



# Newsletter

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Steve Thomas, N6ST, Editor

Northern California DX Foundation

## PROJECT GOODWILL ALBANIA 2003

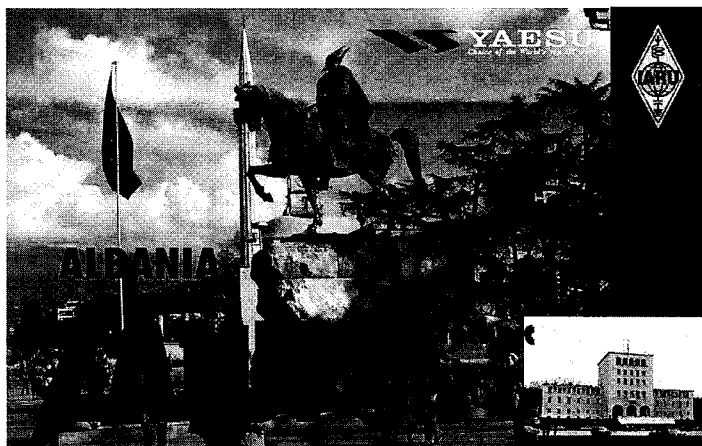
By Martti J. Laine, OH2BH

*Can DXers Be a Resource to Meet This Century's Challenges Facing Amateur Radio?*

DXers can help meet some of the challenges facing Amateur Radio in the new century. What are some of these challenges?

### Challenges in a Nutshell

A: The influx of new amateur radio practitioners has diminished to a minimum survival level in many countries. A number of other communications modes have taken the place of free information exchange via Amateur Radio across national and intercontinental borders as the Internet and other means provide reliable communication links with distant lands. This is the case in many parts of the world, but fortunately there are positive exceptions.



B: Countries with no amateur radio service cannot easily discover the values of that service. At the same time, they have a definite role in influencing the long-term future of our beloved passion and the frequencies that we use through the ITU. Do we possess the means of introducing the amateur radio service in those rare countries where it does not

exist? We have recently tested this scenario with some encouraging results. Is there something that we DXers can do? Does it naturally behoove us to do this, to act?

### Changing the Approach and Lowering the Entry Barrier

It seems obvious that removing or minimizing the code requirement in this day and age is necessary, and that a further shifting of the focus from the traditional technical orientation for entry exams is needed. Where the amateur community is struggling now is in the area of drawing "new marketing messages" and making these new attributes work in today's world. Here, a challenge is presented to our ageing members – those who should make the change happen. The Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) should be congratulated heartily on making a most successful turnaround. The UK increase in new licensees looks quite impressive. Many countries can benefit from studying their program.

But the new ITU options – including codeless licenses on HF – can also be of benefit in introducing amateur radio to those countries where it does not exist. A variety of new marketing messages, new entry levels with related textbooks, the fact that nothing will attract today's youth without a full understanding of their world and values and a proactive line of action to approach them effectively, should all be put forward. "Why?" some may ask. It's because we are responsible for the future of this passion of ours, amateur radio.

#### Project Goodwill Albania 2003 Combined All That

What was Project Goodwill Albania all about? It was a combination of all the above along with carefully selected "marketing messages" and advanced textbooks to attract youth in countries where amateur radio only barely exists. The aim of the Project was to give amateur radio major exposure during 2003, the year of amateur radio frequency allocation at WRC-03, in which Albania also had its vote. The project was one way of offering an example to the world about discovering and affirming a source of best amateur radio operators in a highly systematic manner. The case has been presented in many magazines and at numerous conventions for others to follow. It was all done by DXers with the support of the DX community – all carried out on the terms of DX with more than 100,000 ZA QSOs handed out on all bands and modes to serve those who Deserve.

#### Key Lessons of the Program

1: It was necessary to select motivational messages/incentives very early on. Youth are drawn to many activities and interests at a young age. Hence it's a matter of winning the competition for their souls. Let Amateur Radio Assist and Support Your Way to Your Profession With a Career in Telecommunications. This was chosen from among several alternatives, and it worked marvels in a Technical University environment.

2: Incentives. Whether you like it or not, the incentives are there – no matter whether we sense them or not. What are the short-term incentives in a University setting? Obviously this involves healthy credit with recognized courses. The time available to youth is an asset, particularly during their studies. Surely you can approach senior citizens, who have plenty of time on their hands, but there the incentives need to be valued differently. After all, our long-term objectives may not be met among senior citizens.

3: Co-operating with, and gaining access to local telecommunications and educational administrators will

help make the case succeed, and our interests at large on the frequency management front can be safeguarded. In the case of ZA, the course was implemented together with the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Ministry of Education, ensuring high visibility among those who have the resources to support amateur radio internationally as well as locally. The ultimate goal was to have amateur radio established as a dedicated subject in the University curriculum. Here, a major breakthrough was made.

4: We recruited professional educators to meet academic standards. More applicants turned up than we were able to interview, showing that DXers are ready to render service for a good cause. We were able to run an educational program and a DXpedition simultaneously in a semi-rare country to please those who travelled to ZA at their own cost and time. The DXpedition was intended just to justify support from those whose primary interest was to lend a helping hand to DX but, who in this case broadened their horizons further to play a part in fostering the future of amateur radio in a given country.

5: Not every marketing message or incentive will work in every country. Each and every program has to be considered in the local context, bearing in mind that the recipe for success in one case may be different in another. We adjusted the RSGB model to Albania. Spain is now on the way toward adapting the Albania case to its own situation. The ARRL Big Project is another version aimed at making the same thing happen in the United States.

The objective of Project Goodwill Albania is to be highly visible and to make all of us think about our responsibility for the future of amateur radio in a systematic manner. We are supported by the Northern California DX Foundation and by DXers at large, as well as the amateur radio industry because we made them all feel that this Project will pay back something in the long-term.

Using your personal variety of options can be highly rewarding. Project Goodwill Albania was also lot of fun. We are grateful to NCDXF for recognizing this option, and to you for supporting the Northern California DX Foundation, helping to make it possible.

Finally, on June 20, 2004, in the presence of many dedicated individuals, we will proudly unveil a plaque to be placed in a room dedicated to amateur radio at the Technical University of. Missionary DXpeditioning!

ZA1A , ZA1DX and ZA1UT QSL cards via OH2BH. OH2BH.

## DREAM OR REALITY – KH1, BAKER ISLAND

As one expedition ends, it's difficult to decide when the idea of the next expedition originates.

After the 3D2CI expedition, while returning to Nadi, we discussed where to go next, the perennial question of Dxpeditiners.

Many ideas were raised, but the most attractive, dangerous, and difficult possibility was Baker Island, KH1. Why? Because at this time, middle of 2001, Baker, KH1 is 11<sup>th</sup> most wanted country in world and 4<sup>th</sup> most wanted in Europe.

