The Eastern Iowa DXer

The Official Newsletter of the
Eastern Iowa DX Association

An affiliated club of the American Radio Relay League

From the President

By Rick N0YY

Well, winter lingers yet the calendar reminds me that the contest season is nearing its close. DX conditions continue to slide away as 'Ol Sol begins to hide his more active side.

But it must be spring because those that find warmer climes are returning. Now it's time to plan for Dayton and to get all the material ready for outside (and I mean antenna) projects for the summer.

I had fun the last half of the contest season with a mixed bag of activity. The CQWW CW 160 contest was a trip through the past for me. I had a lot of fun and got to see how technology has changed the face of top band. Radios are so much more capable then the days of NC-300s and Johnson Valiants. It was amazing to me to have Europeans call me while I was running on 1806 late the first evening.

And then I returned from Europe with a cold and had resolved that I would not be able to participate in the ARRL CW Contest in February. But my enthusiasm was greater than my common sense and I traveled to Toni's, N0NI for the weekend. I experienced being in the high rate zone for the first time. For four hours I was running as fast as I could on 15 CW. Rates over 210 per hour kept my interest! Toni has a great station and even in the declining sunspot cycle he is competitive from the Midwest.

But I also learned the importance of being prepared. This summer I promise to get my beverages up and be ready for next year.

Traveling as much as I have the past few months have kept me isolated from many club and operating activities. I can't even relate to what is happening on the bands as I write this from a hotel room in Geneva (and not Wisconsin!)

We have a couple of options for the entertainment for the upcoming meeting. I have a DXPedition video (it's not in front

of me right now, but I think it is the ZL9CI expedition.) As an alternative I have a pictorial presentation of contesting from N0NI's station and some of the things Toni does to stay on top from the "black hole". It might be of interest to you to see how a Multi-Operator contest is set up.

I look forward to seeing everyone on the 16th at Kirkwood.

73's
Rick N0YY

Editor's Corner

By Tom K0YA

Well, as Rick said, warmer weather is upon us, at least I think it's supposed to be, but aren't those white things dribbling out of the sky snow flakes? Well, anyway, snow in March is okay if it isn't followed by more snow in April!

I am continuing to follow some developments of interest to us, not that I said anything about them last month! In particular, BPL continues to pick up momentum in the US. What just boggles my mind is the fact that the proponents of these systems are so blind to the potential interference from (and to) their systems that they are not doing anything to protect them.

Unfortunately, we hams are not getting great press out of this either. There was an article in the Wall Street Journal (of all places), front page too, on BPL and us hams!

Tension With Operators;
'Firestorm' in Penn Yan
By KEN BROWN
Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
March 23, 2004; Page A1

Rick Lindquist drove down a street in a New York City suburb, ignoring the snow swirling around his car and twirling the dial on the ham radio mounted to the side of his dashboard. The radio picked up an operator in Minnesota discussing antennas, the Salvation Army's daily emergency network check and then the time, as broadcast from Colorado by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

As the car turned onto North State Road in the village of Briarcliff Manor in Westchester County, the voices faded, replaced with whirs and wahs -- what could have been sound effects from a 1950s science-fiction movie. The source, according to Mr. Lindquist, was right outside the window: the power lines running alongside the road.

Owned by Consolidated Edison, the lines transmit not just electricity but data, much like phone and cable-TV wires. The utility is testing a system for reading meters, probing for outages and potentially offering high-speed Internet access to its customers via their electrical outlets. The interference from the power lines "ranges from very annoying to that's-all-I-can-hear," contends Mr. Lindquist, 58 years old, who often taps out Morse-code messages as he drives.

In a clash between the dots and dashes of the telegraph and the bits and bytes of the Web, the nation's vocal but shrinking population of ham-radio operators, or "hams" as they call themselves, are stirring up a war with the utility industry over new power-line communications. Hams have flooded the Federal Communications Commission with about 2,500 letters and e-mails opposing power-line trials. In a letter to the FCC, the American Radio Relay League, a ham-radio group with 160,000 members, called power-line communications "a

Pandora's box of unprecedented proportions."

