



the exchange



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The Prez says.....

In the past several weeks, you have had a chance to work Bouvet, Bangladesh, Sable Island, Desecheo, and Macau. How did you do?

As a reminder, voting for the DXpedition of the Year will start at the April meeting. It is important to remember that the dates of eligibility for DXpeditions

are 3/1/2025 to 2/28/2026. That means that NONE of the DXpeditions mentioned above will be eligible for this year. How difficult will the selection process be in 2027? Should we change the date range? Make it calendar centric? Let the DX Committee know! (k8dv@arrl.net)

We encourage you every month to check in via Zoom. Why? Well, our Bylaws state that to be eligible to vote you must be a paid up member and have attended at least 3 meetings in the past 8 months. We DO check every ballot to ensure that the member casting the vote is eligible to do so.

Mark your calendars—The DX Dinner and Forum are coming up quickly (5/15 & 5/16) and we can always use volunteers. We hope to have a booth at the ARRL Regional Convention in August—will need some help there also.



Why Join SWODXA?

- ◆ One of the top DX clubs in the world
- ◆ Sponsor of the coveted DXPedition of the Year Award
- ◆ Host of the DX Forum at Hamvention
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73 for now!

AJ8B => Bill

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SWODXA 2026—2027 Calendar

March 2026

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

April 2026

9 SWODXA Meeting

May 2026

7 SWODXA Meeting
 15 SWODXA DX Dinner
 15-17 Dayton Hamvention

June 2026

11 SWODXA Meeting
 14-16 ARRL VHF
 20-21 All Asian CW
 27-28 ARRL Field Day

July 2026

4-5 CQWW VHF (CW/SSB)
 18-19 CQWW VHF (Digital)
 11-12 IARU HF Championship

August 2026

8-Milford ARC Hamfest
 8-9 WAE DX CW
 22 Ohio QSO Party

September 2026

5-6 All Asian DX SSB Contest
 10 SWODXA Meeting
 12-14 ARRL Sept. VHF Contest
 12-13 WAE DX SSB Contest
 26-27 CQWW RTTY

October 2026

8 SWODXA Meeting
 24-25 CQWW DX SSB

November 2026

7-9 ARRL SS CW
 12 SWODXA Meeting
 21-22 ARRL SS SSB

December 2026

4-6 ARRL 160M CW
 10 SWODXA Meeting
 12-13 ARRL 10M
 26-27 Stew Perry 160M CW

January 2027

3-4 ARRL RTTY Roundup
 14 SWODXA Meeting
 17-19 ARRL January VHF
 23-25 CQWW 160M CW

February 2027

13-14 CQWW WPX RTTY
 11 SWODXA Meeting
 20-21 ARRL DX CW
 26-28 CQWW 160M SSB

SWODXA Club News

Upcoming Club Dates and Topics

Meeting Date	Topic
Thursday, April 9th, 2026	LoTW - Under the Hood by George Allison, K1IG
Thursday May 7th, 2026	Final DX Dinner Meeting
Thursday June 11th, 2026	

DX Mentor
PODCAST



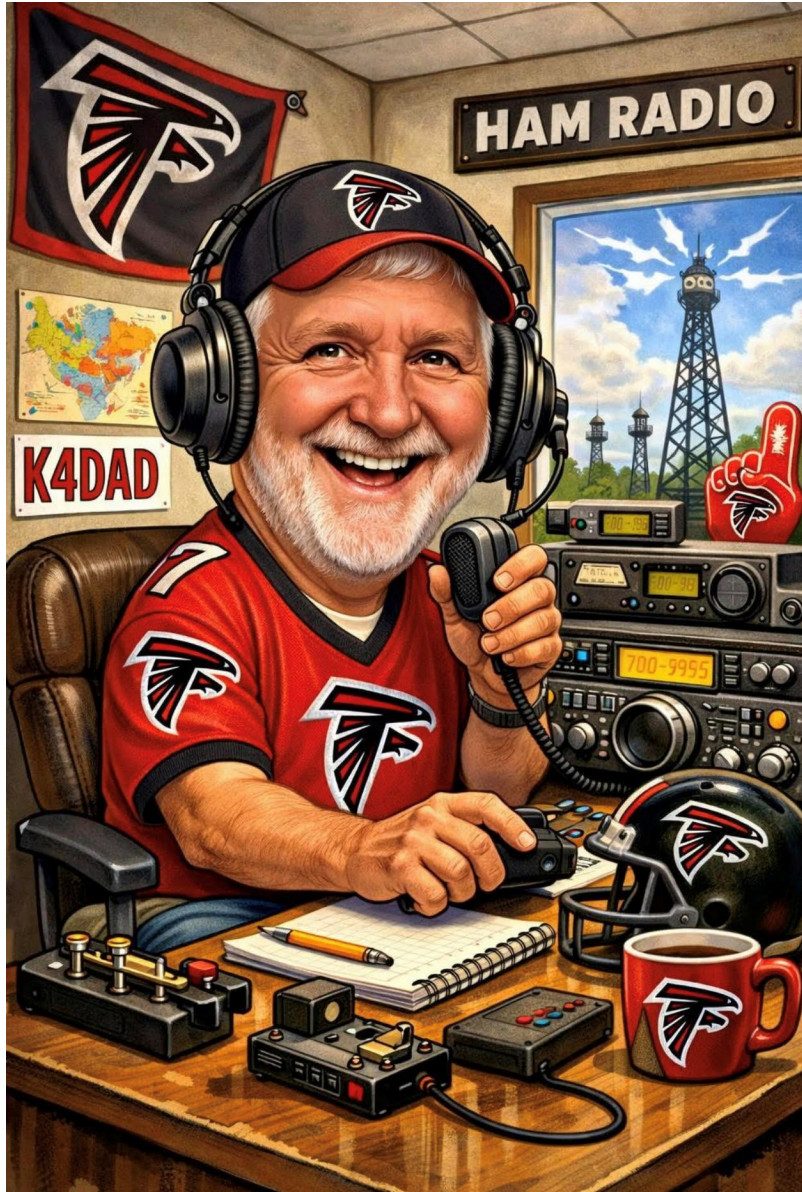
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More information can be found by emailing the
thedxmentor@gmail.com

A Caricature of a Character

Found this while surfing the web. Looks just like one of our members...



Our Members Say

The Quest for Bouvet-3Y0K

3Y0K from K7NM - Lee Barrett, West Point, UT

The hunt began on Monday, 9 March. I had looked at the spots on DXSUMMIT.FI and found they were QRV. A check of the VOACAP predictions were disappointing. For the western US there was little chance of hearing - much less working - them except for one block of time from 10pm to 2am local Mountain Daylight time. I listened intently on the 30m and 40m bands for some whisper of a signal during these hours on Monday. At around 10:15pm (0415Z) I began hearing the bedim on 7.090 MHz and the low frequency growl of the Fox - Hound mode at low frequency from 3Y0K. Excitedly, I went on F/H mode and began calling. After about ten minutes, my call lit up in red - but after three exchanges, the QSO did not complete and they were off to some other victim. A quick check of my configuration found one button in the wrong position for mode. I fixed it and tried again - in vain.

