EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

annual volume 39 • edition no. 2 • 2025

Newsletter 2 • 2025

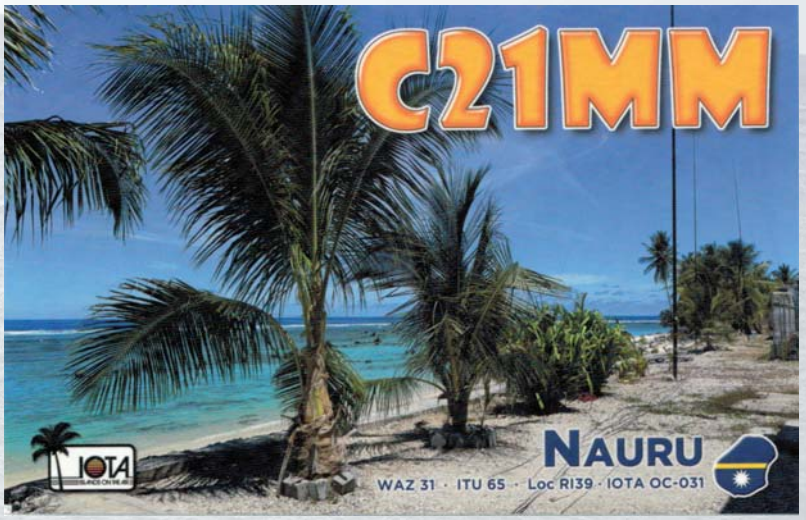


Table of Contents and Imprint

change of address

I would like to remind you that members who change their address or e-mail address inform our treasurer at

eudxf@eudxf.eu

39 years serving DX community

EUDXF

39 years EUDXF • 1986 – 2025

Imprint

EUropean DX Foundation e.V. — **President:** Gerben A. Menting (PG5M) Leemdobbe 19, 9472 ZR Zuidlaren, The Netherlands, e-mail: president@eudxf.eu. **Boardmembers:** Ronald Stuy (PA3EWP), Prof. Dr. Achim Rogmann (DF3EC), Hans P. Blondeel Timmerman (PB2T), Istvan "Pista" Gaspar (HA5AO). **Advisor:** Jan B. C. Harders (DJ8NK), Dominik Weiel (DL5EBE).

Officemanager: Alex van Hengel, (PA1AW). **Cashier/Office DL/ Printing Support:** Robert F. Lörcks (DL1EBV), **Webmaster:** Alex van Hengel (PA1AW).

The annual ***membership fee*** is ***25 Euro***. Please pay the amount to our ***Bank Account:*** Volksbank Kleverland, **IBAN: DE65 3246 0422 0205 1830 19 BIC: GENO DE D1KL L.**

I trust that members living in the Euro zone will use this account only, because this implies the least costs for our foundation. Those who do not live in the Euro zone may also use PayPal to **cashier@eudxf.eu .**

Welcoming Words of the President

This Newsletter will cover the reports of N5J, C21MM and E6AQ DXpeditions, each with their specific preparations, challenges, and troubles. Nevertheless, they managed to make many contacts and serve the community.

In the previous Newsletter I mentioned the unexpected activation of SV1GA/A from Mount Athos and the even more unexpected termination of the activities. It has taken quite some time for the ARRL DXCC desk to study the paperwork of the SV1GA/A team, but the outcome is that all QSO's made are valid for DXCC. Any future operations by this team from Mt. Athos will require additional documentation for securing accreditation for DXCC credit.

Yuris YL2GM, a great DXpeditioner that the EUDXF has supported for several of his DXpeditions, came with the announcement of his next destination just before departure. He will be on Marion Island signing ZS8W. Yuris will be a radio engineer and member of SANAP station communication equipment maintenance team. ZS8 is very high on the Most Wanted List and Yuris has been working on this DXpedition since 2018 and made many trips to South Africa for negotiations. I wish all of you success in conquering the pileups.

It is a pleasure to mention that our EUDXF member Vincent PC2Y, has been selected as a member of the team of youngsters that participate in the PJ6Y DXpedition. The DXpedition team consists of youngsters and Elmers that reside on the island and set up the stations. They will also make use of "Radio in a Box" RIB's which will allow a very fast deployment and to have their first operators on the air in 30-45 minutes. There will also be a large group of remote operators participating.

It is good to see that there are several initiatives to involve youngsters into our hobby of DXing or DXpeditions which is absolute necessary in our aging amateur radio community. EUDXF is also supporting this initiative.

As you can read below, we will have our annual DX-dinner during Ham Radio 2025 in Friedrichshafen. Currently thirty-two people have signed up, so there are still seats available. Do not wait any longer to secure your seat and register with Hans-Martin DK2HM.

It is a pleasure that we can welcome 4 new members in the first months of the year.

I wish you a lot of DX and fun with the upcoming DX-peditions.

73, Gerben
PG5M

Friday night DX dinner at Ham Radio Friedrichshafen

My dear friends,

Friedrichshafen is getting closer. We have again the confirmation for the traditional Friday night reservation at Restaurant Heuschober to have also this year a wonderful DX dinner together, which I am happy to organize again.

Heuschober is located directly next to Messe Friedrichshafen only a short walk over the parking space.

As demand for dinner places in the last years was higher and higher and we always had the "problem" of other restaurant guests in the same room, we were able to make a reservation of all 55 places exclusively for us this year.

As a lot of us are member of several DX clubs, EUDXF and GDXF will invite together to have the DX dinner together on Friday night with DX friends from all over the world.

If you want to join in, please let me know via e-mail to dk2hm@gmx.de or direct message via whatsapp.

Registration includes a 10 euro deposit per person via paypal to friends to dk2hm@gmx.de that will be handed back at the dinner or otherwise be donated.

Please also indicate in your registration in which DX club you are member.