The league has raised more than $300,000 from nearly 5,600 donors since last summer, to pay for testing, lobbying and publicity to spread the word about the perceived threat. A half-dozen hams even confronted FCC Chairman Michael Powell, a big advocate of the power-line technology, when he visited a test site near Raleigh, N.C., earlier this month.

The problem, most ham operators contend, is that power lines weren't built to carry anything other than electricity. Telephone and cable-TV lines are either shielded with a second set of wires or twisted together to prevent their signals from interfering with other transmissions. But signals sent over electrical wires tend to spill out, the hams contend.

The FCC and the utilities say new technologies have eliminated the interference and accuse the hams of exploiting the issue for their own gains. "We haven't seen the sun darken and everything electrical turn to white noise and haze during a deployment," says Matt Oja, an executive at Progress Energy, whose test Mr. Powell visited. "This is a fairly vocal group that has been whipped into a frenzy by their organization."

The controversy comes at a sensitive time for the hams. Not too many decades ago, ham-radio operators were on the cutting edge of communications technology. They chatted with people in far-flung places at a time when long-distance calling was still a luxury. They spread word of disasters that otherwise might have taken days to reach the public. In the age of e-mail, wireless Internet access and cellphones that double as walkie-talkies, many operators worry that their hobby will fade away.

To become a fully licensed ham operator, people still need to learn Morse code, though that requirement likely will be dropped soon after more than a decade of debate. Aging hams, who built crystal radio sets as kids or were radio operators during World War II, are dying. Fewer youngsters are replacing them. Armed with powerful computers, today's young tinkerers grow up to be tech geeks, playing videogames and writing software.

The American Radio Relay League has seen its membership shrink to today's 160,000 from a peak of 175,000 in 1995, and the average member is in his mid-50s. The group estimates that there are about 250,000 active ham-radio enthusiasts.

Hams always have been a quirky bunch. They haunt a series of short-wave radio frequencies set aside for them by the federal government in the 1930s. Other slices of the spectrum are reserved for AM and FM radio, broadcast television, cellphones, and police and fire departments, among other uses.

Hams take great pride in radioing around the world. One favorite game: trying to contact someone in each of the 3,000-plus counties in the U.S. Mr. Lindquist is so enthusiastic about ham radio that he vacations in spots such as Whitehorse, the capital of Canada's Yukon Territory, so other hams can claim they made contact with that city.

Ed Thomas, the FCC's chief engineer, says the commission has spent a year listening to the hams' concerns about power lines and is getting frustrated. "Why is this thing a major calamity?" he says. "And honestly, I'd love the answer to that."

Companies such as Con Ed and Progress note that current FCC regulations call for systems to be shut down if they interfere with hams. The radio operators agree the rules are clear, but they fear they will be rescinded or not enforced.

Con Ed says its system in Briarcliff Manor doesn't interfere with the hams and maintains that, in two years of testing, it hasn't received one complaint. But the American Radio Relay League says it did mention this system in its letters to the FCC, and it has been complaining about it on its Web site.

The hams have been quick to act wherever systems are being rolled out. Just days after Penn Yan, a town of 5,200 that sits amid New York's Finger Lakes, approved a plan to test power-line Internet access, "the firestorm started with the ham-radio operators -- letters, e-mails, telephone calls saying, 'You can't do this,' " recalls Mayor Doug Marchionda Jr.

Hoping to keep everyone happy, he approached David Simmons, a local ham and owner of an electronics store that sells radio gear. They surveyed the town before the trial began to get base readings of interference. They even pinpointed a spot that had bothered police and firefighters for years, tracing it to refrigerators at a local supermarket.

With the refrigerators fixed and the power-line system in place over nine blocks of Penn Yan, Mr. Simmons is satisfied that there is no interference and now favors the new technology. "This thing has caught quite a buzz," he says. "It's just so much negativity out there."