Immediately, in my free time, I started to prepare an expedition to KH1. For this expedition there was no problem in obtaining a license, since the island is part of the US, but obtaining landing permission was a problem. First I decide to visit NI6T, Gary Shapiro, the leader of the K5K trip, and during my visit to him in San Jose, we exchanged experiences, his on Kingman Reef, and mine on Conway Reef. Gary told me it was very difficult to obtain landing permission for an remote American island, especially for Baker and Howland Islands, and his pessimistic opinion was that we would not be able to get this permission, since it had been tried unsuccessfully in the past, but he also promised that if we DID get permission, he'd pay for a drinks for the expedition members at Dayton. Gary will be happy that the members will not drink heavily at his expense.

After my visit to California, from my home I tried to telephone and email the US Department of Fish and Wildlife, the agency responsible for Baker and Howland Islands, but obtained no positive response. I decided to visit Honolulu and try to resolve the problem in person. For two days, we discussed the reasons why F&W would not grant permission. When I promised to follow all conditions for this trip to KH1, the next question was Howland or Baker? Baker was the answer because it was interesting ecologically, and there had never been an amateur radio operation from there. Finally, I will never forget that on 12 August 2001 at 3PM Honolulu time, the pleasing decision from Ms. Beth Flint the responsible director: "You can have provisional permission for this landing, and can start preparations for this trip."

We decide the best time for this expedition was the end of April, and beginning of May. Our plan was to stay and operate from the island for 10 days with 6 stations,

and try to break the record for "tent and generator" expeditions. The record was approximately 82000 QSO's.

On the first announcement, we had 27 applications to be members of this expedition, and 8 members of the Conway Reef expedition had already agreed.

Finally, our trip started in April of 2002 from different parts of the world, with the majority of the team members meeting at LAX on 22 April, to fly to Nadi, Fiji.

After a long overnight flight, we arrived on the 22<sup>nd</sup>, early in the morning, since we crossed the International Date line. In Nadi, half the group joined the boat at Savusavu for the voyage to Tuvalu and Baker Island. The other half of the group flew to Funafuti, Tuvalu, (T2) and operated from there with several calls: T2X, T2DA, T23A, T25A and T26U.

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of April, the entire team departed from Funafuti by boat and arrived 70 hours later on the edge of our dream, Baker Island. We setup three camps; American, Russian and Serbian, and start to work with the special call K1B (thanks to FCC, ARRL, and Dennis W4DC).

We worked from this island in difficult conditions: the temperature was 45C (116F) and at night we had strong winds and rain. After 9 and ° days, and cleaning the island to the satisfaction of Mr. Doug Forsell, our F&W supervising officer who had accompanied us to do a wildlife survey of the island, we left the island very content about the job we had done. We had broken all records by any other previous expedition, in our difficult category.

The final K1B numbers were: 95,127 QSO's, (89898 (SSB and CW), 4708 RTTY, 446 PSK and 75 SSTV).

The total budget was \$102,000. US. The largest donors were YT1AD, \$16000.; RZ3AA, \$12,500.; NCDXF, \$6000.; ACOM, Inc., \$4000.; and many others.

The team members of the expedition were YT1AD, YU1AU, YU1DX, N6TQS, KW4DA, RZ3AA, RA3AUU, RW3AH, Z32ZM, ZS6MG, S56A, LY3NUM, KD7RCD, and Doug Forsell, US F&W officer.

Finally a special thanks to Doug N6TQS for his help in development of this article.

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# BRUNEI 2004

By Phil Whitchurch, G3SWH

Jim, G3RTE and I had been looking for a possible DX-pedition location since the aborted trip to Midway Island in March 2002. We looked at several alternatives, but all were rejected for one reason or another. One remaining possibility was Brunei Darussalam and when Jim bumped into Ray, G3NOM at the FOC dinner in October 2003 and discovered that he had a contact in Brunei who would possibly be our host, our plans began to firm up.

Brunei is #82 in the 2003 Most Wanted survey by the 425 DX News. The January 2003 ARRL listing shows Brunei at #129. In addition, Brunei counts as OC-088 for the Islands on the Air (IOTA) award. Neither Jim nor I had worked anyone from Brunei on CW for many years and our initial enquiries indicated that it was much needed on CW on the main bands and on the WARC bands on any mode. Consequently, we set an expedition target of 12,000 QSOs, with an approximately equal split between CW, RTTY & digital modes and SSB.

Ray is now permanently resident in Thailand and also holds the call HS0ZDZ. He is currently Vice President and International Secretary of the Radio Amateur Society of Thailand, a very experienced DX-peditioner and very active in SEANET.

Ray's contact is Greg, V85GD, who is a New Zealander and also holds the calls ZL3GD and VK4PG. Greg is a very busy man and a captain with Royal Brunei Airlines. Indeed, His QSL card proclaims him to be a Kiwi who flies! Although he spends a lot of time away from home he was happy for us to make use of his house in Bandar Seri Begawan (BSB) for our activities. It was possible that he would not be able to be with us during the proposed DX-pedition dates, even though he requested "local" rostering on those dates but his Filipino maid, Lourdes was volunteered to look after us in such circumstances.

This was very much Jim's expedition as far as organization was concerned. Licensing was his first obstacle and with, Greg's help, he made contact with

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Hamidoon at AITA, the newly privatized licensing organization in Brunei. The process was relatively costly. The licence itself cost \$B25 but we also needed to submit technical details of the IC-706 transceivers we planned to use for "type approval", for which a separate charge of \$B50 was made. There was a further charge of \$B20 for temporary importation documentation for Customs purposes, making a total of \$B95 each, (roughly equivalent to £35), which had to be paid in cash. Hamidoon was more than happy to issue us with special call signs, and we chose V8JIM (G3RTE), V8NOM (G3NOM) and V8SWH (G3SWH). It seems they no longer issue V85 series calls, but what are strictly aircraft style calls to visitors and residents. Finally, we were informed that we each needed a letter of surety signed by a local amateur who would undertake responsibility for our amateur radio actions while we were there. Naturally, Greg offered to do this for us but the response was that the

letter had to be signed by a local not an ex-pat, not even one who has been there as long as the 15 years that he has. Fortunately, Greg had some contacts who were willing to assist with this particular requirement.

The dates we chose for the expedition, 8th to 15th March 2004, included the RSGB's Commonwealth Contest and Ray wanted to make a single operator entry in the contest using his own call. I am a great believer in using only a single callsign for an expedition, primarily because it makes QSL-ing so much easier and significantly reduces the size of the pile-ups that would otherwise develop with many of the big gun operators wanting to work each available callsign to the detriment of the more modestly equipped stations. Consequently, we agreed to use V8JIM as the official DX-pedition call and that my own call would not be used at all.

