



# Bulletin



May 2019

## From the Pres



Dick K5TF

A big round of applause to Mike Weathers ND4V who has agreed to chair the Nominations Committee for the 2019-2020 officers of the SEDXC. If you are asked by a Committee member to be a candidate for election to a position, please consider it an honor to be selected for a leadership role in the club.

I asked last month for a show of hands of those who were planning to attend the Dayton Hamvention and most present indicated that they planned to go. I then said for those not going that we would have a Natter Night of dinner, conversation, etc. in lieu of a program in May. My plate has been quite full since our last meeting, and in view of the small number of us who are not going to Hamvention, I prefer to **cancel the meeting** scheduled for May 16<sup>th</sup>. That said, there will be no May meeting, and we will look to June 20<sup>th</sup> as our next meeting night. (Cont. on p.2)

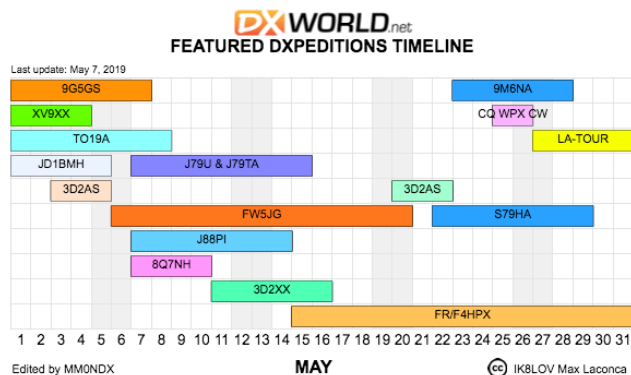
## This Month's Meeting

The meeting for May has been **canceled** due to the number people who will be attending the Hamvention.

See you in June!

## How's DX

There's lots of DX on this month. You may not need any of these as an ATNO but working them because the call is new is a challenge in current conditions. Info: <https://dx-world.net/>



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## From the Pres (cont.)

Hal Kennedy N4GG, recently returned to the North after tropical wintering in Vero Beach, Florida will take the stage to talk Antennas. Always a good program from Hal, June's is entitled "Antennas that I have loved". It is sure to be a good program that will appeal to all of us who are always searching for a better antenna. Hal can and does do wonders with a piece of wire and trees from his suburban Woodstock QTH. Invite a friend to join you on June 20<sup>th</sup> for this exciting program in the Rich Auditorium of Piedmont Hospital. Dinner prior to the meeting in the cafeteria.

73 es gud DX,

Dick K5TF ❖

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## Treasurer's Journal

Checkbook Balance as of May 1, 2019: \$11,718.

Checks paid:

\$25 to Dick Baxter for HRO gift certificate N4XP  
\$250 to ARRL for Brick in memory of Bill Ronay (SK),  
KM4LS. See copy of acknowledgement letter p.9.

Please read the request for DXpedition funding at the end of the Bulletin.

73,

Jeff K1ZN ❖

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## Announcements



## My Story

Vaden (Mac), NN4K



I was born and reared in the very small town of Satanta, in Southwestern Kansas. My parents survived the Great Depression and Dust Bowl of the '30s, and then I arrived in 1941. Satanta had a population of about 600 people and was an agricultural community. My elementary and high school classes had about 25 to 29 students every year from grades 1 through 12.

A 6th grade science project sparked my interest in electricity. I chose to make a circuit for a flashing light bulb for sending Morse Code. The parts I needed were a light bulb socket, a 6V dry cell battery and other material that were available at the local hardware store. In those days I could ask the store to charge my family's account for the cost. The clerk asked me what I was planning to make. I explained the project and he helped find all the items I needed. Knowing the project involved Morse Code, he asked me if I had ever heard the sounds of Morse Code. When I replied no, he offered to show me his mobile ham radio setup in his car outside the store. He tuned on the Gonset mobile receiver mounted on the steering column, and soon I was hearing the sounds of Morse Code. That triggered my desire to learn more and more. The clerk, who was so helpful, was also a ham radio operator. His name was Darrell Bryant W0JFP (SK), and my first Elmer. The science project was successful, and that it is how I became aware of ham radio and Morse Code.

