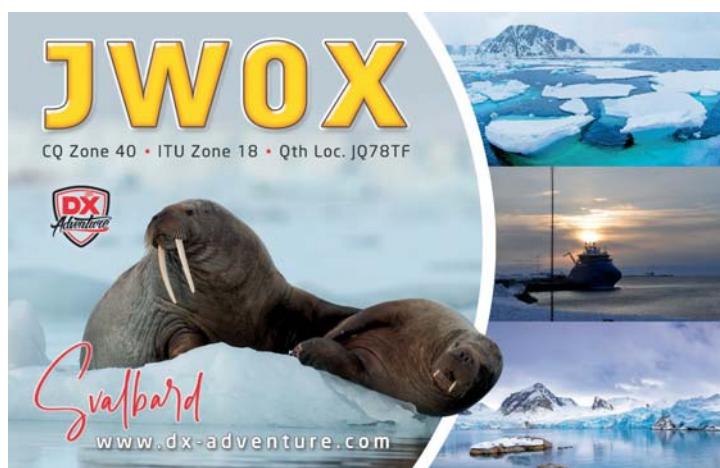


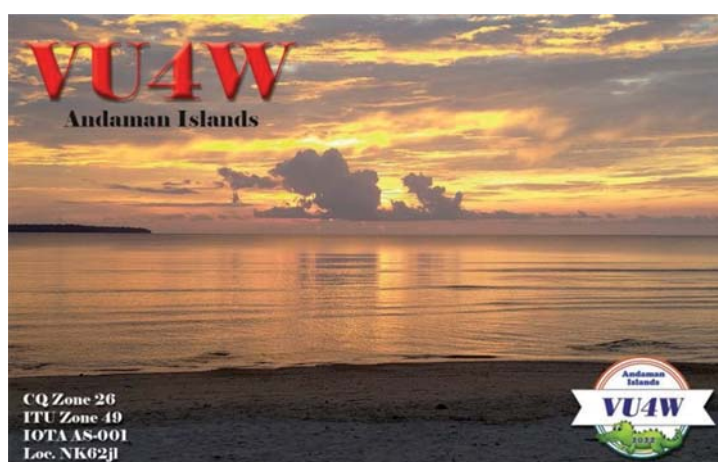
EUROPEAN DX FOUNDATION E.V.

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EUDXF NEWSLETTER 3 • 2022

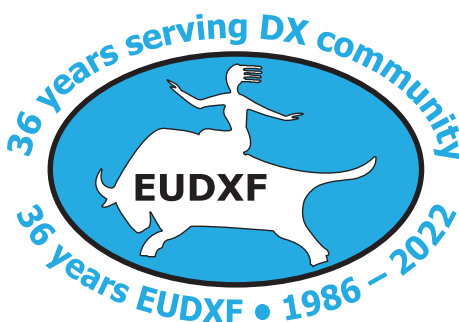
Table of Contents and Imprint

Welcoming Words of the President	3
Sponsored activities and pending sponsored	4
activity month 36 YEARS EUDXF november 2022	5
Jan DJ5AN receives the Yasme Excellence award	6
JWØX – DXpedition to Svalbard Island	7
VU4W – DXpedition to Andaman Islands	10
ZL7/K5WE – DXpedition to Chatham Island	14
TX7G and FO/F6BCW – DXpedition to The Marquesas Islands, Hiva Oa Island	18
EUDXF Newsletter Archives	22
Data Protection Declaration	23
Membership Application	24

**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



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). **Standmanager:** Jan Stadman (PA1TT/DJ5AN), **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

Dear EUDXF Members,

At the Annual General Meeting in August the president and board members were elected. Long serving directors Achim – DF3EC, Ronald – PA3EWP and Hans – PB2T were elected again and the newcomers were Pista HA5AO and me, Gerben – PG5M. From this place I sincerely like to thank Dom – DL5EBE as the leaving president and Jan – DJ8NK as leaving board member for all the time and effort they have given over the many past years. However, we would like to preserve the valuable knowledge and experience of both of them and make this available for the EUDXF by taking the position in the Advisory Board.

First of all I like to thank all voters for their effort to choose the new board and giving us the trust to lead the foundation for the coming years.

I'm looking forward to serve the foundation and together with the board members I would like to work on getting more members joining as this will increase the financial support we can provide to DXpeditions and humanitarian support. Furthermore, I also like to find ways to give something back to our members, in the form of webinars, workshops, etc. or other activities to be defined.

However, we also need the input from our members. So please, if you have comments, remarks or suggestions, feel free to contact me directly. Perhaps you have topics you would like to see addressed in a webinar. In addition, see yourself also as an ambassador of the EUDXF and promote the membership among your radio friends!