Tom Gius, a ham-radio operator in Alpine, Texas, sees the power lines as a threat to the public services that hams provide. When hailstorms sweep through each spring, Mr. Gius heads to the local radio station, while other hams fan out to the north, south, east and west. They communicate by radio, and Mr. Gius passes information to the radio station. "We won't be able to understand each other, it'll be so noisy," frets Mr. Gius, a 60-year-old retired broadcaster.

Write to Ken Brown at ken.brown@wsj.com

And, if that wasn't enough, our ARRL President published an editorial piece in the WSJ on March 12th, 2004 discussing the potential interference issues with BPL. What happened! Well, look at this response letter from a "fellow" radio operator:

High-Speed Internet Access
March 22, 2004; Page A19

In regard to the March 12 Letter from American Radio Relay League CEO David Sumner in response to your March 2 article "The Web's New Outlet": While it's interesting for Mr. Sumner to provide us with lessons in radio propagation, the underlying concern of the ARRL is protection of radio bandwidth for amateur radio use. Although I am a fellow radio operator, I'm not as enthused toward the ARRL's preservation project. If BPL can allow consumers more choice in broadband technology, then it will most certainly propogate something much more important -- price competition.

I believe it's fair to say that there are millions more people interested in high-speed Internet access than in the dwindling thousands of radio operators Mr. Sumner represents.

Bill Hartzell
Bald Eagle Press
Philadelphia

BPL isn't going to go away, that's for sure. But, if we want to preserve our ability to DX, go dig out those weak signals from afar, we need to stay vigilant and work with our league to help ensure that BPL systems do not interfere with our ability to operate, or in fact, do not interfere with critical communications infrastructure we need in times of national and local emergencies. I hope you all maintain awareness of the developments on this issue and support our leagues' efforts to ensure HF frequencies continue to be available for all users, not just us "hams."

I noted that HN0Z will be operating from Iraq in the CQ, WPX CW contest coming up. I hope that is another sign of peaceful activity from that troubled country. We talk with our son, who is stationed in Baghdad, frequently over Globalstar Satellite Telephone so we are more aware than most of what is happening over there. Fortunately, his year will be up on April 20th when he ships out to Kuwait and then back to his base in Germany where he will stay until next March. We expect to see him here around the end of May for a 30-day leave. He has had two very close calls in the past couple weeks that cost the lives of two of his very best friends in the unit so it has been tough on him. Pray that he will make it for the rest of his tour and return home safely. Hopefully you will all get a chance to work the emerging ham stations over there and help in a little way their efforts to create a peaceful society and rebuild their economy.

Looking forward to seeing everybody at the meeting on the 16th of April.

73's,

Tom, K0YA

Notes from the ARRL Midwest Division Director

By Wade W0EJ

Recall, in the last newsletter I talked about the "very informal" survey I ran the in the Midwest Division about the future of the Morse code requirement in Amateur Radio license testing. The response was very good and I received many thoughtful and useful comments. The response 2 to 1 in favor of retaining the requirement, though, from the responses, I thought a lot of this response was soft.

I used this data at the January 2004 Board of Directors meeting when the proposed ARRL license restructuring proposal was presented and debated. I seconded an amendment to the motion proposing the new restructuring plan that would have retained the Morse code requirement for both the General and Amateur Extra class licenses. Only three (3) voted for the amendment, which failed. Subsequently, I did vote to adopt the ARRL license restructuring plan which has since been submitted to the FCC for consideration.

I have taken a bit of criticism within the Midwest Division for voting for the license restructuring plan after conducting a survey which showed 2 to 1 support to retain the Morse code requirement. After seconding and voting for the amendment to retain the Morse code requirement for both General and Amateur Extra class, I felt I had completed my obligation to the membership on this issue. My reason for voting to adopt the new ARRL license restructuring plan was that since all of the options we have tried to get more people licensed to operate HF and keep them active have not been successful, it was time to try something new.

