

Newsletter

Spring 1999

Steve Thomas, N6ST, Editor

T88II DXPEDITION KOROR, REPUBLIC OF PALAU

by David J. Schmocker, KJ9I

Since former attempts to activate Palau fell on very difficult times¹, we felt that extra planning, preparedness, and systems/equipment pre-testing would be in order to prepare for our attempt on Palau.

Preparation - the six Ps: (prior planning prevents pretty poor performance)

Not only had we pre-assembled and colour-coded match-fit sections of the new 10m, 12m, 15m, 17m, and 20m yagi on my Wisconsin driveway, we also pre-assembled and erected our militarystyle aluminum 8 meter aluminum guyed antenna support mast. Then we hooked up and pre-tested both transceivers with their respective linear amplifiers and all accessories with which they would be used. Finally we cross-tested components to emulate the scenario under which they would be configured should we experience any equipment failure(s). We prepared and RF tested all coaxial cables and jumpers also, testing for both solid mechanical and electrical construction as well as for voltage standing wave ratio (VSWR) on all amateur bands from 10 meters through 160 meters.

Let's go!

The DX pedition formed as the operators (Rudy Verhoeven NF9V, John Meyer NZ9Z, and myself) met in Minneapolis, Minnesota from our respective Wisconsin homes of Milwaukee, Kellners ville, and Oconomowoc. From Minneapolis, we flew to Palau (formerly Belau - Western Caroline Islands - KC6 prefix) via Tokyo-Narita, Guam, and Yap (Eastern Carolines - Micronesia).

Are we there yet?

We were extremely pleased (and impressed) with how well things were going. Not only was every flight on schedule, but we arrived to find our luggage had all arrived safely at the proper destination. Luggage/radio/amplifier unpacking/inspection revealed we had successfully transported in excess of 230 kg of sensitive electronic equipment with neither incident nor damage.

Just prior to final landing approach on Palau, we were treated to a surprise fly-by of Palau by our 727 commercial flight crew (whose identity shall remain anonymous to prevent them from getting reprimanded for providing outstanding service). Without our asking, one of the flight attendants (whose home was Palau), asked the captain (pilot) to show us an aerial tour of Palau prior to landing. As the captain positioned the airplane to provide us spectacular views, I vigorously exercised my 35mm camera to capture some of the spectacular beauty of this fascinating archipelago of over 360 islands.

Upon arrival at Palau, we were immediately stunned by the intense sauna-like heat and humidity of this tropical island. It was 35° C and humid (December is their cool season!). As I removed the protective cap from my camera lens outside to shoot the airplane, the lens immediately and completely steamed to zero visibility!

Troubled bridge over K-B waters

At the airport, we telephoned the request for our shuttle service from the airport to our hotel. Soon ¹ "Disaster on Palau," The DX Magazine, volume 9, issue 5 Sept./Oct. 1997



after leaving the airport, we saw the collapsed Koror-Babeldoab (K-B) bridge, the fate of which was well described in the "Disaster on Palau," The DX Magazine, volume 09, issue 05 Sept./Oct. 1997 The K-B bridge, which had once linked these two islands, is now temporarily serviced by a pontoon-supported bridge to retain the lifeline link as permanent replacement of the K-B bridge is pending.

Let's get ready to rumble!

We set up both stations and had time between the frequent intense rain bursts to erect a simple wire 40 meter dipole before sunset to get one barefooted station on the air. We made the first T88II QSO at 06-December-98 at 09:19 UTC with JA7IIL.

Palauan power (how not to wire your own installation)

The new pre-wired 234v alternating current (ac) outlets we had placed in the hotel rooms had been improperly terminated with 117v rated receptacles! And a voltmeter check of the line-to-ground voltages on the 3-wire 117v outlets revealed reversed hot and neutral conductors (on all 117v outlets at the hotel) with a floating ground!! Further electrical pre-inspection revealed fully exposed crimp-type connectors on the energized 234v hotel service entrance feeds atop the hotel roof within easy grabbing reach of unsuspecting people! Extreme caution had to be exercised at all times since safe and/or National Electrical Code compliant systems were not commonplace in Palau.

Further, when the electrician arrived to replace the 234v (117v rated) receptacle with one of the proper voltage and current rating, he did so without first de-energizing the circuit! When I expressed concern to him about this practice, he casually informed me that he regularly works using such practices. I waited/watched in horror as he successfully completed the work without incident.

We then asked the electrician to properly ground the floating 117v receptacle ground in attempt to prevent smoked ham from occurring (due to difference in potential between transceiver and linear amplifier).

Now that we have the ac power situation in order, all we need is to go to retrieve our pre-shipped cargo containing the antenna mast, coax, yagi antenna, and Battle Creek special antenna from the U.S. post office so we can complete the stations and move our operation to full strength.

Fanfare to the common ham (prior to going postal):

Rudy and I arrived at the Koror post office at 08:00AM on Monday (the start of the business week). We planed to retrieve our 8 meter mast, multi-band yagi, all of our high-

quality RG-213/U coax, and the Battle Creek special lowband antenna, all of which had been shipped well in advance of our arrival at Palau.

Upon arrival at the post office, I noticed two existing triband yagi antennas atop a nearby multi-story building, the V.I.P. Guest Hotel, owned and operated by Mr. George Ngirarsaol, T88GN.

Despite being pre-shipped six weeks in advance with assurances by two separate U.S. postal employees of arrival in no more than ten (10) days (and the assurance from former DXpeditioners that this method worked successfully), none of our four (4) pre-shipped packages containing this mission-critical hardware had arrived at Palau!

Once Rudy brought me out of shock, we returned to the hotel to discuss our options and formulate possible solutions.

First and foremost, we promised topband emphasis. In addition, we included 10 meters through 30 meters operation in our operating plans. To make good on our promise and deliver what we had planned, we first constructed a full-sized 160m dipole/inverted vee with an additional fan dipole element for 75/80 meters. We placed this antenna 7 meters above the flat concrete roof of New Koror Hotel which has a down-looking view of saltwater in almost all directions and was pre-equipped with ample hardware to support the required structure. When the New Koror Hotel roof was insufficient to sprawl out the entire 160m half-wavelength wire, we engaged the loan of neighbors' palm trees as end supports to hold this simple, yet ultra-effective antenna. This antenna, which also played on other bands when used through our antenna tuner, proved to be the primary workhorse antenna from this (New Koror Hotel) location.

For our high-band station, we negotiated for the use of T88GN's V.I.P. guest hotel and antennas for 10m, 15m, and 20m at a station location roughly 1 km from the New Koror Hotel. Later, we relocated the 40m dipole to the V.I.P. Guest Hotel location to reduce inter-station interference.

Bringing this dual-station system to operation afforded us coverage of all bands from diverse physical locations of adequate separation to eliminate the possibility of interstation interference.

We made 13, 500 QSOs during this operation on all nine bands from 10m-160m. The final QSO was made with K9AW/DU6 on 18-December, 1998 at 00:18 UTC.