This is the first newsletter that comes out since I was elected as the new president of the EUDXF. Thanks to a great hand-over of the job by Dom – DL5EBE I was able to quickly catch up with the activities. I was directly confronted with a number support requests. It is with pleasure to announce our positive decision to support ZL7/K5WE - Chatham Island, TX7G – Marquesas, D6ØAE – Comoros, P29RO – Papua New Guinea, TN8K – Congo and TO2DL – French Guyana. That brings the total until now for 2022 on 11.

We could see already an increase in DXpeditions and with the improving conditions, lots of activities, including 10 meters. This is a good development and may

hope that we don't get travel restrictions again related to Covid (or what else may come). We are all looking forward to see the 3YØJ – Bouvet Island DXpedition getting on the air.

We are glad that also this year we could organize the EUDXF activity month. All the details on the active call signs and award options can be found on our web site.

I like to thank Jan DJ5AN, our EUDXF stand manager for organizing our presence during Ham Radio Hamfest in Friedrichshafen and Dag van de Radio Amateur in Zwolle, Netherlands.

Last but not least I like to thank Robert DL1EBV who takes care of our finances, memberships and certificates and does the creation and distribution of the newsletters. It is only when I started my new job that I learned to know all the work he does and how organized and accurate he is. He does a tremendous job which is perhaps not so visible for all the members and that is why I want to highlight it here.



Silent Keys

It is my sad duty to report the loss of the following EUDXF members:

Silent Key

963 Franz Berndt, DL9GFB
867 Leszek Fabjanski, SP3DOI
001 Franz Langner, DJ9ZB
017 Karl-Dieter Löffler, DK9KD
666 Kurt C. Schips, DL1DA
980 Jen Knöpchen, DDØVU

May they rest in peace.



New Members

Since October 2020 we welcomed the following DX-enthusiasts as new EUDXF members:

We thank you all for your support and we hope you will enjoy your membership.

New Members

#1005 Johannes Hafkenscheid, PA5X
#1006 Ad van Ginneken, PA8AD
#1007 Donald Roland, VE1AOE
#1008 Tomczyk Wojciech, SP7WT
#1009 Robert G. Felicite, 3B9FR
#1010 Herbert Orthaus, DG8YFM
#1011 Egbert Hertsen, ON4CAS

#1012 Iliev Boyko, LZ1QN
#1013 Yvette Jessen, DL9YJ
#1014 Stefan Hubel, DK6PI
#1015 Georg Tretow, DL4SVA
#1016 Henry Bolster, PC2KY
#1017 Margreet van den Elsen, K2XYL
#1018 Angelina van Ginneken, PA3DJL
#1019 Peter Jebbink, PA2PKZ
#1020 Henk J. Schanssema, PA2S
#1021 Peter Rouwen, PA3EQN
#1022 Herman Wientjes, PA4CC
#1023 Frans Schwartz, PA5CA
#1024 Vincent Luiten, PC2Y
#1025 Melvin ter Wee, PD2E
#1026 Carsten Hunsalz, DL3XAC
#1027 Leo te Brake, PA7LEO
#1028 Sietse Anema, PF2X
#1029 Gerrit Plasman, PA3DDP
#1030 Nico van der Bijl, PAØMIR
#1031 Wolfgang Andres. DE7WAB
#1032 Peter Schouten, PA2PS



EUDXF Life Members

For those members who want to join the list of distinguished members, please contact the EUDXF Board. The price for Life Membership is still 400,- € and is tax deductible in several countries. For this purpose you will be sent a receipt on request.

The following EUDXF Members are registered as Life Members:

Life Members

Prof. Dr. Achim Rogmann, DF3EC
Klaus Schlich; DF3GL
Jürgen Carow, DF3OL
Jan G. Stadman, DJ5AN
Gerd Richter, DJ5IW
Christian (JAN) Harders, DJ8NK
Dr. Dieter Messer, DJ9ON
Dr. Gottfried Dutiné, DK3DG
Dr. Andreas Söchting, DK6AS
Karl-Dieter Löffler, DK9KD **SK**
Timm Wangerin, DL1BKT
Kurt C. Schips, DL1DA **SK**
Robert F. Lörcks, DL1EBV
Frank Rosenkranz, DL4KQ
Leo Wirth, DL4NBE
Dominik Weiel, DL5EBE
Klaus Huber, DL5EC
Felix J. Riess, DL5XL
Johannes Langner, DL7BQ