73, good DX and see you in Friedrichshafen

Hans-Martin DK2HM

When: Friday 27/06/2025, 18.30
Where: Restaurant Heuschober

Restaurant Heuschober

Allmannsweilerstraße 108
88046 Friedrichshafen

N5J – DXpedition to Jarvis Island, 2024

© BY DON GREENBAUM, N1DG

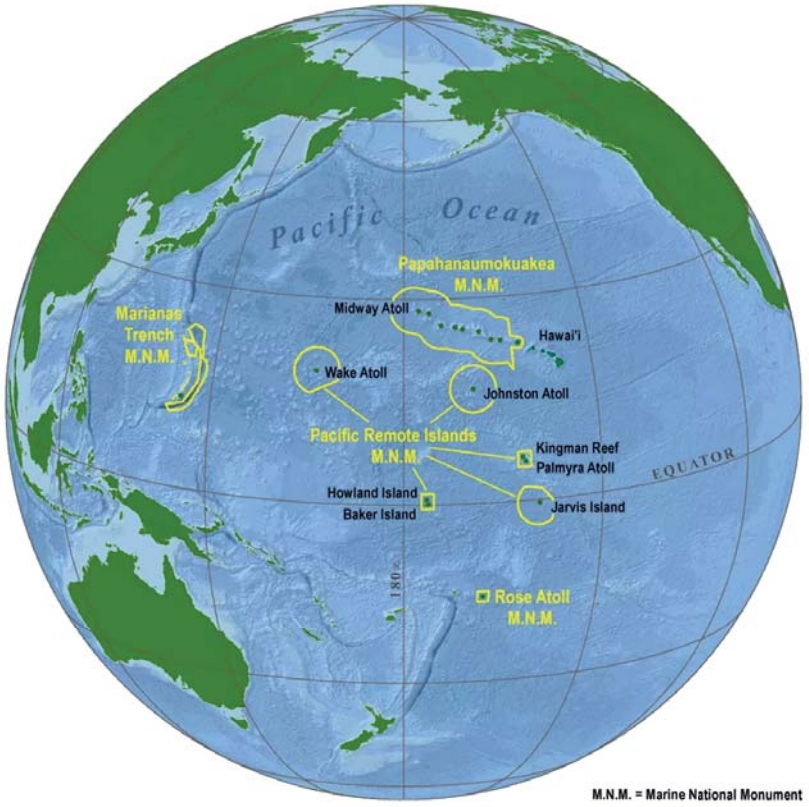
This trip to Jarvis really began eight years ago right after the successful Baker Island KH1/KH7Z DXpedition. On the way back to Fiji, George, AA7JV, said to me: "There has to be a better way." And so began a three-year process where the end result would be a remote system including a custom-made landing craft, software control systems, and custom designed shortened antennas. George's Radio-in-a-Box (RiB) system design was funded by the Northern California DX Foundation, our main sponsor. This concept has been covered several times in past how's DX articles.

The better way had to have several goals. Safety and comfort, cost reductions, and proof to conservation agencies around the world that minimally invasive ham radio activity is possible in environmentally sensitive areas. It had been 34 years since the USFWS has allowed ham radio activity on Jarvis. The need for KH5 DXCC credits put it at 18 overall (number 4 mixed in Central Europe (per DARC/EUDXF statistics). On phone it ranked second in Central Europe.

Since a Compatibility Determination (CD) was needed, in September 2022, I met in person with USFWS personnel in Honolulu to describe the RiB system and our minimally invasive methods. I emphasized that instead of 15 operators, 10 tents, 12 tall antennas, a toilet and seven generators as we used on Baker, we could replace that with an amphibious boat containing all the radios and generators, six or seven vertical shortened antennas height and no need to stay on the island. And, we could accommodate USFWS's need to have several biologists study the refuge. Finally, in January 2024, we received the good news of a positive determination. The CD empowered the Superintendent to issue the permit with the terms and dates of our trip. The date offered was August 2024 based on available USFWS personnel.

Jarvis Island is a National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) and part of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine

National Monument (PRIMNM). The coral island is uninhabited, approximately 4.5 sq km in size, and located in the South Pacific Ocean, about halfway between Hawaii and the Cook Islands.



After securing the Special Use Permit in early 2024 we had little time to organize the DXpedition, raise funding for fuel and boat personnel and recruit remote operators. In 2023, the MV Magnet, owned by AA7JV, had already entered the Pacific and by June of 2024 we had successfully trained a core of remote operators with operations from FO, E5, VP6D, KH8S and KH8. The at-island team would be George, AA7JV; Tomi, HA7RY; Don, N1DG; Adrian, KO8SCA, and Mike, KN4EEI. QSOs with any of these ops would also count for IOTA and POTA credit, a big change from previous program rules. That is how rare Jarvis was, the award programs knew the restrictive USFWS rules prevented on island operators. Since we were operating in the island refuge, exceptions were made. Remote operators not in the refuge wouldn't count.

We organized the two remote teams under AA7A (FT8) and W1VE (CW). Pilots were AA1V, JH8JWF and CT1FPQ. Remote ops were: W1UE, DL6KVA, K6MM, WD6T, AA7A, W7YED, CT1BOH, CT1ILT, CT1EEB, E21EIC, PB8DX, N6MJ, W8HC, F6EXV, K5GO, JK1KSB, KJ7KOJ *(17 years old)*, W1VE, JE1CKA, KL2A, W1RM, JN1THL, E7ØT, N7NR, K6UFO, JH8JWF, E77DX, ZL3CW, N1QV, KK7EXT *(14 years old)*, KN4EEI, PY5EG, AA1V, KL7SB, K6TD, CE3CT, KY7M, HA2NA, NP4Z, DJ4MX, ND2T, VE5MX, W2GD, VK3GK, K1IR and K4NHW. All foreign remote operators (even those with US licenses) had to abide by FCC rules. Therefore, control of the radios on the island was in complete control of the on island operators. The remote laptops for CW and FT8 operating were air gapped to the stations on the island and the control of the radios was on notebooks not accessible by the remote teams.

Just like the 2018 Baker Island DXpedition with the very first Fox/Hound activation, the Dateline DX Association was working with the WSJT-X developers to introduce another major advance in digital mode FT8 technology, the "SuperFox". The SuperFox proved to be very valuable in working lots of European stations quickly in the beginning. However, about ½ way through the expedition many stations encountered decoding difficult (some had wrong WSJT-X versions and polar flutter hindered decoding) so we switched to normal F/H to enable all stations a shot at working us.

On July 31st, the day arrived with the

The RiB amphibious boat

five-man team (already assembled from the K8R DXpedition) joined by the arrival of the three USFWS biologists. While we waited for optimal sailing weather, we were briefed by the USFWS personnel on island rules, and we had Magnet safety drills including jumping off the boat and climbing into a sea life raft.

The RiB amphibious boat (built by George and Mike out of a lake pontoon boat) was fully loaded and ready for fast deployment. This vital piece of the kit contained radios, amplifiers, generators, the 900 MHz link and most of the antennas.

On August 3rd, we started our close to 1,900 km journey (yes, Jarvis is a long distance away!). After our 3-day uneventful journey we arrived at Jarvis at around 06:00 local time on August 6th. By 07:00 the first tender was loaded with Beth and Meagan (two of our USFWS monitors), George, and some supplies and headed to the island.

The RiB boat was lowered and began to make its way to Jarvis piloted by Mike. By 07:50 we were all on the island helping to position the RiB boat. See the video of the RiB boat heading to Jarvis here: https://youtu.be/4W3Q9iUhESI.