After calling for nearly half an hour, I was about to give up when suddenly there was a "CQ" on normal FT8 from 3Y0K while the F/H mode was still going on. No one answered this "straight" CQ so I dropped out of F/H mode and did. I was worked immediately and in the log for FT-8 on 40m. I was running about 350W to my 8 element M² Log Periodic at 55'. 3Y0K had a report of -5 and my signal report was -12.

That was the only time I was able to work them. I tried 30m and 20m on successive nights - both CW and FT8. The CW signals were anemic in Utah so there was no prayer getting through the pile-ups - which were out of control. I did hear FT8 a few times at nearly 2am local time but they were working primarily JAs and I never could break through the fray. The team did a good job for the conditions. I am glad to have them in the log on at least one mode and band. 40m was a surprise to me given the distance.



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Our Members Say—The Quest for Bouvet-3Y0K (cont.)

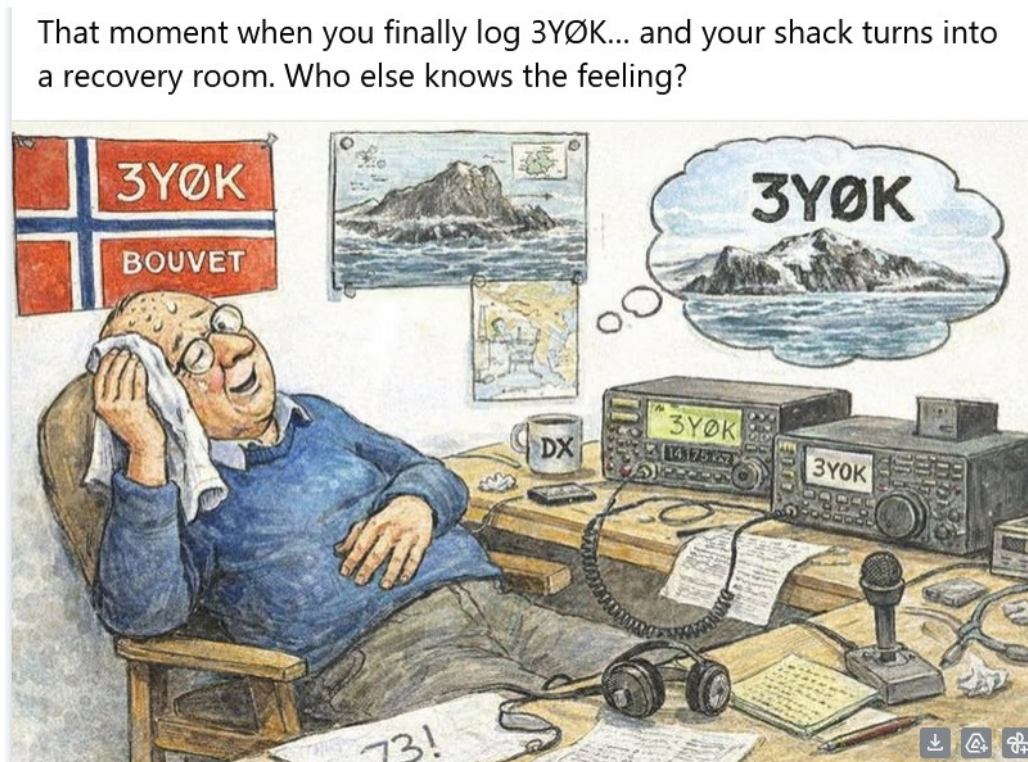
3Y0K from Jay, K4ZLE

FT *Hate* Fox/Hound Tips

I encourage you to set your WSJT-X software into the Fox mode and poke around to see what filters the fox can employ. For instance, the fox can filter by territory, with a banned list, by distance, by continent, by age, by RX signal strength. This will help you determine if you have a shot at working the fox. It is a tough decision to make sometimes, but “You gotta know when to hold ‘em and know when to fold ‘em.” For instance if all his Q’s are with a certain continent, he possibly has that filter turned on. If all the Q’s are long distances from him, that filter may be turned on. Knowing what filters are possible and *watching* the exchanges is the equivalent of the old adage: “*listen, listen, listen.*”

A case in point: On a recent DXpedition I noticed that I was receiving the DX station with a strong positive signal strength (red line display). I figured that I should have no problem breaking through. After a few unsuccessful cycles, I noticed that the stations he was working were not confined to one area or continent but the reports he was giving were all in the minus region, like -18 or so. I figured he might have the filters set to copy the weakest stations. I turned my power back significantly and nailed him in short order with a report in the minus teens.

Listen, listen, listen! Watch, watch, watch!



Our Members Say—The Quest for Bouvet-3YØK (cont.)

My Bouvet Adventure by Steve Weeks AA8SW

I was very doubtful that I would get Bouvet. I have a good radio, FTdx1Ø1MP, but I live in an urban high-noise area and due to HOA restrictions, I have only random wire antennas for HF.

When the expedition started, my apprehension seemed to be justified as I followed many spots but rarely received workable signals and in those cases, there were overwhelming pileups - and DQRM. For unknown reasons, the expedition leadership chose to operate digital on .Ø9Ø frequencies on most bands. I have no proof, but it seems to me that the RTTY Mafia took that as a taunt and operated an unprecedented jamming operation.

I am also dismayed that the most expensive expedition in history didn't have a livestream or any other publicized current information on its operations (as a result, I saw successful callers going back for multiple backup contacts, QRMing those who were still trying for the first one).

The promised Facebook "current updates" were a joke. So I followed what they were doing on DXlite and looked at PSKreporter to see if they were actually making it into the Eastern U.S.

A friend had success getting other DX at 4 a.m. and that got me thinking about possible advantages of trying for Bouvet in the middle of the night. Local noise should be lower, pileups should be slimmer, and maybe even the jammers would be catching up on their rest. It wasn't prime time for propagation but VOACAP predicted decent conditions, at least on the middle bands 17 through 4Ø meters which are typically open to somewhere after midnight.

So on my birthday, March 7, I didn't go to bed at the usual time and was monitoring from around midnight. For a long time, it seemed that this was going to be more wasted effort but then at 2 a.m., DXlite showed that they were starting FT8 on 18Ø95. I went there and was thrilled to see 3 streams decoding consistently. I beat the crowd and got the ATNO in 5 minutes! I alerted SWØDXA member K4PKM and 17 meters had faded by the time he got on, but the middle of the night strategy worked for him too, as he soon got the ATNO on another band. After that, I went back to usual spot-checking for several days during "normal hours" and got nowhere, so I decided to try the late-night strategy again one more time before QRT. On March 12, around 2:2Ø a.m., I found Bouvet on the atypical frequency of 7Ø7Ø FT8 and got the contact in about 1Ø minutes. There was no jamming seen on 7Ø7Ø but I never saw them on that frequency again as they seemed to have gone back to Ø9Ø.

So my expectations of failure were disproven and I got 2 bands. Another mode would have been nice but I checked many CW spots and could never get a workable signal with my limited station. That's DXCC 285, which is certainly unimpressive by SWØDXA standards but decent, I think, given my setup and having operated only 8 years.

