Bulletin

August 2024

Founded In 1958

Our Next Meeting & Speaker

Date & Time:` August 15, 2024 7:00 PM
Location: Zoom meeting
Speaker: Kevin Nason N4XL
Topic: HF Terrain Analysis. How high does a tower need to be?

From the Prez

(de John Tramontanis, N4TOL)

SEDXC Goals and Initiatives

As we are now into our the new club year, here are some of the goals and initiatives put forth by the executive team as we move ahead:

Active involvement in the DX Marathon - the club did set the bar high last year in the Marathon with a great result. Our intent is to repeat a high level of participation in this event. The DX Marathon is a great way to keep active and honing those DX skills for when that ATNO shows up!!

Increased participation and utilization of Clublog - although Clublog is not a log per se, it is a web-based application that analyses log files from radio amateurs all over the world. Using the logs, Clublog offers you a wide range of reports for your own benefit, and identifies large scale trends from the sum of all activity in the database. We currently have 99 members from the SEDXC showing in the Club League listing on Clublog.

An encore of an in person event - last year we had a successful and enjoyable holiday party/dinner, and we hope to repeat another in person get together this year

Establishing a Ham Radio Estate committee - we are in the early stages of establishing a committee to help club members to plan for how, when the time comes, they would like to see their Ham radio estate handled. More to come.

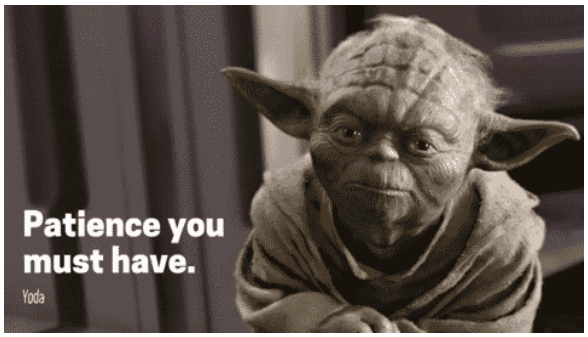
Matching member donations to INDEXA's K4UEE Memorial Fund to support youth in DXing and DXpeditioning - to encourage club members to contribute to this noble DX cause and to celebrate the memory of our friend. Bob Allphin, K4UEE

As we move forward into the new year, please do not hesitate to contact me, or any other club officer, with any ideas that may help to grow the SEDXC and/or enhance the club experience for our members.

In memoriam: Ed Tanton - N4XY - SK

SEDXC member, Edward Tanton of Marietta, Georgia, passed away on July 20, 2024, at the age of 77, following ongoing health complications. A devoted husband, proud father, doting grandfather, Christian, Army veteran, avid reader, amateur photographer, and HAM radio enthusiast, Edward touched many lives.

ARRL and LOTW



Here is the most recent update from the ARRL regarding LOTW and related awards. I know many are waiting, myself included, for pending credits and awards to be issued.

Aug 7, 2024: ARRL Service Disruption - Affect on Awards / Logbook --

To all Award participants: UPDATE - Current estimated DXCC System restoration date is by August 20th.

The ARRL Awards System has (3) flow processes: One process is Logbook; one process is Paper Applications by Mail; and the last process bring Logbook and Paper Applications together in a Master DXCC Processing System. At present, while the Logbook program is now allowing customers to submit/complete Award applications online (this began about July 1st), the Master DXCC Processing System remains offline, therefore we are not yet able to fully complete final processing of any DXCC applications at this time. As soon as the Master DXCC Processing System is back on line, we can then finish the final processing of Paper or Logbook applications received.

Worked All States (WAS) applications, endorsement stickers and certificates are able to be processed and certificates are able to be printed and mailed, as they do not flow through the Master DXCC Processing System.

VUCC applications are being processed and completed, certificates and endorsement stickers are being mailed.

Please also note that as the "Online DXCC" application system is not yet operational - it too is tied to the Master DXCC Processing System currently offline.

Future updates regarding Awards processing will be posted here, and will be available from the ARRL website under the ARRL Systems Service Disruption header at http://www.arrl.org/news/arrl-systems-service-disruption

Thank you for your continued patience and understanding.