Cont. on p. 6

## SEDXC OFFICERS

**President:** Dick Baxter, K5TF  
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## Appointed Positions

**SEDXC Bulletin Editor:** Clark Macaulay, WU4B  
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**Membership Committee Chairman**  
 Bill Barr, N4NX  
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**Webmaster:** Chaz cone, W4GKF  
[w4gkf@chazcone.com](mailto:w4gkf@chazcone.com)

## Club Communications

**SEDXC Webpage:** [www.sedxc.org](http://www.sedxc.org)

**SEDXC Chat Room:** details on webpage

**SEDXC Reflector:** details on webpage

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## Around the Shack de N4GG

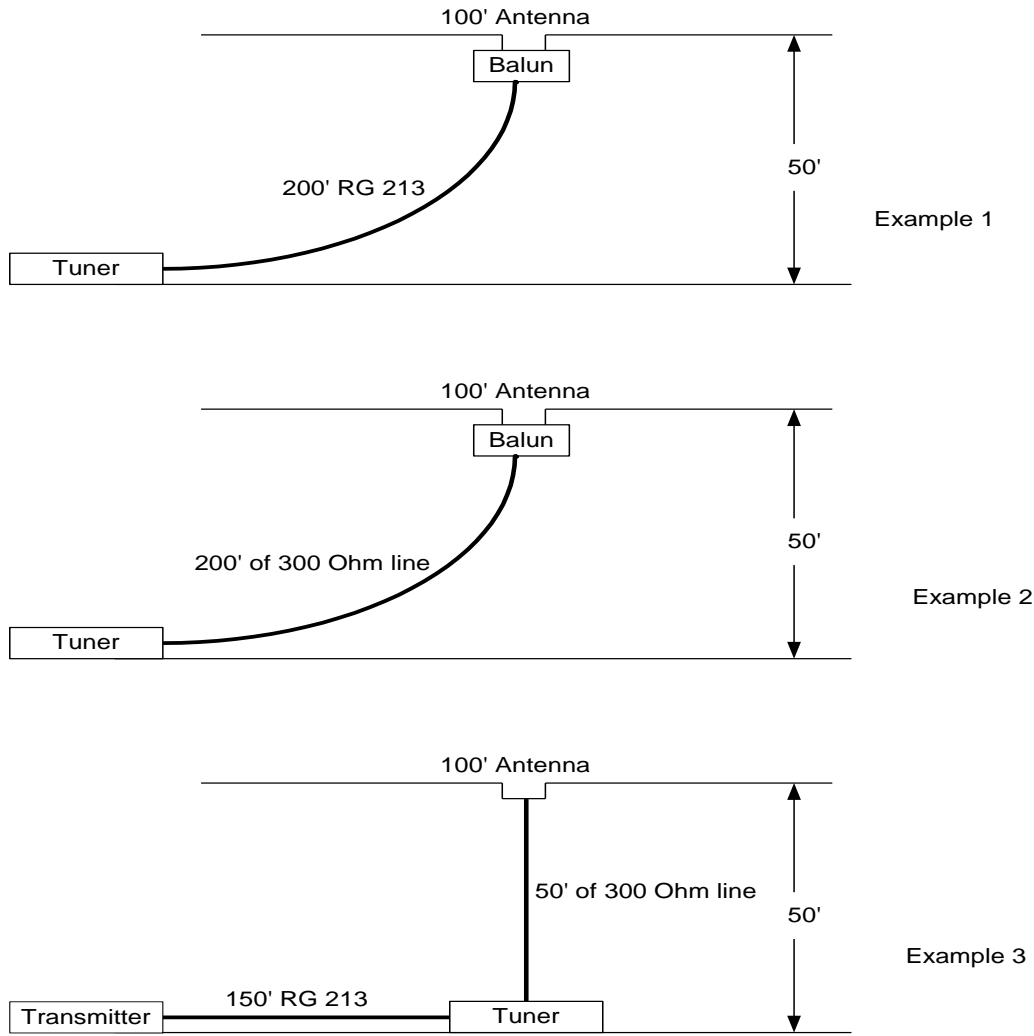


### Oh, Tuner! Where Shall We Put Thee?

One of the most important figures in the ARRL Antenna Book is Figure 24.18, shown below (next page—*editor*) as Figure 1. The figure encompasses many important principles; understand those and you will be miles ahead in getting the best performance from any antenna with a significant SWR. This includes non-resonant antennas, but also resonant antennas that we might be using at a band edge or on another band where the SWR is high enough to begin to matter. Before you shrug, remember that even those of us with towers and beams use non-resonant antennas from time to time. The ubiquitous OCF designs, flat-top doublets fed with ladder line and many multi-band designs do wind up in our antenna farms, being used on bands our low-SWR antennas don't cover. Additional opportunities to press high-SWR antennas into service include Field Day and portable operation. Most of us own an antenna tuner and newer rigs have one built in – there is a reason for that!

My first immersion into non-resonant antennas came when the WARC bands became available. I had no antennas for those bands so I pressed a 40 meter dipole into service on 30 meters, and found my 80 meter inverted V seemed to work okay on 17 and 12 meters. Those antennas plus an antenna tuner in the shack got me on the air. I never “felt loud” on those bands however, and it took me some time to figure out why. Figure 1 holds the answer to that and other questions (cont. on next page).

## Around the Shack (cont.)



**Fig. 1 Three Ways to Feed a 100' Doublet**  
(Courtesy of ARRL and Ward Silver, N0AX)