Our Members Say—The Quest for Bouvet—3Y0K (cont.)

My Bouvet Experience—John K2SY

I haven't had much time or many opportunities to operate the radio for the last several months, but I was able to work 3Y0K on 40 M FT8 on March 8th at 23:17 Z. The 3Y had a good signal and was running five streams. I worked them with 300 watts using a FTdx-101D and a Plaster LA-1K. Antenna is an Off Center Fed Dipole about 15 ft off the ground in the center and 8 ft off the ground on the ends. It probably took me about 30 to 45 minutes to work them using this setup.

I didn't work them on any other bands or modes, but fortunately I have Bouvet confirmed from a previous operation.

My Bouvet Experience—Bill, AJ8B

I was lucky to get them on 40M FT8 - For some reason, there was a gap in the waterfall, and I moved squarely into that gap. It took 25 minutes, but I did get them. However, I had multiple events where they replied with my call once, but not again.

For the CW QSOs, I used a trick that Joe, W8GEX, taught me quite a while ago. After it was obvious that I could not break the pileup of find gaps that I could call in, I went to spread plus 3. The frequency was 28.025, up 5. I watched for a bit and saw that the spread seemed to be 5 to 10. So, I called twice at 28.038 and got in the log. With my station, it was lucky, but I will take it!



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Cincinnati HamfestSM Great Lakes Division Convention



Saturday, August 15, 2026

CincinnatiHamfest.org



Hamfest 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Free Parking Breakfast and Lunch Onsite

Courtesy Transportation Forums

Overnight RV parking, Admission and Flea Market included for One Low Price

W8MRC 147.345 MHz CTCSS 123.0 (Primary)

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**VE License Testing 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. FRN Required
(Registration: CincinnatiHamfest.org/license-exams)**

**Clermont County Fairgrounds
1000 Locust Street
Owensville, OH 45160**

My POTA Adventure

By Bob Holmes, NN8M

For the non-addicted, an activation is 10 contacts in a UTC day, anywhere in a designated park. There is no shortage of designated parks.

My adventure with parks on the air: Ernie, W8EH, and Bob, W8RES, first got me interested when at a DIAL meeting they brought their portable set-ups and demonstrated them. By the way Ernie has more than twice the QSOs I have. My claim to fame is the 50 states.

My first activation was 11-04-2022 at Houston Woods SP. It's only about 5 miles from my house. I also did all my testing of different equipment that I might use. I have used FT-891, Wolf River coil, and a 17' whip. I started out using radials, but soon went to a Faraday cloth; it travels better and doesn't get tangled. My Faraday cloth is 9' X 3'. I switched back and forth and didn't notice any difference. I didn't do any calculations, by the way.

The more I did POTA the more I became addicted. I was soon taking my equipment everywhere I went and would do a park or 2 (or 5). I have kids and grandkids on both coasts and Alberta, so I have a reason to travel. Most of my POTA trips were part of some other trip. I got all of New England on a trip to NY. I dropped Jan off with our family on Long Island and then drove home by myself and got NJ, DE, RI, DC and WV and a couple of parks in OH for good measure. I got the west and northwest on just a POTA trip. I bird a lot and I incorporated several trips for both birding and POTA.

In November of last year I got my 49th state. I only lacked HI. Pota allows 49 states and DC as a wild card. But that wouldn't do, so off to HI we went. A wedding to attend, birds I hadn't seen and my 50th state.

Having completed my adventure I feel a little lost.

I have done 491 activations in the states. That's not different parks. I have done Houston woods over 100 times. In addition to 50 states, I have also done activations in 4 Canadian provinces and Yukon Territory. My total QSO's of just over 10k.



FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition

F2DX—Patrick Bittinger

For the past 25 years, the Provins Radio Club F6KOP has organized a yearly DXpedition to a highly wanted destination. In December 2024, less than a month after returning from 9L5A (Sierra Leone), F2DX - who was known as FP5DX from 1988 to 1991 - got back in touch with his old friend FP5AC to plan a 16-operator expedition to Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.

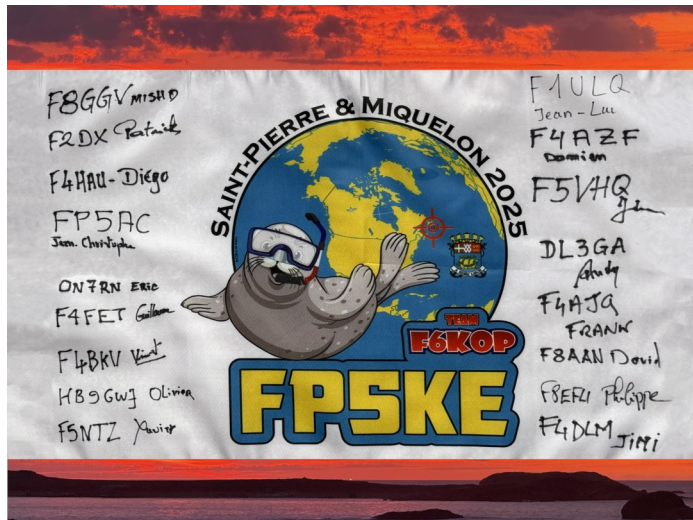
From the very first discussions, the choice naturally fell on Île aux Marins, located close to Saint-Pierre but offering a good take off in every direction and far enough away from the city's radio noise. However, we needed to be fully self-sufficient in accommodation, power supply and logistics, which required even more meticulous preparation this year. The only rental house large enough to host such a team and offering enough space for all our antennas was Maison Marie-Ange. An initial contact was made in late 2024 with the local "Association de gestion du patrimoine".



Our team was quickly formed with 16 operators from F6KOP, all experienced DXpeditioners except for F4BKV for whom this was the first one with our group: F2DX (CW and leader), F1ULQ (SSB and co-leader), F4AJQ (DIGI), F4AZF (SSB), F4BKV (SSB and SAT), F4DLM (DIGI), F4FET (SSB and EME), F4HAU (SSB), F5NTZ (CW), F5VHQ (SSB), F8AAN (CW), F8EFU (CW), F8GGV (CW), DL3GA (CW), HB9GWJ (SSB and SAT) and ON7RN (CW). FP5AC was in charge of the enormous logistics workload.

Over ten months my exchanges with FP5AC multiplied as there were many issues to resolve like accommodation, supplies, power generation, and transport. "Every problem has a solution" is Jean-Christophe's motto, and we owe him the success of this expedition thanks to his dedication and his extensive network of contacts. Thanks to our solid reputation, many sponsors and individual donors offered their support, even though FP ranks only 104th in the most wanted DXCC entities.

FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)



We are very grateful to all of them, especially since costs were particularly high this year. At the last minute, for instance, we had to charter an Air Saint-Pierre plane to return to Newfoundland (a €7,400 expense), as the scheduled boat trip was cancelled. This was the only way to not to shorten the expedition.

In the latest months, our equipment was prepared, tested, and packed at F6KOP under the supervision of F5PBM while finances were meticulously managed by F5GVA and F5GSJ. This crucial work was carried out not only by the operators but also by several club members who were not part of the DXpedition team but were essential to its success.