Deborah Voigt
RadioSport Associate
DXCC

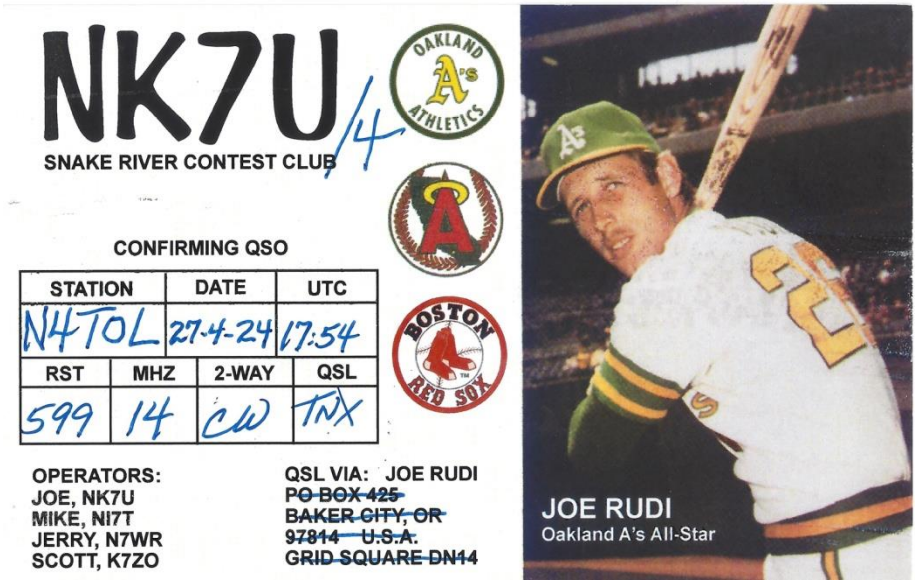
N5J DXpedition

As I write this, N5J,Palmyra & Jarvis Islands, has just been activated. It appears they will be operating through the 17th. This DXpedition should provide some ATNOs and band fills for a good bit of our club members. They will also be deploying RIB systems (Rig in a Box) and FT8 Superfox Additionally, when contacting N5J, you may work one of their remote operators, of which our club members Nathan, K4NHW, and Greg, W6IZT will be participating in the effort.

BTW - you can search to confirm your contacts using their online log provided by **Clublog** at this link https://jarvisisland2024.com/qsl-info-log-search

A contact hitter!

At our April meeting we had as our guest speaker, NK7U, Joe Rudi, an avid contester and former major league baseball player. About a week after his visit, I was able to work him in the Florida QSO Party and sent a QSL request thanking him again for his presentation to SEDXC and for the QSO. He replied with a nice note about how he enjoyed his Zoom visit with the club and the card shown.



August Zoom meeting, on Thursday, August 15th at 7:00 PM.

I look forward to seeing you all then. Here is the link for joining the Zoom event:

https://www.sedxc.org/sedxc/zoom/index.htm

73 John N4TOL

DX Elmers

A Service of the Southeastern DX Club

SEDXC Elmers Link

Support Youth Participation on DXpeditions and Remember Bob K4UEE

SEDXC has partnered with the International DX Association (INDEXA) to remember Bob Alphin, K4UEE. Bob wished to promote and support youth in DXing & DXPeditioning. To those ends, INDEXA has made this a goal and SEDXC has partnered with INDEXA through a one-year match of our members' contributions to INDEXA in memory of K4UEE and acknowledgement of his goal.

On July 1st 2025, INDEXA will inform us of the total amount of SEDXC member contributions to the K4UEE fund. In this coming program year's SEDXC budget, we will set a match figure for what we can match up to. If you wish to participate, here is what to do:

Go to: INDEXA Application

Click the "Donate" checkbox.

Complete the basics, name, address, call, etc.

Under REMARKS, indicate that you are (1) a member of the Southeastern DX Club, & (2) you wish your donation to go to the K4UEE Memorial Fund

Click SUBMIT FORM

Any questions? Click **HERE** to email me.

Thank you very much, 73 & GUD DX, Jeff / K1ZN, Treasurer

VP Corner de K4NHW

(de Nathan Wood, K4NHW)

Jarvis Island is finally on the air! I was able to get them on 3 slots in the first 12 hours of activation. This is an ATNO for me so I hope to get more slots as the DXpedition continues. As one of the Super Fox Remote Operators for N5J, it is always fun to see my fellow SEDXC members in the log! Keep calling. You never know who is responding!

Speaking of digital operations, for those who use FT8 and are looking to make contact with N5J, you must have the latest software from WSJT-x. Other platforms such as MSHV and JTDX are NOT compatible with the Super Fox mode. The current version as of the first of August is v2.7.0-rc6. Make sure you click the “H” button to activate Super Hound an you are good to go!

For those who are going to Huntsville, Gregg, W6IZT, and myself will be there with the remainder of Bob, K4UEE's, estate. Stop by and say HEY! We'd love to see you there! Safe travels!

Presentations

Kevan Nason will be joining us this month for a topic that I personally struggled with over the last few months. Evidently asking "How high does a tower need to be?" has more of a complicated answer than I was expecting. Everyone has their opinions and experiences but where is there any data to support those? In my research, I discovered a program called High Frequency Terrain Analysis (HFTA). (If this sounds familiar, it should. Hal Kennedy, N4GG, did a presentation on this over 10 years ago.) There have been a few updates since then so I thought it would be a great time for a refresher. In the analysis of my location, I found that a higher gain antenna would benefit me more than tower height. This meeting will show how I came across this solution.

For many of you, this may be a refresher. For some, it may be a new topic. I am excited to hear from Kevan and get some updates about the use of this program and it's practical applications.

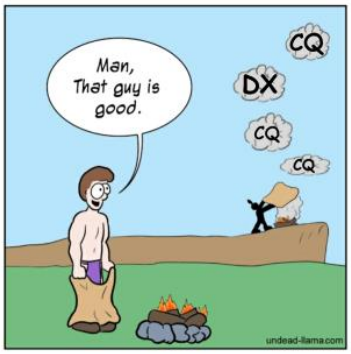
Kevan Nason N4XL spends most of his radio time contesting. Shortly after pursuing that area of interest his curious nature drove him to ask himself why he wasn't very good at it. So began his journey to understanding how to extract the best performance from his modest station and to learn the operating skills needed for competitive contesting. He has since had several 1st place regional finishes in many major contests and a plaque from the 2021 ARRL DX contest – all accomplished with nothing more than a single tri-bander, a vertical, and some wire. Kevan has learned much from the people who have gone before him and likes to share the practical information he has gained. His talks are targeted to fill the gap between the too simple and too technical Presentation –

For this month's club meeting, the zoom credentials can be found at the top of the front page of sedxc.com.