The figure shows three ways to feed a 100 foot center-fed doublet that is 50 feet high, fed with a 200 foot long transmission line. The three options are: 1) low-loss coax (RG-213) all the way to the shack (where the antenna tuner resides), 2) the same approach but feeding the antenna with low loss 300 ohm balanced line, and 3) a hybrid approach using a mix of coax and balanced line, with the antenna tuner close to the antenna. (Spoiler alert: Where the antenna tuner resides matters most.)

A 100 foot flattop is not resonant on any HF ham band, so there needs to be an antenna tuner in-line somewhere to get the antenna's impedance back to 50 ohms. Which of the three examples will perform best is a question of choice of transmission line type, *and* where to put the antenna tuner.

The answer to which example will perform best may surprise you. When I first encountered this figure I picked one of the examples, and my guess was wrong.

There is something we need to know before we decide which of the three examples in Figure 1 is best, and where to put the antenna tuner. The antenna will have a high SWR on every band but will still be an efficient radiator. Also, antenna tuner and balun losses will typically be low. *The majority of loss will occur in the transmission line(s).* What we need to do is keep losses in the transmission line(s) as low as possible, because, *they can really add up.* We do that by keeping the SWR on the transmission line(s) as low as possible. In addition to transmission line losses going up with SWR, they also go up as frequency goes up.

So, which is best? Example 1 uses coax all the way at high SWR – where coax will introduce significant loss. Example 2 uses balanced line all the way, and 300 ohm balanced line is both a better match for this antenna (lower SWR on the transmission line) and has lower loss at high SWR than coax. Example 2 has to be better than Example 1. I guessed example 2. The best of the three however is Example 3. Why?

Here is a simplistic explanation: the closer you can get an antenna tuner to the antenna the better off you are. The SWR on the transmission line is only high on the antenna side of the tuner – which is the entire 200 foot transmission line length in the first two examples. Ideally, we would like the antenna tuner at the antenna terminals – but that’s often impractical. (It is practical with a ground-mounted vertical.)