Thanks to a 30-page document that I constantly update, each participant has access to all the detailed information, both logistical and financial, and also commits by signing a charter. Another important task this year was to compile an ATA (temporary export declaration) where everything is listed and numbered, from the transceivers to the smallest cable or tool. Since Saint Pierre and Miquelon has a special customs status, this official document will really simplify our trip with nearly one ton of equipment spread across about forty pieces of luggage (including five oversized bags for masts and antennas).



FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)



Those coming from far distances meet on September 13, 2025 evening at a hotel near Roissy. It's the perfect way to get into the spirit of the expedition. On the morning of September 14, we all meet at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris where F5PBM and F4JCT join us to deliver the one-ton shipment of gear. Everything has been carefully planned and everyone normally knows which bag they're responsible for, but F1ULQ and F8EFU systematically check that the distribution is correct (and will continue to do so at every stage). Then, our forty equipment bags must be cleared by Customs, as well as the sixteen personal bags of the operators but everything goes smoothly (thanks to the French Customs).



At 11:35 AM we take off for St. John's (Newfoundland, Canada), landing six hours later with a 4.5-hour time difference with France. After going through immigration, we head to the Air Saint-Pierre desk. The airline, one of our sponsors, kindly helps us with the check-in despite our large number of bags.

FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)

After a one-hour flight we fly over l'Île aux Marins and land at Saint-Pierre airport, but Murphy has joined the trip too: eleven bags including all the antennas and amplifiers were left behind in Canada due to the ATR-42 being overweight!



On the afternoon of September 14, after a short ride on a chartered bus, we arrived at the dock to board the "P'tit Gravier" ferry which was also privately chartered as the regular schedule didn't fit our needs. Ten minutes later we reach l'Île aux Marins and all the equipment is carried to our house one kilometre away, using a trailer and a small tractor. (Many thanks to Axel for his invaluable help).



FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)

FP5AC did the shopping in advance so we had everything we needed to pass the first two days. We had planned to set up all our antennas on September 15, but we didn't get the 11 missing pieces of luggage back until early afternoon but with another visit to the airport customs and an additional chartering of the boat, which increased our budget by another 250 euros.

Dominique and Franz had prepared stakes and electrical wire in Saint-Pierre several weeks earlier. On the afternoon of the 15th all coax cables and several antennas were installed until sunset while F1ULQ supervised the setup and configuration of the stations. We decided, however, to start operating only the next day once all twenty antennas were in place as we needed a well-rested team for that. At sunrise on the 16th, after a good night's sleep, the full team was back in the field under the supervision of F8EFU with whom I had previously defined the position of each antenna and the layout of our 1,000 meters of coaxial cable.



In the end we lost one night and an entire morning of operation since our first QSO was logged on September 16 at 17:44 UTC (13:44 local time). We will now have to double our efforts as our goal remained to reach 100,000 contacts. From that moment, each operator simply had to follow the operating schedule carefully prepared by F8EFU (and his YL Martine!) and give their very best.

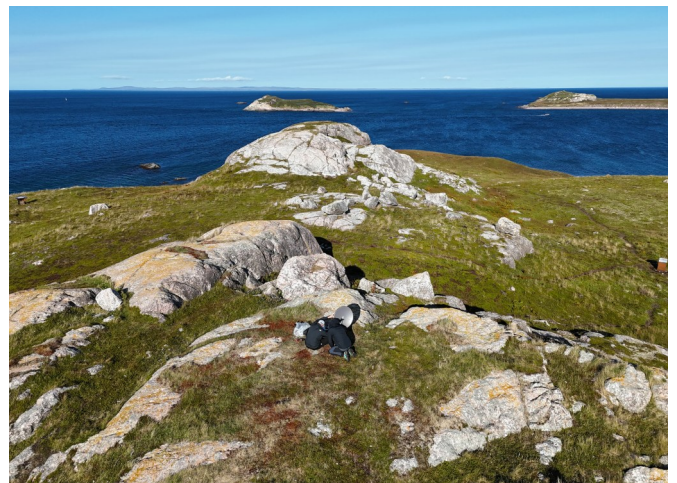
Unfortunately, the house's diesel generator supposedly rated at 15 kVA only delivered about one-third of that! FP5AC immediately took the point and, thanks to the well-known solidarity of the Saint-Pierre community, managed to find two backup generators the next day. We operated this way for a few days until an electrician from Saint-Pierre came to make the proper connections on the main three-phase generator (thanks Stéphane and Jean-Patrick).

FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)

However, to protect it and avoid any bad surprises, we decided to run our eight stations at reduced power during the entire stay.



As soon as their HF shifts were over, F4BKV and HB9GWJ, our two satellite specialists, went on the hunt for QO-100 even climbing a large rock to get the best possible angle. But after many attempts from various spots around the island it became clear that with a negative elevation of 3.2°, we would never be able to reach QO-100. Still, there was some consolation: 118 QSOs were successfully made via low-orbit satellites.



F4FET, our EME specialist, who built and brought along an ultra-light 12-element 144 MHz antenna of only 3.4 kg, set up in a small shed near the house and began his “ bagpipe “ sessions, while still doing his HF shifts which remained the priority. During our stay, 56 QSOs were made via the Moon, quite a good result for F6KOP’s first attempt at EME during a DXpedition.

FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)

In charge of communication, photos and video, I try to fly the drone as often as possible but it's almost always close to stalling as the wind ever blows on Île aux Marins. It would stay like that during the entire stay, except for half a day when the best aerial footage was finally captured.

Each day, one operator is assigned to kitchen duty and household tasks. When supplies are needed, that person must also take the regular ferry to Saint-Pierre, where FP5AC takes care of transportation. We also made an arrangement with the "Association de gestion du patrimoine" (which manages both the house and the island's only restaurant, usually closed at this time of year) for their chef to prepare our lunches. (Many thanks to Christophe for his kindness and the variety of his dishes).



We regularly receive visitors, including the local press and television who closely follow our expedition. Several great articles, reports, and even live broadcasts are produced. Whenever we go to Saint-Pierre, it's impossible to go unnoticed as everyone has heard about the radio amateurs on Île aux Marins. The local gendarmerie command, representatives from the Prefecture, a school group, and several residents of Saint-Pierre also came to visit us, curious to learn more about amateur radio.



FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)



Outside operating hours, the team members take the opportunity to explore Île aux Marins which I personally can hardly recognize after 35 years, as most of the wooden houses have since been beautifully restored. The island is amazingly well maintained. The colourful houses are mainly occupied during the summer and on weekends. Only about ten “pieds rouges” (red feet) live there for most of the year, and we quickly form strong bonds of friendship and mutual help with them. In the evenings, Maison Marie-Ange turns into a warm and lively meeting place, where we share a good locally brewed *Miqu’ale* beer, but radio traffic never truly stops with at least six operators always on the air.



For comfort, the house is well equipped with plenty of room for our eight HF stations, all set up at a good distance from the shared living area. We brought our own sleeping bags, and the operators sleep upstairs in three dormitory-style rooms. Water management, however, requires strict discipline as rainfall has been scarce this year and the storage tanks are far from full.