Arrival at Jarvis Island (6 August 2024)

Within four hours of landing on the beach five radios were up and running, the link was established, and three antennas were guyed and tuned. It was time for a break, and we returned to the Magnet for lunch. George quickly made sure the ship's control PCs were all connected to the radios in the RiBs and let loose the first team of remote operators on three radios. Within four hours of the first landing on Jarvis, QSOs were appearing in the logs.

https://youtu.be/ L4bqsoHRLB4?si =L5wwucNQtMr_FgBM

This is a drone view of what the complete remote station on the island looked like after day one

The poor sign looked like this:

In between QSOs, Mike assisted the USFWS biologists in repairing the sign

After cleaning off a decade of bird droppings they repainted it making it look great for our team picture

L-to-R, Bottom row from USFWS – Meagan, Beth and Anna;
Top row – Mike, KN4EEI; George, AA7JV; Adrian, KO8SCA;
Don, N1DG, and Tomi, HA7RY.

It also makes a nice backdrop for our generous supporter, the EUDXF!

	Baker	Jarvis
Club Log's Most Wanted List ranking	12	18
Number of QSOs	69,000	106,982
Number of uniques	18,091	21,298
Days on/at island	12	13.5
Day operating	9	13
People canping	11	0
Shower, toilet	2	0
Radios/amplifiers	6/6	6/3
Antennas	12	8
Tents with tables and chairs	10	0
Generators	8	4
Gasoline used (gallons)	300	120
Water on island (gallons	400	1
Set up time before first QSOs (hours)	48	4
Time to tear down and paqck up (hours)	24	3

The three USFWS biologists were able to spend close to two weeks doing science on a remote island courtesy of the Amateur Radio Community. Our close work with the USFWS and their appreciative response will be essential in our efforts to activate more protected entities around the world.

In conclusion, the RiB concept overcame permitting issues. Jarvis successfully introduced SuperFox. All FT8 QSOs were handcrafted (no automated QSOs). Time at the island was 13 days 7 hours. 13 days were spent operating (See chart A). A team of 5 local operators set up six radios, eight antennas, and even made 25,300 QSOs. An incredible group of 46 remote operators worked to make this a team success. Clublog shows that over 14 % of our QSOs resulted in a new country, and over 43 % of those QSOs handed out a new band counter or mode to those in its database.

Our target audience based on the most wanted lists was Europe. CT1BOH created schedules based on projections of when the bands to EU were open. His planning paid off as we made 24 % of our QSOs with EU despite that direction being over a difficult polar path. Our 25,908 EU QSOs were: 3,731 SSB, 10,262 CW and 11,915 Digital.

The 2024 Jarvis Island DXpedition wishes to thank the staff of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Hawaii for issuing a Special Use Permit to approve this minimally invasive operation on Jarvis Island NWR and within the PRIMNM. The PRIMNM encompasses approximately 490,000 square miles of open ocean, coral reef, and island habitats, making the total area of the PRIMNM nearly five times the size of all the U.S. National Parks combined and nearly twice the size of the state of Texas. Within the boundaries of the Monument rest seven national wildlife refuges: Howland, Baker, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston, Wake and Palmyra Atolls, and Kingman Reef


Baker Day Beacon

N5J — Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	FT8	Total	Total %
AFRICA	43	128	156	327	0.3 %
ANTARTICA	0	2	0	2	0.0 %
ASIA	4,317	14,527	17,367	36,211	33.9 %
EUROPE	3,731	10,262	11,915	25,908	24.2 %
NORTH AMERIKA	4,642	16,595	17,444	38,681	36.2 %
OCEANIA	658	1,402	1,950	4,010	3.8 %
SOUTH AMERICA	161	611	991	1,763	1.6 %
Total QSO	13,552	43,527	49,823	106,902	100.0 %
Total %	12.7 %	40.7 %	46.6 %	100.0 %	

N5J — DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total
160	29	23	0	32
80	40	40	0	49
60	0	37	0	37
40	94	85	17	108
30	83	105	0	111
20	109	123	113	143
17	117	122	82	137
15	122	112	107	138
12	83	119	36	126
10	86	95	33	109
6	0	8	1	8
Totals	143	139	128	162

N5J — Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total	Total %
160	1,548	506	0	2,054	1.9 %
80	2,057	1,253	0	3,310	3.1 %
60	0	474	0	474	0.4 %
40	4,380	4,032	152	8,564	8.0 %
30	3,708	5,707	0	9,415	8.8 %
20	6,207	7,693	5,678	19,578	18.3 %
17	7,280	9,815	1,883	18,978	17.8 %
15	9,699	6,904	3,881	20,484	19.2 %
12	2,886	8,055	845	11,786	11.0 %
10	5,762	5,349	1,112	12,223	11.4 %
6	0	35	1	36	0.0 %
Totals	43,527	49,823	13,552	106,902	100.0 %

N5J — Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	Total %
AFRICA	3	13	8	32	32	74	62	56	25	22	0	327	0.3 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.0 %
ASIA	808	1,574	11	3,818	3,680	5,475	5,440	6,067	4,253	5,064	21	36,211	33.9 %
EUROPE	19	109	26	830	1,617	6,305	7,090	6,684	2,531	697	0	25,908	24.2 %
NORTH AMERIKA	1,097	1,375	394	3,360	3,652	6,802	5,609	6,697	4,288	5,407	0	38,681	36.2 %
OCEANIA	116	203	24	421	331	648	530	640	446	639	12	4,010	3.8 %
SOUTH AMERICA	11	36	11	102	103	274	246	340	243	394	3	1,763	1.6 %
Total QSO	2,054	3,310	474	8,564	9,415	19,578	18,978	20,484	11,786	12,223	36	106,902	100.0 %
Total %	1.9 %	3.1 %	0.4 %	8.0 %	8.8 %	18.3 %	17.8 %	19.2 %	11.0 %	11.4 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	

C21MM - DXpedition to Nauru

© BY WERNER HASEMANN DJ9KH

From the richest to the poorest - our C21MM- DXpedition to Nauru
Nauru on the air - C21MM activating the 'phosphate island.'

investigations showed us regular but expensive flight connections from Australia, a handful of hotels and restaurants and obviously no problems to get a license there.

All in all, adequate requirements to make the decision to activate Nauru. That was in May 2024. Time enough left for team building, to collect the necessary documents and to contact the local authorities and the 'helpers' on the island, we thought.

The weeks passed and we became a little bit nervous: no license and no fixed hotel-reservation so far. The necessary visas for Australia and Nauru came in time without any problems.

A few weeks before our planned departure in Germany and after all flights and the hotels were confirmed, Nauru Airlines told us, that their flight-table was revised… so all our connected flights had to be cancelled as well as the hotels in Brisbane and Nauru. A new booking had to be made quickly. It was very time-consuming, and we lost quite some money due to this situation.