A new ham mentoring program was adopted by the Board in January to help new licensees get on the air and assimilated (STNG term) to the Amateur Radio community. ARRL HQ is currently working on plans to implement this program and you should be hearing more about it later in the year. Mentoring new hams is something we in the Amateur Radio community have failed to do for almost a generation. If Amateur Radio is to survive, we need to get the new hams on the air and involved. By the way, the recently commissioned ARRL Readex survey indicated that a very large number of newly licensed hams never, ever got on the air. One of the reasons cited was that there was no one to help them. This mentoring concept is one that all ARRL affiliated clubs, including EIDXA, should embrace.

BPL continues to be the biggest threat Amateur Radio has ever faced and the FCC continues to be the biggest cheerleader for this proposed system. What also continues to be frustrating is that the FCC is also ignoring all claims and test data that BPL catastrophically interferes with the existing licensed services in the wide band utilized.

The Wall Street Journal published an article praising the purported benefits of BPL and followed with a later article, not complimentary to Amateur Radio, which did finally bring up the interference issue. Fortunately, there are other articles about BPL interference available, such as, http://www.dslreports.com/shownews/41546, but you can bet the FCC is not bothering to consider them.

What should we be doing? Right now, the best that can be done on an individual basis is to provide written comments to the FCC Notice of Proposed Rulemaking dealing with BPL (see http://www.arrl.org/news/stories/2004/03/24/3/?nc=1 and other pages on the ARRL web site). Comments are due May 3, 2004.

Obviously, the largest issue relative to Amateur Radio and other affected licensed services is the devastating effect BPL interference will have on existing licensed services.

One of the FCC's biggest selling points of BPL is it will bring broadband internet capability to rural areas, but power companies in urban areas seem to be embracing BPL more than their rural counterparts.

I heard somewhere that if BPL is not implemented by 2008 the proponents will have lost their window of opportunity. Can we stall them that long?

If you think it cannot happen here, you are wrong! Alliant is currently evaluating BPL in Cedar Rapids. Perhaps we will get a report at the club meeting.

Members have asked if they should contact their senators and congressmen. At this point, I would urge you not to do that. A letter to a senator or a congressman will get forwarded to the FCC public information people who will tell the senator or congressman, "We are on top of this!" which your senator or congressman may relay back to you. Nothing will happen!

Concentrate on the FCC NPRM first!

The ARRL leadership is working to develop a strategy for effective member involvement in combating BPL. Unfortunately, the development is running late. As soon as it is available, I will spread the word!

73, Wade WØEJ

Packetcluster Report

By Tom, WB8ZRL

The packetcluster software I have been running for some 13 years has not been updated in 8 years. The author went on to other things and would not release the software for someone else to update. While the software is very stable (I have only crashed it once in the last 5 years), there are some bugs in it, and new features that will never be implemented. I have recently been testing a replacement package.

DXSpider, written by G1TLH, Dirk, is a freeware package designed to run on Linux, and recently ported to Windows (or Windoz, as WA0ROI refers to it). I have been periodically running spider and connecting to my packetcluster node through a null modem cable. Dirk has implemented some interesting features, and provides all the source code with the distribution. From a programmer's perspective, tinkering with the source code is something close to Nirvana. In fact, there are special provisions for quickly adding altered code.

Some examples of enhanced features:

- A SH/DXCC command to show spots from a dxcc entity (sh/dxcc g will show spots from G, M, and GB prefixes).
- An ability to add either grid square, CQ or ITU zone numbers to a spot, showing the zone of the spot and the spotter.
- A command to summarize the QSL route(s) given in spot comments for a given station.
- A command to give antenna-pointing information for satellites.
- Keps are loaded direct from the ARRL bulletins.
- Very powerful spot filtering is provided. Spots can be filtered by frequency, bands, mode (cw, rtty, ssb), zone of spot or spotter, country of spot or spotter, and State of spot or spotter (e.g. IA, MI).
- Existing databases, such as the GoList are still supported.
- Internet lookups are supported, such as QRZ.
- Several statistics on spots are available.