Olaf Bunner, DL7CX
 Robin U. Go, DU9RG
 Iñaki Echeveria, EA2AAZ
 Fred C. Handscombe, G4BWP
 Andrea Panati, IK1PMR
 Yoshihiko Hirano, JA2MNB
 Tsutomu Kitahara, JAØDBQ
 Katsuyama Kazuo, JAØEQO
 Noriko Nakamoto, JFØJIL
 Daniel Dankert, N6PEQ
 Pertti Turunen, OG2M
 Martti Laine, OH2BH
 Jukka Heikinheimo, OH2BR
 Jari Jussila, OH2BU
 Veijo Kontas, OH6KN
 Rob van de Kamer, PA1X
 Gert van Loo, PA2LO
 Ronald Stuy, PA3EWP
 Maarten Bos, PA3EYC
 Dick Grolleman, PA3FQA
 Henk Hofman, PA3GCV
 Johannes Hafkenscheid, PA5X
 Hans Blondeel Timmerman, PB2T
 Sergey V. Kislov, RN3AHL
 Tomasz Barbachowski, SP5UAF
 Thor Stefansson, TF4M
 Ingrid S. Geissler, W7ISG

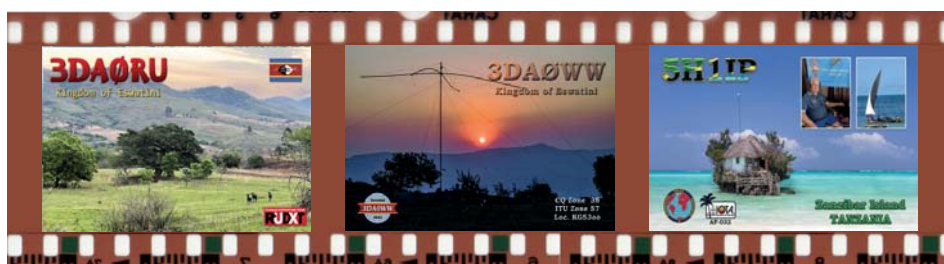
pending sponsored

3YØJ – Bouvet Island 2023
 A35GC – Tonga
 CYØC – Salble Island
 D6ØAE – Comoros
 E6AM – Niue
 FT8/c – Crozet Island
 J28MD – Djibouti
 P29RO – Papa New Guinea
 T3ØET – Western Kiribati
 TN8NK – Congo
 TO2DL – Guadeloupe
 W8S – American Samoa

Best 73s and good DX



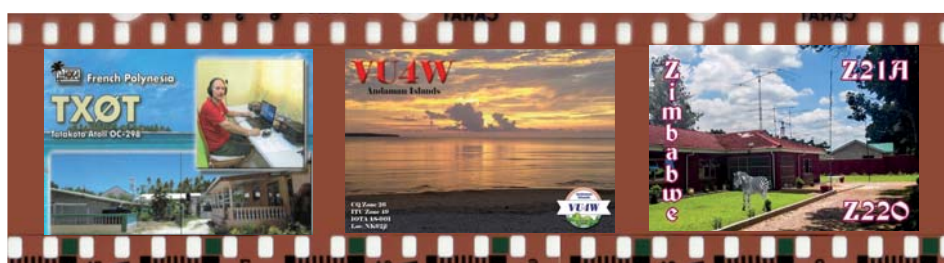
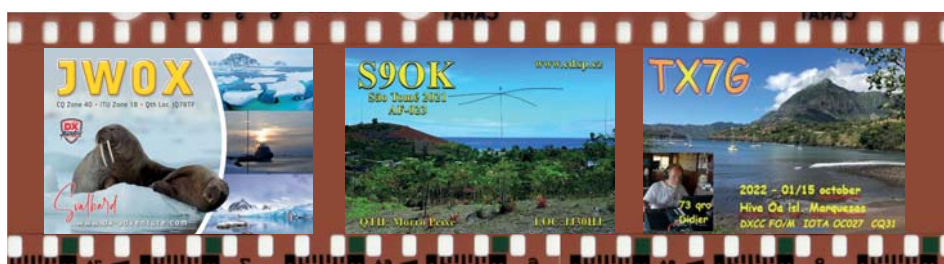
Gerben PG5M
 EUDXF Predisent



Sponsored activities 2021 / 2022

3DAØRU - eSwatini
 3DAØWW - eSwatini
 5H1IP - Tanzania
 7P8RU - Lesotho
 7Q7RU - Malawi
 9X4X - Rwanda
 A25RU - Botswana
 FO/SP5EAQ - French Polynesia

JWØX - Svalbard Island
 S9OK - Sao Tome & Principe
 TX7G - Marquesas
 TXØT - French Polynesia
 VU4W - Andaman Island
 Z21A / Z22O - Zimbabwe
 ZL7/K5EW - Chatham Islands





DQ36EUDXF

PE36EUDXF

HA36EUDXF

PF36EUDXF

OO36EUDXF

PG36EUDXF

PA36EUDXF

PH36EUDXF

PB36EUDXF

PI36EUDXF

PC36EUDXF

TM36EUDXF

PD36EUDXF

VK36EUDXF

Jan DJ5AN receives the Yasme Excellence award

Please join us in congratulating Jan DJ5AN for receiving the Yasme Excellence Award <https://www.yasme.org/yasme-excellence-awards/> in recognition of his efforts in organizing Amateur Radio events.