Late September we had fixed the timetables for the two groups we planned. The first group with six operators was intended to be in Nauru on October 10th. Their job was to install the beam-anten-

na and to make the necessary installations for the shack. The second group, with eight operators, would arrive 5 days later and should be responsible for the low-band antennas and the second operation-site.

Our first plan was to operate from the hotel where we stayed. Situated close to the shore, it could have been ideal for us, but the management of the hotel did not agree with our plans, although there were no other tourists in the hotel. Searching for an appropriate alternative we found an Airbnb-house a few hundred meters away from the hotel. It was equipped with a solid electrical power supply and fast internet, but the rest was suboptimal: the area around the house was not suitable for more than one antenna as it was close to the main road with streetlights. A 30 m hill behind the house prevented free sight to the areas of our main interest (North America and Europe).

With that in mind we had to look for a second QTH for the planned low-band activities, which we found a few kilometers away on the ground of the Catholic Church. Situated almost at the beach overlooking the ocean from West to East, we had enough space for the planned 5 antennas.

The disadvantage of the two QTHs was that we had to organize daily taxi transfers for the operators … with extra rental charges of course.

Operating from two locations:

The pre-team with Frank DL1KWK, Norbert DL2RNS, Georg DL4SVA, Axel DL6KVA, Rolf DL7VEE and Andre DL8LAS, built up the 5-element-LZ-wirebeam on a six-meter mast which was a proven antenna on earlier expeditions. Combined with our Pentaplexer we were able to operate on three bands simultaneously. We had 3 K3s there, which were of course equipped with cascaded bandpass filters to protect them from being overloaded and interference. This combination was proven during earlier expeditions as well as the logging-software UCX-Log which allowed us to interconnect the transceivers and to transfer the logs to Clublog in seconds.

The first 5 days of operation ended with almost 30.000 QSOs and gave us something like a bullish mood. Conditions were almost excellent, and the DX Community was hungry.


LZ - Beam setup

LZ - Beam setup

LZ - Beam

The second group with Ronny DG2RON, Gerd DJ5IW, Olaf DJ7TO, Werner DJ9KH, Rudolf DK3CG, Joe DK5WL, Christian DL6KAC and Olaf DL7JOM landed on October 15th and brought us the rest of the equipment, included some of the mast-material for the 80 m antenna. This material was planned to be used for the low-band antennas at our second operating site.

The first impression of the second group was awesome: direct sight to Europe and North America and a few meters to the ocean. They were sure that the pre-team had chosen the best possible QTH for low-band DXing. That impression also gave them extra positive motivation for the necessary antenna works with temperatures well above 35°C and a humidity of near to 100 %.

One of the two 22-meter Fiberglas masts was used for the 80 m vertical and a 40 m loop-antenna, the other for the 160 m vertical. Besides those we had a delta-loop for 30 m and a vertical for 60 m. The verticals were equipped with elevated radials. A few days later we completed the installations with loop-antennas for 12 and 17 meters for use during the daylight-periods. Another loop was used for six meters, simple but effective.

80 m vertical

21 m mast 160 m vertical

Shack installations

André DL8 LAS - Axel DL6KVA - Frank DL1KWK

All men on board – all antennas installed – the real shift operation began.

Two operating sites, 14 operators with different preferences, 6-hour shifts and the uncertainty of the transport system made the planning a little bit complicated, but at least we managed to cope with the circumstances. 100.000 QSOs was the goal with the focus on the low-bands and a good mix of modes and continents.

The first days of our activities were partly frustrating: One of our K3s gave up the second day and could not be substituted, as well as one of the amplifiers. Four times we had problems with damaged antennas, caused by bad boys (?). We also had to realize that the new situation with the two operating sites, and the planned 24-hour activities made it necessary to adjust our antenna and filter-planning. We needed a greater choice of antennas for both sites. Fortunately, we had material enough to construct some more loop-antennas, which were reasonable alternatives.

Most frustrating were the very intensive magnetic storms with high A- and K- indices. They had a big impact on our activities and prevented good pileups into Europe. Shifts with 2 QSOs per hour are really boring!

Our expeditions in the past (Tuvalu and Papua New Guinea) taught us, that we had to take a high level of atmospheric noise and man-made noise into account when we were dreaming of being successful on the lower bands in a place like this near the equator. With that in mind we were prepared with several types of special low band receiving antennas. We tried a Double-Half-Delta-Loop-Antenna, a beverage on ground (BOG) and an endfed half-wave antenna (EFHW), but to be honest, without too much effect. We also changed power supplies, switched off unnecessary LED bulbs and used a good grounding system. Clever ideas, but not really solutions for our receiving problems.

It was annoying and frustrating to read the comments on the internet that our signal in Europe and North America was good readable on 160 and 80 m and we were not able to improve our receiving situation substantially. We left 160 m and 80 m with 3,100 QSOs, which was far behind our expectations.

Looking back on the 19 days of our activities it can be said that we did our best under unusual circumstances with sometimes marginal band conditions due to heavy ionospheric disturbances.

We ended up with around 94,000 QSOs of which 16 % were in SSB, 36 % in CW, 4 % in RTTY and 44 % in FT8-mode. We had a good mix of the 'classic modes' and FT8, although some of the team-members meant we could have been 'better' in the classic modes.

Having a look at the distribution of QSOs per continent we are proud about working more than 38 % of the total QSOs with stations in Europe and 25 % with stations in North America. The stations from Asia (most from Japan), close to our doorstep, filled the log with 32 %.

6m-activities with a simple loop-antenna

A pleasant surprise was six meters with almost daily openings into Japan. With one of our K3s and a simple rhombic-loop four meters high we had more than 1,600 QSOs in all modes, even with Europe and Alaska.


Rolf DL1VEE - Norbert DL2RNS


6 m - Rhombic loop


Menen Hotel

Werner DJ9KH - Rudolf DK3CG - and TV-team Nauru


Father Robati and team

CQ-WWDX-Contest SSB

After having been highly successful in the CQ-WWDX-CONTEST from Tuvalu we decided to participate in that contest also from Nauru. We saw good chances in the Multi 2 class with 7 operators at two operating sites. Conditions were excellent, especially on 10 meters, and we were happy with 2,937 QSOs and a score of 2,963,895 points, which brought us to a second place for Oceania. The first place was for VK4MM, who performed outstanding.

Electric power on prepaid cards

The electrical power supply system of Nauru is in a good shape. Most of the electricity is produced by a central diesel-powered power station. Our hotel had a huge solar plant which supplied the hotel (Menen-Hotel) and their seawater desalination plant. After the first power-shutdown we realized that electricity in the households was sold on a pre-paid-base. Buying our first pre-paid card we were shocked by the extremely high prices for electricity. To saveenergy we switched off the air-conditioners whenever it was possible but not the PAs.