During the expedition, we regularly checked and adjusted our approach using available indicators to guide us. We listened to WWV to retrieve propagation conditions and forecasts, solar flux, A, and K indices. In addition, we relied heavily upon the highly useful Northern California DX Foundation (NCDXF) beacons at 14.100 MHz, 18.110 MHz, 21.200 MHz, and 24.930 MHz to determine band openings and maximize the efficiency/ productivity of our operation.

Thank you kindly to our sponsors including Northern California DX Foundation (NCDXF), the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB), Chiltern DX Club (CDXC), German DX Foundation (GDXF), Alpha Power, the Greater Milwaukee DX Association, Northeast Wisconsin DX Association, the Watertown (Wisconsin) Amateur Radio Club, the Battle Creek special team, and the thousands of you who directly and indirectly helped us succeed by supporting and working us. We hope you enjoyed the show; we look forward to the opportunity to serve you again.

On the return trip through Tokyo-Narita, we met Jim JR1RCQ (1989 VK9ZM Mellish Reef/VK9ZW Willis Island DXpedition), and Isao JH1ROJ (DXpeditioner extraordinaire) for lunch and discussed that topic we all love: DXing!

Topband highlights

I was on topband faithfully from local sunset to local sunrise every night except one single night when the A index was 32 and there were no signals coming through on 160m (I spent the remainder of that night on 75m with quick checks back to 160m in case the band would open). I transmitted on 1.8275 MHz listening up (by design) a full 7 kHz to prevent stations calling me from interfering with their local neighbors trying to hear my relatively weaker signal.

I had to dodge several fish-net locator buoys and found 1.834 MHz to be a quiet frequency most of the time.

For those 455 stations (mostly unique calls) we worked, our heartfelt congratulations. We personally share your pride! We worked as far east in North America as Florida and North Carolina.

For those 160 meter stations we were unable to work I assure you we made a comprehensive topband effort. We worked all who were there and to whom we were blessed with band openings, however brief and spotty they often

Thank you for your consideration of those who did no need us on top band and stood by to allow others the opportunity. You are the true gentlemen that make 160 meters the gentleman's band!

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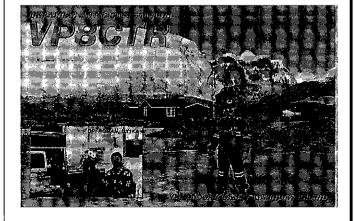
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XZIN — 1998 Yangon, Myanmar

November 20th to December 13th by Dan Brown NA7DB

Even the experienced traveler is enthralled and spellbound by Myanmar (Burma). The lush colors, the mix of Asian and British Colonial architecture, the warm and gracious people, the scents and smells, the images of golden Pagodas rising up in the distance, all of these and more stimulate the senses. As Rudyard Kipling said in 1889, "This is Burma, and it will be quite unlike any land you know about."

Some of us from the original XZ1N operation in 1996, and from the 8Q7AA operation in 1998, began talking of doing an Asian tour. Our thought was to operate from a few Asian countries. The discussions began at the International DX Convention in Visalia and continued through the summer. In the end we decided that the other countries had people to operate from them and we should concentrate our efforts on XZ. No one had been back to Myanmar to operate since the successful XZ1N operation of 1996 led by Warren Hill, K7WX.

Both Warrens' and my initial communications with the government led us to believe that permission to operate would be no problem. The Prime Minister remembered our group and appreciated the plaque the Warren had presented to him making him an honorary member of the Central Arizona DX Association. We sent our proposal for the operation to the Ministry of Hotels & Tourism and started making initial plans and contacting sponsors for help. July, August, and September went by with no final ok, and I was wondering if we were going to have to cancel our plans. Some of the potential operators dropped out due to business and the need to schedule time off. In October I was looking for other places to go and had almost lost hope in returning to XZ that year. Our contact told me to be patient, but I was on pins and needles. My office staff was on high alert and to contact me anyway possible if a fax came from Myanmar. I finally lost all hope and faxed a request for January of 99. Then on October 13th, came the fax telling us we had been invited to operate by the Prime Minister.

I was thrilled to be going back to the Golden Land. I jumped on the phone and email to let everyone know. Late that evening my elation wore off. I started feeling

like the dog that chases the truck and finally catches it, and then wonders now what. There were only five weeks to get everything organized and taken care of, before the first group took off. During the next few weeks there was a whirlwind of activity by Mike, N7MB, and Robin, WA6CDR(Mr. 160), and Milt, N5IA, who after years of contesting was going on his first dxpedition. My favorite is logistics and travel planning and I was also in overdrive to get it all done. Special thanks to everyone who came through for us on such short notice; Ron at Dunestar who is always so helpful, Chip and Rico at Yaesu, Bob at Svetlana, John at Alpha Power who saved our rears with an amp for the 160 station, and my friend Nond at Thai Airlines for the great rates and 1,500 pounds of overweightatnocharge.

We staggered the groups coming in due to work schedules and time available. The first group in with the majority of the equipment, was Mike Bill, N7MB(then CADXA President), Robin Critchell, WA6CDR, Mr. 160 and member of the 96 operation, Don Wilson, K6RKE, longtime ham on his first dxpedition, Milt, N5IA, contester on his first dxpedition accompanied by his xyl, and myself and my wife, Janet. We left Wednesday evening from Los Angeles and arrived in Yangon, Friday morning, after some 21 hours in the air. We were met by our hosts from the Ministry of Hotels & Tourism, who gave us red carpet treatment right through immigration and customs. Even with friends in high places, leave your cellphone at home. Ileft mine with customs until Ileft the country. Hater found out cellphones go for \$2,000 US dollars, and the service is extra.



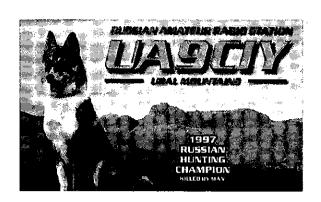
Our hotel, the Inya Lake, was just as we had remembered it from 96, a super 4 star hotel. We had a great advantage on this operation because we knew the layout and knew what we needed to make the operation a success. Even the electricians remembered us and went to work rewiring our operating room to

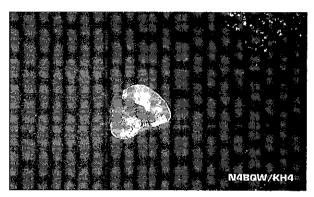
give use nough power for all the radios and amplifiers. We were QRV that evening, our first contact being N5TJ on 40. We continued through the weekend gettting antennas and stations setup. Our first full day of operating was Monday, November 23rd, and by that evening we had 3,000 contacts and the first on 6 meters from XZ. On Friday, the second group arrived including, Millie, N7YK, Jessica, N7ZRD, and Sally, KM5EP, and all veterans from the 96 operation. Also along were Darryl, AF7O, who was part of the 8Q7AA, and his wife; Paul, WF5T, who was a real asset on CW and RTTY, Steve, K7SP, a contester who has operated from many locations, and Sarah, N7XYR, who was on her second dxpedition.