The simplistic explanation however doesn’t fully explain why Example 3 is best. Here is the full explanation and you may need to ponder this for a while: the loss in 50 ohm coax is lower at a SWR of 1:1 than the loss in 300 ohm balanced line at high SWR. In Example 3 (vs. Example 2) we have replaced 150 feet of balanced line at high SWR with coax at low or no SWR. Coax has much higher loss vs. balanced line at high SWR, but when we compare coax at no SWR to balanced line at high SWR – coax is better. *The notion that balanced line is always a lower loss solution does not hold when the antenna tuner (or sometime just a balun) can be moved away from the shack and toward the antenna.*

Whether the last paragraph explains it for you or just gives you a headache - don't feel bad, I got it wrong at first. Even without a firm understanding, you can appreciate these results:

	Frequency	Power at antenna Loss	(100 W transmit power)
<i>Example 1 – RG-213</i>			
	3.5 MHz	8.5 db	14 watts
	28 MHz	12.2 db	5.9 watts
<i>Example 2 – 300 ohm Balanced line</i>			
	3.5 MHz	2.7 db	53 watts
	28 MHz	3.5 db	44 watts
<i>Example 3 – Coax and Balanced line, remote tuner</i>			
	3.5 MHz	1.8 db	66 watts
	28 MHz	2.9 db	51 watts

Looking at the above, is it hard to understand why sometimes we “don’t feel loud?”

Can we do better? Always!

At N4GG the wire antennas are all resonant folded dipoles (discussed in the August, 2018 column). These have an impedance of approximately 300 ohms and I feed them with 300 ohm balanced line from the antenna to the ground. At the ground I use a 6:1 balun then 50 ohm coax the rest of the way to the shack. The SWR on *all the lines* is close to 1:1 and the losses are minuscule.

I look forward to hearing your LOUD signal...

73,

Hal N4GG❖

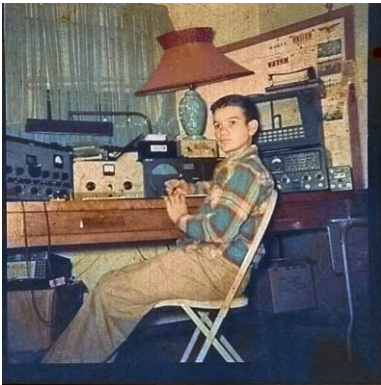
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## ***My Story (cont.)***

Scout Master Rex Miller W0VGX (SK) led my Boy Scout troop. He was also Darrell's father-in-law, and between the two of them, I was mentored through the learning curve I needed to become licensed. Rex administered the Novice test and Conditional license tests. My Novice license was assigned in August 1954, with the call sign of WN0ULJ. I was 13 years old and in the eighth grade.

Darrell Bryant had his station equipment, a Hallicrafters SX-71 and a Johnson Viking, housed in his mobile home. He invited me to visit and make my first CW contact using his station. I still remember how nervous I felt as we tuned for someone calling CQ. Since he was a General Class licensee, he could use his VFO to set the frequency. Once that was set, he gave me instructions on how to answer the CQ and what to do if he answered. I can't recall who I called and made contact with but I can clearly recall how high my adrenaline was flowing. With the first contact logged I continued making a few more contacts and raced home to tell my folks.

My summer jobs were farm related. Mostly, I drove a tractor and pulled various implements to till the soil in the fields, getting them ready for wheat planting in the fall. I saved enough money to buy my first receiver, a Hallicrafters S40B



and could listen to short wave activity. Now with a license I needed a transmitter. The Heathkit AT-1 fit my budget and I ordered one. At night my Dad would help me assemble the kit and get it operational. My station was set up, along with an end fed long wire antenna matched with a Heathkit tuner. I have old logbooks that can enumerate the number of times I logged my CQ transmissions. Far more of them than any QSOs, but the excitement and fun never diminished. If there wasn't homework for school or sports activities, my focus would be on operating my radio.

Once I upgraded to the General level license, I wanted to try using the phone mode that was AM at that time. I added a World Radio Laboratories Globe Scout 65A, 65 watts CW and 50 watts phone, along with a Heathkit VF-1 VFO. This changed my ham radio horizons in a big way. I was able to get on 160 meters phone and join round table conversations among hams in a 150-mile radius from my home. I discovered that one of the members of the Hi Plains Amateur Radio Club was also a principal/math teacher at a high school about 50 miles from me. The algebra text books at his school and mine were identical so I found a math tutor! Before school started on some days, I could meet him on 160 meter band and he would check the answers to my algebra home work. Most of the older hams had already left the frequency and gone to work so I didn't get in their way. His name was Dean Hatchesburg, and his call was K0CJL.