I am having some problems getting Linux properly configured to run both AX25 and NetRom, but those are nearly solved. I still have much hardware testing to do before I will feel ready to cut over, but it most likely will happen.

Status Update on The Amelia Earhart Search Expedition

By Rod Blocksome, K0DAS

The plan was to return to the remote Pacific near Howland Island this spring to complete the deep ocean sonar search for Amelia Earhart's Lockheed Electra. In January, a ship had been selected and men, women, and materials were being orchestrated in preparation for a mid-March departure.

It had been nearly two years since Tom Vinson, NY0V and I first experienced this same flurry of activity. Finally on a cold windy day in March 2002, we were at the airport with excess baggage of radio equipment checked and heading to Hawaii to meet the Research Vessel Davidson. The R/V Davidson, out of Seattle, Washington, was nearing Honolulu as Tom and I struggled with weather-cancelled flights – finally arriving in Honolulu a day late. The warm humid climate was a welcome change and one

that brought back fond memories of when I lived there in the late 60's and early 70's.

I had only a single day to look up old friends and meet our assembled shipmates for the next two months. Living and working at sea for an extended time was a new experience for me but one that I quickly adapted to and enjoyed.

The expedition searched 630 square nautical miles of ocean bottom before encountering a serious mechanical failure that nearly left a million bucks of cable and equipment on the ocean floor. We had only 400 square nm left in our defined search area when we had to pull off and return to Hawaii. It was a bitter-sweet end to high adventure. We did not find the Earhart plane but we recovered our equipment thereby enabling us to return another day and finish the search.

That day has been slow in coming but in the meantime we have continued to refine our analysis by running new experiments, gathering more modeling data, and working more statistical techniques. Several additional Rockwell Collins engineers have joined the project and thrown large quantities of their time and talents into the effort.

Last October, we hosted an Earhart Technical Review in Cedar Rapids for the Nauticos team. Scientists and engineers working other aspects of the problem attended very intense and productive "skull" sessions where each analyst presented his work. Someday, after the airplane has been found, I hope to be able to share the technical details of this work.

So why am I home at the computer writing this article and not sitting in the ship's ops area, one hand on Nomad's joystick and both eyes glued to the sonar display? It's because of a last minute "glitch" in the investment funding. So the count down for departure is "on hold" while Nauticos pursues additional venture funds to plug the gap.

Meanwhile we continue to complete our analysis refinement projects with some relief in the due date. No one can predict the outcome with certainty, but perhaps this delay will allow some improvement in the analysis that in the end proves to be the key to a successful find.

I should mention our plans for amateur radio operations on the second expedition. Tom and I again plan to be active from the ship as W0CXX/mm but with a bit more power. The last trip we took along three IC-706 MkIIG's and ran 100 Watts to an end fed 80-foot sloper. The salt water ground plane kept us "in the game". This time, with the decline in sunspots, we are planning to take along an amplifier and run 500 to 1,000 Watts. Our antenna plans are to install a commercial 35-foot marine whip antenna and feed it with an automatic antenna coupler.

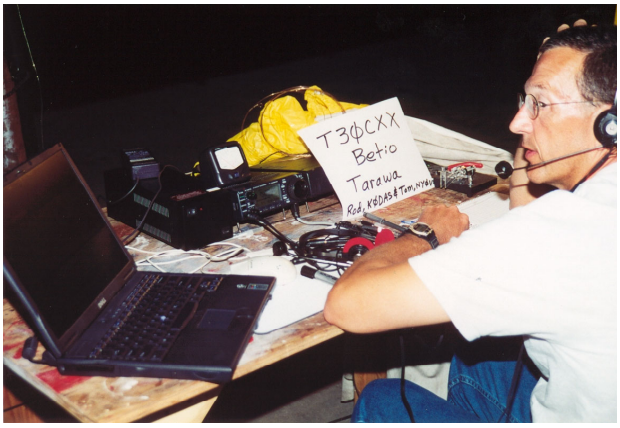
Three modes of operations (same as last time) are planned: Amateur Radio, MARS phone patches, and HF emails using Rockwell Collins modems and software. It is highly unlikely we will get treated to another refueling stop at Tarawa and a mini DX-pedition as T30CXX. The new ship is larger and carries more than twice the fuel load as the R/V Davidson.