Nathan, K4NHW

May Humor

De Neil Foster – N4FN



Treasurer's Journal *(de Jeff Cantor, K1ZN)*

Greetings, Fellow DXers!

TREASURER's Report – August 2024

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Checkbook Balance on August 1st: $12,755.25

· Payments Made, month of July 2024:

o Annual contribution to ClubLog - $450

o Annual contribution to Northern California DX Foundation – R&D Fund - $400

o Invoice payment to accounting firm - $1200

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Attached to the Newsletter is a DXPedition Funding Request from SP5EQA, Jacek for a one-person activation of Niue as E6AQ.

Please note:

· Niue is Most Wanted – North America, East Coast # 127

· - Globally # 105

· Niue was last activated in April of 2024 and we funded that activate $300

· This is a one-person DXPedition

· Focus will be on SSB

· Dates are 22 October thru 09 November 2024

· Operating conditions are a single K3 & 600W QRO into a multimode vertical and a delta loop antenna

· An analysis of SEDXC ClubLog participant log data (sample of 25 of 100 participants) shows that:

o This would be an ATNO for 7

o For sample have only 1 or 2 bands confirmed -= 5

o Remaining 13 would be a band-fill

The EC makes no recommendation on this application. We present it to the general membership to discuss and decide if SEDXC funding is warranted.

73s & GUD DX,

Jeff / K1ZN, Treasurer

INDEXA announces the "Next Generation Fund" in support of Youth-related Dxpeditioning by Hal, W8HC

Secretary-Treasurer INDEXA For some time now INDEXA has looked at ways to encourage, promote and support youth involvement in the DXpedition side of our great hobby. Over the past few years we have actively supported a few DXpeditions and youth-related projects in hopes that the next generation of DXpeditioners will have the opportunity to ex perience pileups from the "other side" perhaps igniting a "spark" that may possibly result in the next Lloyd, W6KG (SK) and Iris Colvin, W6QL (SK), Martii Laine, OH2BH or Bob Allphin, K4UEE (SK)… just to name just a few of the DXpedition "Greats." Bob Allphin was a legend in the DX community…. A CQ DX Hall of Famer whose credits in DXpeditioning are unsurpassed but by a few. He was a loyal member and officer of INDEXA for many years but sought to con tinue serving INDEXA even after his passing with his decision to join with a few other INDEXA members in be coming a "Heritage" Class Donor. Bob made the provision in his estate (will) to provide INDEXA with a legacy gift that will serve the interests of our Association into the future. In fact, K4UEE actually became INDEXA's first "Heritage" Donor. His wonder ful wife Mary knew how much this hobby meant to him and his dedication to DXing and INDEXA. Upon Bob's passing Mary included in Bob's obituary that memorial donations in lieu of flowers should be sent to INDEXA. She knew this was something Bob wanted to do. Some of the members of INDEXA asked Mary if Bob had any specific requests as to how his legacy gift should be directed. She was advised of INDEXA's interest in making a more concerted effort to support young members of our hobby and that we would like to earmark this money in this way. Mary Allphin agreed…. this was definitely something Bob would want and fully support. At our April Board of Directors meeting, the INDEXA Board agreed to create a "youth" fund which has subse quently been named the "Next Generation Fund." Monies from K4UEE's Memorial Donations and from his estate have now been combined to provide the initial kick-off funding for this "Next Generation Fund." We are hopeful that that we can grow this fund through support of interested INDEXA members such as you, much like we have the INDEXA "Hams with Hearts" Humanitarian Fund. This fund will be used to support the Next Generation of DXpeditioners. If you are interested in knowing more about INDEXA's "Heritage" Donor class, please take a moment to review the website: https://indexa.org/donors.html or, if you would like to make a directed donation to our "Next Gen eration Fund" you can send your donation via PayPal to: treasurer@indexa.org or send your check payable to: INDEXA to 2309 Lincoln Avenue, Saint Albans, WV 25177 USA. Donations can also be made from the INDEXA website at: https://indexa.org/application.html

Around The Shack *(de Hal Kennedy N4GG)*

By Hal Kennedy N4GG – August 2024

Dipole Length

There are benefits to deep-diving into what seems like a simple subject. A ham radio example is determining the length of a dipole. Dipoles are among the simplest and most ubiquitous antennas we use. Old timers have built many, newcomers may be contemplating their first one. *Around the Shack* reaches a diverse audience – I hope there is something here for everyone. This month's column isn't just for novices. I'll highlight something that I, an old old-timer, had been oblivious to for most of my 63 years on the air.

Not included here is a description of how dipoles work. I suggest however that everyone read up on the subject. Why? The more you know about how antennas work the better your choices will be. Choices including which ones you need or want, and how to make them as efficient as possible. Not just electrically efficient either. Efficient with respect to the use of resources. How much space? How much coax and resulting signal loss? Tower height or no need for a tower? How much time to build it and erect it? Cost, what about cost?

Most old-timers, myself included, jumped into the world of antennas by building some. We saved understanding what we were doing for later. For some of us, 'later' has yet to arrive. For my early dipoles, I found the lengths I needed in a table in the *ARRL Antenna Book*. Van, W2DLT, gifted me the book on passing my novice exam. It was the perfect gift – thanks Van! Then, as now, a thorough discussion of how antennas work was in the front of the *Antenna Book*. I jumped into the middle of the book – I just wanted to get on the air. The *ARRL Antenna Book* is still your best resource for understanding how antennas work. There is also, of course, plenty to read on the internet.