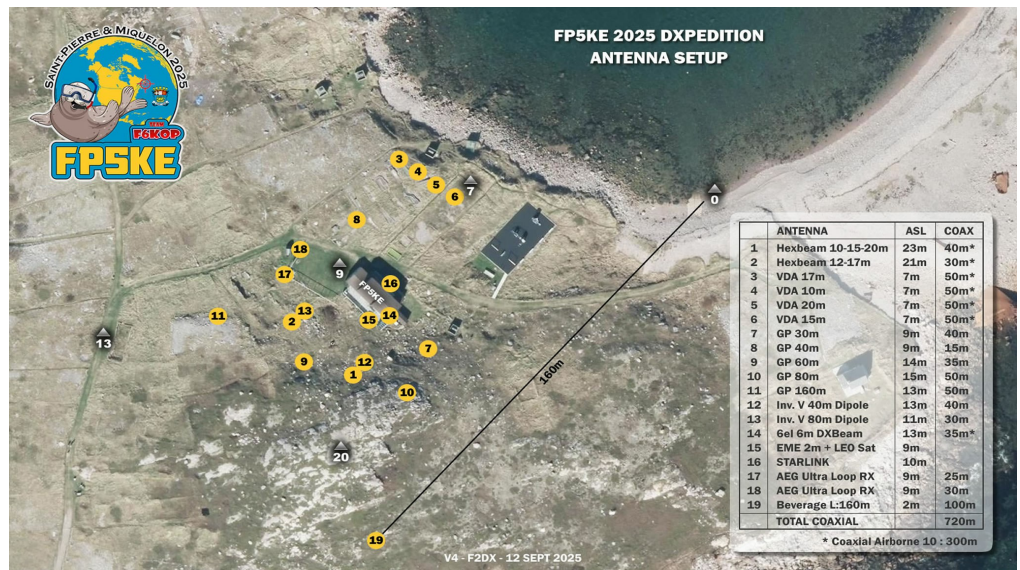
FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)

It is naturally agreed that everyone will take only a very quick shower (in the only bathroom with hot water) at most every other day.



For the low bands, we set up quarter-wave verticals on 30, 40, 60, 80 and 160 m, and two inverted-V dipoles for 40 and 80 m. On the high bands, we deployed two Hexbeams which, thanks to a triplexer on one and a duplexer on the other, allow us to operate all five high bands simultaneously. These are supplemented by four monoband VDAs.

This setup gives us two antennas on each HF band, enabling true *in-band* operation (two stations working simultaneously on the same band in different modes). This is made possible by adequate antenna spacing, opposite polarization, and band-pass filters. For low-band reception we added three highly effective antennas: two Vertical-Array loops and a 160-meter Beverage, using a kit supplied by S09I Engineering.



FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)



Contrary to the propagation forecasts prepared by F4HAU and VOACAP, we were pleasantly surprised by excellent openings on 10 m and 12 m allowing us to log 14,000 QSOs on each of these two bands.

With a storm approaching, we definitely left Île aux Marins on 26 September, a bit sooner than planned and spent the night in a hotel in Saint-Pierre. On the morning of the 27th, we boarded our “ private plane “ to St. John’s (Newfoundland, where the airport security staff kindly provided us with a locked room to store all our luggage. We spent the day in St. John’s before our flight to Paris, scheduled for the middle of the night.



A true pilgrimage for radio amateurs, we were determined to visit Signal Hill, the legendary site where Guglielmo Marconi received the very first transatlantic radio transmission. Welcomed by Chris V01CH and Frank V01HP we even had the privilege of taking turns operating V01AA, the official Signal Hill station located inside the Cabot Tower. The day continued with a tour of St. John’s and several nearby locations.

FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)



In 9 and a half days on the air, FP5KE logged a total of 131,604 QSOs across 164 countries, averaging 13,850 QSOs per day (577 per hour). Our goal of prioritizing human-operated modes was met, as of 60% of the log. Our only disappointment was the complete lack of propagation on 6 meters despite having a well-positioned 6-element antenna. By comparison, during 9L5A last year in Sierra Leone, we logged 4,000 QSOs on 50 MHz.



We are pleased to report that we have experienced no equipment failures. The expedition was fully equipped with Acom amplifiers which proved to be reliable and robust from start to finish and we thank both ACOM and PROSIC for their support.

Beyond the extensive preparation, the equipment deployed, the experienced operators and the operating strategy, one crucial factor is the harmony within the group, especially when fatigue arrives. In this regard, once again this year it was a complete success, and not by chance.

You can watch the DXpedition film at the following address:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t3D0w2gdB1Y> and you can find more information about the DXpedition by visiting our website: <https://fp5ke.wordpress.com>



F2DX, Patrick
Team leader FP5KE

FP5KE Saint-Pierre et Miquelon 2025 DXpedition (cont.)





**DX & Contest
Convention**

SEPTEMBER 19th, 2026



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www.W4DXCC.org

... to bring DXers and Contesters together in fellowship

Flea Market 8am-12pm behind the Hotel

Convention Starts 8am till 4pm

What is AI and What Can I do with it?

By Bill Salyers, AJ8B








Most of us have been overwhelmed with advertising and articles describing AI, what it can do, and how it might affect our lives. I thought it was time to share some information on this technology.

For the typical user, AI “engines” can be accessed via a website or an app. There are several free AI tools that you can use including ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini, and Grok. If you are a Microsoft Office user, you may have been introduced to Copilot. For the sake of this article, we will discuss ChatGPT.

What we are not going to do is to deep dive into what makes AI work, Large Language Models, and other buzzwords.

To start with, What Can ChatGPT Do?

ChatGPT is great for:

-  Writing (emails, essays, stories, scripts)
-  Explaining concepts (math, science, history, tech)
-  Brainstorming ideas (business names, content ideas, solutions)
-  Studying and tutoring
-  Coding help (examples, debugging, explanations)
-  Translation and language practice
-  Summaries and rewrites

Think of it as a general-purpose helper, not an all-knowing oracle.

How do you Start Using ChatGPT?

1. Open ChatGPT (www.chatgpt.com) in your browser or app
2. You will see a query box, something like “What can I help with?”
3. Type your question or request
4. Press **Enter** (or send)

That’s it—you’re already using it.

The correct way to ask a question or request information (known as **the prompt**) is the real trick to using ChatGPT. The quality of the answer depends on how you ask.

AI Explained—Kind Of (cont.)

For instance, this would be an example of a Vague prompt:

“Explain Ham Radio.”

Here is a better prompt:

“Explain Ham Radio to a junior high student in simple terms with examples.”

Here is an even better prompt:

“Explain ham radio to a 45-year-old person with a professional background with examples.”

Try it – the difference is amazing!

The difference between this and just using a search engine like google is that google will return items that it finds on the web where ChatGPT creates content for you.

At the end of the answer, you can click a link to copy the answer to the windows clipboard, have it provide further research, create a presentation, or even create images.

Here are a few tips for strong prompts to return better results.

- Be Specific
- Give Context
- Say what format you want (list, steps, essays, table, etc.)

Here are some common prompt examples

Asking for explanations

“explain a superheterodyne receiver like I am 12 years old .”

