Volume 8, Issue 8

04/2025

the exchange

SWODXA
WWW.SWODXA.ORG
SouthWest Ohio DX Association

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

The Prez says…..

Hard to believe that another DX Dinner is upon us! I think we are about as ready as we were any other year. What a luxury it is having Mindi around, so knowledgeable and with a great memory. I don't think any of us really appreciate all that she does for the club and especially the DX Dinner! She is the grease that makes the wheels turn. Stop by at the dinner and say "Thanks" to her.

ZS8W has certainly proven to be a great surprise. I know that several club members got him in the log early, especially AD8FD. I think Brian was one of the first 10 QSOs in the log. Well done Brian.

Speaking of Brian, what a job he has done with the DX Forum. We never had any concerns when K4ZLE was the key person and I have that same feeling now. Thanks Brian and thanks Jay for the smooth transition.

The May meeting will be held at the Marions in Mason and then we hope to alternate between the Dayton Mall Marions and the Mason Marions. If you prefer one over the other, and decide not to drive to the one you don't prefer, please consider joining us via ZOOM. I think we have the system "down pat" now and by all reports, it has been working very well.

73 and Gud DX

AJ8B => Bill

SWODXA 2024—2025 Calendar

May 2025
- **8 SWODXA Meeting**
- **16 SWODXA DX Dinner**
- 16-18 Dayton Hamvention
- 24-25 CQWW WPX CW

June 2025
- **12 SWODXA Meeting**
- 14— 16 ARRL VHF
- 21-22 All Asian CW
- 28-29 ARRL Field Day

July 2025
- 12-13 IARU HF Championship
- 19— 20 CQWW VHF

August 2025
- 9— 10 WAE DX CW
- 23 Ohio QSO Party

September 2025
- 6-7 All Asian DX SSB Contest
- 13-15 ARRL Sept. VHF Contest
- **11 SWODXA Meeting**
- 13-14 WAE DX SSB Contest
- 27-28 CQWW RTTY

October 2025
- **9 SWODXA Meeting**
- 25-26 CQWW DX SSB

November 2025
- 1-2 ARRL SS CW
- **13 SWODXA Meeting**
- 15-16 ARRL SS SSB

December 2025
- 5-7 ARRL 160M CW
- **11 SWODXA Meeting**
- 13-14 ARRL 10M
- 27-28 Stew Perry 160M CW

January 2026
- 3-4 ARRL RTTY Roundup
- **8 SWODXA Meeting**
- 18-19 ARRL January VHF
- 23-25 CQWW 160M CW

February 2026
- 14-15 CQWW WPX RTTY
- **14 SWODXA Meeting**
- 21-22 ARRL DX CW
- 20-22 CQWW 160M SSB

March 2026
- 7-8 ARRL DX SSB
- **12 SWODXA Meeting**
- 28-29 CQWW WPX SSB

April 2026
- **9 SWODXA Meeting**

Upcoming Club Dates and Topics

Meeting Date	Topic
Thursday, June 12th 2025	
Thursday September 11th, 2025	
Thursday, November 13th, 2025	Is 3dB worth a divorce? - W0GJ—Glenn Johnson

Club Member News

Bill,

I received my DXCC Challenge plaque today. I couldn't believe what a nice looking plaque this is.

Dwight K4YJ

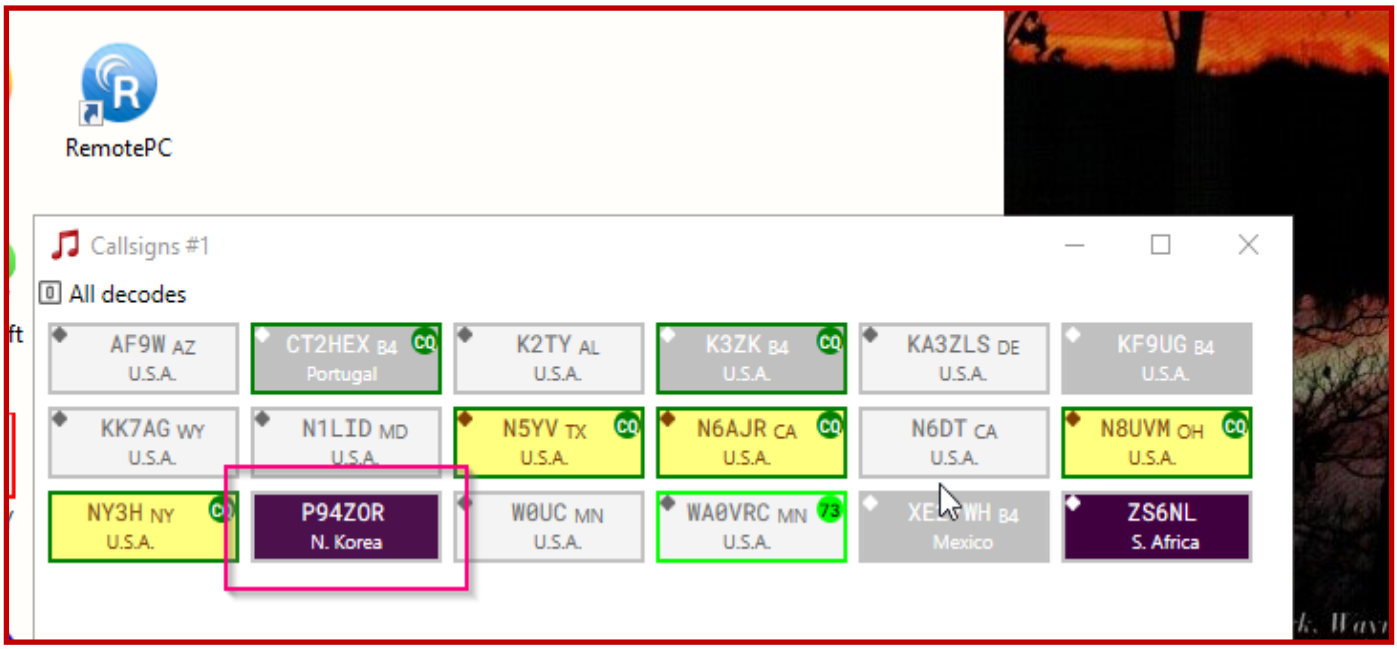
Congratulations to Dwight! How about the 3,000 endorsement for the April 2026 edition?