Dipoles are one-half wavelength long, as are the driven elements of Yagis, *in free space*. When not in free space however, “one-half wavelength” is only an approximation. The ground, nearby objects and in the case of a Yagi the other elements will shift the resonant frequency. We can use an antenna tuner to match an off-resonance antenna, but as the SWR on a transmission line goes up, the losses go up. Also, antenna tuners themselves add loss. It's best to have antennas that are resonant.

This brings us to the question of how best to determine the length of a dipole. At this point let's make a distinction between *planning* a dipole and *making* one. I know of four methods to determine the length, but which method is best depends on whether we are in the planning stage or the building stage.

<u>The four methods in order of increasing accuracy:</u>

- Use the name of the band
- Scaling
- By formula: 468/f
- Modeling

<u>Method 1: Use the name of the band</u> What do the words “the 40-meter band” actually mean? For most of my ham career I not only missed the answer to that question, I missed the question altogether. Here's the answer: On 40 meters, one wavelength is 40 meters. Oh.

The number 40 in “40 meters” isn't a dimensionless quantity, it's a length. It's the length of the wave, i.e., wavelength.

If one wavelength is 40 meters then a half-wavelength must be 20 meters. That's the length of a 40-meter dipole – 20 meters. If you prefer feet to meters, a rough conversion is to multiply meters by three. A half-wavelength dipole for 40 meters is approximately 60 feet long (20 meters X 3 = 60 feet), or 30 feet on each side of the center insulator.

Multiplying by 3.3 instead of three is a more accurate conversion. Sometimes multiplying by 3.3 can be easily done in your head, other times not. If each side of a 40-meter dipole is a quarter-wavelength long, i.e., 10 meters, then the length is easy to calculate. It's 10 X 3.3 = 33 feet.

When is this rough approximation method useful? Answer: In the planning stage.

I'm frequently thinking about antennas. Sometimes I'm doodling on graph paper, other times I'm assessing what's physically possible. At that stage I use first-order approximations for wire lengths. The refined analysis needed to build the antenna comes later. Here is a current example. I've been pacing the distance between trees in the back yard, looking for supports for new antennas. I own a 100-foot tape measure, but beyond 50 feet it's more of a nuisance than a help when working in the woods. Pacing is relatively easy and good enough. The trees I'm looking for to support a 40-meter dipole need to be 60 feet apart plus an additional 15 feet (more or less) for supporting ropes at the ends. At the planning stage, precision beyond a rough approximation is unnecessary. “Half of 40 meters times 3 equals 60 feet” is good enough.

I start the same way when modeling antennas. To model a 40-meter dipole, I set the wire lengths to 33 feet on each side of center, then go from there. If the radiation pattern or SWR doesn't look right, I tweak the wire lengths to improve the model's accuracy.

While I believe using the name of the band to determine length is adequate for planning purposes, it's important to know how large the errors are using this method.

Table I shows the errors in using the name of a band to determine length. The first column is a list of the commonly used HF and VHF/UHF bands. The second column shows the resonant frequency of a dipole whose length is determined by the band's name in column one. The third column shows the band edges for each band. Column four shows the center frequency for each band. The last column shows the error in length for this method as a percent of the band's center frequency, using the formula L=468/f (see method 3) as a reference.

Take a close look at the table. Note that for some bands, the resonant frequency of a dipole where the length has been determined by the band's name, isn't even in the band! The band edges for 15 meters are 21.0 and 21.45 MHz. A dipole whose length is derived from the name "15 meters" is resonant on 18.74 MHz, which is closer to 17 meters than 15 meters. That's a lot of error.

Next, study the right-hand column. On 40 meters, the error in using the band's name is less than 2%. Thirty-three feet on each side of the center insulator is accurate enough to proceed to building an antenna. Now look at 15 meters. The band's name produces a length that is in error by more than 10%. In this case the design needs to be refined before starting construction. Note, also, that the table is for an antenna in free space.

As we move from free space to real-world proximity to the ground and other objects, errors increase.

Here's the summary for Table 1: The names of the bands are okay for planning antennas but not for building antennas.

Method 2: Scaling If you know the length of an HF dipole for any of the non-WARC bands, you can figure out the length for the others in your head. Most of us have a least one dipole length memorized. For me it's 40 meters. From experience, I know a 40-meter dipole is 66 feet long. The original HF bands were set up as multiples of each other. If you know a 40-meter dipole is 66 feet long, than an 80-meter dipole is twice that – 132 feet long. A 160-meter dipole is twice an 80-meter dipole – 264 feet long. The length of a 20-meter dipole is half of 66 feet. A 10-meter dipole is half that of a 20-meter dipole or a quarter the length of a 40-meter dipole. If you know one band, you *can* do the other non-WARC bands in your head.

The scaling method only yields approximations, but if the starting point is reasonably accurate then the result from scaling will also be reasonably accurate. Things fall apart for me when I'm thinking about dipoles for 60, 30, 17 or 12 meters. Fifteen meters is challenging too until you

realize that a 15-meter dipole is one-third the length of a 40-meter dipole. It's 11 feet on each side. For the WARC bands I usually revert to method one and use the name of the band.

For me, scaling is not useful above HF. I can't scale from 40 meters to six meters, two meters, or 70 cm in my head. For VHF I revert to method one – I use the name of the band. One wavelength on two meters is two meters. A dipole will be half that – one meter end-to-end or one-half meter on each side. Converting to feet, a two-meter dipole is three feet in length, or 18 inches on each side. In the case of two meters, three feet is close enough. A three-foot dipole will have a low SWR from 144 to 148 MHz.