Ray made a reconnaissance visit to Greg's house in mid February and came back with a detailed site plan with proposals for numerous antennas. He also reported that Greg's house and location are fantastic and that operating from there would be almost like working from a five star hotel, with fewer constraints about what we could do. The take off in all directions except south is unobstructed for several kilometres. A hill rises quite sharply to the south. Greg had a C3 beam available, but this needed to be assembled and erected together with the 15 metre telescopic tower that he was arranging to fly in from Australia. We hoped that the tower at least would be erected by the time we arrived in BSB although we were more than happy to finalise the installation for Greg in exchange for his hospitality.

Ray picked up and paid for the licenses and type approval certificates during his reconnaissance trip. He met Rahman, V85RH who is the President of the Brunei Amateur Radio Society at the AITA offices and the fact that Rahman knew both Ray and Greg and that they were obviously good friends removed the need to search for any other guarantors. They decided that it was safest for Greg to keep the original documents at his house and for him to mail copies to Jim and me from Frankfurt during his next trip to Europe. The import permits were also ready but have only a two week life span, so Greg agreed to pick

them up around 1st March and get them to us in good time, otherwise they would have expired before we arrived.

Jim and I booked airline tickets on the daily direct flight with Royal Brunei Airlines from Heathrow via Abu Dhabi to BSB and Ray booked his flights from Bangkok, planning to arrive at roughly the same times on Monday 8th March. Greg was unable to get his local rostering and in fact flew into Heathrow early on the morning of our departure on the actual aircraft on which we were to travel. He called us on Jim's cell phone whilst we were in the departure lounge saying that he hoped to be back in BSB by Wednesday and that he had passed the import permits to a member of the RBA ground staff to be handed to us at the departure gate, an arrangement that worked extremely well.

The flights were "dry" but uneventful and we all arrived in BSB on time, actually meeting up with Ray in the arrivals area. We proudly produced our import permits to the Customs Officer, who had obviously never seen anything like it before and who disappeared into the office for a while before allowing us through. Ray had arrived with 79 Kg of excess baggage, so that combined with Jim's and my modest bags, we needed two taxis to take us to Greg's house, where we were welcomed by Lourdes.

In addition to Greg's private quarters, the house boasts three spare bedrooms, Greg's shack and a large lounge on the ground floor that could be used as an operating area. We allocated ourselves bedrooms and by common consent agreed to set up the SSB station in Jim's bedroom and to use the lounge for the CW and RTTY stations. There were several wire antennas already installed, including a 40 metre delta loop and a 20 metre inverted vee dipole on a bamboo pole mounted on the balcony outside Greg's first floor shack. The 15 metre tower was on site, but needed to be erected and the C3 beam assembly needed to be completed. Greg had also left an enormous amount of sundry antenna hardware and numerous tools for us to use. In order to get on the air as soon as possible, we decided to replace the dipole with my 16 metre top doublet, but as an inverted vee, a configuration that I had not rigged it in previously and which

displayed an amazing tendency to tangle with anything and everything in sight, a problem that I had not previously encountered. We eventually got it rigged and the station set up and I was able to make the first QSO with HL5FBT on 30 metres at 10:51 UTC on 8th March. There was one small problem: the keying of the IC-706 from the laptop parallel port wasn't working properly. Jim had a serial lead that worked fine but he was unable to get his computer's parallel port to work properly either, so initially, all my sending had to be by hand, which was very frustrating - except when Jim was sleeping or working SSB, when I was able to use it! Needless to say, Jim nicked it back when I was asleep. Jim and I were jet lagged and went to bed shortly after dinner but Ray continued on 30 metres well into the night, bringing the expedition total to a healthy 522, including many Europeans, before going to bed himself.

Next morning (Tuesday) the bands closed from 01:00 to 09:00 UTC (9 a.m. to 5 p.m. local) so the day was devoted to antenna work. The tower was temporarily erected in the middle of the lawn supporting a 40 metre inverted vee dipole. The HB9CV two-element tri-band beam that Ray had brought was also assembled and erected onto the same hardwood mast, but failed to tune properly. Other wire antennas were also erected, enabling operation on all bands except 160 and 80 metres. Conditions were not good with no signals on any band during the day. 30 metres opened to the western USA in the late afternoons, but was very hard work indeed due to severe QRM caused by numerous, illegal SSB transmissions originating in the surrounding countries. We now had two stations on the air simultaneously and operated 40 and 30 metres CW well into the night, enjoying some excellent pile-ups.

The following morning (Wednesday), Jim discovered that his IC-706 was producing no RF output. He subsequently discovered that the power output transistors had blown. Fortunately, Greg had previously agreed to us using his shack and Kenwood TS-450 transceiver so that we were able to continue with the expedition.

The rest of the day was devoted to antenna work, having contacted the local tower expert, Fred, V85AF

who was to erect the tower in its final position prior to installing the C3 beam. In anticipation of his arrival, we dismantled the tower from its temporary location and re-erected the 40 metre dipole on another hardwood mast. Fred arrived just after lunch followed shortly afterwards by Rahman, V85RH and Jonny, 9M8DB. Johnny is another old acquaintance of Ray! The tower is designed to be guyed in three directions at two levels and has a flange type base fixing with a pivot for manually raising and lowering it. We placed the flange in its final position on the concrete base adjacent to the house but I was concerned to see that Fred was using only 6 mm diameter Rawlbolts whereas the holes in the baseplate were 12 mm. Nevertheless, and despite the torrential rain, the tower was raised in its final position, temporarily guyed and my doublet re-erected on it. Once again, the doublet showed a very nasty tendency to snag on everything in sight but we were back on the bands in the late afternoon as soon as we had dried out and changed our clothes. Operations continued on CW until the small hours.

More antenna work was necessary the following day (Thursday). We repaired the fault with the HB9CV antenna, which was due to a loose connection in one of the traps. Ray had brought a Butternut vertical for the LF bands that we erected on a short hardwood mast with numerous radials. Whilst it tuned beautifully on both 80 and 160 metres, we could hear no signals on 160 due to an exceptionally high local noise level and consequently we had to abandon our plans for operating on that band. However, it performed well on 80 metres and we made many CW QSOs with the west coast of the USA, Japan and Europe. Surprisingly, after being dead for the previous few days, 12 metres opened to Japan and the western USA.

On Friday and whilst the bands were dead once again, we also completed the assembly of the C3 beam ready



for it to be mounted on the tower. Greg arrived home in the late afternoon, having been delayed by some logistical problems with faulty aircraft. He looked – and was - exhausted! As usual, the bands opened in the late afternoon and the pile-ups kept us busy most of the night, although the high numbers of European stations wanting to make duplicate QSOs became tremendously frustrating with sometimes as many as three or four stations in a row attempting to make duplicate QSOs on a band/mode. Needless to say, duplicate QSOs were not logged.