Club Member News

Congratulations to Dave, K8DV, for achieving DXCC on 60 Meters. Well Done!

Club Member News

Imagine my surprise when I called CQ and received this back— bad decode, but just for a minute….



From Our DX Friends

Thank you for the newsletter. Perhaps is too late, but I just like to inform you that I managed to make over 77.000 QSO's in the year 2024. I'm currently on pace to log over 788,000 QSO's overall.

I'm trying to be active as much as I can also this year, reaching 16,400 QSO's in the year 2025.

I hope to hear you over the bands in the future. Good health to you and the family.

73 es DX de Janez S51DX— s51dx@yahoo.com

Verticals and Ground Planes (GP)

By Lynn Lamb, W4NL (SK)

These are only my thoughts, not gospel…

The main advantage of verticals/GPs is the small foot print (the space required to install them). If you are looking for a good DX antenna, one with a lower angle of radiation, this may be your answer. They can be less conspicuous and even painted to blend in without hurting their performances.

Disadvantages are they are noisier than dipoles/Yagis, and the cost can run the gambit. The radial system can be a challenge, but there is no climbing. It's not a 'no good' or an 'outstanding' score antenna but somewhere in between.

Another disadvantage is that verticals/GPs are susceptible to lightning. To ground a ground mounted vertical is to place good ground rod (s) at its base. For GPs, this is VERY hard since one should try not to couple to the ground and hurt efficiency. Not that easy and I'd say it's the most difficult disadvantage to deal with. Perhaps leave it disconnected all the time unless using it.

Explaining angle of radiation is like that flat rock we threw over water as kids-if the angle of the rock was closer to the water, the further it went before it hit again (low angle of radiation). Same thing for the radio signal except we are talking up and not down. When the signal leaves the antenna, if it goes out a long ways before it hits the D layer of the ionosphere the further the signal will go as its reflected back toward the earth. Conversely, if the signal goes up at a high incidence angle (high angle of radiation) the shorter the distance the signal will return to earth. Point of interest is that DXers call these antennas 'nothing antennas', in jest of course! The angle necessary to reach the distance one is looking for is further complicated by the frequency. Rule for DX is to make the angle as low as possible, IOW for horizontal antennas like dipoles and yagis is to get them high in the air and for verticals/GPs the secret is to have a good radial system to make that low angle antenna efficient.

The proximity to other things like towers, trees, etc will have a negative impact on most antennas, including verticals. Enter loops - which don't care as much and will be addressed in a different paper.

Always use good coax (weather protected & checked often), good connectors installed correctly, good parts in the line like meters, baluns, etc. Good parts are very important for any antenna. I feel baluns are a good thing. I use them in most of my antennas at the antenna, at the outside switch box and again at the back of the tuner inside the shack. Some would call this overkill.

Verticals & GPs (cont.)

If the SWR is fairly low (1.5 or below) not only will the transmitter love you, but you will not aggravate the loss factor in the coax that much. Generally speaking, with a good match (low SWR at the transmitter) the kind of coax will be less a concern at frequencies we use on HF. Make sure it's not sun challenged and if buried that it's made for burial. My experience is that gray cable is a no-no outside in the sun/weather. On 10 meters, a name brand coax, be it RG•58/59 or RG-8X, is satisfactory. Shop for coax and I find the Wireman, (864) 895-4195 or 1-800-727-wire is very responsive and he doesn't hold me up. Their webpage is www.th@wireman.com. I don't have business interests with them but found Don and Deborah Atkins to be good ham radio partners, and they HELP new hams greatly.

Continuing with Verticals/GPs.

Repeating, a vertical is better than a wire if one wants a low angle of radiation. To get a wire dipole to perform well at a low angle it must be up at a height which may be difficult if not impossible for many to accomplish. As an example, on 40 meters a full wave length high is over 130' and while a dipole would work very well at 66', it's not going to give you that low angle a vertical or GP would, given a good radial system.

The GP is a 'raised' quarter wave length (generally) vertical whereby a limited number of radials/counterpoises will come toward the ground somewhere around 45 degrees, although this isn't that critical. The GP can be a wire hung in a tree with the feed point off the ground around 20'. I like 20' but again it's not critical.