At VHF the preference is for ground planes (GP) over dipoles. The radiating element of a GP is half that of a dipole, i.e., one-quarter wavelength in length. A two-meter GP is approximately 18 inches tall.

Why would we want to know the approximate length of a VHF antenna rather than knowing it precisely? It's the same situation as pacing the distance between trees in the woods – just with smaller dimensions. I made use of method one in my attic recently. I checked the attic for enough space to install a six-meter GP. I also checked to see if a two-meter GP would fit in a small crawl-space. I didn't have my cell phone in my pocket – which was what was needed for accurate calculations (see method three below), but I didn't need the accuracy.

Method 3: By formula: (468/f) We can skip mental math and directly calculate the length of a dipole. Here's the formula: L = 468/f, where L is the length *in feet* and f is the frequency in MHz. For 40 meters, if we use 7.15 MHz as the frequency of interest, then the length of a dipole is 468/7.15 = 65.4545 feet. This begs the question of how much precision is enough. For walking in the woods, two significant digits is not only all that's needed, it's all that's wanted. No one walks 65.45 feet. For building a dipole I'd suggest three significant digits is all the precision that's usable. Standard practice for building dipoles is to make them too long, then trim the ends until the resonant frequency is where you want it. Doing it that way, of what use is four or five place precision?

The 468/f formula is easy to use and has advantages over the first two methods. If you can remember 4-6-8 you are all set. If not, you can store the formula in the notes folder of your cell phone. The calculator app on your phone will do the math.

An advantage of method three is it uses an exact frequency rather than the approximation inherent in using "the 40-meter band is 40 meters long." The inaccuracy of using a given band's name grows as the width of the band grows, and name-based wavelengths are typically not centered on the band (refer back to Table 1). For our widest HF bands, band names only yield a *gross approximation* of length. Ten and 80 meters are examples. Ten meters is 1.7 MHz wide. Eighty meters is 0.5 MHz wide, which doesn't sound like a lot, but it is as a percentage of the band's center frequency. A dipole will not cover 3.5 to 4.0 MHz with an SWR of 2:1 or lower. There are, however, work-arounds for that. One is to use a "line flattener" as described in the *Around the Shack* column of October, 2018, and in the book *Ham Radio Tips and Tales*.

Precision during design followed by accuracy during construction is in order for antennas that have to be right the first time. "Cut-and-try" is fine for a backyard dipole, but unsatisfactory for a 6-element Yagi on a 100-foot tower. No one wants to take a big Yagi up and down a tower to "dial it in." Meanwhile, to get a design that works right the first time, we need to move to method four.

Method 4: Modeling Most hams do not model antennas, which is a shame. The March, 2022 *Around the Shack* column announced that Roy Lewallen, W7EL, had retired and begun offering EZNEC for free. I encouraged everyone to give it a try. Did you? If not, it's never too late to begin and the easiest antenna to model is a dipole. Modeling is the only method that yields antenna element lengths with accuracy and precision. Modeling accounts for the effects of height above ground, nearby objects including other antennas, ground conditions and a myriad of other things that affect an antenna - things that are not captured by using 468/f.

I hope this is helpful. It's nice to have tools to help plan and build your next antenna.

73,

Hal N4GG

Table 1

Error using band names (dipole in free space)

Band Name Meters	Resonant F Using Name MHz	Band Edges MHz	Band center MHz	Error % of band center
160	1.757	1.8-2.0	1.9	7.50%
80	3.514	3.5-4.0	3.75	6.30%
40	7.027	7.0-7.3	7.15	1.70%
30	9.369	10.1-10.15	10.13	7.50%
20	14.054	14.0-14.35	14.35	2.10%
17	16.534	18.068-18.168	18.12	8.70%
15	18.739	21.0-21.45	21.225	11.70%
12	23.423	24.89-24.99	24.94	6.10%
10	28.108	28.0-29.7	28.85	2.60%
6	46.847	50-54	52	9.90%
2	140.541	144-148	146	3.70%
0.7	401.544	420-450	435	7.70%

Postscript

The discovery that RF is a wave and therefore has wavelength occurred in Europe. That's why, to this day, wavelength is specified in metric units – meters. Had the earliest RF work occurred in the US or England, hams today would be operating on the 120-feet band (40 meters), the 60-feet band (20 meters), etc. I hope to have a QSO with everyone who has read this far on the 60-feet band sometime soon.