For many years Jan has organized the Dutch HF Convention and the annual European DX Foundation meeting in Bad Bentheim, Germany. Jan also runs the EUDXF booth at Ham Radio in Friedrichshafen, Germany. Together with other DX clubs, he invented and designed the "DX Plaza", which is now the central meeting place for DXers in Friedrichshafen.

In 2017, Jan joined the organizing committee of the German-Dutch Amateur Radio Meeting DNAT and took over the chairmanship of the committee in 2020, just before COVID. The pandemic did not stop him, and despite the existing restrictions, he was able to organize several events.

Jan just never gives up. It's great to see him fully engaged again.

The Yasme Excellence Award comes with a glass ball, which was presented to Jan on August 26, 2020 at DNAT in Bad Bentheim.

Because Jan deserves it!

Jan Stadman since 2009 living in Germany call : DJ5AN, original from the Netherlands call : PA1TT.

Active for the EUDXF for many years as stand manager and promoting the EUDXF.

DXing already for several years having 2 SAT DXCC awards; one with a German and one with a Dutch call, issued exact one year after each other.

Biggest tops in DX ing working VP6EU and XRØZR among other bands also on Top Band, and then working Rotuma 3D2EU on 80 m.

Biggest flop was in Sat DX were a team was on Peter 1 island and had a Satellite window to Europa but waited until the window was open to North America and then started working. The next day a big storm destroyed the antennas ... That is a disappointment one never forgets in a life time.

I enjoy it very much meeting at the EUDXF members at the Hamradio and other events like DVDRA.

Only sometimes it is so busy at the Hamradio there is not enough time to talk with everyone but we hope to make



Hans Blondeel Timmerman, PB2T, (right) representing the of the YASME Foundation presents the YASME Excellence Award to Jan G. Stadman, DJ5AN/PA1TT

it good during the next event. Next to this EUDXF "job" I have several other obligations as an VERON official. I also give

presentations about ham radio related subjects and then always promote the EUDXF.

JWØX – DXpedition to Svalbard Island

BY MARC COSEMANS, ON6CC

Our main goal was to operate with a new team of Belgian HAM operators, who had the experience in handling pile-ups. We wanted to give everyone a new one on every band. Our main QSO target was 25,000 QSO's. This was achieved beyond our expectations with 32,000 QSO's. There was however a big demand for Satellite QSO's with the stationary satellite QO-100 from Qatar. Never before was Svalbard activated in any way with the QO-100 satellite. The team of 3 members (ON4CKM, ON5UR and ON4DCU) achieved there goal and managed to have 1,229 QSO's (743 unique calls) with 2 stations operated from an abandoned radio station some 4 hour drive on 3 snow scooters!

We were active on HF bands from 3 different locations at the capital city Longyearbyen.

1. Our main site (club station JWØE): We installed 3 radio's (TS590SG transceivers) with one Triplexer and high power band pass filters for every band. We had



3 amplifiers (2x 1.3 K FA and 1x 1.5K FA from Expert). We could only run them with 500 Watts each since the Balun from the main antenna could only handle about 1.5 to 2 KW. The antennas we used

were a JK rotary dipole for 40 m at 30 meter; a JK Navassa multiband beam for 10, 12, 15, 17 and 20 m at 25 meter. It could not operate on 12 m because the SWR was not good on that band. These stations were operated in shifts of 3 hours by all 15 members.

2. Site 2 (about 300 meters from the main site): The radio was an Elecraft K3S with a 1.3K FA amplifier. The antenna was an inverted L antenna with an automatic tuner (JC-4s). It could operate from 10 m till 160 m. This station was mainly operated by ON5RA, ON4EC, ON4ANN, ON4BR, ON4DTO, ON8AZ and by DJ5MO (guest operator).