C21MM in the Nauru Media News

On a small island like Nauru, it's just a question of a few hours before the public knows who is new on the island and what the purpose of their residence is. One vital information source for the islanders is the local TV-station Nauru MediaNews-NTV and the broadcast station on 88.8 MHz. So, we were not too surprised, when an editor and a camera-team knocked at our door and asked for an interview. Next morning they came fully equipped and prepared. Ronny, DG2RON, our youngster, explained them what amateur radio means, what the technical background is and what our job on their island is and why tens of thousands radio amateurs are interested to have a QSO with us from Nauru. Werner, DJ9KH, took over the practical part and demonstrated amateur radio with some SSB and CW QSOs. It seemed to us that the Morse code was the most impressive feature for them, the camera-operator was very much interested in learning the Morse code. Perhaps, one day he will show up on the short-waves. The interview, by the way, was broadcast on the local news channel and can also be seen on the NTV-Facebook page.

Father Robati and the Catholic Church

Father Robati, the head of the

catholic community, allowed us to use a few rooms and the area around the church to install antennas and our operating-site. We were well supplied with electricity and fast internet. In our discussions with Father Robati, we were talking about the high prices for electricity on the island and ways to get out of this dilemma. We were surprised to hear from Father Robati that he and his community were already discussing the necessity and the desire to become independent from the local energy supplier and of course, to make a contribution to environmental protection. The plans of Father Robati and his community include a solar-power-plant with power storage which should be sufficient to supply the church, the schools and the kindergarten with electricity as the first step. The second step could be a solar-powered seawater desalination plant. We found this project realistic and worthy of support. So, we were more than happy to support this project and are grateful to donate USD 1,000 on behalf of INDEXA for this humanitarian project.

Facts about Nauru

Nauru is situated in Micronesia, closed to Kiribati and the Marshall Islands. It is the third smallest country in the world and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations with a land area of only 21 km^2 and around 12,000 inhabitants. Nauru grew as a raised coral atoll on top of a submarine volcano.

Nauru, also named as "The Pleasant Island ", was discovered in 1798 by whalers and has a very changeful history. From 1888 to 1914 Nauru was a German protectorate assuring economic concerns of German companies in that area. An interesting fact for us as radio amateurs was, that the Germans installed a long-wave transmitter with 25 kW and a 120 m high antenna in Nauru in 1913.

During World War I Australian troops captured the island, the Germans left the island and in 1923 the League of Nations installed Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand as trustees over Nauru.

During World War II Nauru was damaged by Japanese and Allied forces. The Japanese troops occupied the island in 1942, built 2 airstrips and deported 1,200 Nauruans to the Chuuk Islands, where they were used as plantation laborers and workers on military construction sites. Nauru was re-occupied by Australian troops on the 13th of September 1945. Only 737 Nauruans survived the deportation and their hard


Beach


Local pool


Breakfast after shift

The site of secondary mining of Phosphate rock in Nauru 2007

Deep sea mining

Mining remains

life and the diseases on Chuuk. They were brought back to Nauru in January 1946, where they found a demolished island with the residues of the military occupation by the Japanese troops.

From the richest to the poorest – Nauru a phosphate-rock island

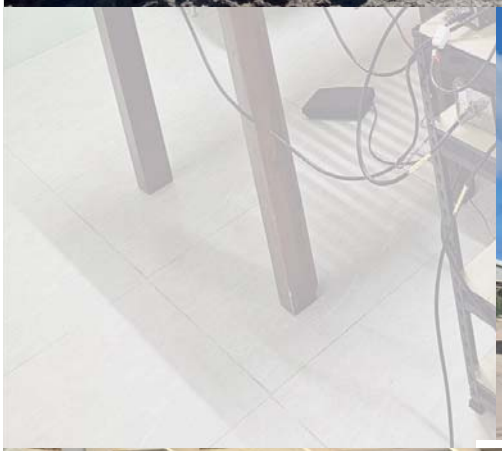
For many years in the 19th Century copra was the only at a large scale exported good of Nauru.

In 1902 prospectors found a big high quality phosphate reserve which was exploited later by British, Australian and companies from New Zealand. By the times, particularly after WWII, the large-scale exploitation raised the per capita GDP of Nauru with USD 15,000 to be the second highest after Saudi Arabia. Since 1990 Nauru is faced with a serious economic crisis. The phosphate deposits are almost depleted, phosphate mining lost its role as the main source of income. Most of the money earned in the past was lost in a system of intransparency, corruption and financial mismanagement. The present capita income of Nauru is only USD 3,000.

The mining companies left the country behind with a desert-like landscape and a disrupted ecosystem. In most of the inland areas the vegetation and topsoil are eliminated, exposed to erosion. Much of the groundwater is contaminated by mining-runoffs. The once fertile land is unusable for agriculture usage. As a result of this, most goods for daily life have to be imported. Nauru is financially dependent on supports from willing countries and organizations and from the income of family-members working abroad. Newer sources of money generation were the opening of detention camps for Australia and the support of deep-sea mining around the island.

Final remarks

One of a dozen WWII bunkers



Phosphatmining remains

Taxi to the shift

C21MM — Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	RTTY	FT8	Total	Total %
AFRICA	57	111	14	160	342	0.4 %
ANTARTICA	0	1	0	1	2	0.0 %
ASIA	4,113	9,595	2,054	14,466	30,228	32.2 %
EUROPE	3,578	14,101	877	17,552	36,108	38.4 %
NORTH AMERIKA	6,111	8,756	578	8,072	23,517	25.0 %
OCEANIA	692	720	106	1,127	2,645	2.8 %
SOUTH AMERICA	208	291	49	625	1,173	1.2 %
Total QSO	14,759	33,575	3,678	42,003	94,015	100.0 %
Total %	15.7 %	35.7 %	3.9 %	44.7 %	100.0 %	

C21MM — DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	SSB	FT8	CW	RTTY	Total
160	1	11	0	0	11
80	5	71	38	0	73
60	0	62	0	0	62
40	57	91	81	33	104
30	0	104	88	25	113
20	117	101	111	56	139
17	82	104	100	59	124
15	107	108	100	45	142
12	68	116	98	40	125
10	88	90	93	25	122
6	1	9	2	0	10
Totals	137	141	136	68	174