A GP is much different than a quarter wave vertical on the ground, as one doesn't want to have many radials since they couple to the lossy earth ground. One radial is good for a good match, but has some directivity components making 2 or 3 better, I believe. They are very good performers.

The quarter wave vertical on the earth ground needs lots of wire to provide the reflecting elements of an efficient antenna. Eight will work, 16 are better, but I find around 60 best around here with our poor conductivity (lossy) ground. Length is not as critical as many books and articles would suggest, but I have found ± wave length has worked for me. Beyond that length is not worth the effort, expense or land. Ideally, laid like spokes of a bike wheel is good but again not that critical. Try to have at least 30, and they don't need to be buried unless the issues are other than anything to do with the antenna, like cutting grass. I have also found if placed on the ground using some bent coat hanger pieces or some nice landscaping wires from Lowes/Home Depot to hold the wire down will cause them to become 'buried' so to speak and cutting isn't a problem after a period of time.

Verticals & GPs (cont.)

I must interject that there are verticals other than wave length and many on the market. Some are s wave length and most, but not all work well. This should be addressed in a separate paper. This paper only addresses wave length.

What kind of wire do I use for radial? Any kind is better than none! I use mainly number 14 covered from Lowes/Home Depot. At a hamfest I found a bargain of 4,000' RG-59 coax and put lugs on one end over the shield and shrink over the other end and ignored the center. Used lots of liquid tape. Neat and it behaved better on the ground than wire. It turned out cheaper than #14 wire.

As I say often, and most likely too often, if you do planning for your antennas/systems by selecting the antenna which fits best for you, then things are much easier. To start an antenna project then change it during the building/installation may be a mistake. Create a plan and stick with it. This should cover where you are going to operate in the band, which band of course, land available, restrictions and there are many of those, some in the same house, hi. Always build considering future maintenance like weatherizing ALL parts. Then check on it each summer.

One more word on which part of the band to make any antenna for may save you some problems. If you are going mainly for CW, your band for 40 for instance would be 7. 000 to 7 .125 and not the entire band of 7.000 to 7.300, making the band width much easier to deal with. Same philosophy goes for any band. Some bands are not as broad and in fact most upper bands are quite easy to make work over the entire band. Ten meters is an exception since it is so large. Twenty to some extent is somewhat broad and may need the 'Where is my interest element' question, but 30, 17, 15, and 12 are easy to deal with relative to band coverage with a low SWR. The band area of interest is part of the overall antenna plan in my book.

Lengths of verticals for the popular bands are:

160 meters (1.840) = 127. This is a huge antenna and another antenna selection may be in order. An inverted L is a fine antenna for the low bands. An inverted L starts out like a vertical but bends toward a tree, etc but it will work better the more vertical you have and is a great performer. Easy too.

80 meters (3.980) TN phone net = 58.8'. Easier than 160 but most likely not a good antenna for the TN phone net anyway due to noise and angle of radiation.

40 meters (7.150) = 32.72' Manageable in the middle of the band and this antenna with a modest radial system should work over the band with 2:1 max and in most cases better SWR.

Verticals & GPs (cont.)

30 meters (10.120) = 23.122'. This is a CW and SUPER digital band which should work over the entire band with very low SWR.

20 meters (14.175) = 16.5'. This band of 14.000 to 14.350 is fairly broad, and you may need to adjust for center frequency based on where you are likely to operate most. Like all the bands, a good tuner may make this a mute point. Hope so. And most transceivers internal tuners will do the job well above 2:1.

17 meters (18.120) = 12.9'. Easy to accomplish and an excellent DX antenna with a good radial system. Small band so little effort on resonance point is necessary.

12 meters (24.140) = 9.69', Easy again with the narrow band to work with.

10 meters (28. 500) = 8. 21', Once again easy to accomplish size wise, but the band is so broad you will need to select the favorite part.

Good luck, Lynn W4NL

Japanese Castles on the Air— JACOTA

Greg Cook— JO3SLK (kgregc1@mac.com)

I had a great call with Icom's Ray Novak, N9JA. Somehow we started talking about our newsletter and Ray suggested that I contact Greg, JO3SLK. Greg has a series of articles describing his activations of Japanese Castles. I read the first several and knew that these would be great for our newsletter. Greg was kind enough to allow me to reprint these.

Thanks to Ray for the connection and for Greg for his permission to reprint. You can slow watch the discussion about the Castles on the Air with Greg and the DX Mentor at (https://youtu.be/HrhHDzzqCjM)

Castle 11 Amagasaki Castle....Covid steps in and disrupts operation

I visited Amagasaki castle late last year to take pics and plan my JACOTA operation there. I was planning on operating this month from my car, possible with my IC-7300 to have more output power, but unfortunately circumstances changed. The Omicron virus infections exploded in the Kansai area, registering over 6,000 daily cases in Osaka and 3,000 cases in Hyogo. Amagasaki is near the border of these two prefectures. New restrictions have been put in place, and even without them I decided it was not in my best interests to take any chances. When I operate, there are lots of people who approach me and ask about what I am doing....many ask, "is this Amateur radio?" I normally stop and explain about the antenna system, radio, and the articles I write for FB News. I sometimes show them the articles from previous castle visit on my cell phone. They ask a lot of questions, and it is enjoyable to talk with them....but not when Covid is spreading. I cannot just roll up my car window and ignore them, so I decided it was best to just postpone operating until the Covid situation changes.