3. Site 3 (about 400 meters from the main site): The radio was a TS480 from Kenwood that we ran barefoot (about 100 Watt output) into a multiband vertical with about 30 radials. At this site our target was to operate on 30, 60 and 80 meter in FT8. Operated by DJ5MO, ON2MVH, ON6CC, ON7RU and ON8AK



JWØX Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	13	Total	Total %
AFRICA	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0 %
ANTARTICA	1	0	17	3	39	36	24	0	0	12	132	0.4 %
ASIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0.0 %
EUROPE	0	2	120	466	1,454	1,124	358	14	0	17	3,555	11.0 %
NORTH AMERIKA	104	342	3,013	1,095	7,402	4,795	2,586	322	0	590	20,249	62.8 %
OCEANIA	0	2	855	66	3,837	2,089	983	0	8	0	7,840	24.3 %
SOUTH AMERICA	0	0	7	15	107	41	2	0	0	0	172	0.5 %
Total QSO	0	1	69	0	154	27	5	0	0	14	270	0.8 %
Total %	105	347	4,081	1,645	12,996	8,112	3,958	336	8	635	32,223	100.0 %
	0.3 %	1.1 %	12.7 %	5.1 %	40.3 %	25.2 %	12.3 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %		



Our overall problem was the aurora that made it difficult to copy signals from across the aurora belt. Some signals could only be worked in CW (only noise). FT8 signals were not always detected and had to be repeated several times.

At the main site the noise level was sometimes "zero" but at times it was around S3, due to some nearby activities.

At site 2 we had a constant noise level of S7! There was some industrial activity in the vicinity.

At site 3 the noise level was much lower (about S3).

We did not expect to have such heavy pile-ups at all. These pile-ups were as intense as we had over in Africa some years ago...just amazing!

Luckily all equipment survived the transport by plane. Some suitcases were damaged because the company that handled the luggage literally threw the suitcases on the belt! Not good if you have expensive equipment in the suit-

cases. The first 3 days of operation we only had 3 filters in the main shack, so we could only operate on 3 bands, because one of our suitcases was missing from the airport in Tromsø (N). In the suitcase were all remaining High Power band pass filters.

This is the first DXpedition as a group under the flag of "DXadventures". More to come!

73's Marc, ON6CC for JWØX and JW100QO

JWØX DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	SSB	CW	FT8	FM	Total
80 m	1	1	18	0	18
60 m	0	22	33	0	37
40 m	52	68	63	0	82
30 m	0	35	56	0	56
20 m	93	92	78	0	115
17 m	59	76	86	0	97
15 m	54	59	47	0	77
12 m	22	20	0	8	24
10 m	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	103	101	103	8	128

JWØX Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	FT8	FM	Total	Total %
	3	0	0	0	3	0.0 %
AFRICA	69	30	33	0	132	0.4 %
ANTARTICA	2	0	0	0	2	0.0 %
ASIA	555	1,586	1,413	1	3,555	11.0 %
EUROPE	7,411	7,809	5,017	12	20,249	62.8 %
NORTH AMERIKA	1,939	3,503	2,398	0	7,840	24.3 %
OCEANIA	51	41	80	0	172	0.5 %
SOUTH AMERICA	72	72	126	0	270	0.8 %
Total QSO	10,102	13,041	9,067	13	32,223	100.0 %
Total %	31.4 %	40.5 %	28.1 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	



JWØX Band/Mode breakdown

Band	SSB	CW	FT8	FM	Total	Total %
80 m	1	9	95	0	105	0.3 %
60 m	0	96	251	0	347	1.1 %
40 m	1,068	1,764	1,249	0	4,081	12.7 %
30 m	0	335	1,310	0	1,645	5.1 %
20 m	5,035	5,593	2,368	0	12,996	40.3 %
17 m	1,727	3,186	3,199	0	8,112	25.2 %
15 m	1,440	1,931	587	0	3,958	12.3 %
12 m	196	127	0	13	336	1.0 %
10 m	0	0	8	0	8	0.0 %
13 m	635	0	0	0	635	2.0 %
Totals	10,102	13,041	9,067	13	32,223	100.0 %




JWØX

CQ Zone 40 • ITU Zone 18 • Qth Loc. JQ78TF

Svalbard

www.dx-adventure.com



VU4W – DXpedition to Andaman Islands

BY YURIS PETERSONS, LY2GM



Apr 28 – May 16, 2022

On 28th of April I started my journey Riga – Helsinki – Delhi with Finnair. On the way to Andaman Island I had to stay in Delhi for two days where I planned to use this time for sightseeing. After stepping outside of airport, I realized the very hot temperatures outdoors about +42 to +44°C. I changed my plans and stayed in hotel instead.

In the evening of May 1st, I had my flight to Andaman Island. The plane landed in Port Blain airport the next morning. The temperature was around +32°C and also you could feel the humid sea climate there so it was challenging. A taxi brought me to the hotel "Princess Beach resort" which was 28 km away from the airport. This hotel was chosen to be the most suitable for an expedition and the previous expeditioners of VU4W worked from there as well. John G4IRN also suggested it to me.