C21MM — Band/Mode breakdown

Band	SSB	FT8	CW	RTTY	Total	Total %
160	7	496	0	0	503	0.5 %
80	7	2,040	590	0	2,637	2.8 %
60	0	923	0	0	923	1.0 %
40	886	3,374	2,226	215	6,701	7.1 %
30	0	6,569	3,205	337	10,111	10.8 %
20	3,568	5,317	7,565	768	17,218	18.3 %
17	1,564	5,860	5,250	742	13,416	14.3 %
15	3,044	6,492	5,305	645	15,486	16.5 %
12	1,488	6,235	4,243	488	12,454	13.2 %
10	4,190	3,377	4,881	483	12,931	13.8 %
6	5	1,320	310	0	1,635	1.7 %
Totals	14,759	42,003	33,575	3,678	94,015	100.0 %

C21NN — Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	Total %
AFRICA	0	2	3	8	38	69	71	71	53	27	0	342	0.4 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0.0 %
ASIA	419	1,361	41	3,174	2,846	3,742	3,955	4,820	4,547	3,697	1,626	30,228	32.2 %
EUROPE	17	696	455	2,309	5,739	10,380	6,355	4,913	3,479	1,763	2	36,108	38.4 %
NORTH AMERIKA	57	455	389	841	1,263	2,465	2,549	4,883	3,690	6,924	1	23,517	25.0 %
OCEANIA	10	120	30	326	161	400	329	518	402	343	6	2,645	2.8 %
SOUTH AMERICA	0	3	5	43	64	162	155	281	283	177	0	1,173	1.2 %
Total QSO	503	2,637	923	6,701	10,111	17,218	13,416	15,486	12,454	12,931	1,635	94,015	100.0 %
Total %	0.5 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	7.1 %	10.8 %	18.3 %	14.3 %	16.5 %	13.2 %	13.8 %	1.7 %	100.0 %	

Phil C21TS

We have not reached our targets, but we have performed quite well under the given circumstances.

We are grateful for the positive resonance we received from the amateur radio community for this DXpedition and of course for the financial support we got from our sponsors. Thanks to Phil, C21TS and all our supporters on the island.

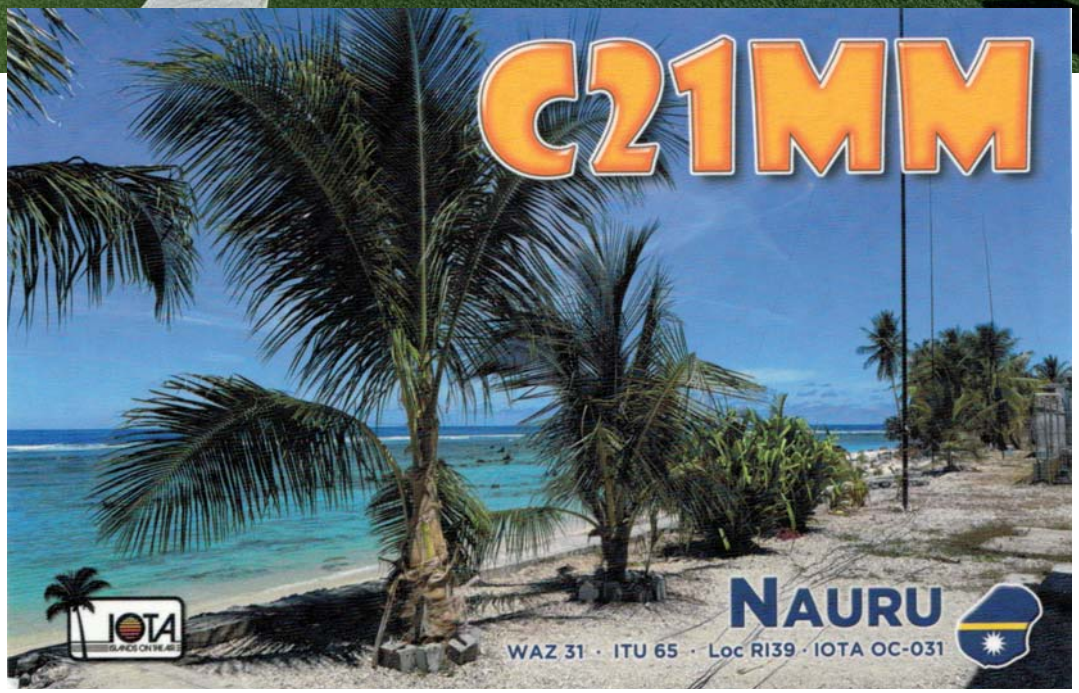
Our promised QSL service is almost completed with direct QSLs, OQRS and LoTW. Georg, DL4SVA, was also very busy with the bureau-QSLs.

For further information, have a look at our homepage C21MM.mydx.de

See You in autumn 2025 from another exciting island in the Pacific.

Werner Hasemann, DJ9KH

left to right: Rolf DL7VEE, Werner DJ9KH, Axel DL6KVA, Gerd DJ5IW, Olaf DL7JOM, Christian DL6KAC, Norbert DL2RNS, André DL8LAS, Olaf DJ7TO, Ronny DG2RON, Frank DL8KWK, Georg DL4SVA, Joe DK5WL, Rudolf DK3CG



E6AQ - DXpedition to Niue

© BY JACEK MARCZEWSKI SP5EAQ

I was active from Makefu, Niue as E6AQ for 18 days in October/November 2024. The QTH (previously used for E6CI and E6SP DXpeditions) was on the western side of the island, right by the ocean. It was an all-SSB operation on the 80-10 m bands. I flew to the island from Auckland, New Zealand. The challenge was to convince the carrier to let me take an extra piece of luggage on board the plane in the form of a lightweight GP7 antenna (design SP7GXP). It weighs only 7 kg, but Air Zealand does not allow excess baggage on this route. After a long discussion at the airport, I was allowed to take the antenna for a generous fee. I landed the day after Constitution Day, not expecting the holiday to be extended to three (and then unofficially to seven) days. This resulted in shops and most of the offices being closed. Fortunately, I had already booked a callsign and permission to start transmitting immediately upon arrival. An unexpected problem was buying food. The only open place was a gas station (the only one in the country), where I bought eggs and butter (there was no bread). This was my food for the next few days.