Saturday morning was the start of the CQ WW CW contest. Mike, N7MB, was on 10 meters, Darryl, AF7O, was on 15 meters, both as single band, single operators. The others; Robin, WA6CDR, Milt, N5IA, Paul, WF5T, Steve, K7SP, operated the other bands as a multi multi entry. Our antenna array consisted of 2 Force 12 C-3's, Cushcraft 2 element 12/17 beam, Gladiator 80 meter vertical, super 30 & 40 meter verticals crafted by Rich, K7ZV, numerous dipoles, and arrays of beverages for 80 and 160 meters. After the contest we settled into a comfortable operating schedule with plenty of time to operate and time to explore Yangon.

After three weeks of operating the main group departed with 33,000 Qso's in the log. We left behind Don, K6RKE, and Robin, WA6CDR, to operate 160 and some of the other bands. They left XZ on December 13th with 38,400 Qso's in the log. The logs show 23% of contacts were with NA, 45% with Europe, and 28% with Asia. CW accounted for 16,765 Q's and SSB for 21,642 Q's. There were 92 Topband Qso's with NA, 672 in Europe, and 215 with Asia. K6SE was the first Topband contact in NA. Some 80% of the calls worked in 1998 were not in the 1996 logs. We are proud to have worked so many for a new one from The Golden Land. Our special thanks to our Pilot stations Dick, N6FF and Richard, WA7MYF/8, whose help and feedback helped make our efforts a success.

My sincere thanks to the NCDXF for their support and assistance in printing our QSL cards. Dxers and Dxpeditions through their contacts and friendships around the world transcend the hobby element of Amateur Radio. They take us to a different level, that of promoting international goodwill and greater understanding. Organizations like the NCDXF should be lauded and recognized for the important role they play.





MAILING LABELS

by Steve Thomas, N6ST

On the mailing label you may notice a date. That is the date of your last contribution to the Northern California DX Foundation. Typically we mail newsletters to folks who have contributed to the Foundation in the last two years.

If your last contribution date is over a year ago, you may wish to consider using the contribution form at the back of the newsletter and sending in a contribution so we may continue to provide support to DXpeditions that deserve our assistance. As we come out of the bottom of the sunspot cycle and conditions improve, we expect there will be more requests for our support. Please make sure we will have the financial resources to provide support when those requests come.

NCDXF Millennium Celebration

The NCDXF has discovered in a vault (really!) four extra signed and numbered copies of the incredible photo from the 3Y1EE Peter I Expedition of January 1987 by Einar Enderud, LA1EE, and Kare Pedersen, LA2GV. The photo is truly spectacular, showing a small tent, a three-element beam and a Norwegian flag in the foreground and a hugh ice-covered mountain in the background.



Shortly after the expedition, NCDXF used these photos as fund raisers. Unsigned prints went to people who donated \$100 or more to the foundation and were claimed quickly. A few numbered and signed prints were offered to people who donated \$500 or more to the foundation. Not all of these numbered and signed prints were given out. The photographs measure approximately 14 x 20 inches and have been professionally matted with a finished size of approximately 18 by 25 inches. They are not framed.

It seems appropriate to end the old Millennium by clearing out the vault, so we will give these prints to the top dollar donors of 1999 who express an interest in them by participating in our Millennium Celebration. Note that it is quite possible that someone who donates much less than \$500 may receive a print this year. The prints will be shipped postpaid to the winners anywhere in the world. The winner will be responsible for any customs charges or other taxes due.



If an individual makes more than one eligible donation during calendar 1999, they can be added together for computing the ranking. If there is a tie, the print will go to the person whose complete donation we received first. Equipment donations and donations for a specific DXpedition are not eligible to be counted. We will post the amount of the top donations in the Millennium Celebration on the NCDXF website at www.ncdxf.org from time to time. If you see that your earlier donation is no longer sufficient to earn you one of the prints, you are welcome to increase your total by making an additional donation. Note that we are not automated like some online auction houses, and you must expect that the posted information about the top donations may be somewhat out of date.



Donations are often made most easily with a credit card. We hope to be able to accept credit card donations through our secure web site by the time you read this. You can also send credit card information by regular e-mail to info@ncdxf.org or by FAX to (707).794-8033.

Checks and credit card information can be sent via the US Postal Service to P.O. Box 1328, Los Altos, CA 94023-1328, USA. To count, donations must be sent before midnight UTC on December 31, 1999, and must be received within thirty days.

In order for you to be eligible to receive one of these prints, you must explicitly tell us you want to participate in the Millennium Celebration. We must receive the following information: (1) your callsign; (2) the total amount of your donations for the year which should count toward your Millennium Celebration ranking; and (3) if you don't want to be identified in the public ranking by your callsign, give us some short alias we should use to identify you, for example, "Radio Rotterdam". If you make your donation through our secure web site, please enter this information in the area provided for comments. The information can accompany your donation or be provided any time before the deadline for contributions; all e-mail related to the Millennium Celebration should be sent to info@ncdxf.org. In addition, we would appreciate your giving us an e-mail address or phone number so we can reach you easily if we have any questions.

If you have e-mail but no web access, ask us to send you the new rankings via e-mail when we post them on the web. If you don't have e-mail yourself, perhaps we could send e-mail to someone near you who could pass the information on to you.

If you are serious about wanting one of these prints, please check the published ranking and make sure that we have given you proper credit. All errors must be called to our attention before the end of February 2000 to ensure proper correction.

Hope you enjoy our NCDXF Millennium Celebration!



The Complete 1998 Big Hitters

We sincerely thank all our contributors. We are especially thanking our big hitters shown here.

\$1000 or more

Southern California DX Club

\$500.00 or more

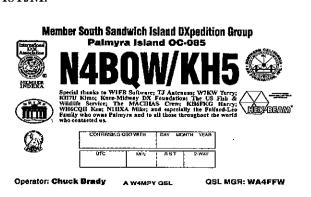
W6OSP, W6JZH, K6RIM, N6HVZ, W6AQ, W6ZH, and WB6ZUC

\$200 or more

W6OAT, W1PCD, K8GG, HB9BFG, K4CEO, K6ANP, K6UM, LA7XB, N6VV, W5ZPA, W6FKD, and WK6E

\$100 or more

AA6IR, KI5GO, W4LYV, WJ7R, K6KR, W6EUF, W6FAH, WA2HZR, SMØAGD, K8EJ, I4-1Ø11Ø (an Italian SWL), AD6E, AD6GG, AH8LG, AJ6V, LA DX Group (LA as in Norway), New Orleans International DX Convention, Redwood Empire DX Club, South Florida DX Association, DL8CM, EA8ZS, GØWAZ, I4GHW, JA1EM, JA3APV, KØJUH, K2NV, K2PLF, K5KR, K6BC, K6CBL, K6DB, K6DC, K6GFJ, K6ITL, K6MA, K6MD, K6RK, K6SQL, K6TMB, K7BV, K8DD, K8HC, KI6T, KI6WF, KO6MW, KQ1F, LA2IR, N1CYA, N6HR, N6ST, N7DV, N7NG, N9EN, NK6F, NW6P, OK2BNC, PA3DZN, UA6JR, VP2ML, WØBV, WØCD, WØGJ, W1PNR, W4AI, W4DN, W4WJ, W4ZRZ, W5AE, W5ZE, W6CF, W6ISQ, W6OTC, W6TEX, W6TGI, W6WKE, W6YA, W7ACD, W7CB, W8UVZ, WA6AHF and WA6TJM.