One of the neatest things about operating from the ship, isolated from the rest of civilization by vast stretches of ocean, is working our friends back home on the ham bands. Of course, we work all kinds of exotic DX stations and it is a real hoot. But I well remember that a US "zero" call was always picked out of the pile of

louder stations calling T30CXX on April 19, 2002.

R/V Davidson loading food and fuel in Honolulu

W0CXX/mm3 aboard the R/V Davidson



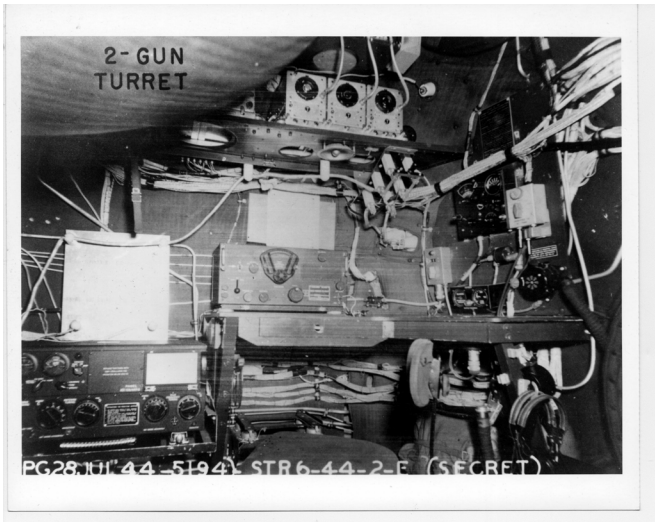
T30CXX, 800 Q's in 8 hours from Tarawa, Rep. of Kiribati

T30CXX on the Pier at Betio, Tarawa

Our QSL – Photo taken in the search box with Nomad deployed

Coming Next Issue

Ever wonder what it was like to sit in the radio operators position of a B29 during a WWII bombing run? Ever wonder what it would be like to sit in the position now and work DX using the original equipment as it was actually installed in the aircraft? Ever think you could do it right here in Cedar Rapids, Iowa?



B29 Operator Position
Why was this picture marked secret?

Well, next issue we'll give you a glimpse of a project several of us are working on at The History Center, right here in Cedar Rapids. If you are interested, you can go see the work-in-process on display as part of Radio Days, an exhibit of what it was like here in Cedar Rapids and at Collins Radio during WWII.

More to come next issue!!

73's

Tom, K0YA

Announced DX Operations
April through July 2004

(Source: http://www.ng3k.com/Misc/adxo.html)