However, the castles are interesting to me, and I think might also be interesting to the readers, so I have presented Amagasaki castle in pictures, some history, and photos of the castle's renovation. I hope you all find it interesting too, and when it is safe and allowed, visit Amagasaki jo!

History of the castle

Amagasaki Castle was built in 1617 by Toda Ujikane. It completely enclosed an earlier Sengoku period castle built by the Hosokawa clan under Hideyoshi. Amagasaki Castle was located at a strategic point where 2 rivers flow into the ocean. with boat landings in the castle grounds so boats could enter the moats directly.

JACOTA (cont.)

The castle had three baileys and three water moats that spiraled around the honmaru bailey which housed a four level main keep and large 3 level yagura. The castle was dismantled in 1873 under the Castle Abolishment act. (History courtesy of Jcastle at http://jcastle.info)

Additional history of the castle

The original Amagasaki castle had three baileys and three water moats. When the castle was demolished, much of the material was used in a nearby ocean break wall. The castle was rebuilt, with construction beginning in April 2018 and completed in March 2019. In mid-2018 all of the exterior, including the ornate third-story roof, were completed. Because of the covid pandemic, I did not go inside the castle, but I have read that you can experience Japanese sword fighting and gunnery inside. You can also rent costumes and take photos as the lord, princess, or samurai of Amagasaki Castle.

The main Tenshu of Amagasaki castle.

JACOTA (cont.)

The white castle walls and very clean Ishigaki stone walls are quite a striking difference from other castles I have visited, due to the fairly recent reconstruction and regular maintenance.

The picture on the right is a view of the opposite side of the castle, with the entrance visible....ground level with the wooden doors.

There is very large ground, very green, with plenty of room for events.

The Honmaru bailey.

The castle Tenshu (keep) with part of a moat.

JACOTA (cont.)

Very decorative pine trees next to the wall.

The back wall extends the rest of the block, with an administrative building above it. To the right is the Shoge river, which I believe was part of the moat system.

The back side of the castle leading to the Honmaru bailey.

JACOTA (cont.)

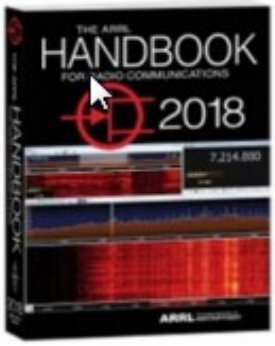
Operating

As I mentioned, I was planning on operating from my car in the adjacent parking lot. I thought I would setup my Buddipole® tripod and vertical antenna next to the car, or possible use the Diamond HFxCL series of mobile whip antennas I have. But, that did not happen, because of the Covid situation.

There is a very convenient parking lot next to the castle, and this is where I was planning to operate from.... the inside of my car, to stay out of the cold!

I have Diamond HFxCL whips for 40, 20, 15 and 6 meters

ARRL OH Section Updates



From our ARRL Section Manager,
Tom Sly, WB8LCD

Hey Gang, Do you get updates from your ARRL Ohio Section Manager via email? If not, go to: http://arrl-ohio.org/handbook.html and get registered.

What's the catch? I want to get everyone checking in to the Ohio Section website as often as possible, and in order to register each month, you have to visit the website often! There's nothing else to it. I pay all expenses, and from time to time, I Give Away more than just a Handbook. And, you'll never know just what months will be those special times that I will have more than just a Handbook to Give Away!!

Did you see the ad from ARRL recently? Well, they liked my idea so much that they've copied it. Yup, they were giving away a Handbook too!

Many of you ask me just how do I know when the drawing is on? Well, that's easy all you need to do is check in on the Ohio Section Website on a regular basis and watch for the big RED Arrow that will appear on the left side of the page. This is the sign that the drawing is on and you need to get registered. So, keep a sharp eye out on the website and check in often! http://arrl-ohio.org

Interview with 9M8DEN— Dennis

(9M8DEN@GMAIL.COM)

Dennis was my first 9M QSO and I had to get to know him better. He kindly agreed to answer my questions. Enjoy...

AJ8B: How did you first get interested in amateur radio?
9M8DEN: Fiddling with RF is my hobby ever since a kid and my first job as a marine radio inspector for VHF & HF in those days. Continued working a few years in the telecommunication industry and then into semiconductor industry providing remote data acquisition or telemetry. So my best friend keep persuade me to forget the commercial and get into amateur. And till today, never regret.

AJ8B: Do you have a favorite band or mode?
9M8DEN: 10M SSB is my favorite

AJ8B: What time of day and days do you like to operate?
9M8DEN: As I'm working flexi hours, I'll be on air anytime I'm not working and mode depends on mood. Sometimes CW, FT8 or SSB.

AJ8B: Any secrets to your success?
9M8DEN: Never stop on antenna and shack improvements. Learn from the mentor and elmers.

