often do. The problem is that conditions are often not favorable. DX on this band is often made under marginal circumstances, and

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