The beginning of Solar Cycle 19 was just starting when I got licensed. It was the biggest one recorded, based on Smoothed Sunspot Numbers. It reached 200 sunspots at the peak. In order to take advantage of the DX activity that Cycle 19 delivered, I needed to spend some of my savings on upgrading my equipment again. First was a new Hallicrafters SX-100 receiver and then a Johnson Viking Valiant II AM/CW transmitter. Our part of the world, in Kansas, was just beginning to be able to see black and white TV images via a repeater from the main station in Wichita, KS. The family strained their eyes to make out images in the snowy signal using rabbit ears type antenna. That was unsatisfactory so the decision was made to install a 50-foot tower and a directional yagi antenna. The TV image was vastly improved and now I had the opportunity to put up a 10 meter single band HyGain beam on the top. Therefore, DX became a major experience in my ham life.

I lived about two blocks away from the high school, so at noon I would run home for lunch and try to work DX on 10 meters. My first DX contact was with a French Station and many more new entities followed due to the upgraded antenna system and equipment. When the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the earth's first artificial satellite in October 1957, it was a big event in lots of ways. Having a shortwave receiver on my desk allowed me to listen for its beeping signal. One evening I found the signal and thought about its effects. Later I realized that it was the early start of solid state electronics and the miniaturization of circuit components. As I graduated high school, the sunspot activity began to wane and social life was interfering with my hobby.

I was a freshman at the University of Kansas in the fall of 1959 in Lawrence, KS. My interest was aimed at a career in medicine so my courses aligned with the pre-med program. Displacement from home, low sunspot activity and other factors suspended my ham radio activity for a while. After four years I graduated with a BA in Physiology and a minor in Chemistry. Entrance to medical school didn't work out so I was faced with imminent draft into the Army. I explored my options and found that I could fend off the draft if I applied and was accepted in the US Navy Officer Candidate School. That's what happened, and just after my June 1963 graduation from KU, I went to Newport, RI, for four months of Navy OCS training. Ham radio activity would have to wait. But, between my graduation and going to Newport, Rex Miller W0VGX, helped me make a trade-in with ACK Radio in Atlanta. With the deal made by phone, my dad and I drove to Atlanta to pick up my used Collins KWM-1 transceiver. That moved me into the age of CW/SSB and out of AM/CW. I was glad to have it but it didn't see much use until I had an apartment in Alameda, CA, where my assigned ship, the *USS Regulus AF57*, was home-ported.

I was given permission to bring my KWM-1 aboard ship and stow it in my state room. I couldn't transmit but I was able to listen on the ham bands, 10, 15 and 20 meters with a simple wire antenna. It was the beginning of Solar Cycle 20 and DX would have been great, but on the first deployment to the Far East, my ham radio activity was restrained by regulations and operating environment. During my second deployment, my ship assignment orders were received, and by coincidence the new duty ship was in Hong Kong Harbor when I was there. I packed my gear including radio and was transported to the second ship, the *USS Taluga AO-62*, a fleet oiler vessel. Again, I could listen but not transmit with my equipment.

I was about half way through my three-year Navy commitment and after getting settled in my new duties, I introduced the idea of applying for permission via the Navy chain of command to the Captain of the *Taluga*. The purpose for applying was to provide phone patch capabilities for the crew during non-duty hours and when west of Hawaii. By the time of my third deployment, to the South China Sea, permission had been granted for my request. Now I had to wait another nine months until we were returning from our deployment.

The power of the KWM-1 wasn't sufficient to handle phone patch traffic so the Captain authorized use of the ship's radio system for the few times we passed traffic. The sailors were pleased that they could make arrangements with their family for activities upon arrival at the pier.

After mustering out of the Navy, my wife Carol and I moved to St. Louis, MO. Finding ourselves in another apartment situation similar to my days in California, I found a way to hang an outside antenna and use it with the KWM-1. From St. Louis, we moved to Knoxville, TN, as a work transfer. Radio operations were minimal as our family was growing and we all know how that goes. Another transfer to Atlanta, GA, in 1976, followed in five years and this became a permanent QTH. FCC required new call signs be assigned any time there was a relocation from one district to another. So, the W0ULJ call was exchanged for K4HEP when I was in Tennessee. When I operated, I used CW and SSB depending on the contest or event.