Writing help

“Rewrite this paragraph to sound more friendly.”

Learning & studying

“Describe two ways to learn morse code”

“Quiz me on ham radio, one question at a time.”

Coding

“Write a simple HTML page with a button.”

You can reply back to the results you get to help to refine the answer in the prompt window. You don’t have to start over if the answer isn’t perfect.

AI Explained—Kind Of (cont.)

In the prompt window, you can say:

- “Make it shorter”
- “Explain it more simply”
- “Give me more examples” (ChatGPT remembers the context of the conversation)

Here are a few things to keep in mind if you use ChatGPT

⚠ ChatGPT is not perfect

- It can make mistakes
- It may sound confident even when wrong
- Always double-check important facts

🔒 Privacy tip

- Don’t share passwords, personal IDs, or sensitive private info

🕒 Knowledge limits

- It may not know very recent events depending on the model and settings

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AI Explained—Kind Of (cont.)

Best Practices

- Treat it like a collaborator, not a calculator
- Ask follow-up questions
- Experiment with different ways of asking
- Use it to learn *how* to think, not just *what* to answer

Example: A Full Interaction

You: “Help me write a resume summary for a junior software developer.”

ChatGPT: (Provides a draft)

You: “Make it more confident and shorter.”

ChatGPT: (Improves it)

That back-and-forth is where ChatGPT shines

Final Thought

ChatGPT works best when you’re curious, specific, and willing to iterate. There’s no “perfect” prompt—just better conversations.

You probably guessed it, I used ChatGPT to compose this article. Below is the final text that I got from ChatGPT.

“If you want, I can also:

- Tailor this tutorial for kids, teachers, or workplaces
- Turn it into a slide deck
- Make a one-page cheat sheet

Just say the word 🙌”

ChatGPT Example

By Bill Salyers, AJ8B

Below is what I entered in the Prompt field:

“Compare and contrast wire antennas for the 160-meter ham band”

Here are the results—May be right or may be wrong, but here is what I got:

“Below is a practical, wire-antenna-only comparison for the 160-meter (1.8–1.9 MHz) band, focused on what hams can realistically build, how each antenna behaves, and where each one excels or disappoints on Top Band.

I’ll stay away from towers, aluminum verticals, and exotic arrays—this is wire in trees, on masts, or near the ground.”

Why 160-meter wire antennas are challenging

- Wavelength \approx 530 ft
- Most wire antennas are electrically short
- Height is usually $< 0.15\lambda$
- Radiation angle and ground losses dominate performance
- Many wire antennas are excellent on receive but mediocre on DX transmit

Major Wire Antenna Types for 160 Meters

1. Half-Wave Horizontal Dipole (~260 ft total)

Description - Two ~130 ft wires fed in the center, typically 40-70 ft high.

Pros

- Simple to build
- No radials or ground system
- Predictable tuning
- Good regional coverage

Cons

- High takeoff angle at realistic heights
- Weak DX performance
- Needs significant horizontal space

ChatGPT Example (cont.)

Radiation pattern

- Mostly straight up (NVIS like)
- Poor low angle radiation unless >130 ft high (rare)

Best for

- Ragchewing
- Regional nets
- Backup antenna

Bottom line: Works, but often disappointing for DX on 160 m.

2. Inverted-L (Vertical + Horizontal Wire)

Description - A vertical wire (30-70 ft) with a horizontal top wire extending outward.

Pros

- One of the best wire antennas for 160 m DX
- Vertical section produces low-angle radiation
- Horizontal section adds top loading
- Much easier than a full vertical

Cons

- Needs radials or counterpoise
- Asymmetrical pattern
- Needs at least one tall support

Radiation pattern

- Strong low-angle component
- Directional favoring the horizontal leg

Best for

- DX-oriented stations
- Properties with trees

Often the best “performance per foot” wire antenna on Top Band.

ChatGPT Example (cont.)

3. T-Antenna (Top-Loaded Vertical Wire)

Description - A vertical wire with two (or more) horizontal wires forming a “T” at the top.

Pros

- More symmetrical than an inverted-L
- Better current distribution than base-loaded vertical
- Lower loss than short verticals without top loading

Cons

- Mechanical complexity
- Requires multiple supports or spreaders
- Still needs radials

Radiation pattern

- Low-angle, fairly omnidirectional

Best for

- DX with limited height
- Stations that can support top wires

Electrically excellent, mechanically harder than an inverted-L.

4. Full-Wave Horizontal Loop (~530 ft)

Description - Closed loop (square, rectangle, or irregular) fed with ladder line or coax + tuner.

Pros

- Very quiet on receive
- No ground system
- Multi-band capable with tuner
- Robust and forgiving

Cons

- Very high radiation angle
- Large physical size
- Weak DX performance on 160

ChatGPT Example (cont.)

Radiation pattern

- Strong overhead radiation
- Some broadside lobes, but still high-angle

Best for

- RX performance
- Regional QSOs
- Noise-limited locations

Excellent listener, average talker on Top Band.

Performance Comparison Table

Antenna	TX DX	RX Noise	Space	Complexity	Notes
Dipole	Poor-Fair	Good	Large	Low	High angle
Inverted-L	Excellent	Moderate	Moderate	Low-Mod	Top wire helps
T-antenna	Very good	Moderate	Moderate	Mod-High	Symmetrical

Key Takeaways for 160 Meter Wire Antennas

- **Vertical current is everything** for DX on 160 m
- Horizontal wire antennas excel at **RX**, not TX
- Top loading dramatically improves efficiency
- Ground systems matter even with wire antennas
- RX antennas often provide bigger gains than TX upgrades

If you want, I can:

Compare inverted-L vs your current vertical

Help design a wire RX antenna that fits your property

Rank antennas specifically for DX vs ragchew vs contest use

QRX? - NEVER!

- Reprinted with the permission of Paul, VE1DX

One of the local QRPers was by the other day, and it was clear he had something on his mind. “I just came from the DX club meeting, and I’m confused,” he said, “completely confused with the attitude of some of the DXers. In fact, I don’t understand any of them! They are the most inconsistent bunch of Hams I ever met!” He glared at us and pounded his fist into the palm of his hand to drive home his point, although we really couldn’t see the direction he was heading.

“What do you mean?” we asked, “All DXers have the same goal, and all DXers think alike. That’s why we are different from your ordinary Ham. We’ve told you this a dozen times. DXers are taller, smarter, better looking and generally the top echelon of the Amateur fraternity! And we have one common goal. We want to work all the DX there is.”

“That’s the problem,” the QRPer said, glaring at us, “they are not all the same. The topic of duping the DXpeditions came up again. Half of the Big Guns, the ones who I’ve known since I first got on the air, are saying it’s OK to work the same station as many times as you can, and even on the same band and mode! They don’t see anything wrong with it. And the other group, they think it’s wrong, and that you shouldn’t work the DX if you already have it confirmed. What is wrong with them?” he asked, staring straight at us and expecting enlightenment. “Which half?” we inquired.