Greetings from the Editor

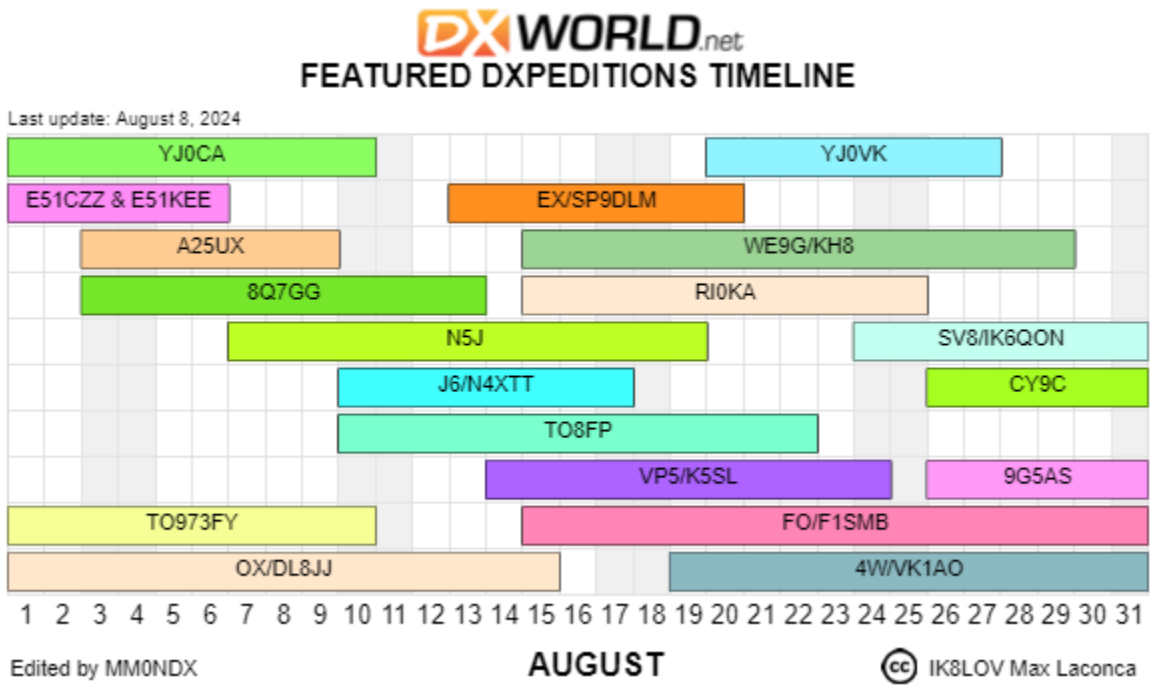
Check SEDXC's website to see the latest club information. www.sedxc.org

See link below for the SEDXC Bulletin from 25 years ago.

https://sedxc.org/sedxc/bulletins/sedxc0899.pdf

See the end of this Bulletin for the SEDXC Bulletin from 25 years ago.

The *DX World* Calendar/Timeline for August 2024



The *DX World* Calendar features a timeline of all DXpeditions anticipated for the current month and is a great way to plan your chase for the next, All-Time New One (ATNO). The Calendar is updated regularly; use this link to see the latest version: https://www.hamradiotimeline.com/timeline/dxw_timeline_1_1.php

SEDXC Officers & Positions

John Tramontanis, N4TOL – President – iam4rb@gmail.com
Nathan Wood, K4NHW – Vice President -- nathan.wood23@gmail.com
Joel Levine, WA4HNL – Secretary -- jlevine@bellsouth.net
Jeff Cantor, K1ZN – Treasurer -- jacantor9@gmail.com
Verne Fowler, W8BLA – Activities Manager -- w8bla@arrl.net

SEDXC Appointed Positions

Chaz Cone, W4GKF – Webmaster – w4gkf@chazcone.com
Jason Kitchens, KV4TE kv4te@att.net
Van Herridge, N4VGE – *SEDXC Bulletin* Editor – vanherridge@gmail.com

SEE SEDXC DXpedition Funding Request and SEDXC August 1999 Bulletin Below

SEDXC DXpedition Funding Request

Fill out the form completely and send it to: Treasurer.SEDXC@Gmail.com

Entity Name / Call Sign	Niue/E6AQ (pending)
Date of Application	4 July 2024
Approx. Date and duration of Dxpedition	22 October 2024-9 November 18 days
Web page	In preparation awaiting callsign confirmation
Team leader / number of members:	Jacek Marczewski SP5EAQ (1 person)
List name & call of each team member	See above (1 operator)
List DXPeditions that each team member above took part in	FO/SP5EAQ, TX5AQ (both Australs), VK9NE, T2AQ, E51EAQ, ZK3Q, 5W0AF, A3EAQ, T30AQ, 3D2MJ, ZL7/SP5EAQ (twice), and ZA/SP5EAQ.
QSL manager / QSL route	SP7DQR
Funding amount requested – please attach budget & show team's contribution	Full budget about 7000 USD entirely covered by my contribution but I'm looking for funds to cover extra baggage, qsl card printing, stopover in NZ to minimize risk of luggage delay etc.
Send Funds to:	PayPal attached to sp5eaq@gmail.com
Position on most wanted list – both global & North America – East Coast	Global: 105 NA-EC: 128
Landing permit/operating permission approved (attach copy).	Not required
Overview of antennas & equipment to be taken on DXPedition	K3, PA 600W, antennas: multimode vertical GP7 and delta loop for 80m
Last time(s) this entity was activated	E6SP April 2024
Typical interval between activations	Half a year

SEDXC DXpedition Funding Request

Method of transportation to DXPedition site	Flights from Europe via Auckland (NZ)
Your team's objective / strategy including social objective	To make as many SSB contacts as possible in the era of digital modes
Callsign/Age of youngest Team member	This is one-man expedition. I have over 50 years of Dx-ing behind (Honor Roll # 1 SSB).
SEDXC member initiating request	NA
SEDXC member(s) participating, if any	NA
SEDXC logo on QSL card & web page?	YES
Additional comments: **I have ca 100.000 SSB QSO from different S. Pacific entities**	

Internal Use

Date published in the newsletter	
Review/analysis of SEDXC Club Leagues member sample (N=)	ATNO: Band Fills:
Results of member review at the meeting: (approved / disapproved) Recommendation $_____	Recommended $_____
Funds disbursed on date:	
Funds disbursed by:	

01/01/2023

SOUTHEASTERN DX CLUB

SOUTHEASTERN DX CLUB

W4NT

THE SOUTH'S PREMIER DX CLUB

August 1999

Tues., August17th, 7:30 PM, TECH AMERICA, just north on Buford Hwy north of 1-285.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

-Mike Greenway, K4Pl

It seems I no sooner get through writing one of these and it is time to do it again. Is that a sign of age or of the times we live in?