The Atlanta QTH was a home and not an apartment so the ability to use a yagi antenna was a priority. Towers were restricted, but a chimney-mounted mast was assembled and a triband Telrex beam was acquired. The DX was easy to work because Solar Cycle 21 was just beginning in 1975. The KWM-1 was sold and I upgraded again to a Yaesu FT890 transceiver and an Alpha 78 Amplifier at the Atlanta Hamfest. All those years after high school I had not been affiliated with a ham radio club but someone invited me to attend a meeting of the South Eastern DX Club about 1980, and I have been a member since then. This club has a long history of great DXers who have accomplished great things. I am happy I got to know many of them and participate in the club activities. The club archives have the names and calls of members going on DXpeditions, sponsoring DX events and supporting other clubs and DXpeditioners.

During 1980, I decided to upgrade my license status in order to have more frequency privileges, called incentive licensing. For several months I found time to practice CW, getting my speed up to and above the required 20 wpm. I also studied for materials for the Advanced and Extra class license. I felt ready and took a day off from work and went to the FCC Field Office in Atlanta to sit for testing. First the CW test... passed, but the adrenaline had my heart racing and my hand shaking so much I could hardly copy the message (a QSO). Next, I took the Advanced class test. Wasn't easy, but I passed. Then the Extra class test was offered. I handed it in and waited. I heard, "McDonald, you passed." I about passed out but it was one happy day!

At this point I elected to request a new call sign. The new 2x1 for Extra was available and in the mail I got the License and call sign of NN4K. I put it to work as often as I could and aimed at getting the ARRL DXCC awards and others. It takes time but I now have 336 entities worked and confirmed out of current 340 entities. That qualified for DXCC

Honor Roll. I also became a CQ Zone chaser and have qualified for the 5BWAZ award needing a few more zones on 80 meters to complete it all.

I always liked CW but used SSB a lot too. After the CW test for Extra class ticket, I didn't exercise it much. When I decided to pursue more DX entities, I found using CW was a very successful mode to use, especially in major contests. I wasn't doing so good with contest scores as the errors were docking my results. Something had to be done to improve.

In 2014, I learned about an organization called CWops where they offered CW training for new operators as well as experienced ones. Shortening the story, I was enrolled in a Level III class with the goal of reaching 25 wpm proficiency. The course delivered and I reached my goal: faster speed, fewer errors. I continue to practice the techniques and benefit from lots of practice. The CWops Training Advisor, who I worked with in the Level III course, was Jack Ritter W0UCE (SK). He was a retired Master Chief Radioman in the US Navy. He had experience, in his service days during the cold war, of monitoring CW by Russian operators, and he knew how to teach operators to work with CW. He was also a great influence in my life when he asked me one day if I would like to "pay it forward?" What he meant was would I like to help train people how to learn and use CW with ham radio. I answered yes and it was a great choice. I have enjoyed what it means to mentor/advise students who are just learning Morse Code and see them grow and succeed. I am proud of their success and always look forward to the next class of students. Their success benefits ham radio and themselves, as they acquire a worthy skill. It has benefitted me and I am happy I can have fun "paying it forward" to the hobby I like so much. I continue to operate primarily CW interspersed with some FT8 activity. I haven't seen my microphone on the HF gear for a long time.

My circle of friends includes many who are members of ham radio clubs I belong to. I have been a member of the SEDXC the longest and have known many hams. This club has produced many well-known DXers over the years. The archives of the club record what they accomplished. The Gwinnett Amateur Radio Society (GARS) is a great group that supports ham radio activities that serve the community. With an interest in QRP operations, I enjoy being with members of the North Georgia QRP club. See you at the next meeting.