AJ8B: Describe what you are currently using:
9M8DEN: Cushcraft A4S with 40m add on. End fed Half wave 80-10m in Inverted L, 6M 3 El Yagi, 160m INV L with FCP. Icom 7300 with LDG AT1000 Pro ATU and ACOM 1000.

9M8DEN Interview (cont.)

AJ8B: Your QRZ.com page mentions that you are working towards a 160M antenna. How is that going?
9M8DEN: After a 3 years struggle to fit and make it workable in a small city lot, finally some results after deploying the FCP. Hope to see you guys this winter season.

AJ8B: What advice do you have for those of us trying to break pileups to work DX?
9M8DEN: I work split most of the time when DXing. I tend to pick up more sharp notes in a pileup so some treble will help.

AJ8B: What is your favorite contest?
9M8DEN: CQWW , CQ WPX, WAEDX, IOTA

AJ8B: Any QSLing hints?
9M8DEN: Prefer via clublog.

AJ8B: What coaching/advice would you give new amateurs?
9M8DEN: Invest in Antenna and feedlines, next transceiver then put all the time you have on the air.

AJ8B: If I were to stop by for a visit, what local place would you want us to visit?
9M8DEN: 9M6 & 9M8 are under East Malaysia DXCC. I'm in 9M8 Kuching City (SARAWAK) where you can have a lot of caves and nature reserves to visit. If you are in 9M6 Kota Kinabalu City (SABAH) you can visit the marine parks and climb the highest mountain in southeast Asia.

AJ8B: What local food would you want me to try?
9M8DEN: You must try SARAWAK LAKSA (Anthony Bourdain say its the breakfast of the Gods), Kolo Mee, oyster pancake and wild ferns called midin.

AJ8B: Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions. Is there anything you would like to share with us?
9M8DEN: I have many private tourist guard friends and if you need private tour, bird tour, nature tours and night jungle tour, just drop me an email at QRZ and Iwill link you up with them.

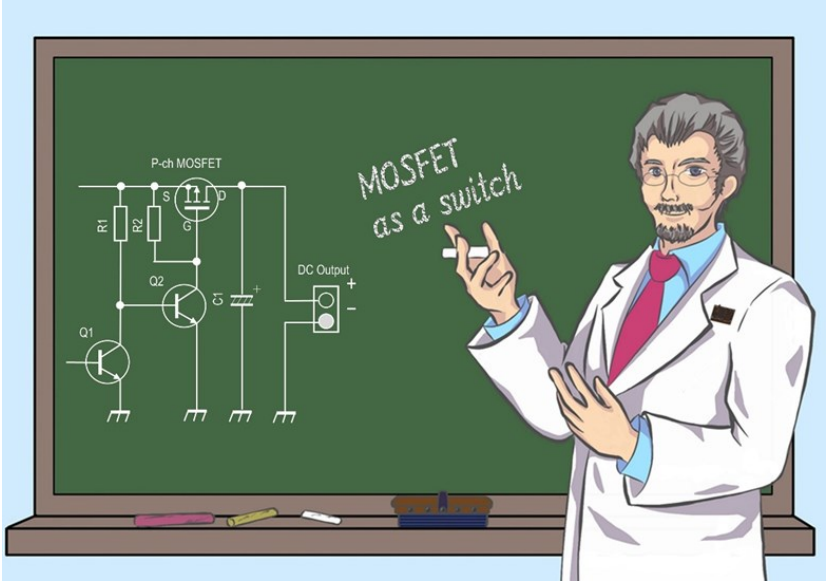
9M8DEN Interview (cont.)

9M8DEN Hex Beam

Let's Use MOSFETS

Understanding the Switching Function of MOSFET transistors

Technical Trivia by Dr. FB and reprinted with permission



MOSFETs are often used for switching circuits. They function by applying a voltage, without passing large current as with mechanical replays. Here I will explain the switching operation, which is a major feature of MOSFETs.

What is a MOSFET?

A MOSFET is a type of transistor. Transistors are roughly classified as FETs. As you know, FET is an abbreviation of Field Effect Transistor. The MOS in front of FET is an abbreviation for Metal Oxide Semiconductor. This is a name derived from the semiconductor structure of an FET, but the structure is skipped because Dr. FB is not good at semiconductor structure.

Since it is an FET, it is not a current driven element that controls the collector current by changing the base current as in a normal bipolar transistor. Since the current between the drain and source is controlled by the gate-source voltage (VGS), it can be said that it is a voltage driven element. A voltage is applied to each lead-wire of the MOSFET, but the structure does not allow current to flow through them, which is very useful for energy-saving circuits.

Due to the structure of MOSFETs, there are two types of FET, as shown in Figure 1. One is an N-channel MOSFET and the other is a P-channel MOSFET. In terms of operation, there are two types of MOSFET: the depletion type, which is often used for high-frequency amplification circuit, and the enhancement type, which is used in switching circuits. This article is limited to the latter enhancement type MOSFET.

MOSFET transistors (cont.)