Well the Ga Qso Party is behind us and I think it was one of the bigger ones I have ever been in. I think the firstonel operated in was back in 1959 or 60. I hope to see it continue on and all clubs in Ga need to support this one. I hope we can get a list of all the participants from Ga whether they sent in a •log or not.

DX h2S been takir g a back seat lately with all the projects going on here. Antenna weather is just around the corner—It has definitely been too hot for any serious antenna work but usually Sept and Oct are the prime months.

The ARRL is predicting that 10 will be opening up again in mid August. From all my years there it is usually more like mid Sept. Keep the ears on standby. If you are going for 5BDXCC or 5BWAZ this is the year to clean up 10M. They predict the peak mid 2000. Next year will still be a good one so a possible 2 year window.

Hope to see you at d,e meetin

73 Mike Greenway, K4P1, P491

EX-VP CORNER

-Jim Worthington, AD4J

I'm not writing an article this month (no title anymore :-), butl have arranged for K9AY to speak to us on receiver performance at the next meeting.

73, Jim AD4J

-Dale Nordin, K4HGG, Sec.

The meeting was called to order by Mike Greenway —K4PI at 7 p.m. with 24 members present and 2 visitors, K3ZM and new ham KG4EBC.

After personal introductions, Nancy reminded everyone that dues are due NOW! !

John — K4BAI- has and passed out the rules for the upcoming Georgia QSO Party (GQP). Invited everyone to participate.

The club thanked Jay K40GG for letting us use his vacation 0TH for the Field Day Site. An appeal was made to give your input as to what programs you would like to see. The August meeting was already planned, but we need more input..

The upcoming Ga. QSQ party was discussed and the members were asked to encourage the southern (rare) counties in Georgia to participate.

Dale passed out a list of used equipment from an estate sale. Most of the equipment was from the 60's and 70's (some earlier) including a KWM2.

DX news noted that the solar flux level is quite high with a lot of DX stations on the bands.

The program was a video on the DXpedition to Campbell Island - ZL9C1- provided by Tom N4XP.

The video was great and was very professionally produced.

The meeting wat adjourned at 8:43 p.m.

-Dale, K4HGG

WIT FROM THE TRENCHES

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "It might have been.'
But even sadder for a DX hog,
Are "Sorry, old man, you're not in the log."
- John Greenleaf Whittier and Philip Juhan Latta

TREASURERS REPORT

-Nancy Draheim, NK4U

June I, 1999 balance	$3257.97
Incoming: $2196	$5453.97

Expenses:

Outgoing QSL(ARRL)	30.00
Postage	67.00
Officer Plaques	147.34
May Newsletter	40.53
June Newsletter	23.05
July Newsletter	25.27
Web site	50.00
Total Expenses:	383.19

July 30, 1999 balance $5070.78 *

The balance should be reduced by $3176.28 for a true balance of$1894.50: $1945.17 (CQWW 160 Plaques), $930.15 (Packet Cluster), $300.96 (Southeastern Contesters Club Fund)

Remember that dues are overdue. This will be your last newsletter if you haven "t sent in your dues for the year 2000. So hurry up and take the time to fill out and return your membership form so we have uptodate information in our database. See you at the meeting.

73, Nancy NK4U Treasurer

FROM GA QSO PARTY

Here are comments from the GA QSO Party. Sounds like a great success, even from the DX! In no particular order:

Sightseeing South Georgia with K4BAI

By Dick Bentley, K21JFF

After my Georgia QSO Party travel plans with N4BP fizzled it looked as if DeKalb County would be well represented from the home QTH. Then along came an Email from K4BAI asking if I'd like to share the operating and driving chores on the truck he was borrowing from W4DUF . It took about 10 seconds to decide yes, another few minutes to convince the XYL that this was the opportunity of a lifetime, and serious planning was underway. John and I drew up a tentative itinerary just before a SEDXC meeting and I translated that into an aggressive plan of action covering some 900 miles in two days. After W3DYA and K4PKmade their plans known, our aggressive plan was scrapped to avoid duplicating the efforts of others and a less strenuous plan was adopted.

It turned out the rig in the truck would only produce 20 watts in the CW portions of the bands and it had no CW fi1ter. John opted to install his .COM 736 powered by the 500 watt inverter already in the truck. A small inverter furnished by AD4J powered the logging computer. The antenna farm consisted of a 20 meter whip installed on the roof of the truck and a screwdriver antenna mounted to the front bumper for 80,40 and 15. The 20 meter whip was optimized for SSB so the built- ih tuner in the 736 saw heavy use in the CW parts of the band. Ted, W4DUF, built what would best be described as a lap desk for the computer and keyer paddle, since the 736 was taking up the space normally used for this purpose. The lap desk sat across the operators lap while we were underway — getting in and out of the truck was reminiscent of being placed in one of the earlier space capsules — you were in for the duration until time for operator swap!

We started the GQP on a hilltop south of Columbus in MUSC County. we had learned that WA41MC had a work conflict, so we decided to extend our route on Saturday to pick up the counties he was planning to run. About an hour or so into our adventure, the screwdriver antenna faNed us so we were limited to 20 meters the first day. We also found we could only run full power when the truck was doing 50 MPH. That's not an easy task in some of the rural GA towns

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we ran through. The pace was such that we were able to add a few counties to the end of our route and 0350Z found us pulling into John's driveway. As you might expect, John was still calling CQ and urging me to rev up the truck for more power!