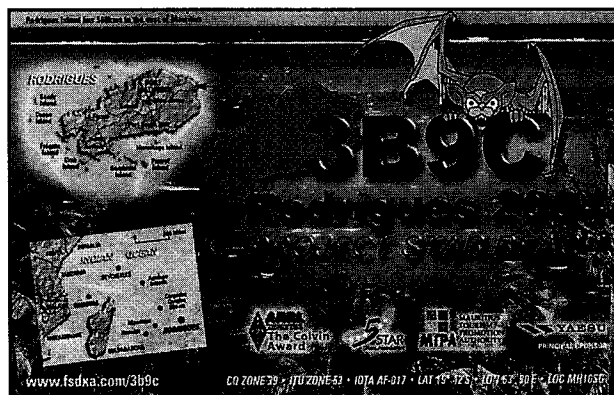
On Saturday and once Greg had rested we spent some time planning how to erect the beam. Again, Fred was an essential part of the operation and he was only available on the Sunday. Greg arranged for a surveyor from a local crane hire company to visit and advise on the possibility of lowering the beam onto the tower. Ray started his RTTY operation and at times we had three stations on the air simultaneously. The Commonwealth Contest started at 10:00 UTC (6 p.m. local) when Jim and I were both relegated to either the WARC bands or SSB. Jim found it hard going to generate a pile up on SSB, whereas there was always plenty of interest in CW, which accounted for the relatively low number of SSB QSOs. However, 10 metres opened and we made a respectable number of QSOs on both CW and SSB, primarily with Japan.

The crane duly arrived at 9 a.m. on the Sunday. Fred arrived shortly afterwards. Once again, it was necessary to take down the doublet as well as the bamboo pole supporting it, a task that fell to me. One of the temporary guys for the tower was also attached to the same bracket as the bamboo pole and whilst it seemed to me to be secure after removing the pole, it was not and the tower came crashing to the ground, tearing the 6 mm fixing bolts out of the concrete base. Fortunately, no one was hurt but the telescopic tube in the top of the tower was slightly bent. Fred and the crane driver managed to straighten it whilst Greg and I went off to a local hardware store for some more substantial fixings. Much time was lost drilling out the fixing holes and re-mounting the base. The crane was then pressed into service to raise the tower whilst the galvanized steel guy wires were sorted out and secured. These seemed to be even more susceptible to tangling

than the doublet! Finally, the beam was lifted into position and Fred climbed the tower to guide the stub mast into the rotator and secure it. The rotator was aligned and the tower cranked up to its full height. It looked beautiful – and worked very well too! To finish off the afternoon, I re-rigged the doublet in a slightly different position, using tower and a convenient palm tree as end supports. But it still tangled!

Sunday night was our last operational period and we pushed as hard as we could to make our target number of QSOs, but when we added up the individual totals the next morning, we were almost 2,000 QSOs short, having made only 10,226, excluding duplicates.

Dismantling the antennas on the Monday morning took much less time that it had to erect them, as did putting Greg's house back into some semblance of order. All our flights left in the late afternoon and Greg was scheduled to fly to Jeddah at approximately the same time, so we were all able to travel to the airport together. Although Ray had left a lot of his baggage for Greg to take to Bangkok on a later flight, he was still 53 Kg over his baggage allowance but called on his negotiating skills to reach an acceptable settlement for the excess baggage charges.



## THE GARDEN OF THE VIRGIN MARY: A TRIP TO MT. ATHOS

by George Varvitsiotes, K6SV

Early in 2003 a decision was made to travel in the autumn to Greece on family business. Never did I dream nor believe the old adage that "timing is everything." This trip to Greece was soon to become the trip of a lifetime, as a lifelong dream to visit Mt. Athos was soon to come true.

Mt. Athos is a peninsula in Northern Greece that holds special significance to me both spiritually and to my hobby of Ham Radio. Mt. Athos has one semi-active Ham operator, Monk Apollo, SV2ASP/A and is a DXCC country still sought after by hams worldwide. The mountain peak called Mt. Athos is at the Southern tip of a long narrow peninsula that juts out into the sea in Northern Greece. The peninsula houses 20 major monasteries, seventeen are Greek, one is Russian, one is Serbian, and one is Bulgarian. There are numerous smaller ones in addition to small hut like cells or skites where a solitary Monk could live in total seclusion. The entrance to Mt. Athos is regulated and restricted. Those who are Greek Orthodox and/or Greek Nationals have a much easier path to gain permission than those who are not Orthodox. Additionally, no females are permitted in Mt Athos. Why you ask? Monks have inhabited the Mt. Athos peninsula from the first Century. The Holy Fathers say that the Virgin Mary had traveled to see Lazarus after the crucifixion of Jesus and was temporarily shipwrecked on the peninsula now called Mt. Athos. She found the peninsula to be the most beautiful of any place on Earth so she called it her Garden. When you see the beautiful tranquil land coupled with the rise of Mt. Athos out of the crystal blue waters you know this is true. The Holy Fathers from that point on decreed that they could not allow any other female on Mt. Athos as no other female could compare with the Virgin Mary. This

short article was developed with the hope of introducing you to their way of life and to offer some insight into Ham Radio activity there as well.

### ICOM delivers

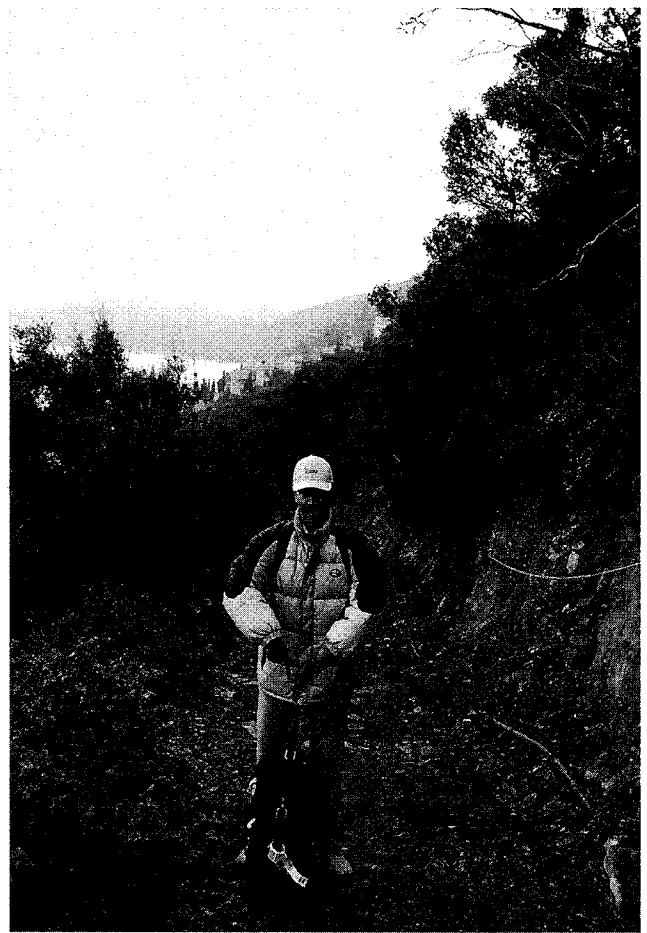
Word came from Kostas, SV1DPI that Monk Apollo's HF radio transceiver had broken down for the last time. His transceiver was beyond repair and he was now off the HF bands. Soon hams around the world began dialog over email and DX Bulletins to locate a radio and, if needed, request donations to fund a radio and send it to Monk Apollo. During this period of time ICOM America responded to my inquires about the possibilities of donating an HF Transceiver to Monk Apollo so that Hams around the world could again make QSOs with Monk Apollo and that Monk Apollo could again have HF communications with the outside World. With the guidance and assistance of Ray Novak of ICOM America their decision was made to donate an IC-756PROII and PS-125 power supply for Monk Apollo's use. Ray and I discussed the fact that I already had plans to visit Greece in the Fall, what could be better for a Greek Orthodox Ham but to also make the trip to Mt. Athos and deliver the radio. With Kostas' assistance we began the groundwork to contact Monk Apollo, gain his approval and ask his assistance in obtaining permission to enter Mt. Athos.