Start Date	End Date	DXCC Entity	Call Sign	QSL Via	Reported By	Information
2004 Apr01	2004 Apr06	Luxembourg	**NEW** LX	Home Call	SP5UAF	By SP5HNK SP5MBQ SP5UAF SQ5IRO SP6T SP7NJX SP7VC as LX/homecall fm Wiltz; 160-2m; CW SSB RTTY; QSL OK via SP Buro or direct
2004 Apr01	2004 Apr08	Liechtenstein	HB0	Home Call	425DXN	By HA5AUC HA5BWW HA5OJ HA7PC as HB0/homecall/P fm Masescha (1350m ASL); 160-10m; mainly CW; QSL OK via HA Buro or direct
2004 Apr01	2004 Apr08	Marshall Islands	V7	DK2ZF Direct	425DXN	By DK2ZF; fm Majuro
2004 Apr03	2004 Apr18	Martinique	TO7HAM	FM5AN	425DXN	By Radioclub de Martinique; SES for the Caribbean Hamboree; all bands; all modes
2004 Apr04	2004 Apr10	Svalbard	JW	F8DVD	GazDX	By F8DVD as JW/F8DVD fm Longyearbyen; 80-10m; SSB; QSL OK via REF Buro or direct
2004 Apr04	2004 Apr16	Banaba Island	T33C	F5CWU	N4CD	By 20 op international team fm OC-018; 160-6m; 8 HF stations; 24x24/hrs; focus on EU/low bands
2004 Apr04	2004 Apr18	Tanzania	5H3	SM1TDE	SM1TDE	By SM1TDE as 5H3/SM1TDE; mainly CW, 2 kHz up fm band edge, some RTTY SSB; QRV fm Zanzibar (AF-032) for few days second week; QSL OK via Buro or direct
2004 Apr07	2004 Apr24	Belize	V31RG	K4VU	425DXN	By K4VU K0LAA; 160-6m; CW SSB RTTY
2004 Apr09	2004 Apr11	Cameroon	TJ		425DXN	By F6BUM fm Mondoleh Is
2004 Apr09	2004 Apr14	Martinique	FM	Home Call	JA7KAC	By JA1ADT JA7AGO JA7ZP as FM/homecall; 80-10m; all modes
2004 Apr09	2004 Apr17	Micronesia	V63ZF	DK2ZF Direct	425DXN	By DK2ZF; fm Pohnpei
2004 Apr10	2004 Apr13	Nepal	9N7PRO	W4PRO	N4AA	By W4PRO
2004 Apr13	2004 Apr27	Maldives	8Q7QQ	HB9QQ	425DXN	By HB9QQ fm Velighoo; 30 17 12m; full size loops
2004 Apr15	2004 Apr20	Antigua	V2	Home Call	JA7KAC	By JA1ADT JA7AGO JA7ZP; 80-10m; all modes; callsigns TBD
2004 Apr18	2004 Apr21	Guam	KH2	DK2ZF Direct	425DXN	By DK2ZF as KH2/DK2ZF
2004 Apr18	2004 May01	Malawi	7Q7	G3LQP	M5RIC	By G4JVG G4AXX M5RIC GU4CHY G4EDG; 160-6m; CW SSB RTTY; two high power stations + a 3rd stn for peak times
2004 Apr18	2004 May02	Guinea	3XDQZ	F8DQZ	425DXN	By F8DQZ fm Tristao Islands