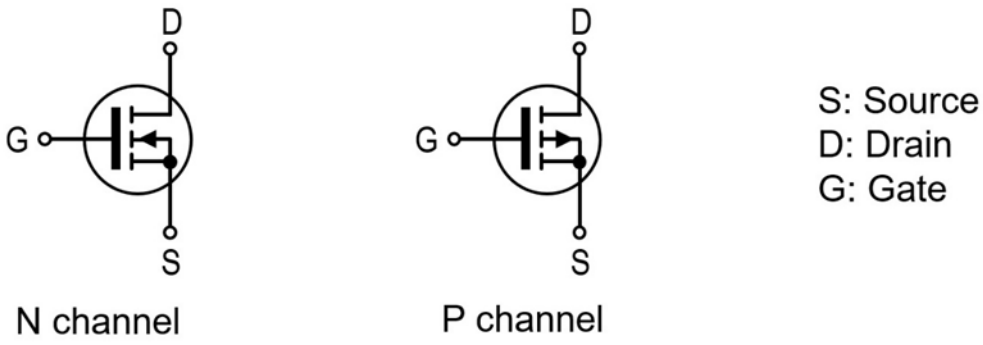


Fig. 1—Enhancement MOSFET Schematic Symbols

The resistance value (RDS) between the drain and source changes, depending on how the voltage (VGS) between the gate (G) and source (S) of the MOSFET is applied. This issue of Short Break features an article on electronic circuit using P-channel MOSFETs. This utilizes the fact that the voltage applied to the gate is (+) voltage or the same potential with respect to the source, so that the drain and source are turned OFF.

Basic operation of MOSFETs

If you understand the basic switching operation of MOSFETs, you can turn electronic circuits ON or OFF that were previously turned ON or OFF with mechanical relays. With MOSFETs you can save energy as well as digitize the circuits.

(1) Gate (G) - source (S) voltage vs. drain current

When the voltage (VGS) between the gate (G) and the source (S) of the N-channel MOSFET is 0 (zero), the drain current (ID) does not flow. When the voltage (VGS) is gradually increased, the resistance value (RDS) between the drain (D) and source (S) begins to decrease, and the drain current begins to flow. In order to lower the resistance value sufficiently, it turns ON. It is necessary to raise VGS sufficiently. By setting the voltage above the threshold voltage (VTH) in the manufacturer's data sheet, the RDS will decrease, and it will function as a switch.

MOSFET transistors (cont.)

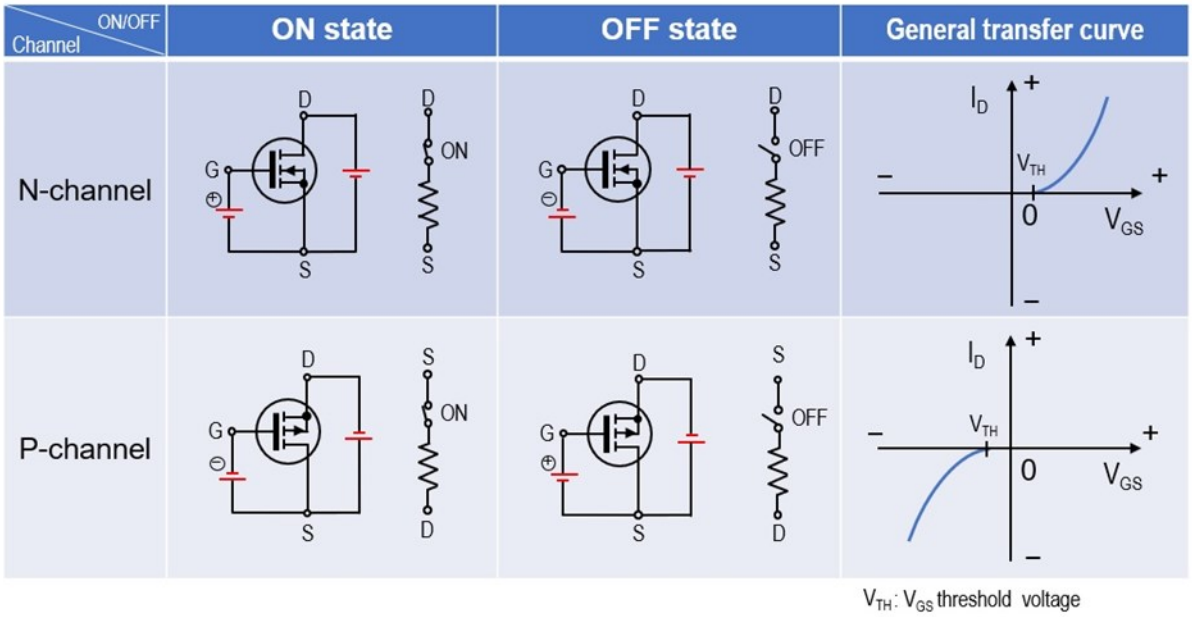


Figure 2. ON/OFF operation vs. VGS and characteristic curves

(2) Switching time

Switching by a mechanical relay is controlled with a transistor, as shown in Figure 3. When a voltage is applied to the base, the base current (IB) flows and the transistor used for switching turns ON. When the transistor turns ON, a current flow through the drive coil of the relay, which becomes an electromagnet, and the contact of the relay makes a click sound and connects to another contact. At this time, the contacts are switched mechanically, which causes a physical time delay. It takes less than 10 milliseconds for small mechanical relays, but it seems that it takes several tens of milliseconds for large relays.