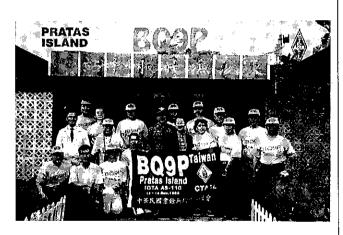


BQ9P 1998 Pratas Island DX pedition

by Tim Totten, N4GN

DX opportunities sometimes come with little advanced warning. At number two or three on the various "most wanted DX" lists, it was clear that another DXpedition to Pratas Island (Dongsha Dao) was in order. William Wu, BV2VA, and Martti Laine, OH2BH, had been working behind the scenes for quite some time to secure all the necessary permissions. When the green light finally came, everyone agreed that the DXpedition should take place as soon as possible.

The authorities agreed to allow of up to 15 operators, including a maximum of four foreign operators. The team was quickly put in place: Tim, BV2A (Honorary Leader); Bruce, BV2KI and William, BV2VA (Co-



leaders); Rader, BM2ACP; Evan, BV2KS; Wang, BV2QB; Jimmy, BV4AS; Paul, BV4FH; Chung, BV4ME; J.C. ("Bear") BV4QA; Chen, BV8BC; Kan, JA1BK; Steve, KU9C; Martti, OH2BH; and Nellie, XE1CI.

Unfortunately, due to important business commitments, Martti was not able to join the group once the final dates of 12-19 November were selected. Since the dates were dependent on the weekly military transport flight, and therefore could not be changed, Martti asked me if I might be available to take his place on the team.

Although (or perhaps because!) the operation was to begin in only one week, I quickly agreed, hoping all

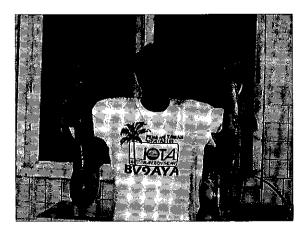
the necessary clearances could be obtained on such short notice! By some miracle, William was able to arrange my security clearance with the Taiwanese military, and I was able to clear my schedule. Before I knew it, I was on the plane to Taipei.

Finalizing the Plan

The operating team assembled at William's office in downtown Taipei on the night before we were to depart for Pratas. We double checked all the equipment and finalized the last-minute details of the operation. Many of the locals had been on previous Pratas operations. Having detailed knowledge of the operating conditions proved to be very valuable in planning the station and antenna layouts. After our team meeting, we all had a late dinner at one of the hundreds of terrific restaurants that can be found in Taipei.

With all the excitement, on top of the jet lag, sleep did not come easy that night. We reassembled at the Taipei domestic/military airport shortly after sunrise. Here, we were joined by Senator Chien. The Senator, it turned out, was the one who was finally able to secure the necessary permissions to allow our operation. He had decided to join us on the flight down to Pratas and return with the same plane some four or five hours later.

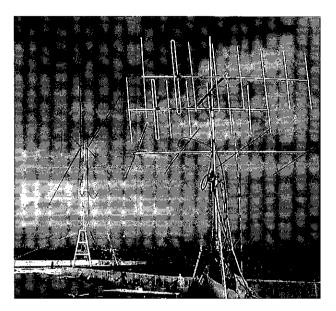
After the expected security checks, we boarded the C-130, strapped into our canvas sling seats, put in our ear plugs, and settled in for short trip. The plane made one stop at Ping Tung, in the very southern part of Taiwan, to pick up some additional passengers. Among the young soldiers returning from their time



Evan, BV2KS, shows off a couple of young sharks that are about to become dinner!

off, there were no less than three Generals. Apparently, their purpose was to accompany the Senator on his brief tour of Pratas.

Arriving at Pratas



Just a few of the antennas at the BQ9P SSB site—yagis for 6 and 2; a quad for 10, 15 and 20.

Finally, we touched down at Pratas. Commander Liang, the top officer on Pratas, greeted the plane and welcomed us all to the island. While the Commander gave his VIP visitors a brief tour, another group of soldiers helped our team haul all our equipment to what would be our home for the next week.

As detailed in the plans presented the night before, our first task was to get one simple station on the air to allow BV2A to make some QSOs before he had to return in a few short hours. Tim Chen is certainly one of the best known hams in Taiwan, and he had long dreamed of operating from Pratas. But because of his advanced age, he wasn't sure he could handle an entire week on the island. So it was agreed that he would fly down with us and return on the same plane. Everyone watched with excitement as Tim made the first QSOs. Even the Senator seemed to be impressed with Tim's operating skills!

Once BV2A and all the VIPs departed, we got down to the serious business of installing the rest of the stations and antennas. Sticking closely to the advanced plans, the final configuration consisted of seven complete stations at two separate sites. The main site consisted of four stations, primarily SSB on the HF bands. There was also some significant activity on 6 and 2 meters from this site. These stations were in the rooms adjacent to our sleeping quarters—facilities which are normally used to house fishermen or other sailors who are rescued at sea.

The second site, a few hundred meters away, consisted of three stations dedicated exclusively to CW and RTTY. We soon settled into our operating routines. BV2QB, BV4ME, BV4QA and I staffed the CW site. Because of the all-night curfew on the island, we mostly slept in short two-hour naps during mid-day and the early morning hours, when it was impossible to work anything other than more JAs.

Working the Deserving

As expected, sunrise and sunset were the most interesting times to operate. Europe could be worked for long hours every day, and of course, JA was a pipeline around the clock. We knew the success of the operation hinged on maximizing the Stateside openings, particularly east of the Mississippi. I managed to work a few dozen East Coast stations on 40 long path nearly every day at my sunrise. Being relatively close to the equator, 40 would close very quickly, and it was time for short path to the States on 15 and 20.

Another opportunity for 20 short path was also available as the sun rose across the U.S. But this opening seemed to be very sensitive to the level of



The BQ9P team at one of the memorials on Pratas.

absorption. I could tell by checking the 0900Z Boulder K index whether we were going to have any U.S. runs between 1100-1300Z. The first night was incredible, giving us great hopes of working thousands upon thousands of the Stateside Deserving. But disturbed conditions the next three days were really frustrating. Conditions finally improved toward the end of the operation, and my personal highlight was working my dad, K4EFD, only minutes before we had to shut down.

A New Twist on RFI

One morning, while I was operating RTTY, a strong local military HF station fired up, completely wiping out the band for me. I was forced to shut down because I couldn't copy a single signal.

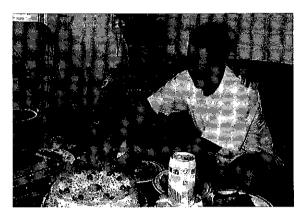
Later that afternoon, I told the other CW ops that I was going to take a short nap before the European openings. I laid down on the floor in the adjacent room—the same spot where we normally took our naps during the night shift. I was soon awakened by the shouts of two soldiers, pointing their machine guns in my face and yelling excitedly at me in Mandarin! Although my head was still pretty foggy, and I had no idea why they were so upset, I made it very clear that I wasn't going to offer any resistance. They motioned for me to put on my shoes, then they quickly jerked me up and started to haul me out the door.