With that invaluable help of Kostas, an electrical engineer, DX Nea Editor and member of the Agrinion





DX Club, we soon had Monk Apollo's blessing and plans were firmed up. A special entrance document (Diamonitirion) is required by all who visit Mt. Athos. The document was prepared by Monk Apollo and soon was in my hands in California. As Kostas and I coordinated the trip we soon learned that Monk Apollo would be away from Mt. Athos in September because of work near Thessalonki at a new Monastery. He told us that October would be better as the summer months through September are filled with hundreds of Orthodox Pilgrims visiting monasteries. We might have a difficult time booking the boat for the trip from the mainland to the Monasteries since these are normally booked 6 months in advance. So October it was as November becomes very cold and boats may not make the trip due to rough seas. But what luck! Perhaps the trip could be crafted so I could visit Mt. Athos and then drive to family business commitments and somehow sandwich in the CQWW DX Contest from Greece. After another round of emails and telephone calls several hams, SV3BEF, SV3BEH and SV3BEJ, offered to bring their stations and install antennas at our family home on a ridge top near Tripolis and we could operate Multi-single together as J43GRC. As a bonus, just before leaving, Kostas learned from Monk Apollo that he had a keen interest in getting on other modes besides SSB and particularly wanted to check out Pactor III for worldwide e-mail. After some discussion with Farallon Electronics owner Eric Steinberg, a new PTC-IIex DSP multi-mode controller with Pactor-III upgrade was in my hands at a special price. The Northern California DX Foundation was very kind in funding this controller and cable for the ICOM HF transceiver. When you work Monk Apollo on any of these spe-



cial modes give thanks to NCDXF and Farallon Electronics for providing the extra hardware!

### The Journey Begins

Bags were packed and now the fun began. Flying to Athens via Frankfurt from San Francisco on Lufthansa I expected one could merely carry-on the ICOM

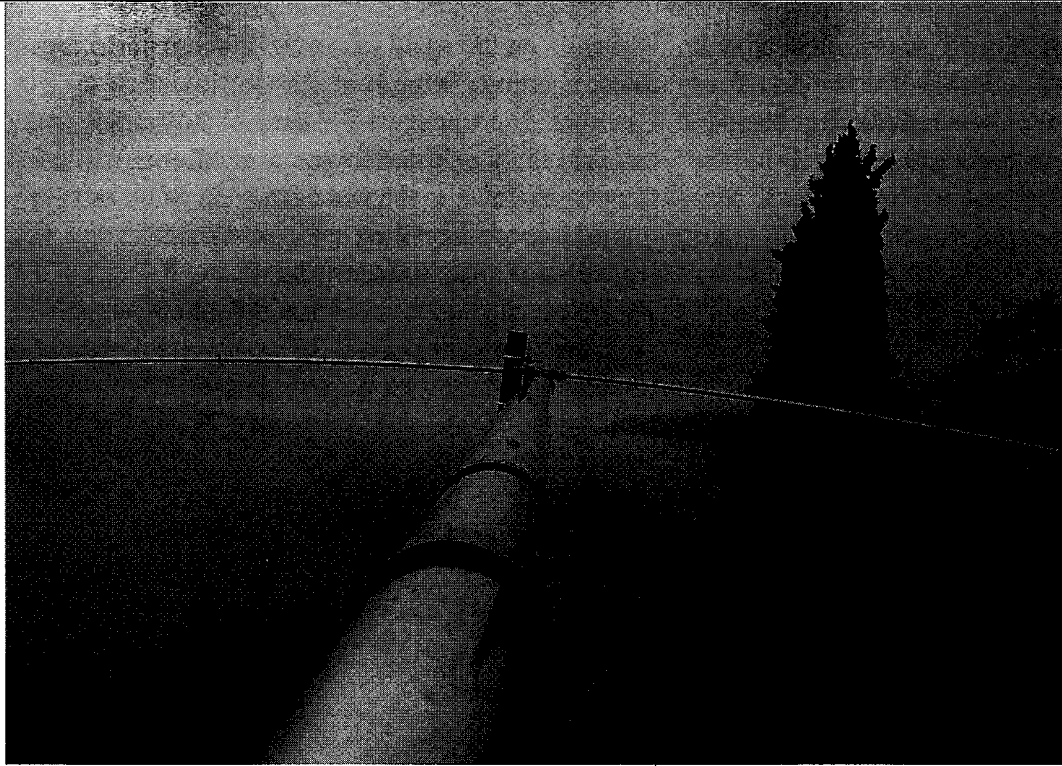
IC-756PROII and Power supply as cabin baggage. I held important documentation and it all fit into the carry-on dimension bag. I emailed a ham friend with the TSA in Washington and had their blessing as well. Upon check-in at the airport all went routinely with checked baggage, but then the ticket agent saw my carry-on bag. He asked, "Will you be checking that in too?" "No." I replied advising him that this was VERY delicate communications equipment that needed to be "hand carried" so that no damage could occur in transit. He said, "Yes, that's fine but what does it weigh? We have new restrictions on the weight of carry-on bags to a maximum of 8 Kg". After hoisting this onto the scale it read 16 Kg. He proclaimed,

"Sorry you can't take this as carry-on, it's too heavy!" My heart pounded, I explained the need to have this unit safe from the gorilla-like treatment of checked baggage, further I had taken the radio, power supply and PTC-IIex from their protective boxes and placed them in my carry-on bag with strips of foam on all sides for minimal protection thinking that I would be handling these myself as hand-carry. He smiled, and explained that he too had visited Monasteries in Europe and was very impressed with the efforts that were being undertaken here. He asked me to pay for the "extra" checked in bag and he would place all my bags in a VIP container for safe transit to Greece. I would not have to worry about the bags crashing together on the conveyor belts deep in the airport baggage area and the bags would be first to exit as well in Athens. I paid my extra bag fee and off I went to board the plane. Would I see the radio and parts again? Would I get to Athens and have to deal with a damaged radio? Needless to say, the trip flying to Greece was filled with thoughts like these and many more. After landing in Frankfurt on layover I re-read the beautiful handwritten letter from Monk Apollo that accompanied the entrance permit. In this letter he prayed for a safe journey and whatever happens is in God's hands. I felt a complete calm for the rest of my

journey through German customs and onto the final leg of the flight to Athens. When I exited the plane in Athens and walked to the baggage area to retrieve my bags and equipment, I saw a welcome sight. The baggage carousel conveyor began; all three of my bags with special red VIP tags attached were the very first ones out! Outside loading up the rental car I checked on the condition of the gear that was minimally packed; all was perfect and just as I had packed it. Truly God was watching over this gear and the airline baggage handlers.