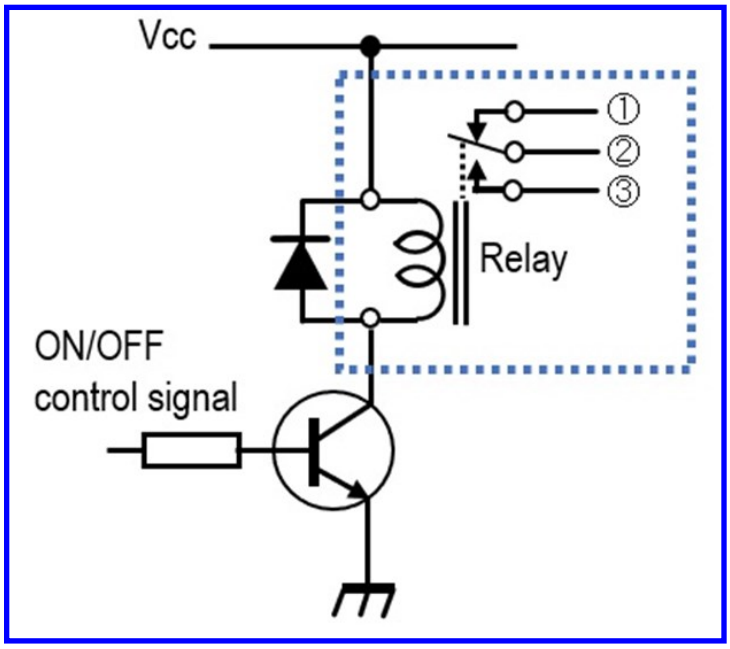


Figure 3. Mechanical relay drive circuit by a transistor

MOSFET transistors (cont.)

According to the 2SJ555 data sheet published by Renesas Electronics Corporation, the turn ON/OFF delay time is in the nanoseconds. In other words, since it is 10 to the power of minus 9, it can be seen that it is incomparable to the millisecond order of mechanical relays.

(3) Resistance (RDS) between drain (D) and source (S)

The data sheet mentioned above shows the ON-resistance value (RDS) when the MOSFET is operating as a switch. If the MOSFET operates as a switch, the ON-resistance value (RDS) between the drain and source that replaces the relay contacts is very important. The data sheet states that RDS is 0.017 Ω when VGS = -10 V and ID = -30 A. 0.017 Ω is a fairly low value. Assuming that this MOSFET switches the current of 20 A that flows when a 100 W radio is connected, the power consumed by RDS is P = 20 x 20 x 0.017 = 6.8 W from P = I2 x R. You will need a small heatsink, but I don't think it is enough heat to cool with just a fan.

(4) Specific example of VGS vs. RDS

Figure 4 shows the principle of turning the P-channel MOSFET ON or OFF with the gate voltage. When the SW is ON (switch is closed), the gate is connected to ground through the switch, so the gate voltage becomes zero. As a result, the drain-source resistance (RDS) becomes low and comes close to conduction. Conversely, when the SW is turned OFF (switch is open), same voltage as the source is applied to the gate through the resistor (R). The P-channel MOSFET is turned OFF and no current flows between the source and drain.

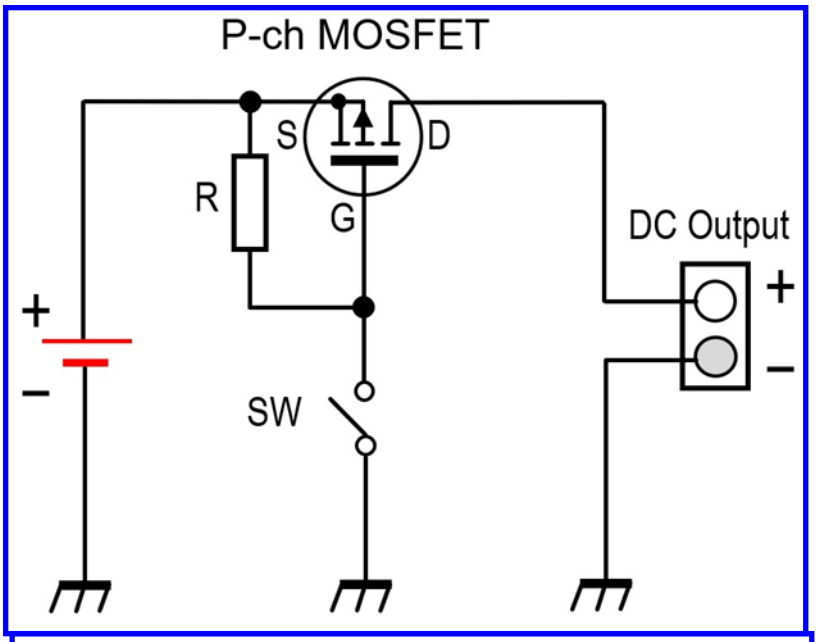


Figure 4. Principle diagram of switch using P-channel MOSFET

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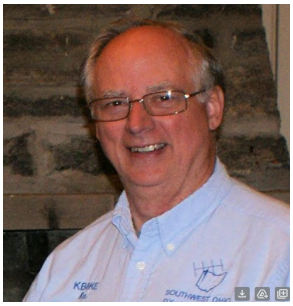