Start Date	End Date	DXCC Entity	Call Sign	QSL Via	Reported By	Information
2004 Apr22	2004 Apr29	Belize	**NEW** V31RR	WQ5W	WQ5W	By WQ5W fm Placencia (EK-56); 160-6m; CW SSB digital; focus on WARC + 6m, CW + digital; QSL OK via LotW
2004 Apr23	2004 May05	Greenland	OX	Home Call	DL2VFR	By DL2SWW DL2VFR as OX/homecall fm Maniitsoq Is (NA-220); QSL OK via Buro or direct (w/ 1 USD for EU and 2 USD elsewhere), no eQSL
2004 Apr29	2004 May03	Scotland	MM0BQI/P	MM0BQI	MM0BQI	By MM0BQI fm Lunga Is (EU-108, NH 07); 80-6m; SSB CW RTTY; verts + dipoles; QSL OK via Buro or direct
2004 May01	2004 May21	Mauritius	3B8	DL3LBP	425DXN	By DL3LBP fm AF-049; 40-10m; SSB CW RTTY
2004 May02	2004 May14	St Lucia	**NEW** J69	WB5ZAM	WB5ZAM	By WB5ZAM as J69/WB5ZAM; holiday style operation
2004 May03	2004 May13	Faroe Islands	OY9OY	ON5UR	ON5DRE	By ON5DRE ON4QJ; 160-2m; SSB + digital modes; low power; callsign TBD
2004 May15	2004 May22	Aruba	P40KI	N2KI	OPDX	By N2KI; multi-band; RTTY SSB
2004 May16	2004 May24	Austral Islands	FO/A		OPDX	By ON4AXU fm Tubuai (OC-152)
2004 May26	2004 May30	French Polynesia	FO		OPDX	By ON4AXU fm Moorea (OC-146), Huahine (OC-167), Raiatea (OC-167)
2004 Jun01	2004 Jun14	Marquesas	FO/M		OPDX	By ON4AXU fm Hiva Oa (OC-027)
2004 Jun01	2004 Sep06	Canada	VO2	K2FRD	K2FRD	By K2FRD as VO2/K2FRD fm Labrador (65km WSW of Churchill Falls, CQZ 2); 160-10m; SSB, some CW PSK-31 RTTY; QSL OK via Buro (slow) or direct (fast)
2004 Jun25	2004 Jun29	Jersey	GH8KGC	G3OCA	425DXN	By G3OCA G6KUI fm Minquiers Is (EU-099); QSL OK via Buro or direct
2004 Jul05	2004 Jul15	Chatham Islands	ZL7V	N3SL	GM3WOJ	By By ZL1CT (GM3WOJ) 80-20m; SSB CW; callsign and dates to be confirmed
2004 Jul08	2004 Jul12	Western Samoa	5W	K8AA	K8AQM	By K8AQM K8AA as 5W0TR and 5W0DL; mainly CW RTTY, some SSB; QRV for IARU HF World Championship
2004 Jul13	2004 Jul19	Niue	ZK2	K8AA	K8AQM	By K8AQM K8AA as ZK2TR and ZK2DL (callsigns tentative); mainly CW RTTY, some SSB
2004 Jul19	2004 Jul21	Western Samoa	5W	K8AA	K8AQM	By K8AQM K8AA as 5W0TR and 5W0DL; mainly CW RTTY, some SSB

CQ WPX CW Announced Operations
May 29-30, 2004

(Source: http://www.ng3k.com/Misc/adxo.html)

Call	DXCC	Class	QSL	Source	Notes
CO8ZZ	Cuba	SOSB 15M	DK1WI	CO8ZZ	By CO8ZZ; high power
CS6T	Portugal	SO	CT1ILT	CT1ILT	By CT1ILT; QSL OK via Buro or direct
D4B	Cape Verde	SOAB HP	K1BV	4L5A	By 4L5A
NEW HN0Z	Iraq	SOAB LP	SM1TDE	SM1TDE	By YI9ZF (YL1ZF); QSL OK via SM Buro or direct
J49PM	Crete	SOSB 15M	HB9IQB Buro	HB9IQB	By HB9IQB; low power
LY4A	Lithuania	M/2	LY2FY	LY2FY	By LY2FY LY2CO LY3CI LY4CW + others
LZ9W	Bulgaria	M/M	See Info	LZ2CJ	By LZ Contest Team; USA QSL via AA3AX, others via LZ Buro
P40X	Aruba	TBA	LY2TA CBA	LY2TA	By LY2CY LY2TA; QRV May 23-31
PJ4U	Netherlands Antilles	M/2	YL2KL	YL2KL	By YL2KL YL3CW YL2GM YL2GQT YL2VW K7GEX; fm Bonaire
SC1AG	Sweden	SOAB	SM6CTQ	SM1TDE	By SM1TDE; fm Gotland Is (EU-020); 1st use of SC1 pfx in this contest
SX1R	Greece		SV1XV Buro	SV1XV	By SV1XV
T93M	Bosnia	M/S	DJ2MX	T93M	By T93M T93Y T94DX T97M
VP9/K1YR	Bermuda	SOAB LP	K1YR	K1YR	By K1YR
ZW2R	Brazil	SOAB	ZW2R CBA	PY5FB	By PY2RW

Meeting Notice

The next meeting of the Eastern Iowa DX Association will be on Friday April 16th 2004 at 7:30 in Room 219C Linn Hall on the Kirkwood Community College campus. Doors open at 6:30 pm for eyeball QSOs. Monitor 145.19 for directions if needed. See you there!

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