After meeting at the airport with my SV3 buddies, I gave them each a bag or two to carry back to the Tripolis area for preparation of CQWW the following weekend. They were excited as well as they had all kinds of goodies to play with in the week before the contest, including the beta test version of the yet unannounced Heil Quiet Phone Pro-Set headset! Thanks to Bob Heil for the chance to bring that to Greece and test it during the contest. It was marvelous! But now, after flying about 22 hours I had to drive at night in a foreign land approx 4 hours North to reach Agios Konstandinos where I'd stay over and meet up with Kostas, SV1DPI and Spiros, SV1DPP (both from Agrinion) in the morning. Spiros, a pharmacist, was a welcomed late addition to our trip to





Mt. Athos. Kostas had visited Mt. Athos previously and convinced Spiros to make the journey with us. The following morning I met these two in the lobby of my \$17 a night hotel right on the water (low-season rate!). After quick introductions we loaded their gear in my rental car and headed 6 hours North to Ouranopolis to spend the night. It has been said before that Ham radio is truly a remarkable hobby as here are two close friends meeting a guy from the USA who they have never met and only communicated with via email and telephone. We would be driving 6 hours, sharing a room, traveling and staying at

the Monastery for 4 days and driving back another 6 hours. Even before the car was packed and started off on the road we all felt that we had known each other for years as brothers. Since it was my rental car I drove and Kostas was right seat man. Spiros brought a complete APRS system for us to use while mobile throughout

Greece and he installed that in the back seat and was our navigator throughout the road trip. Remember, signage is not well-placed nor lit in Greece outside the highways, so take a navigator! We were active on the APRS scene while driving and soon had many, many well wishes from hams all over Greece and invitations to come make eye-ball QSOs and dinner. Our schedule was so tight that we just could not accept any of these most generous invitations.

### Heavenly City

After 6 hours of driving and fellowship discussing the pros and cons of all the major HF transceivers, antennas, contest software and a little world politics mixed in we reached our destination of Ouranopolis (Heavenly City) at the border of Mt. Athos. Ouranopolis lives up to its name; as the point of assembly for traveling to Mt. Athos by boat each day and the truly beautiful coastline, clear blue water and sandy beaches that makes the resort hotels there some of the best in Greece. You can view these at



www.ouranoupoli.com as well as an excellent web page on Mt. Athos monasteries. This website is a must see for those who may want to make a pilgrimage to Mt. Athos or learn more about this area.

### **Hurry Up and Wait**

After reaching Ouranoupolis we checked into our hotel, which offered comfortable, clean yet spartan accommodations. We enjoyed a wonderful dinner outside overlooking the harbor; this would be our last full meal for the next four days. That night the wind kicked up and a line of rain showers moved through the area. We awoke to a gray misty morning with what seemed to be the hustle and bustle of a large city. The port was full of buses unloading hundreds of Serbian Pilgrims headed to Mt. Athos, and overcrowded with these men carrying their bags marking time until the ferryboat departure of 9:45A.M. Like many other places around the world as the boat began to board the rush to be first in line was met with ferocious gridlock. Soon, we all entered the ferry and were off on a two-hour voyage down the coast of the peninsula of Mt Athos. This ferry runs each day and stops at each Monastery along the way to the tip of the peninsula where it turns back stopping along the way at each Monastery again on its return to Ouranoupolis. While the weather was still misty and wet, the sea was calm and the beauty of the land and sea was overwhelming. Around each bend as the boat slowly made its way down the peninsula we encountered new and different features, each more interesting than the last. We had a clear vantage point as we had chosen the top open deck of the ferryboat. This also offered us our first real challenge. When the boat was approaching the Dohiariou Monastery (our destination) Kostas told us to stay on the top deck as long as possible in order to take full advantage of the view and take pictures. He would go down to the main deck where the boat lowers its ramp to the pier for foot traffic and any cars/trucks to off-load. He would tell the deck hand to wait to allow us to come down and disembark before raising the ramp and continuing the voyage to the next Monastery. Well, as Spiros and I are making our way down three decks to gain access to the main deck we see the ramp being raised and the boat is pulling back from the Monastery landing! We looked out over the water and

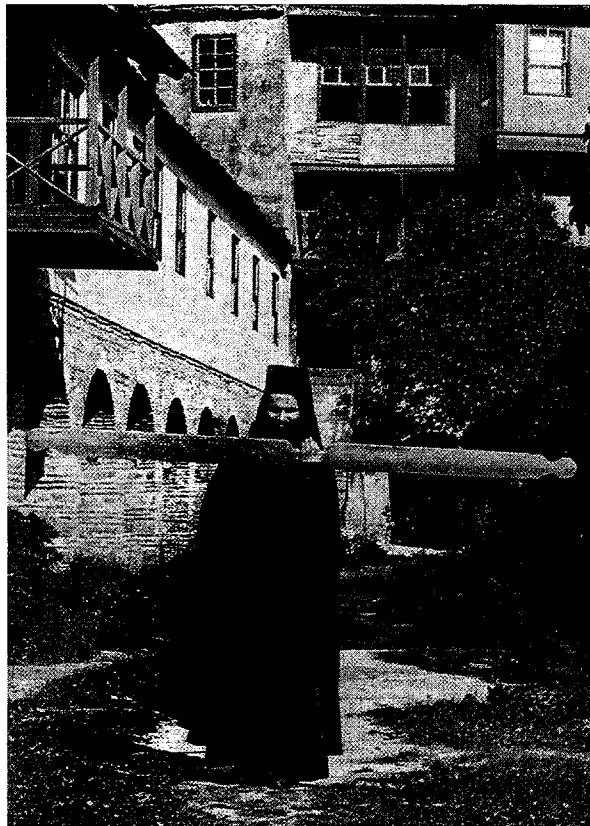
Kostas is on the small pier waving to us. Great, we missed getting off the boat! As they are often say in Greece, "Don't worry". We have a choice now, we can ride the ferry-boat for another 4 hours while it progresses down to the end of the peninsula and get off when it comes calling again on the return trip, or, we can get off at the next Monastery, Xenofontos, and hike back the 1.5 miles on a dirt path. Spiros and I decided to hike it back so off we went, following a small dirt path through the woods and over the hills back toward Dohiariou Monastery. What a sight it was, carrying a small suitcase filled with radio gear and an overnight bag of personal items through the hills of Mt. Athos. Spiros and I wondered if this was our final test, whether we could persevere and make that trek with steep and wet terrain. I told him what Monk Apollo wrote in his letter and we both agreed that God was on our side and made the trip successfully.