“The guys who say it’s OK to work them as many times as you can!” he bellowed, “Why would they say that? How are the rest of us going to get through if they are in there yelling with the rest of us? It isn’t fair! Not one little bit. At least about half the guys in the club seem to understand. But a lot of the guys I always looked up to have me confused.” We were starting to understand the problem. “These fellows who say it’s OK to work them as many times as you want”, we asked, “are they near the top in their DXCC totals?”

The QRPer thought for a moment and then replied, “Yes. Yes they are. Most of them have them all worked. They are mostly the guys I met when I first got serious about DXing. They taught me a lot about DXing. About how to break pileups and how to get QSLs from places where the mail wasn’t the best. They shared a lot of tips with me. And now they are saying things that don’t make sense! They want to make it harder for me to get a new one! Why?”

QRX? - NEVER! (cont.)

We looked at him for a little while and then said, “When a rare one comes on, doesn’t it get your blood rushing? And don’t you schedule your meals and sleep patterns around the times given by the propagation charts? When the band opens and you can hear the new one rattling off the 59’s and he’s building, and you know in a little while you will have a good shot at hearing your call come back . . . isn’t that the exciting part of DXing? Isn’t that why you are up the tower in the middle of the night replacing a balun or cleaning a coax fitting with a flashlight? So you can get that 10-second thrill of breaking the pileup?”

“It sure is! That’s why I’m a DXer! If I’ve learned nothing else over the years, I know there is no thrill greater than busting a pileup!” We leaned back in our chair and asked another question, “And isn’t the thrill a lot better, and doesn’t it last a lot longer if the pileup is huge and the DX is extremely rare?” “Of course it is!” the QRPer replied, “there is nothing better.”

“Tell us,” we asked slowly, “what are you going to do when you get them all worked? What then? When a really rare one comes on and the pileups are bigger than ever, and DX Cluster spots are flying back and forth with words of a triumph or frustration in the comment field, what are you going to do?”

“I’ll be in there trying to work them just like . . .” His voice trailed off slowly and he stopped in mid-sentence and looked at us with a blank stare. “Just like the Big Guns at the DX club,” we finished for him, “For even if you have them all worked, the thrill never goes away! That’s one of the Mysteries of the Ages and the Inevitable Truths of DXing. Remember, son, you will never get enough DX.” He stood up and scratched his head. “I guess you are right,” he said, “but don’t you think those Big Guns at the club could wait a few days for us guys who need them for a brand new one to get through?”

We didn’t answer and he headed for the door, stopped midway and turned around, “No,” he said slowly, “no, I don’t want them to wait. Why should they? They have the gear and the know how to break the pileups and work the DX the same as I do. I guess they have just as much right to be in there as me. It wouldn’t be very much fun if only the ones who needed it for a new one called. I think I understand.” And with that he was out the door and off down the hill to check out his amp, because there were rumours that BS7 was around the corner.

QRX? - NEVER! (cont.)

We had hope for this one. While he was still young and had a long way to go to achieve full DX enlightenment, he was on the right road. Some never understand, and some understand partially, and by the time you have them all worked, you will realise that it is not the destination that is the goal, but rather the journey. Believe this, for it is one of the Eternal Enigmas of DXing. Be a Believer and you will become one of the Deserving. And only the Deserving will work the DX. That's the way it always has been, and the way it always will be. DX IS!



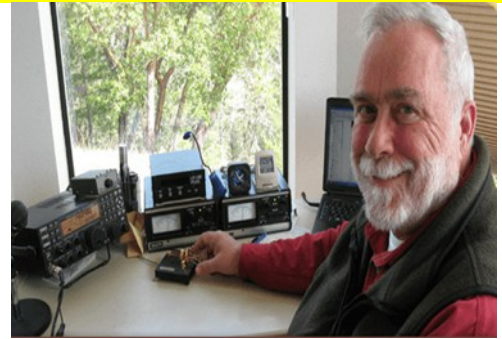
Q: How do we amateurs explain the fascination of amateur radio DXing? A: Very Badly!

I have shared this section of the book, *A Year of DX* by Bob Locher, W9KNI, with many young DXers. It never fails to inspire them. With Bob's permission, I thought it might be entertaining for us as well!

As committed DXers, we know why we love DXing, right? Of course, we do but we invariably stumble badly when we try to put the reasons for our love into words, even in trying to explain it to ourselves. When we try to explain the fascination of DXing to non-DXers, generally we really screw up we rarely if ever get it right.

Now, up to a point, maybe this is a good thing if we did get it right in explaining it to outsiders our bands would be overrun. But on the other hand, most hams today would agree that we need more people using our bands, especially younger ones, and to help make this happen we must sell what we have. And to sell what we have we must first understand what we have.

So, what is it that makes us erect towers and antennas, structures we see as beautiful, but others see as eyesores? What gets us out of warm beds on cold mornings well before sunrise when we otherwise do not need to? What strange and special magic makes us study to take tests, learn an antiquated and otherwise essentially unused communication methodology, spend considerable sums of money. develop strange friendships world-wide, all-in hopes of accomplishing something that would appear to be child's play via a cell phone or the Internet?



But we do use the mails, phones, and Internet! We use them to communicate with people we first met over the air, and as tools for our pursuit of DX. Indeed, some of the best DXers in our amateur DXing community are extremely clever engineers; engineers who designed and implemented the cell phone concept. Other active DXers designed the equipment and protocols that make the Internet something taken for granted today. And these people among us, brilliant engineers, remain active DXers to this day. But of course, it is not only engineers that are DXers -far from it. As we know, DXers come from all walks of life, and you certainly need not be an engineer to be a successful DXer.

Why DX? (cont.)

Using a cell phone or the Internet is like flying. Anyone can fly for the price of a ticket. You pay, get on the plane and it takes you there and lets you off. You flew. No fuss, no bother. No adventure.

Or you could be a pilot and fly your own plane. To do that, you need to study, and learn how to fly. You must pass tests. Being a private pilot is one of only two avocations that require a federal government issued license that is acquired by passing tests. And guess what the other one is? Right amateur radio!

Flying yourself somewhere becomes an adventure, very different indeed from sitting in row 17 in the middle seat.

In the front of the plane, you are alive; you control the plane, you see mountains, oceans, deserts. In row 17 you are asked to pull the shade for the viewing convenience of those passengers who paid for the headset to see the crummy movie. But yes, you indeed CAN use your cell phone to call Tibet - when the flight attendant tells you that use of cell phones is now permitted.

So, what then is the special magic of ham radio DXing? For active DXers, it is not about radios we do tend to love our radios, and comparing our gear with others, but our equipment, the towers and transceiver, the Yagis and the amps, are the tools we use for DXing, our portals to adventure and the world. And that is the real reason we love them.

DXing, if we will give it the chance to be, is adventure, high adventure. And how do we define "adventure"? One good definition is: "An adventure is an endeavor for which the outcome is uncertain." That is what can happen any time we turn on our rigs and start digging into the noise. We have no idea of what we are going to find.

Unlike telephones or the Internet, DXing is always an uncertain endeavor. We simply do not know what we will find when we put on the headphones. Bands may be unexpectedly dead, mediocre in one direction and better in another, or red hot in all directions. Spotting nets give hints and clues, but until we start listening for ourselves, we don't really know what we might find. The unknowing is a major part of what makes DXing an adventure.