From VU4 it's allowed to operate only for amateurs with VU callsigns. In the li-



Port Blain airport



DXpedition shak

cense we were three operators, however, Indian friends did not join because of work matters.

The hotel staff welcomed me very friendly and showed me a room that I declined. After explaining my needs for the space for antennas, they proposed me a conference room for additional cost that was located in a separate building next to the yard with palm trees. This actually was a good location because antenna cables could be much shorter than intended. Sleeping quarters were shown in a different room. Right after settling in I started setting up the LBS vertical and shortly realized that I wouldn't be able to complete it as it became dark, so I left it for the next morning. Instead I worked on the 40-10 m vertical, intended for FT8 so I could make the first QSO's as midnight stepped in and license for VU4W was ok. While unpacking my gear I found



Vertical RA6LBS

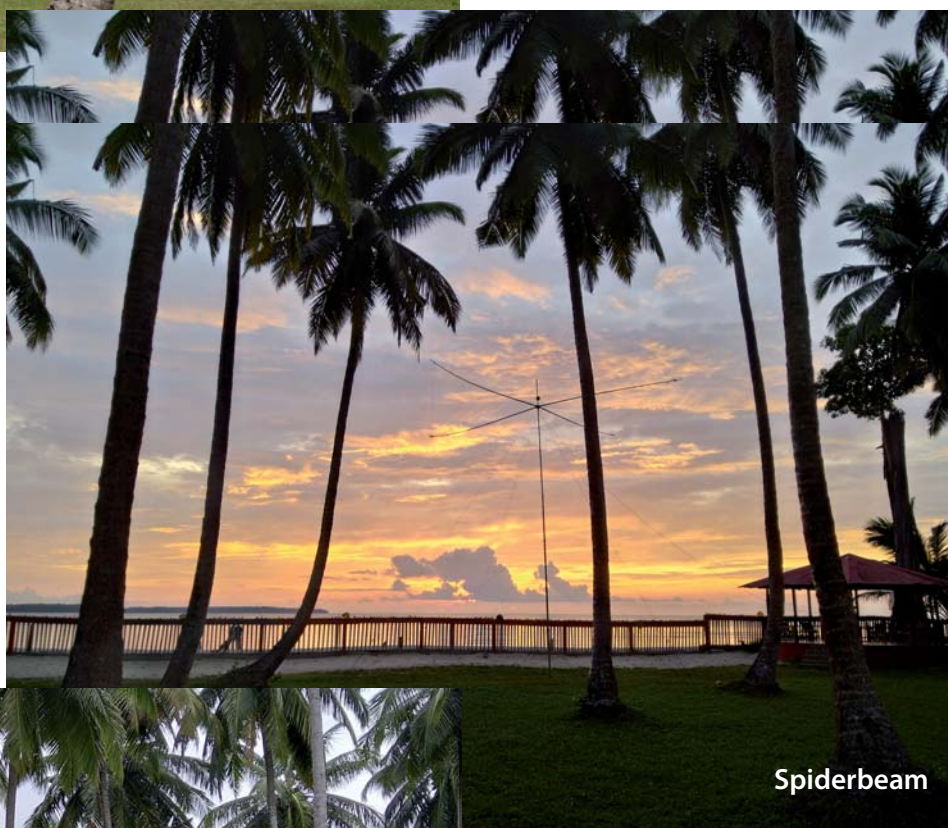
evening I went to take some sunset pictures for QSL cards. I was lucky to do it then because this was the only evening with clear sky. The rest of the time was rainy with clouds.

The Wednesday morning I started with setting up the LBS vertical. Weather was windy and foggy as the monsoon season was about to begin – two months of rain and no sun. We also received weather warnings for storm and heavy rains in the South of the Andaman Island for the next day.

The next day I started with setting up beverages behind the hotel fence next to the jungle. Weird noises came from there while I worked and I didn't venture deeper in the jungle because of wild crocodile

out that K3 screen was smashed and this probably happened while the hand bag felt from the seat on the plane. Although the display was broken, I solved this problem by connecting it to the computer that allowed me to change frequencies from the logging program. For the remaining DXpedition I used this K3 only for FT8. First QSO was completed right after midnight with YB3BBF.