I'm not sure which was racing faster—my heart or my head. As I mulled over a thousand possible explanations, none of them made any sense. The soldiers "escorted" me into their waiting Humvee, which I noticed was being driven by the Vice Commander. Just then, Bruce, BV2KI, came running around the corner. He quickly reassured me that everything would be worked out. As he spoke with the soldiers, I could tell the situation was pretty serious. The Vice Commander told him that some digital transmissions had interfered with their military HF communications that morning, and since I was the only one operating RTTY, they were sure it was me.

At first, I was relieved that it was only an RFI problem. Then Bruce explained that the Commander wanted to speak with me personally, and that he was inclined to "detain" me for the remainder of the operation! As I was having visions of bread and



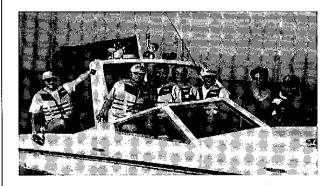
Tim Chen, BV2A, makes the first QSOs from BQ9P while Senator Chien looks on.



Commander Liang helps Tim, N4GN, celebrate his most memorable birthday.

water in some dark cell for the next few days, the news got even worse—the Commander was threatening to shut down the entire operation!

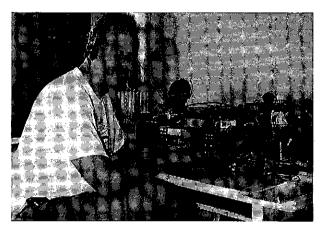
I've managed to talk my way out of a lot of difficult situations in the past, but I was not at all confident that I could explain my way out of this one. It seemed



Commander Liang was kind enough to take us out for a high-speed tour of the reef. L to R: N4GN (in the N7NG-style hat!), BV2KS, BV8BC, BM2ACP, Telecommunications Officer Wang, Commander Liang and the Commander's assistant.

the guys with the guns had already made up their minds. I kept going back to the words of one of the soldiers on our first day on Pratas. Speaking about Commander Liang, he said "he's a great commander—just don't make him mad!"

Finally, we arrived at the SSB site, where Commander Liang had been waiting on us. As I walked through the door, everyone yelled "SURPRISE!" and began singing Happy Birthday! I was speechless. With the



Tim, N4GN, taking on the pile-up.

strange sleeping routine, I had completely forgotten what day it was. Everyone had a good laugh, recounting the roles they each had played in pulling off this well planned and executed practical joke. I told Command Liang his soldiers could get a job in Hollywood. They were very convincing!

Wrapup

The rest of the trip seemed completely uneventful after my birthday party. As we shut down on the last day and began to pack up the equipment, talk quickly turned to the possibility of future Pratas operations. There is no doubt we left plenty of demand, particularly on 160, 80, the new bands and RTTY.

The good news is that solid relationships have now been developed with all the key authorities necessary to approve future operations. Plans are already being made to put Pratas back on the air in 1999, and at least once a year thereafter.

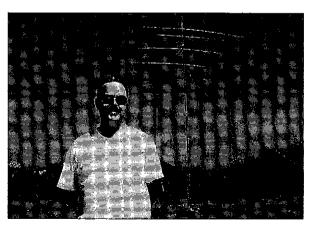
The BQ9P team would like to express their thanks to the Chinese Taipei Amateur Radio League (CTARL); Senator Chien; the Ministry of Defense; the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Commander Liang and his staff; Yaesu Musen Co., Ltd.; W4MPY; and of course, the Northern California DX Foundation.

BQ9P Statistics:

36,013 total QSOs

15,002 unique call signs (2.40 Qs/call)

Percentage	e Mode
53.1%	SSB and FM
45.2%	CW
1.7%	RTTY
Percentage	e Region
32.1%	Japan
31.6%	Europe
25.3%	U.S./Canada
11.0%	Other
Band	Percentage
Band 160	Percentage 0.4%
	_
160	0.4%
160 80	0.4% 3.8%
160 80 40	0.4% 3.8% 9.6%
160 80 40 30	0.4% 3.8% 9.6% 1.8%
160 80 40 30 20	0.4% 3.8% 9.6% 1.8% 28.8%
160 80 40 30 20	0.4% 3.8% 9.6% 1.8% 28.8% 2.8%
160 80 40 30 20 17	0.4% 3.8% 9.6% 1.8% 28.8% 2.8% 31.6%
160 80 40 30 20 17 15	0.4% 3.8% 9.6% 1.8% 28.8% 2.8% 31.6% 4.3%

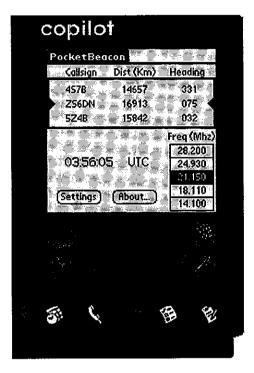


Tim, N4GN, with the tribander at the CW site. This was the most effective antenna for those difficult U.S. openings.

Beacon News

PocketBeacon running on PalmPilot

If you listen to the NCDXF beacons and you have a PalmPilot you should try the PocketBeacon program written by Chris Terwilliger, AA7WD. PocketBeacon displays in real-time a list of the previous, current and next beacons scheduled to transmit on the selected band and updates this list every ten seconds as the transmitting station changes.



Information displayed for each station includes the callsign, short path distance in kilometers, and short path beam heading. Bob Wilson, N6TV, uses PocketBeacon on his PalmPilot and says it is great. Chris said that after acquiring his PalmPilot, he started looking for applications to explore its capabilities and this seemed like a perfect match. He said he intends to port PocketBeacon to the Windows CE platform as well.

You can find out how to obtain this free program from the beacon section of the NCDXF web site at www.ncdxf.org. Other free programs are available for Windows, the Apple Macintosh, OS/2 and DOS.

Notes on the Beacons

The callsign RR9O (romeo romeo nine oscar) has been assigned for the Novosibirsk beacon. RR9O and its sister beacon VR2B in China should be on the air before long. The Canadian beacon, VE8AT, is still off the air being moved to Ellesmere Island. A freak wind storm destroyed the ZL6B antenna, but it is back on the air again now.

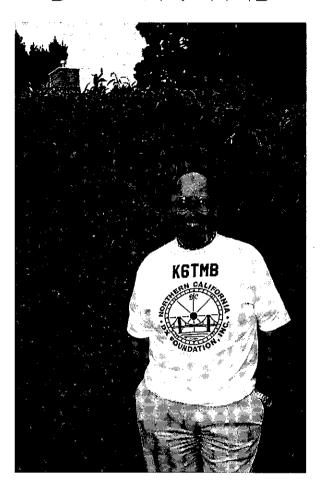
KH6WO has moved to a great site on the Hawaii Campus of Brigham Young University on the north side of Oahu up high overlooking the ocean; it should be stronger now in Europe, the US and Japan. A lot of people listened for the 4X6TU beacon when they were trying to catch the E44 stations in the new DX entity of Palestine. Beacon Status information on the NCDXF web site is kept as current as possible; sometimes it changes more than once a day.