### **Monastery Life**

As we rounded the corner to enter the Monastery we were greeted with large icons of the Archangel Michael and Gabriel flanking the large entry doorway. Here we found Kostas sitting and visiting with Monk Apollo waiting for us. We all were introduced to Monk Apollo who welcomed us and, as customary, escorted us to the "gatehouse" Monk who would now offer the typical welcome refreshments of cool Mt. Athos water, some sweet Loukoumi and a clear drink called raki. After some time to relax and be refreshed we were shown to our dormitory type room. As you know most Monasteries are built on the side of a mountain overlooking the sea. Our room was the building at the furthest back and highest point within the Monastery, which meant lots of stairs to climb. On the way to our room we stopped to view Monk Apollo's hamshack. We presented him with the ICOM IC-756PROIL, power supply and PTC-IIex modem. We scrambled to install all the gear and run some tests, as the late afternoon Church service was about to begin.

Each day the monastery holds two church services. The first service starts at 5:00pm and lasts approximately 2 hours. Following that service Monks/Priests and the faithful walk to a small chapel adjacent to the Trapesaria (dining hall) where another 30-minute

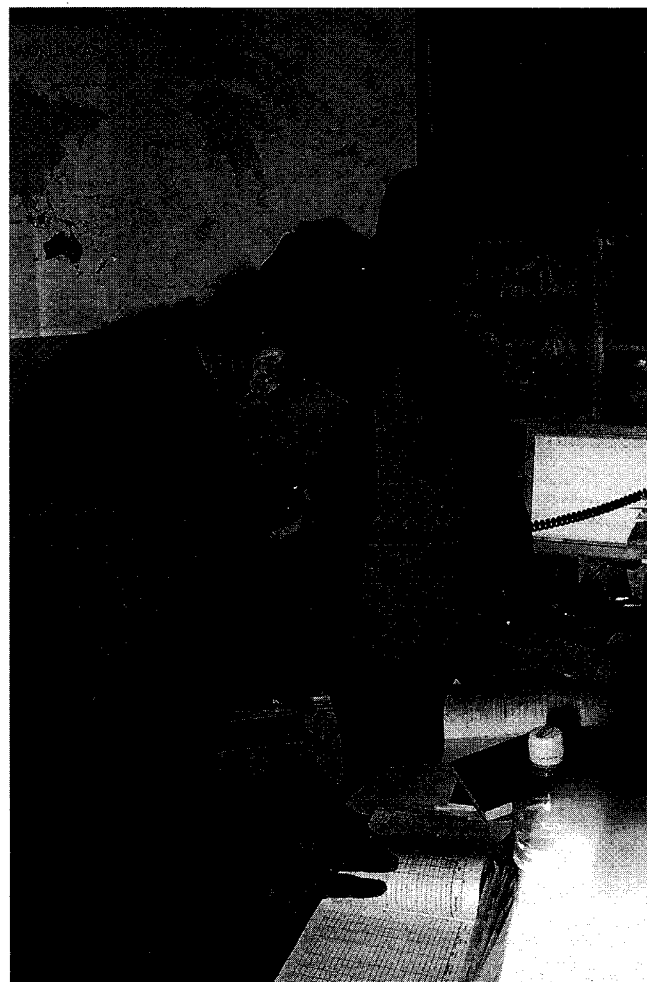
prayer service is offered to the Virgin Mary. Finally at approximately 8:00 PM everyone proceeds into the dining hall for the evening meal. In Mt. Athos there are only two meals per day; a morning meal and an evening meal. No meat is ever served in Mt. Athos and all meals are fast worthy. As the monks and faithful eat in silence a designated Monk is reading from the Gospel in Greek. One must eat quickly since the Head Abbot decides when the meal is over by ringing a bell. After a short closing prayer everyone files



out, whether finished eating or not!

No time now to do anything but retire to your room, wash up (there are no showers) and try to sleep. Each day begins at 3:00AM with the banging of a hollow wooden symantron to awake all and beckon them back to Church for morning Matins prior to the daily Liturgy. Each morning we attended church from 3:00AM until 8:00AM then on to the morning meal. That's right 5 hours in church standing up! There are no pews in the Byzantine church. It is an overwhelming feeling standing in near pitch black, as only one or two candles light up the church while Monks chant and offer prayers and readings in preparation for the Holy Liturgy each day. The time actually goes by

quickly as the beautiful sounds and the smell of incense casts an almost hypnotic state. You really can't believe this until you have experienced it. Following the morning meal the day for the Monks is one of work. Each Monk has a specialized job among the group. Monk Apollo for instance has the training and experience in electricity and heavy machinery. With funds obtained from the EU, Dohiariou is going through a restoration phase, as are other Monasteries throughout the peninsula. He also leaves Mt. Athos and drives one of few trucks loaded with olives to the mainland to have them pressed and processed. He is also active in the establishment of a new Monastery on the mainland and oversees many properties/farm-lands on the mainland that have been donated in the



Monastery's name over the years. Monks have a very long and dutiful day, each day. They really have no free time and always are kept busy with restorations within the Monastery.

The days we visited Monk Apollo rain prevented him

from running a backhoe project, which meant he could spend time with us. God works in mysterious ways. We spent the day with Monk Apollo making SWR checks on various antennas. He has dipoles for 160/80/40, has A3S beam for 10/15/20M and verticals and assorted antennas for the WARC bands. These antennas were donated to him from Cushcraft many years ago. In fact, the 2 ele 40M beam was never installed back then, as it was difficult to build and raise alone. Now with us three there it was a simple task. Father Apollo agreed to our plan to remove a non-productive antenna and use that support for the new 40M beam. Once installed we planned to raise the support water pipe another 20 ft or so. The 40M beam was assembled and installed overlooking a cliff high above the water. Our attempt to raise it another 20 feet was delayed because of technical difficulty but will be raised this summer. Back in the shack with Monk Apollo we trained him on the finer points of the IC-756PROII and soon ran off some 35 QSO's in 10 minutes. It was truly joyous to be able to witness Monk Apollo working down the pileups with his new radio and antenna system. He was excited that once again he could send his blessings from Mt. Athos via Ham Radio QSO. After more days of training and antenna tweaking we determined that the rotor used on his A3S was on its last days. As it turned out replacement of the motor start capacitor did not completely fix the intermittent rotation so after my return to the USA I put a call out to YAESU to donate a rotor to the Monastery. Yaesu USA made that donation and shipped the rotor, which is now installed. Thanks to YAESU for their kind support. Before we left we strung up a simple 6M dipole since he now has a radio with 6M capabilities. He has already worked stations on 6M and will be installing a 3 ele beam this summer. Many have asked about receiving authorization to operate from Mt. Athos. Monk Apollo is the only one authorized to operate from Mt. Athos by the Council of Bishops that administer the peninsula, Monk Apollo cannot grant anyone authorization to operate, nor use of his station or callsign as that would jeopardize his own permission.