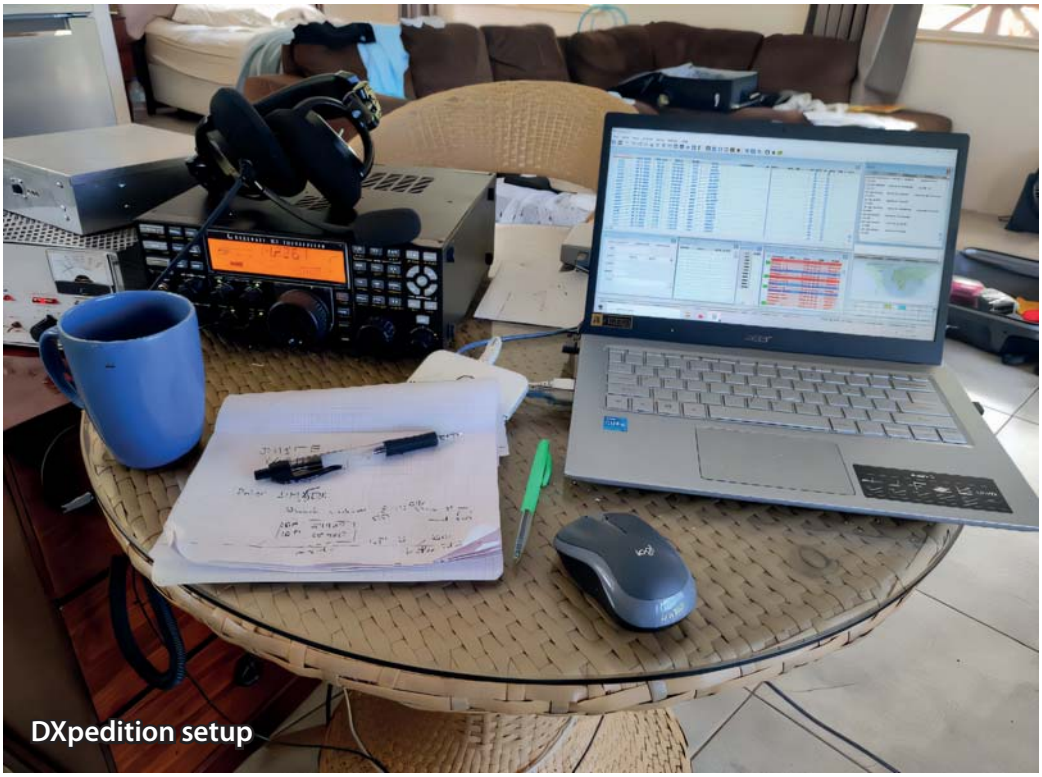
EUDXF flag proudly hanging on delta wire

I set up the antenna in the evening and made my first hundred contacts. From dawn the next day I worked full time. There were exceptional conditions on 10 meters, on this band I made the most QSOs. The bane was QRN on 40 meters (S7-S9 noise) and extremely bad conditions on 80 m (where I used a delta antenna fixed to a palm tree). The advice of European stations (disappointed with the situation on lower bands) to use BOG or Beverage antennas but turned out to be useless. The island, which was an atoll millions of years ago and was then uplifted by tectonic movements, had a bedrock of super-hard coral. In practice, even driving a nail and connecting it electrically to a completely non-conductive ground was impossible.

Ocean view (80 m from the cottage)

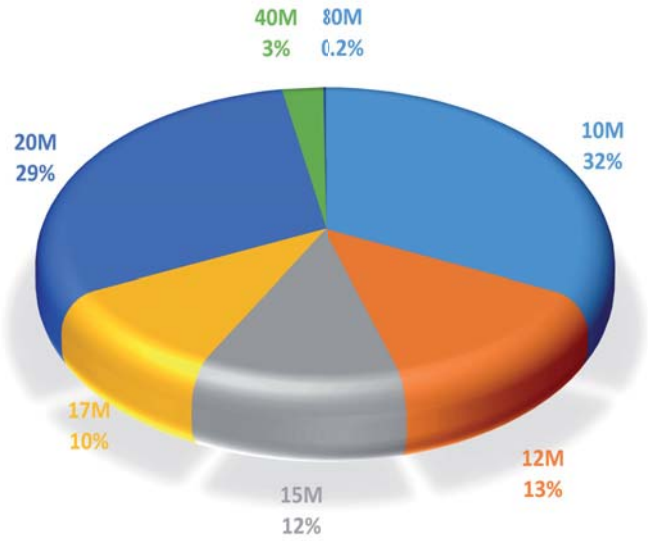
GP7 multiband vertical designed and manufactured by SP7GXP

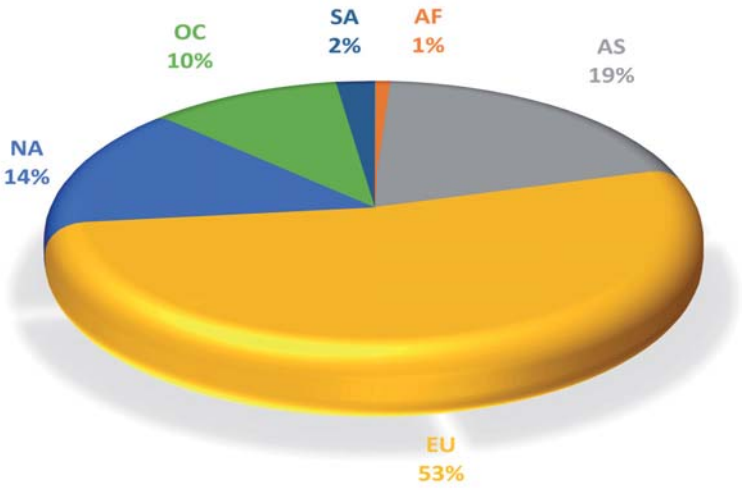
The following weekend I entered the CQ WWDX Contest, opting for the 10 meter band (plus a few QSOs on other bands to provide a multiplier for the stations requesting QSY). My weak signals from the Pacific were not enough to create a pileup, so I decided to call other stations to participate in the contest. I had turned off the Internet for the contest (as usual, I entered in the non-assisted category) and it was hard to get through the strong signals of the other contestants. I managed to make several hundred contacts, but at the cost of fewer QSOs than I would have outside the contest.



DXpedition setup

In 18 days I made 5 thousand QSOs working exclusively on SSB. My activity was somewhat disrupted by power outages and sometimes rapid propagation changes. During the day, from noon to dusk, there was no propagation on any of the bands used. The DXpedition was expensive mainly because of the extra baggage and the need to rent a car locally. Niue is an island with no public transport. It is large (it takes an hour to drive around it), sparsely populated (6 people/km^2), beautiful in terms of landscape (impressive cliffs), and full of abandoned houses and wrecked cars (95 % of the population left for New Zealand when the island became an associated state with NZ).





Istra Contest Conference 2024

On 4 and 5 October 2024, the Istra Contest Conference was held for the third time in Poreč in Istria, Croatia. Details can be found at icc2024.9a1p.com. About 130 participants from all over Europe attended the conference. Of course, most of the participants came from central Europe. Margreet K2XYL and I represented the Netherlands and EUDXF. It was a pleasant surprise to meet another EUDXF member Jo OE6VIE.