Beacon Schedule

MHz	14.10	18.11	21.15	24.93	28.20
4U1UN	00:00	00:10	00:20	00:30	00:40
VE8AT	00:10	00:20	00:30	00:40	00:50
W6WX	00:20	00:30	00:40	00:50	01:00
KH6WO	00:30	00:40	00:50	01:00	01:10
ZL6B	00:40	00:50	01:00	01:10	01:20
VK6RBP	00:50	01:00	01:10	01:20	01:30
JA2IGY	01:00	01:10	01:20	01:30	01:40
RR9O	01:10	01:20	01:30	01:40	01:50
VR2B	01:20	01:30	01:40	01:50	02:00
4S7B	01:30	01:40	01:50	02:00	02:10
ZS6DN	01:40	01:50	02:00	02:10	02:20
5Z4B	01:50	02:00	02:10	02:20	02:30
4X6TU	02:00	02:10	02:20	02:30	02:40
OH2B	02:10	02:20	02:30	02:40	02:50
CS3B	02:20	02:30	02:40	02:50	00:00
LU4AA	02:30	02:40	02:50	00:00	00:10
OA4B	02:40	02:50	00:00	00:10	00:20
YV5B	02:50	00:00	00:10	00:20	00:30

The table above gives the minute and second within each hour of the start of the first transmission of each of the five-band beacons on each frequency. Each transmission is repeated every three minutes. A transmission consists of the callsign of the beacon sent at 22 words per minute followed by four one-second dashes. The callsign and the first dash are sent at 100 watts. The remaining dashes are sent at 10 watts, 1 watt and 0.1 watts.

NCDXF Director Lou Beaudet, K6TMB

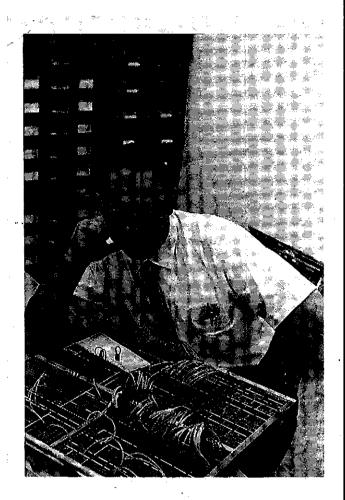


NCDXF director Lou Beaudet, K6TMB, retired from his long career in early 1999. He expects to now have more time for ham radio and birding. For many years he worked for IBM. When he retired the organization he worked for had been acquired by Lockheed-Martin.

8Q7AA

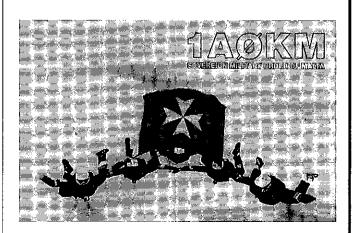


Alimatha Island, Voavu Atoll, Indian Ocean REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES



Wired, KN6TMB at work circa 1958

Lou received his Novice License in 1958 and held the call KN6TMB.



New Shows

bv

Ron Steiner, K6KEO

Once again it's time for me to report on the new material that has been received by the Northern California DX Foundation Slide and Video Library.

We have received one new slide show, titled: "3B7RF, Saint Brandon 1998." It is thirty-eight minutes and very well narrated by George Wagner, K5KG.



Additions to our ever expanding video shows (now numbering 103) include: "H40AA-TheTemotu DXpedition, April 1998." This video is ten minutes and there is no narration.



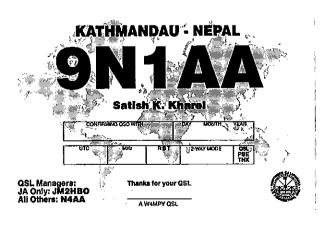
The second video added to the library is: "DXpedition to the Spratlys-1996." Produced by husband and wife: Paul, K1XM and Charlotte, KQ1F Richardson. This is a slide show which has

been transferred to video. The narration is excellent and includes a history of Amateur Radio operations from the Spratlys. If you enjoy underwater photography you should appreciate this video as it is heavily weighted in under water scenes. It is thirty minutes.

The last addition to the library is: "Legends of Amateur Radio-W6HX, W6EA and K6OJ." The video was produced by the Southern California DX Club and is forty-two minutes. It is an interview with three old timers. Ted Gillett-W6HX, Art Enockson-W6EA and Gene Real-K6OJ. I thoroughly enjoyed listening to these three gentlemen reminisce about their experiences in Amateur Radio over the years. Their comments on how the hobby use to be, compared to what it is today and their thoughts on what is needed to keep "Ham Radio" a viable institution make for enjoyable viewing and listening. Don't miss this one!

A complete list of the Northern California DX Foundations slides and videos can be found at the Foundations web site: www.ncdxf.org.





SLIDE SHOWS AND VIDEOS

Clubs borrowing materials are responsible for postage in both directions. The amount can be learned from the postage on the package when it comes to you, and is usually about \$3.00. Please give the name of your club, the day of the month you meet, and more than one choice of programs in case there is great demand for the item you want. Please return all material promptly, so it will be available for others. Request should be mailed to: Ron Steiner, K6KEO, 3154 Dominic Dr., Castro Valley, CA 94546

We have the following slide shows

Kingman Reefand Palmyra Is. Expedition of 1974. (148 slides).
 K5YY Africa of 1978. (62 slides).

The Colvins on Easter, Galapagos, San Andreas, etc., 1984. (140 slides).
 W6REC & ZLIAMO on Kermadec, 1984. (58 slides).

5. AHØC (Saipan), COWW Contest Op, 1983, by WA6VEF & N6BT. (82 slides). 6. 1985, Clipperton Expedition. (191 slides).

Ponapels., by N6HR, travelogue. (81 slides)

8. Pribilof Is. operation of 1982. (48 slides). 9. Midway, by NA6T & KD7P, 1985. (120 slides).

9. milway, by NAB 1 & ND7F, 1965. (120 sides).
10. Anarctica, Arctowski, Palmer, Peter I, Macquarie stns... (101 slides).
11. VR6, Pitcairn, Mar./Apr., 1979, by ZL1AMO & ZLIADI. (51 slides).
12. SMØAGD 1982 Pacific DXped, 1982. (150 slides).
13. 9U5JB, Burundi, by ON5NT, 1983. (57 slides).

14. TYA1, Benin, by ONSNT, 1981. (61 slides). 15. VK3DCU/2, Lord Howe Is., by K2UO, 1980. (52 slides). 16. 3A, Monaco, by F6EYS & F6HIX of 1984. (43 slides).

17.5X5, Uganda, by DJ6SI of 1985. (115 slides). 18. Market Reef, July 1983, PAØGAM/OHØ/OJØ. (100 slides).

19. KX6DS, Marshall Is., 1986. (34 slides).
20. Andorra, by DL1HBT, DL3HAH, DL5BAD, DL4BBO, DL4BAH, 1986. (50 slides).

21. 1986, Clipperton, by W6SZN, W6OAT, Al6V, N7NG, W6RGG. (176 slides).
22. Peter IIs., 3Y by LA1EE & LA2GV, 1987. (127 slides).
23. KP2N, 1986, CQWW DX CW Contest. (55 slides).