73,

Vaden (Mac) NN4K❖



# ARRL The national association for AMATEUR RADIO®

Advancing the art, science, and enjoyment of Amateur Radio

- ADVOCACY
- MEMBERSHIP
- PUBLIC SERVICE
- EDUCATION
- TECHNOLOGY

April 9, 2019

Southeastern DX Club, W4NT  
c/o Jeffrey Cantor  
47 Rock House Estates Drive  
Senoia, GA 30276-3091

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your very generous contribution to the American Radio Relay League in the amount of \$250.00 for a brick in memory of Bill Ronay, KM4LS, SK. Your brick will be processed as you requested. The brick will be placed in our Diamond Terrace located in front of our building. We will notify his wife of your generous gift.

Your support through your memorial donations helps ensure that ARRL will be able to explore new services and respond to changes in technology and provides resources necessary for us to take on projects important to the future of Amateur Radio.

The work of ARRL – to promote Amateur Radio, to secure its future for all hams and their communities, to provide public service, including vital emergency communications training to protect our communities in times of disaster and crisis, and to educate the next generation in the fascinating world of Amateur Radio – will continue thanks to your generosity.

Sincere 73,

*Lauren Clarke*

Lauren B. Clarke, KB1YDD  
Development Manager

*Thank you for this thoughtful donation -*

*ARRL is an IRS-designated 501(c)(3) organization holding federal tax identification # 06-6000004. Accordingly, your contribution may be tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. No goods or services have been provided for this contribution.*

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AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC.— International Secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union

<b>Entity Name / Call Sign</b>	<b>Western Kiribati - T30GC</b>
<b>Web page</b>	<b>WWW. C21GC.COM</b>
<b>Team leader / number of members:</b>	<b>Stan, LZ1GC – organizer &amp; team leader.</b> T30GC will be with 3 operators: Stan (LZ1GC), Karel (OK2WM) and Mitko (LZ3NY)
<b>Approx. Date and duration of Dxpediton</b>	T30GC DXpedition will be between 7 October 2019 and 23 October 2019. The duration of activity – 16 days.
<b>QSL manager / QSL route</b>	QSLs via OQRS (direct & bureau) on Clublog; LZ1GC address in QRZ.COM; LoTW
<b>Budget estimated for Dxpediton</b>	<p>Our budget consist and have overall costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flight tickets - 7 916.49 USD</li> <li>- Accomodation - 1 579.46 USD</li> <li>- Payments of over baggage - 1 684.95 USD</li> <li>- Hotel payments on a way - 400.00 USD</li> <li>- Food (the trip is 16 days) - 1 200.00 USD</li> <li>- Land transport (Taxi) - 200.00 USD</li> <li>- Licences &amp; Equipment parts - 400.00 USD</li> <li>- Other payments ( WEBSITE ) - 200.00 USD</li> </ul> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Total - 13 580.90 USD.</b></p>
<b>Position on most wanted list:</b>	Number 68 in Most wanted list on Clublog
<b>Landing permit/operating permission approved.</b>	Yes, the license was received.
<b>Last time this entity was activated</b>	Last serious activity from Western Kiribati (T30) was T30D in 2014.
<b>Typical interval between activations</b>	5 years
<b>Anyone planning to activate this entity before your DXpedition</b>	none
<b>Objective / Strategy</b>	Our strategy is to make minimum 20 000 QSOs on all HF bands – from 160 – 10 m , including WARC bands. Modes – CW, SSB and RTTY. We will use all propagation windows via LP & SP to make many contacts and with different continents!
<b>Callsign/Age of youngest Team member</b>	LZ3NY – 50 years age.
<b>SEDXC member initiating request</b>	None