Sunday found us deciding to set the screwdriver for 15 meter CW. That setting held most of the day. We revamped our itinerary again, since we had covered some scheduled counties the prior evening. We added a bunch of counties east of Columbus, then headed south, adding a few extra counties based on needs expressed during our operations. When we started to see palm trees and ibis sitting on cypress trees in the area of Statenville, we knew it was time to start north once again. A sudden stop in this area led to the demise of John' s keyer paddle. We paused briefly in Valdosta just as they set the high tempera-

ture mark for the day— 106 degrees. We swapped out paddles and got underway again. We paused under the shade of

the Lee County Water Tower to run that county. Here I discovered that the locking gas cap was still sitting on top of the gas pump in Valdosta! In the area of Parrott in Terrell County, we ran out of contest! The nexthourwas spent with K4BA1 chatting with KT5X, VE2AWR and LY3BA as I piloted our trusty truck back to Columbus.

60 gallons of gas, 4 quarts of oil, and at least 20 gallons of sweat — would we do it again? You betcha! The sights along the way were well worth the effort. We wgpvthrough areas that were prospering and areas that have seen hard times. Water, or lack thereof, was the common denominator. Cornfields were brown; tobacco plants were withered on their supports. Where there were giant water sprinklers, the crops were lush and deep green. We watched the same freight train cross our path for 15 minutes in Ideal and again in Oglethorpe. Montezuma has so many crepe myrtles lining the roads it was like driving through a pink tunnel! All the houses were well cared for. In an adjacent town, the size of the houses and lots indicated that it too was prosperous at one time but now was crumbling. We rode great distances on something called the "Carter Z." Ask John what that is the next time you see him — they 've been building it since Jimmy was Governor! (In a subsequent note, John said that this was CORRIDOR Z in Yankee talk and Carter had nothing to do with ith COP was a learning experience! Start working on your mobile set up and get ready for the fun next year!

When you work our contesting compatriots in TN & FL, thank them for their support. Some of us will be returning the favor next year. -Dick K2UFT

Jim, AD4J: I was very pleased to hear all the GAQP activity this weekend. Thanks to K4BAI, K2UFT, K40GG, K4P1, K4BS, N4BP and several others for all their hard work in publicizing this event, putting together the rules, county abbreviations ;ogging program customizations and generating so much enthusiasm. It sure paid off!

Congra tula tions to the Ga. Tech gang at W4AQL for a superb effort!

I spent about 4 hours in the contest and enjoyed working several SECC/SEDXC club members including K40GG, K4P1, WB2HMG, K4AAA, N4XNäX, and WA4TT. Sunday, I worked our Section Manager W4RU/ 6 in Calif. I was disappointed not to hear John and Dick (the K4BAI team) from any of their 39 counties.

About half of the four hours I played control operator while James, KG4EBC, got his first contest experience at the microphone. James just got his Technician ticket 2 weeks ago. He did a good job of running stations on 40 and 20 SSB.

The other half of the time, I spent on CW. We ended up with 124 Qs split evenly between modes.

Randy, K40DL: I worked about 8 hours of the contest with 67 qso points and 8 multipliers for a score of 536.

This was a fun contest and I plan to do better next year.

Jay, K40GG: One day of GAQP was all I could handle. I'm having a ton of trouble trying to convert my scribbling on

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paper to a ASCII log, so it will be a few days before I figure my score. I had 280 Qs, CW only. Operated Saturday only, ten hours total, including drive time.

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Hats off to K4BAI for putting this thing together! John, it wouldn't have happened without your efforts. Thanks!

Johnny, K4TW (NJ4U/M): Hello all, and I found a shady spot (a theme for this contest) in Franklin County to begin our 40+ GA County trek.

I had to customize the truck for mobile operation: we had to have an antenna mounting plate made to straddle the toolbox. ihat finished the day before the contest, whew!

Rig was Yaesu FT-847 with the Yaesu ATAS100 telescoping antenna - their inaugural pairing they worked great together! We brought along verticals for 40/15 and 20 - we only set up the 20M GP twice. Did I mention it was hot?

As soon as we get our hand-written paper logs entered into a computer, I'll pass along our score. We made around 500+ contacts overall. The majority were on CW. Our best county was McIntosh (40 Q's) to start day 2.

I was surprised to hear lots of DX calling CQ GQP - good publicity!

Gedas, LY3BA: forthenice Weekend! W3DAE, K4BA1, K40GG, K4P1, K4PK, NJ4U, WA4EVH, W5WMMU made taking part in GAQP real pleasure. Thanks every one for the QSO's, thanks for the new counties. Let's hope the propagation next year will be much better.

More comrnents next month!!

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SOUTHEASTERN

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30-3 13

PACKET FREQ.

W8ZF (2400) 145.63
K4KG (2400) 144.91
W4UCK (24&96) 145.65 (144.97ARCDX, down)
N14X (9600) 144.93, 145.71 , 440.75
K4UJ (2400) 145.67 (SE Megacluster) (telnet 216.1.128.11)
K4UGA (Athens) (2400) 145.67 (SE Megaclst) (telnet 128.192.52.40 599, must put in port 599)

DX COMMUNICATION FREQ.
Simplex 147.54

K4JPD Repeater (tone 85.4 Hz)

147.195+

TECH AMERICA, 7:30 PM Just north on Buford Hwy, above 1-285