The next morning, I started setting up the Spiderbeam antenna and complete it by midday. I chose the location right next to the fence because other places were covered with palm trees. After setting it up it had an SWR > 5 on all bands. I checked the antenna and found the problem – broken transformer cable. After fixing it was good and I started to work on CW on the upper bands. In the



Spiderbeam



Yard with antennas

risks. In the end, beverages were 120 m long. During the night wind picked up and started to tear down coconuts from the trees. Their falling and hitting on roof made loud noises like firing from a gun. From now on electricity interruptions also were frequent and at least 10 times a day for 10-20 minutes till a local generator was switched on. This was the reason for unexpected disappearances from frequencies.

On 5th of May I uploaded my log and it was ~6,500 QSO's. Internet was accessible only in the reception hall which was 300 m away from the shack. In order to talk with my XYL and also to set correct time I walk there every evening. Dinner

was usually served at 7 pm and some of the evenings I was the only visitor there. Some more visitors came only on weekends. During the day, outside was +30 to +33°C and very humid. When working with antennas I had to change shirts often.

For the following days the aim was to work more on lower bands. On Sunday 8th of May my first 300 QSO's were made on 80 m CW and 40 m FT8. Propagation changed every day and for the worst. On Monday I tried for 6 m and managed to get only 6 QSOs with Japan. Later I uploaded the log and in total it was 7,732 CW and 10,092 FT8 QSO's. The targeted QSO count was set 30,000 for the expedition to reach Mega DXpedition standards by GDXF.

I received a message from the WSJT development team with question why



YL2GM, behind yard with antennas and shack, dense jungle in the far back

I only operate with MSHV software instead of WSJX Fox mode. I had MSHV from a previous expedition 3DAØWW and because this was the only software that worked with non-standard call-signs. Other problem was that I didn't have internet connection at all times and couldn't provide my frequency for Fox mode. For this moment I operated only on standard FT8 frequencies. I know it's not the optimal solution, however, for this situation I didn't have other options.

The remaining days went by with the usual routine. On Saturday 14th of May I made my last QSO. The goal was reached and the total QSO count was 33,577. Unfortunately, not many contacts on SSB and majority of them on FT8 which is today's reality. On Sunday I took down the antennas and packed all my gear. My biggest concern was the falling coconuts and if they would hit your head than in best case scenario it would be injury for life. In the evening I had a celebrational dinner and a photo with chef and personnel. Monday morning the taxi took me to the airport from where I had my flight back home. From the humid +30°C in Andaman Island back to Delhi +43°C. Little shopping for small gifts on the way back home from Delhi – Helsinki – Riga. The expedition is concluded and now a huge work for QSL printing and dispatching starts.

Thanks to everyone who supported this DXpedition and who worked with us. See you soon in the next one.

Juris /YL2GM/

VU4W Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	6	Total	Total %
AFRICA	0	13	0	9	15	47	25	19	12	10	0	150	0.4 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	79	357	11	853	946	1,805	2,194	2,576	1,517	1,391	5	11,734	34.9 %
EUROPE	299	1,709	138	1,110	1,722	4,355	3,401	3,160	1,603	1,321	0	18,818	56.0 %
NORTH AMERIKA	0	5	0	52	28	482	576	317	7	5	0	1,472	4.4 %
OCEANIA	5	38	4	133	67	172	171	212	121	155	0	1,078	3.2 %
SOUTH AMERICA	0	6	2	56	41	87	57	45	19	12	0	325	1.0 %
Total QSO	383	2,128	155	2,213	2,819	6,948	6,424	6,329	3,279	2,894	5	33,577	100.0 %
Total %	1.1 %	6.3 %	0.5 %	6.6 %	8.4 %	20.7 %	19.1 %	18.8 %	9.8 %	8.6 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	

VU4W Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total	Total %
160 m	232	151	0	383	1.1 %
80 m	901	1,227	0	2,128	6.3 %
60 m	0	155	0	155	0.5 %
40 m	699	1,514	0	2,213	6.6 %
30 m	1,041	1,778	0	2,819	8.4 %
20 m	2,800	3,603	545	6,948	20.7 %
17 m	2,329	4,095	0	6,424	19.1 %
15 m	2,551	3,476	302	6,329	18.8 %
12 m	1,524	1,755	0	3,279	9.8 %
10 m	1,469	1,425	0	2,894	8.6 %
6 m	0	5	0	5	0.0 %
Totals	13,546	19,184	847	33,577	100.0 %

VU4W DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	CW	FT8	SSB	Total
160 m	32	31	0	38
80 m	56	64	0	69
60 m	0	37	0	37
40 m	63	73	0	79
30 m	61	78	0	80
20 m	90	103	55	110
17 m	83	96	0	105
15 m	86	90	47	107
12 m	62	67	0	75
10 m	67	60	0	73
6 m	0	2	0	2
Totals	108	119	67	133