We must give DX operating the chance to be adventure. When you turn on your rig you must at the same time open your mind to the possibilities, and not just those called out on the DX Spotting Nets. The ritual of putting on your headphones leaves behind the mundane world and its worries, and you take on a new mantle, indeed, a new persona. You become the stalker in the night, listening to the plaintive signals of a station on some island half a world away.

Why DX? (cont.)

No one knows you are listening on frequency, ready to call if you desire or not, instead deciding to move on to another frequency, another station, hunting for your prey.

Perhaps you are on Dawn Patrol, shivering in the half-light of an early winter morning, sipping at that first cup of coffee, carefully tuning the band for signals expected and unexpected, picking through them, seeking for what you know not. But you will know it when you find it!

The radio waves of the world wash over you, bringing to your ears the thoughts and words of strange and exotic places, of great cities and remote settlements. Signals reach us from valleys surrounded by mighty snow-covered mountains, from atolls in mid ocean, Asian deserts, Antarctic islands, South American jungles.

An open band offers the possibility of adventure at every kilohertz. Shamelessly, we eavesdrop on the words and thoughts of stations in contact with other stations, both stations often thousands of miles away. Much of what we overhear is mundane, even boring, talk of weather and of equipment being used, of an operator's age, of years licensed. But we hear so much more of tropical monsoons while we sit snow-bound, of starry nights while we endure rain and fog. Reports of cholera or drought, of children born, of old friends lost. The world is calling us, talking to us, if only we are there to hear it.

Anyone who has made the effort to get a license and get on the air is already something of a hero. They are doing something to improve their lives, expanding their horizons, learning new things, and making new friends. Adventure waits them and they are eager to experience it. They are enlarging their lives. Good for them - and they are us!

A major part of the magic of DX we create ourselves, using our imaginations. Consider a parallel example. You read a novel you find fascinating. You really identify with the characters; while you are reading it you live their lives, see through their eyes, think their thoughts.

Then the movie comes out. You see the film, and so often you are disappointed - the characters simply do not fit the identities you had already formed in your mind for them. The beauty of the novel is often the world your mind created for the background to the plot, a world based on a combination of your experiences, your knowledge, and your imagination. But when you then see the movie the world you imagined is lost when overrun by the movie.

Why DX? (cont.)

A radio contact can be much the same as reading the novel. You work the station, hearing his or her signal come back to you. You come to form an image of the operator and their surroundings in your mind's eye. Perhaps it is close to reality. More likely it is not and who cares? If you never meet the operator or see a photo of same, your mental image is as good as any. And should you meet him or her, your mental images will be instantly corrected. More to the point though, you have in your mind images of where he or she lives, what the climate and terrain are like, what the economy in the station location is about etc.

Very possibly you have seen pictures of the area your contact is in, or at least the parts of the country that are interesting, be they of mountains, sand dunes, trees, or pretty girls in local garb. The beautiful four color QSL cards that so many amateurs are using these days often further those impressions. QSL's don't typically show the neighborhood surrounding the local bus station. Instead, you see photos of the highlights of the area. The travel and the QSL photographs you are likely to see show the tourist highlight and the beauty of the country, not the bad parts. We DXers are radio tourists.

When you work a DX station, this is part of the adventure. Your mind is drawn to some place you did not particularly expect when you put the headphones on. I work an English station, I think of green hills, I think of London with red telephone boxes and double-decker buses. I work a Scottish station, bagpipes and shortbread cookies come to mind, not to mention fine whisky and misty hills, with a background chorus of "Flower of Scotland." I work a Norwegian, I think of icy fjords and long winters. I work an Argentinean, I think of the Andes, of gauchos and steaks, of Tierra del Fuego. Working the Antarctic Island of South Georgia is always a special treat I think of high mountains ringing a remote harbor, and the great Explorer Ernest Shackleton's grave. And then there is Easter Island ...

Adventure almost always involves a journey. But journeys, especially those to exotic places, frequently involve days or weeks of tiresome, boring travel mixed in with the adventure. Ham radio DXing gives us instant journeys to far lands.

Anytime I make an interesting contact, I make an effort to find out more about the place I worked when the contact is finished. I keep several atlases, both definitive reference works, and a smaller desk atlas that can be easily accessed during an interesting QSO, and often check look up the location of the station I worked on the map. A true adventurer, even of the armchair variety, is someone who can get a thrill looking at a map.

Why DX? (cont.)

There are many other resources available as well that offer interesting information. For one, you can check out a call you worked on www.qrz.com. The site will usually have the name and address of the station you worked, further details of his license, perhaps his Internet address, and very possibly a picture selected and posted by the amateur in question, as well as some personal details.

For details about the town and the country of the station you worked, you can access Wikipedia: <www.wikipedia.org>, then type in the name of the city or country.

A station capable of working DX then is the ultimate ticket to arm-chair adventure. Every time we power up the rig and slip on the headphones on we begin a new experience. You don't know where the bands will take you, or whom you will meet, and it may turn out to be nothing but a bust - or it may turn into high adventure ... I was tickled. I had just worked an ST2 station in the Sudan for a very good catch indeed for the CQ Marathon, and a native operator to boot. I walked from the shack into the kitchen to join my wife. I lifted my hand, shaped like an imaginary revolver, and blew imaginary smoke from the end of my finger, then dropped my hand to the invisible holster. My wife watched all that, and then asked, "Who did you get?"

"You are addressing Bob of Khartoum." Such is the magic of DX that we are addicted to. Here are some suggested books for DXers who, like the author, are out and out romantics. None of these works have any significant content of ham radio, but they all deal with adventure. I cannot imagine any reader finding them boring.

- ◆ Wind Sand and Stars by Antoine de Saint-Exupery
- ◆ Spirit of St. Louis by Charles A Lindbergh
- ◆ Night Flight by Antoine de Saint-Exupery
- ◆ Trustee From the Tool Room by Neville Shute
- ◆ All the Pretty Horses by Cormac McCarthy



This Week in Amateur Radio
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Why DX? (cont.)

Anything by Rudyard Kipling, with an understanding that much of it is by today's standards politically incorrect, but, that said, great fascinating stuff by one of the finest writers ever to use the English language.

I would be remiss if I did not draw the reader's attention to one special endeavor designed to attract younger people to the joys of amateur radio and DXing. I refer of course to the Radio Arcala project being spearheaded by very committed Finnish DXers. Our Finnish brethren are working very hard to attract the interest of young people, exploring several approaches to capture interest. They recognize that young people would find it impossible in many cases to establish or even visit a traditional station.

So, they are studying a variety of ways to remove such entry barriers and introduce the radio experience to young people by utilizing the World Wide Web and meeting young people at their regular hangouts.

I do urge the reader to look at this at their website: <http://www.radioarcala.com/> The Finns' effort on this project deserves our applause and support, not to mention increasing our own efforts to develop new younger radio amateurs.



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Whether you're contesting, DXing, performing public service, working digital modes, or building your first station, our active operators are here to help you find the right gear.

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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 Kevin Jones, W8KJ; Secretary Mindi Jones, KC8CKW, 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 sponsors
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 credentials	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	