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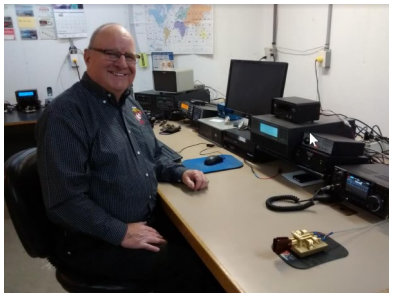
Club Contacts

DX Dinner Chairman

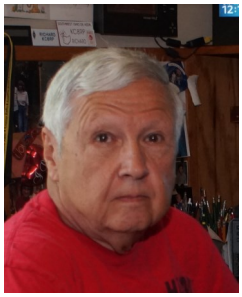
KC8CKW—Mindi Jones
mindew@fuse.net

DX Grant Committee Chairman
K8DV—Dave Vest
k8dv@cinci.rr.com



DX Dinner Moderator
K4ZLE—Jay Slough
k4zle@yahoo.com

DX Dinner Prize Chairman
W2FQ—Dean Chapman
mdchap@verizon.net



SWODXA Station
TrusteeW8EX
KC8RP—Richard Pestinger
rpestinger@gmail.com

SouthWest Ohio DX Association (SWODXA)
Club Fact Sheet

Who We Are: *SWODXA* is comprised of active DX'ers and contesters with a deep passion for all aspects of Amateur Radio. We welcome everyone who is interested in joining our club to please contact us. *SWODXA* members are active in all facets of DX and Contesting. We also travel to, and fund various DXpeditions all over the world. *SWODXA* sponsors the annual DX Dinner held on the Friday evening of Hamvention weekend in Dayton, Ohio. In addition, *SWODXA* members moderate the Hamvention DX Forum and host the *W8DXCC DX Convention*. *SWODXA* is proud sponsor of the prestigious *DXPedition of the Year Award*.

DX Donation Policy: The policy supports major DXPeditions that meet our requirements for financial sponsorship. Details are available on the website at: https://www.swodxa.org/dxgrant-application/ and elsewhere in this newsletter

Club History: The Southwest Ohio DX Association (SWODXA) is one of the country's premier amateur radio clubs. Though loosely formed in mid-1977, the club had its first formal organizational meeting in August of 1981 where Frank Schwob, W8OK (sk), was elected our first President. While organized primarily as a DX club, SWODXA members are active in all aspects of our hobby.

Requirements for Membership: We welcome all hams who have an interest in DXing. It doesn't matter whether you're a newcomer, or an old-timer to DXing; everyone is welcome! Visit http://swodxa.org/member.htm

Meetings: The club meets on the second Thursday of each month at Hunter Pizzeria in Franklin, OH, and virtually via ZOOM. Members gather early in the private room for dinner and then a short business agenda at 6:30 PM, followed by a program. If you enjoy a night out on the town with friends, you'll enjoy this get together. Meeting attendance is NOT a requirement for membership.

Club Officers: Four presiding officers and the past president (or past VP) make up the Board of Directors . The current roster of officers are: Past President Tom Inglin, NR8Z, President Bill Salyers, AJ8B; Vice President Brian Bathe, AD8FD; Secretary Ken Allen, KB8KE, and Treasurer Mike Suhar, W8RKO.

Website: We maintain websites at www.swodxa.org and www.swodxaevents.org managed by Bill, AJ8B. These sites provide information about a variety of subjects related to the club and DXing.

SouthWest Ohio DX Association (SWODXA)
DX Donation Policy

The mission of SWODXA is to support DXing and major DXpeditions by providing funding. A funding request from the organizers of a planned DXPedition should be directed to the DX committee by filling out an online funding request.
(https://www.swodxa.org/dx-grant-application/)

The DX Grant committee will determine how well the DXPedition plans meet key considerations (see below). If the DX Grant committee recommends supporting the DXPedition in question, a recommended funding amount is determined based on the criteria below. The chairman of the committee will make a recommendation at the general meeting on the donation.

Factors Affecting a DXpedition Funding Request Approval

DXpedition destination	Website with logos of club
Ranking on the Clublog Most Wanted Survey	QSLs with logos of club sponsors
Online logs and pilot stations	Logistics and transportation costs
Number of operators and their cre-	Number of stations on the air
LoTW log submissions	Bands, modes and duration of operation

H40GC	H44GC	ZL9HR	XX9D	HK0NA	FT4TA
KH1/KH7Z	EP2A	FT5ZM	C21GC	VK9WA	NH8S
K4M	CY9C	VK9MA	PT0S	FT4JA	YJ0X
6O6O	VP6D	TO4E	XR0ZR	VP8STI	VP8SGI
W1AW/KH8	K1N	3D2C	VK0EK	S21ZBB	E30FB
ST0RY	TI9/3Z9DX	VK9MT	K5P	9U4M	TX3X
VU7AB	3Y0Z	3C0L	TX7EU	CE0Z	3C1L
TI9A	3D2CR	3B7A	K9W	VU7RI	6O7O
C21WW	CE0Z	T30GC	T30L	D68CCC	W8KKF/WP5
K5D	3Y0J	T33A	3Y0J	CY9C	