23. KP2N, 1986, CQWW DX CW Contest. (55 slides).
24. OFØMA, Market Reef, 1987, SM5AQD, GM3YOR, OHØNA, G4EDG, G4JVG. (28 slides).
25. Abu Ali, Al5AA, by DJ65I, 1988. (65 slides).
26. XX9CW, by DK7PE, 1986. (16 slides).
27. 1988, Palmyra, by K9AJ, KP2A, WA2MOE, WØRLX, F6EXV, JA5DQH. (30 mins.).
28. 1988, Kingman Reef, by the above operators. (96 slides, 28 mins.).
29. 1988, 4U, KC4, VK9Y, VK9X, and 9VI, by W7SW. (73 slides).
30. Banaba is., T33JS, T36/8 T27, by KN6JVK9NS. (80 slides, 80 mins.).
31. XF4L, by XE1L, XE1OH, XE1XA, OH2BH, OH2BU, JH4RHF, W6RGG & N7NG. (40 mins.).
32. Publishing The DX Bulletin, by Chod Harris (24 mins.).
33. Rotuma, 1988 slides, by W6SZN. (73 mins.).
34. 4J1FS, MV Is., 1989, with Finn, Soviet & American DXers, by K7JA. (16 mins.).

35. ZS8MI, Marion Is., by Peter Sykora, ZS6PT. (60 mins.).
36. V63-KC6-P29, Micronesia/Melanesia, 1989, by KQIF & K1XM. (20 mins.).
37. YL DXped to Wallis Is., June 1989, by NM7N, N7HAT, N4DDK, KAØMX. (20 mins.).

37. YLDXpedto Wallis Is., June 1989, by NM/N, N/HAT, N4DDK, KAØMX. (2 38. A51JS, Bhulan, by VK9NS, Jim Smith. (60 mins.).
39. HC8X, Galapagos, by KQ1F. (34 mins.).
40. Faroe Is., May 1991, by N6HR. (28 mins.).
41. Palmyrais., KP6AZ, 1963, by W6FAY. (c 1 hour).
42. VK9WW-VK9NL/W, Willis Is., Oct 1992, by Jim Smith, VK9NS. (36 mins.).
43. S2-Bangladesh, 1992, by Jim Smith, VK9NS. (26 mins.).
44. Christmas Is., 1992, VK9XN-VK9XM, by W5KNE. (50 mins.).

45. Jarvis, KH5, 1992, by WA6AUE. (45 mins.). 46. Kingman Reef, 1993, by N9NS, VE5RA, NØAFW, OZ1LFG, PA3DZN, PAØERA. (90 mins.).

47. Palmyra, 1993, by GØLMX, HB9AHL, NH6UY, HDB9AEE, W7KNT, G3KHZ. (32 mins.). 48. Mellish Reef, 1993, by VK4CRR, G3WGV, K5VT, V73C, WA4DAN, VK2BJL, VK2BEX &

P29UX. (25 mins.). 49. Dominica, 1993by N6EK & KB6VVX. (40 mins.) 50. 3D2CU - 3D2CT Conway Reef 1995, by NI6T (56 mins.) 51. H4ØAA narrated by Bruce Buller, W6OSP 52. 3B7RF, Saint Brandon 1998 (38 mins.)

We have the following VHS programs

1. XU1SS (plus BVØYL & BVØJA), (35 mins.). 2. 7J1RL, Expedition of 1976 & 1978, (includes ZK9ZR, Mellish Reef).

3. VK9ZH, Expedition of 1978, (plus Ogasawara, 1978). 4. Frankford Radio Club ARRL phone parody, (plus JH7YFL WW CW).

5. JF1IST/7J1, Expedition to Okino Torishima of 1979. (25 mins.).

6. Australian travelogue, Climbing Big Ben, Heard Island. (55 mins.). 7. Ham Radio In The South Cook Is., by ZK1CA & ZK1CT. (70 mins.).

8. VR6 by ZL1AMO & ZL1AD1, copy of above slides by Jim Hurt, W Geo College & W4VWA. 9. Looking Up In Rio Linda, 1986, by W6GO/K6HHD. (45 mins.).

10. Revilla Gigedo, XF4DX, of 1987, Produced by WA8MAZ. (15 mins.). 11. North Texas Contest Club, towers and contesters, by K5TCK. (45 mins.).

11. Note: Texas Contest Cito, towers and contesters, by KoTCK. (45 mins.).

12. It Started With A Broken Fence - JH3DPB's Tall Tower Tale. (15 mins.).

13. Pite-Up Busters, by W8TN, ABØ1 & NØFVG. (10 mins. & usually sent with #12).

14. FG/W2QM/FS, French St. Martin, DXing Senior Style - Another wrinkle to DXing.

15. 1984 Laccadive Is. DXped, VU7WCY, plus 1983 VKØHI from TV. (about 60 mins.).

16. The K6UA contest station story. (25 mins.).

17. HK6TU DXped of 1983, Malpelo, (25 mins, with audio tape translation by KB6MZC).

18. The Ship That Shouldn't Have - VKØJS Heard Is, DXpedition. (90 mins.).

19. The New World Of Amateur Radio. (28 mins.)

20. SØRASD, The Western Sahara Story, 1987, by the Lynx Group. (37 mins.).

21. Auckland Is., 1988, by ZL1AMO, ZL1BQD, N7NG. (60 mins.).

22. Dr. Owen Garriot's first talk to hams about the Space Shultle. 23. Russian Ham Radio Tour by WA6WXD, Oct. 1986. (45 mins.)

24.3Y DXpedition, 1987, copy of slides by Jim Hurt, West GA College & W4VWA. (40 mins.). 25. Peter I, 1987, video from JA7ARW.

26. 1979 Spratly Is. DXpedition, by K4SMX, K1MM, VK2BJL, N2OO, N4WW & KP2A.
27. 1988 Malyj Vysolskij Is., OH2BH, UZ3AU, OH5NZ, UR2AR, OH2RF, UW3AX. (23 mins.).
28. 3W8DX & 3W8CW by HA5WA, HA5PP, HA5BBC, Nov. 1988, Produced by W4BRE.

29. Aruba, P4ØV, CQ WW Test 1988. (12 Mins.).
30. AMessage From Barry Goldwater, K7UGA. (12 mins.).
31. Navassa of 1988, by N2EDF, K2SG, KE4VU, KD2NT, N4GNR, KT2Q & W3GH. (38

7311.5.7. 32. Rhodes, SV5, by N2OO & SVØAA, April 1989. (40 mins.). 33. NØIZ/KH1, Howland Is., 1988, by NØ1Z, 7J3AAB, TRBJLD, VK9NS & VK9NL. (20 mins.).

34. Boeing ARC at the Electronic Convention and Great Wall Of China. (audio tape for VHS, 30 mins.).

35. KC Club DXpedition to Tonganoxie Is., a spoof. (30 mins.).

36. Tuvalu, 1989, by K6EDV & AL1AMO. (27 mins.). 37. Visalia Convention of 1990, recorded by W6NLG. (2 hours).

38. Rotuma, 1988, copy of the slide show bby Jim Hurt, WGC & Henry Owen W4VWA. (73

39. XW8CW& XW8DX, 1989, by HA5PP & HA5WA, Produced by W4BRE. (27 mins.).
40. XU8CW & XU8DX, 1990, by HA5PP & HA5WE, Produced by W4BRE. (25 mins.).
41. All China Amateur Radio Direction Finding Competition, plus BY1PK. (32 mins.).