### What time is it anyway?

The entire peninsula of Mt. Athos runs on the Julian calendar, which usually means ecclesiastically speak-

ing they are 13 days behind the rest of the world. In addition, they do not change their local time back and forth to Daylight Savings as Greece does. This makes it pretty interesting when planning and making the pilgrimage. But "don't worry".

They plan and work off our time and calendar when booking the boat and your stay. And when it comes time to be called to Church just listen for the Mt. Athos alarm clock banging in the still of the night. When you do work Monk Apollo simply log him as you would any other contact using true GMT date/time format as his log is maintained in GMT. QSLing is direct though slow, play close attention to logging the correct GMT time and date info on your card. Fr. Apollo has so little precious time to operate and QSL that erroneous information adds to the delay for everyone.

### How and Where to work Mt. Athos

There is no simple answer. Fundamentally, Monk Apollo is there to work for his salvation by leading an obedient spiritual life. With the duties he has there really is no spare time for relaxation and operating time. He must devote all his energy to serving God. That doesn't mean he won't be on the air, nor does it mean that if he gets on the air that he is neglecting his responsibilities. Know that Monk Apollo enjoys the chance to bestow blessings from Mt. Athos and that he prays to God to show him ways to become more active. Keep in mind that many of the best possible times propagation wise are just not going to happen as these are times in late afternoon and again in early morning when that time is spent chanting in church. The best chance to catch him would be following the evening meal before he retires for the night. But don't expect him to make skeds nor stay on the air for any prolonged period as the time is taken from his sleep schedule. He is often more active during feast days of major Saints and "bright week" following Easter when the Monastery's work schedule is relaxed. Good this special know you are Blessed when contact.

QSO and  
truly  
making that



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### We have the following VHS programs

1. XU1SS (plus BVØYL & BVØJA), (35 mins.).
2. 7J1RL, Expedition of 1976 & 1978, (includes ZK9ZR, Mellish Reef).
3. VK9ZR, Expedition of 1978, (plus Ogasawara, 1978).
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 & ZL1ADI, copy of above slides by Jim Hurt, W Geo College & W4VWA.
10. Revilla Gigedo, XF4DX, of 1987, Produced by WA8MAZ. (15 mins.).
11. North Texas Contest Club, towers and testers, by K5TCK. (45 mins.).
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.).
17. HKØTU 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 Shuttle.
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 Spratty Is. DXpedition, by K4SMX, K1MM, VK2BJL, N2OO, N4WW & KP2A.
27. 1988 Maljy Vysoiskij 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.).
31. Navassa of 1988, by N2EDF, K2SG, KE4VU, KD2NT, N4GNN, KT2Q & W3GH. (38 mins.).
32. Rhodes, SV5, by N2OO & SVØAA, April 1989. (40 mins.).
33. NØZ/KH1, Howland Is., 1988, by NØ1Z, 7J3AAB, TR8JLD, VK9NS & VK9NL. (20 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 by Jim Hurt, WGC & Henry Owen W4VWA. (73 mins.).
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.).
42. ZS8MI, by ZS6PT, partial copy of the slide show. (40 mins.).
43. Jim Smith, A51JS, visits the Bay Area, videotaped 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 World 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 mins.).
53. New Horizon: South Pacific Adventure, by AA6LF. (55 mins.).
54. YB3ASQ: Indonesian Stations and Sightseeing, by W7TSSQ. (25 mins.).
55. XF4L of 1989, by JH4RHF, XE1OH, XE1XA, OH2BH, W6RGG, XE1L, OH2BU & N7NG. (25 mins.).
56. ET2A, by W4IBB, Jack Reeves, May 1991. (12 mins.).
57. ISØXV, by UW3R, et al, 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 WA7LNU. (48 mins.).
65. Empire Of The Air: The Men Who Made Radio, recorded by K6BYB. (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. VP8SSI, South Sandwich, 1992. (26 mins.).
73. More About Radios, Zman Productions, (How To Get Started In Amateur Radio). (28 mins.).
74. Navassa Is., Jan. 1992, by WA4DAN, AA4VK, NØTO, KW2P & AA4NC. (25 mins.).
75. Getting Started In DXing, by CQ Communications, Inc.. (52 mins.).
77. Project Irma: The DX Truth-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, Eritrea, May 31 - June 10, 1993, by LA6VM, LA1EE, JF1IST, LA9DL & LA7XK. (17 mins.).
83. AH1A, Howland Is., 1993, by ON6TT, WØRLX, K9AJ, WØCP, KØEU, W9IXX, K4UEE, F6EXV & G4LJF. (45 mins.).
84. 9G1AA, Ghana, by PA3AWW, PA3FUE, PA3FUE, PA3ERA, PA3DEW & PAØTUK. (55 mins.).
85. 9MØS, Spratty Islands, 1993, N7NG, WA6AUE, OH6DO, JA5DQH, OH1NYP, 9V1YW, 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. Maljy Vysotskij Island, 4J1FM / 4J1FW, October 1992, by AHØW ex 4J1FM. (43 mins.).
90. 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 DXpedition, JY74Z, in July '95. (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 (51 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.)
104. 3B9RF, Saint Brandon, 1998 by K5KG (38 mins.)
105. ZL9CI, Campbell Island, 1999 by 9V1YC (60 mins.)
106. FOØAAA, Clipperton Island, 2000 by 9V1YC (60 minutes)
107. A52A, Bhutan 2000, Written & Filmed by James Brooks, 9V1YC (60 mins.)
108. XZ0A, Union of Myanmar, 2000 DXpedition, Central Arizona DX Association (35 mins.)
109. Timor Lorosae, K7BV
110. Ham Radio Olympics (WRTC 2000)
111. K5K Kingman Reef 2002
112. D68C Comoros Is.
113. Power Point I2UIY Niger/5U 2001 & 2002
114. VP8THU S. Sandwich 2002
115. VP8GEO S. Georgia 2002
116. WRTC 2002 Finland
117. 3XY7C Guinea 2002 DL7DF
118. K4UEE Top Expeditions
119. 3B9C Rodrigues VHS or DVD
120. T33C Banaba DVD

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