SEDXC member(s) participating	none
Funding amount requested	Depending of your possibilities, no more then 200 - 300 USD!
Send Funds to:	PayPal address: LZ1GC@ABV.BG
SEDXC logo on QSL cards?	YES !
SEDXC logo on web page?	YES !
<b>Additional comments: Info about operators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stan, LZ1GC – operator CW, SSB and RTTY with the highest class radio amateur license. <b>Previous mine DX activities &amp; Peditions: 5W0GC - Samoa ( 2018 ), YJ0GC - Vanuatu ( 2018 ), H40GC - Temotu Province ( 2016 &amp; 2017 ), H44GC - Solomon Islands ( 2016 ), T2GC - Tuvalu Isl. in 2015, C21GC - Nauru Isl. in 2014, 3D2GC - Fiji Republic in 2011, 2012 and 2013, 3D2GC/P - Rotuma Isl. ( 2013 ), SV8/LZ1GC - Samothraki Isl., Greece IOTA EU - 174 / 2012 /, LZ1GC/1 - Sveta Anastasiya Isl., IOTA EU - 181 ( 2010 ), Member of 3D2R - Rotuma Isl. ( 2011 ) and 3D2C - Conway Reef ( 2012 ) teams. I was active also from Turkey - TA2/LZ1GC and TA3/LZ1GC.</b></li> <li>2. Karel, OK2WM – CW &amp; SSB operator with the highest class radio amateur license. Team member &amp; operator of YJ0GC ( 2018 ).</li> <li>3. Mitko, LZ3NY – CW, SSB, RTTY operator with the highest class radio amateur license. Other his calls: K8ZB and PA8ZB</li> </ol>	

**Internal Use**

Date published in the newsletter	
Results of member review at the meeting: (approved / disapproved)	
Funds disbursed on date:	
Funds disbursed by:	



# SOUTHEASTERN DX CLUB W4NT

THE SOUTH'S  
PREMIER  
DX CLUB

May 1994

## NEXT MEETING TIME & LOCATION

Tuesday May 17th, 7:30 PM, Old Hickory House in the Days Inn, Roswell Rd., just inside I-285.

\$127.99. Although this is low, we are expecting cash receipts from Dayton and T-Shirt sales. Renewals should be out by the end of May.

-73 de N4TOL, John

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

-John Smith, KI4XO, President

Hope everyone had fun at Dayton and John, ON4UN's functions. Nothing like learning from the man himself!

We have several surprises at the next club meeting for the members. So stay tuned and cu at the next meeting. 73 and good DX

John, KI4XO

## FROM THE VP

-Delaine McCarthy, KM4FV, VP

Thanks to Rick and Mary Atherton, we had another great SEDXC program. They are Amateur Radio operators serving as missionaries in Lesotho, South Africa. For those of us who have never seen that part of the world, the slides and descriptions of the area was very interesting and educational. A ham shack would be a necessary friend in such as area. Thank you for sharing your time and story with us.

Boy! Was Dayton a trip or what? That was my first Dayton experience, but I hope not my last. It was fun, confusing, crowded and wet. It was all good to me, some parts better than others. We made lots of new friends, and bought home a few necessary treasures.

Jim, N3AHI, Neal, AE6E and Steve, WS4F (as possibly a few more) from the Highlanders VHF and UHF contesting group will present our program next week. Don't miss it! There is always something for everyone in Amateur Radio.

Next week may be your last chance to get your 160 M award mug. Speak up before they are gone!

We always miss you if you aren't there. Join the fun. BTW, one of our newest members, Larry Huff, WA4CQZ, had a 5 way bypass heart operation while we were in Dayton. Get well fast because you still have lots to do, Larry!

73, Delaine, KM4FV

## TREASURER'S REPORT

-de John Tramontanis, N4TOL

Balance 3/31/94 (Checkbook)	\$2,911.02
Deposits:	
Raffle & Pins	104.00
160 M Cups	200.00
Peter I	5.00
Memberships	29.00
Carl Henson	25.00
T-Shirts	302.00
Subtotal	<u>3,619.33</u>
Expenses:	
Newsletter (April)	106.39
Club QSL buro	26.54
T-Shirts	400.00
Awards	26.50
Total Expenses	<u>835.44</u>
Balance Checking 4/30/94	<u>\$2,740.58</u>

A reminder that \$1,550 of this balance is earmarked specifically for 160 meter award plaques which the club is administrating the receipt and flow of funds. Also, another \$530 is earmarked to support DXpeditions (\$265 donated matches \$265 donated by club members). There is a remaining balance of \$532.59 for the T-Shirts. When paid, this will leave

Note from editor: I have moved, still unpacking! Newsletter back to normal next month. -Rick, N4XMX

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