41. XIACHINA Antaeur Haulo Direction Faroning Competition, plus BY FP. (32 mins.).
42. ZSBM, mith, A51JS, visits the Bay Area, videotaped by by WA6BXY. (80 mins.).
43. Jim Smith, A51JS, visits the Bay Area, videotaped by by WA6BXY. (80 mins.).
44. R9ZF/NN7A, NN7D&W7YS, August 1989, Lake Teletskoye, Siberia. (30 mins.).
45. VU7, Laccadive Is., 1984. (65 mins.).
46. VU4, Andaman Is., 1987, by Combatore Radio Club. (30 mins.).

47.3Y5X Expedition, 1989, Video by JF1IST. (In Japanese, good photography, 35 mins.).
48. VR6TC speaks to the Turlock ARC, 1/8/91, VHS by K6IMN. (125 mins.).

49. 1990 Wolrld Radiosport Team Championships in Seattle. (25 mins.).
50. ICOM's More Than Radios, The Legacy We Leave To The Young. (25 mins.).
51. T33R-T33T. Banaba, Nov. 1990, SM7PKK, TF3CW&OH1RY. (22 mins.).

52. This is ATV, by Western Washington AT Society & Seeing is Believing, by AEA. (47

53. New Horizon: South Pacific Adventure, by AA6LF. (55 mins.). 54. YB3ASQ: Indonesian Stations and Sightseeing, by W7TSQ. (25 mins.). 55. XF4L of 1989, by JH4RHF, XE1OH, XE1XA, OH2BH, W6RGG, XE1L, OH2BU & N7NG.

56. FT2A, by W4IBB, Jack Reeves, May 1991. (12 mins.).
57. ISØXV, by UW3R, etal, July 1990. (35 mins. or a 2 hour version, your choice).
58. Jarvis 1990, from K3NA & KN3T. (35 mins.).

59. 3CØCW, Annobon, 1991, by the Garrotxa Club of Spain. (20 mins.).
60. Araucaria DX Group, Brazil, Contest Station and Operators. (30 mins.).
61. 9L1US, by Dave Heil, K8MN, ed. by Jim Hurt, West GA. College & W4VWA. (45 mins.).
62. Dave Heil, K8MN visits Finland, edited by Jim Hurt & Henry Owen, W4VWA. (35 mins.).
63. Penguin Is., 1990, from a slide show by N7NG, Wayne Mills, produced by MoBre. (15

mins.).
64. PJ9W, 1990, Spirit Of Victory, Radio Team Finland, produced by WA7LNW. (48 mins.).

65. Empire Of The Air: The Men Who Made Radio, recorded by Kl6YB. (110 mins,). 66. Contest Night Live, by the Kansas City DX Club. (30 mins.).

67. DXing Kansas City Style, by the Kansas City DX Club. (30 mins.). 68. VP8ANT/G3CWI, Adelaide Is., Antarctica. (45 mins.).

69. H44, May 1991, by G3WVG, G3IXT & G3SXW. (12 mins.).

70. VP2EOH, Anguilla Is., by Northern Ohio DXA, 1992. 29 mins.).
71. T32T, Christmas Is., WPX SSB Test, Mar. 1990, narrated by VP2ML & video by JH1LBR.

72. VPBSSI, South Sandwich, 1992. (26mins.).
73. More About Radios, Zman Productions, (How To Get Started In Amateur Radio), (28

74. Navassa Is., Jan. 1992, by WA4DAN, AA4VK, NØTO, KW2P & AA4NC. (25 mins.).

75. Getting Started In DXing, by CQ Communications, Inc., (52 mins.).

76. The Radio Ham, starring Tony Hancock, English comedy. (26 mins.).
77. Project Irma: The DXTruth-O-Meter, Northern Cal. DX Convention, 1993. (25 mins.).
78. ZL9DX, Auckland Is., by ZL1OK, ZL1AVC, ZL2TPY, JH4RHF & JR4DUW. (28 mins.).
79. CYØDXX, Aug. 1989, Sable Island by the Breton DX Group. (18 mins.).

80. V63-KC6-P29, by KQ1F & K1XM, slide copy by Jim Hurt & Harry Owen, W4VWA. (25

mins.). 81. Desecheo, KP5, 1992/3, with KW2P, NØTG, WA4DAN, WØRJU & AA4VK. (28 mins.). 82. E35X, Entrea, May 31 - June 10, 1993, by LA6VM, LA1EE, JF1IST, LA9DL & LA7XK. (17

83. AH1A, Howland Is., 1993, by ON6TT, WØRLX, K9AJ, WØCP, KØEU, W9IXX, K4UEE, F6EXV & G4LJF. (45mins.) 84.9G1AA, Ghana, by PASAWW, PASFUE, PASFUE, PASERA, PASDEW & PAØTUK. (55

mins.).
85. 9MØS, Spratly Islands, 1993, N7NG, WA6AUE, OH6DO, JA5DQH, OH1NYP, 9VIYW, 9M2FK, OH2MAK and OH2BH. (30 mins.).
86. Journey to Peter I, 1994. (30 mins.).

87. ZD9SXW, Tristan da Cunha, 1994, by G3SXW. (18 mins.). 88. Last Voice From Kuwait, 9K2DZ. (25 mins.).

89. Malyj Vysotskij Island, 4J1FM/4J1FW, October 1992, by AHØW ex 4J1FM. (43 mins.) 80_3CØGD, Annobon, 1989 by LA8PV. (20 mins.)

91)IAØKM&HV4NAC. (30 mins.)

92. H44IO, South Pacific DX-pedition, by DL7IO ex DL7VTM. (46 mins.) 93. The Congo, TN4U & TN2M, 1995, by DL7IO ex DL7VTM (40 mins.)

94.3V8BB, 1994 (17 mins.) 95. Mission to Jordan, The joint Israeli / Jordanian DX-pedition, JY74Z, in July of 1995. (43

mins.)
96. The Kermadecs DX Adventure, ZL8RI - DX AT ITS BEST (30 mins.)

97. World Radiosport Team Championship, 1996 (23 mins.) 98. VKØIR Heard Island 1997, by Peter Casier ON6TT (61 mins.) 99. Bell Lab's video. "Similarities in Wave Behavior" (27 mins.)

100. *Eric Edberg, W6DU Memorial Pacific DXpedition* by WA4FFW 101. Legends of Amateur Radio - W6EA, W6HX & K6OJ - Southern California

DX Club (42 mins.)
102. DXpedition to the Spratlys - 1996 - Slide show on video (30 mins.) 103. H40AA, The Temotu DXpedition - April 1998 - (10 mins.)

1999 Contribution

The Northern California DX Foundation relies heavily upon the generosity of its members to fund various projects. We urge each member to consider making an annual contribution of \$25 U.S. or its equivalent in foreign currency or IRCs. However, we do not wish to exclude anyone from the Foundation for financial reasons. If \$25 is not within your budget,





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