The ICC was held at Hotel Laguna Matareda, a large complex just outside Poreč with about 500 rooms. Participants stayed on a half-board basis. Drinks were included in the conference fee. There was no participation fee for those who just wanted to attend the presentations. Unfortunately, the weather could have been better, but hey you can't claim summer weather once the tourist season is over. There was a varied program and a generous amount of time was reserved for social contacts. Here is a brief overview of the various presentations and activities.

Guyana expedition

In February 2024, 8R7X could be heard. In two weeks, 73,500 QSOs were made from Guyana by four well known young amateurs. See 8r-2024.com

WRTC

Mark MØDXR informed us about WRTC 2026 https://www.wrtc2026.org The event will take place in East Anglia UK. 50 contest sites will be created in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. Preparations are well on track. I asked the question whether restrictions will apply to participants from Russia and Belarus, just like in the RSGB IOTA contest. The answer to that question was "most likely". Personnally I hope that the event will be open to all radio amateurs.

Commercial presentations

Microham presented the ARCO and the ARCO junior controllers. See microham.com. 4O3A promoted his products, including a three-band VHF amplifier and the highly flexible TWIN amplifier, capable of operating on two bands simultaneously

Health in contesting

A very informative lecture was given by several people who looked a optimal preparation for 48-hour contests in particular from a medical point of view. Single op in a 48 hour contest is not my thing.

Youth

In a number of presentations, the youth was discussed.

Croatia has an advanced Train the Trainer program. Young people are in the lead, assisted by older hams when necessary. Compared to 2015 this is a huge improvement. What also help is the generous financial support from the Croatian government.

Slovenia also has a number of youth projects, funded by the national amateur radio society.

It was nice to hear how the young contesters wwyc.net of 20 years ago are doing nowadays. Most returned in the contest scene after a short break to raise kids and for working on their careers.

It was announced that France will organize the 2025 Youngsters on the Air camp.

S53M switching system

This system helps prevent operating and connection errors, especially when you are tired. See https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04O7EfDRRns

D4C

The TKØC team participated in the CQWW CW contest from the Cape Verde Islands in November 2023.

The presentation touched some station history showing how rotatable antennas were replaced by fixed antennas because of easier maintenance. Unfortunately I don't have a link to the presentation

Pub quiz and lottery

The event ended with some lighter activities, such as a pub quiz, an SSB pile up and a lottery. Almost everyone except me won a prize. Florian OE3FTA won the grand prize: a free stay during the 4th ICC. This fourth edition of ICC will probably take place on the second weekend of October. Mark your calendars! I hope to see a few more EUDXF members there.

Hans Blondeel Timmerman, PB2T

EUDXF • NEWSLETTER • ARCHIVES

Dear Member/New Member,
You can find all of our newsletters published since 2009 for download here …
(To download please click on the button of the desired issue)

2009 • 1	2010 • 1	2011 • 1	2011 • 2
2011 • 3	2012 • 1	2012 • 2	2012 • 3
2013 • 1	2013 • 2	2013 • 3	2014 • 1
2014 • 2	2014 • 3	2015 • 1	2015 • 2
2015 • 3	2016 • 1	2016 • 2	2016 • 3
2017 • 1	2017 • 2	2017 • 3	2018 • 1
2018 • 2	2018 • 3	2019 • 1	2019 • 2
2019 • 3	2020 • 1	2020 • 2	2020 • 3
2021 • 1	2021 • 2	2022 • 1	2022 • 2
2022 • 3	2023 • 1	2023 • 2	2023 • 3
2024 • 1	2024 • 2	2024 • 3	2024 • 4
2024 • 5	2025 • 1	2025 • 2	

Older issues have only been produced on paper. Enjoy reading! — Enjoy your work.

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

Data Protection Declaration
(Members)

Section 1

By joining of a member, the association records the name, first name, date of birth (optional), home address and e-mail address of the member. This information is stored in the computer systems of the executive committee. Each club member is assigned a membership number. The personal data are protected by appropriate technical and organizational measures against the knowledge of third parties. Other information about the members and information about non-members are only processed or used by the association if they are useful for the promotion of the purpose of the association and there are no indications that the data subject has a legitimate interest, which precludes the processing or use.

Section 2

The board announces special events of the association life, in particular the execution of events in the club magazine and/or on the club's own internet pages. Personal member data can be published at this juncture. The individual member may at any time object to the publication of such data by the board. In this case, there will be no further publication in relation to this member on the notice board and/or in the club magazine and/or the club's own websites.

Section 3

Only board members and other members who perform a special function in the association, which requires the knowledge of certain member data, receive a list of members with the required membership data.

Section 4

The association informs the amateur radio related media about special events. Such information is also published on the website of the association. The individual member may at any time object to the publication of his personal data or revoke his consent to publication on the Internet. In the case of an objection or revocation, further publications regarding his person are omitted. Personal data of the withdrawing member will be removed from the homepage of the association.

Section 5

Upon resignation, the data of the member named under section 1 will be deleted from the member list. Personal data of the withdrawing member concerning the cash management will be kept for up to ten years from the written confirmation of departure by the Board in accordance with the tax regulations.

EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

☒ I herewith request membership in the European DX Foundation e.V. (EUDXF). Membership fees are a minimum of ***€ 25 per year*** and payable at the beginning of the year. Membership will be ***renewed automatically*** unless written notice is given not later than **6 weeks before the end of the year**.

First name: _____ Date of birth: _____

Surname: _____ Title: _____

Call Sign: _____

Address: _____

Postal code: _____

City: _____

Country: _____

E-mail: _____ @ _____

○ **I would like to become a life member:** *(The price of a family life membership is still EUR 400)*

○ RESET (life member)

☐ The EUDXF also offers a family membership. The first member will pay **€ 25** for full membership. For each additional family member **€ 15** will be charged, given that the family members share the same QTH.

First name: _____ Date of birth: _____

Surname: _____ Call Sign: _____

E-mail: _____ @ _____

○ **I would like to become a family life member:** *(The price of a family life membership is still EUR 640)*

Method of payment:

☐ I will pay the contribution to the bank account of EUDXF:

Bank: Volksbank Kleverland
IBAN: DE65 3246 0422 0205 1830 19
BIC: GENO DE D1KL L

☐ I will transfer the contribution via PayPal to cashier@eudxf.eu

I have read the privacy policy and herewith accept it.
I can revoke my consent at any time for the future.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please mail this application to:

EUDXF e.V.
Robert F. Lörcks, DL1EBV
Sommerlandstraße 23
47551 BEDBURG-HAU
GERMANY

Reset form

print form

You can e-mail your application to:

eudxf@eudxf.eu

Or get into contact with EUDXF via internet: http://www.eudxf.eu

Layout & Printed by DL1EBV, EUDXF Printing Support' 01'2024