VU4W Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	SSB	CW	FT8	Total	Total %
AFRICA	7	68	75	150	0.4 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	99	3,405	8,230	11,734	34.9 %
EUROPE	664	9,274	8,880	18,818	56.0 %
NORTH AMERIKA	57	481	934	1,472	4.4 %
OCEANIA	9	241	828	1,078	3.2 %
SOUTH AMERICA	11	77	237	325	1.0 %
Total QSO	847	13,546	19,184	33,577	100.0 %
Total %	2.5 %	40.3 %	57.1 %	100.0 %	



ZL7/K5WE – DXpedition to Chatham Island

BY JEFF MARTIN, K5WE



In the Spring of 2022 it had been over two years since I had gone anywhere on DXpedition. Travel had been difficult due to the Covid pandemic. I was eager to go somewhere, work some pileups. In May of 2022, I decided upon the Chatham Islands, a possession of New Zealand in the South Pacific. At that time, Chatham was number 81 on the Clublog Most Needed List. I built a website and began making preparations for a September operation.

At the closest point, the Chatham Islands lie 465 miles from mainland New Zealand. The original inhabitants of the Chatham Islands were the Moriori who are estimated to have arrived on the Island they named "Rekohu" some 1,000 years ago. The first European to arrive on the Chatham Islands was Lieutenant William Robert Broughton of the British Royal Navy. Lieutenant Broughton landed in 1791 and took possession of the Islands in the name of King George III. The island was named after Lieutenant Broughton's ship, the HMS Chatham. European sealers and whalers later landed and built bases. The Maori from mainland New Zealand invaded "Wharekauri", the Maori name for the Chatham Islands, in 1835. The main industries on the island are farming, mostly sheep and cattle, and fishing. The population is a little more than 600 people.

I was joined on this trip by my son, Scott - KD5GEY. Our journey began on Tuesday 6 September 2022, Scott flying from his home in Bozeman, Montana and Jeff from his QTH near Tulsa, Oklahoma. We met in Auckland, New Zealand in the early morning of Thursday 8 September. While at the Auckland airport I bought a cell phone and a pre-paid data plan from one of the local cell providers. This was to be our hotspot and provide internet access. It worked well. That afternoon we took the Air Chathams weekly flight from Auckland to Chatham Island, arriv-

ing late afternoon. We were met at the Chatham airport by Sally, who drove us to our rental house which was about 45 minutes away on gravel roads.

The evening of Thursday Sept 8th we unpacked and set up the operating position inside the house. It was too late to do any work outside. Friday morning I put the Hexbeam together. We paused antenna construction to make a run to town for groceries. The rental house came with an older Isuzu 4x4 vehicle to drive. The town of Waitangi has the only 2 stores on the island with groceries. Waitangi is 36 miles away on gravel roads. It takes one hour to get there. We stocked up on groceries at the two stores and headed back to the house, which is located on the northeast tip of the island. While at one of the stores, we met Stu, ZL7STU. Stu came in the store just as we were attempting to check out with the store clerk. Stu came over and said, "Are you K5WE?" I had expected to pay for the groceries with a Visa card, but the store only took some kind of NZ bank debit card or cash. We didn't have any New Zealand dollars at that time. So, in true ham spirit, Stu paid our grocery bill. I later paid him back via paypal. Thanks Stu!

Back at the house, we got the Hexbeam installed on a push up mast up about 25 feet. The first QSO was made with OH4SS at 07:37 Z on 9 September. ZL7/K5WE worked stations for a couple hours, and then we got some sleep.

I was up at 4 AM on Saturday. Prop on 20 was poor, nothing on CW, few on FT8. Got outside after the sun came up and got the Crank-IR Vertical and the 160 Di-

pole installed. The weather these first few days was very nice, sunny and not much wind. That was soon going to change.

We discovered that the area immediately in front of the house was traveled by fishermen with their trucks, trailers, and boats to the landing where they put their boats in the water. So, we couldn't put any antennas in front of the house. There wasn't room for the 30 meter dipole, the 40 meter dipole, or the Receive Loop array antenna so they didn't go up. The 160 dipole was just hung along whatever tree or bush we could find. It did not work well at all. So, we had 20-10 meters on the Hexbeam and 80-10 meters on the Crank-IR. Keep in mind that a band change on the Crank-IR involves manually adjusting the length of the vertical element and the radial element; it's not a quick, easy process, especially at night in bad weather.

We started working the pileups. The first major problem we encountered was with the logging programs. We had multiple programs talking to each other and some of the time the export of log data was failing. We had hoped to use Clublog livestream so users could have a real time view of stations logged.

After some research and testing with the software programs, we decided to quit using livestream and began consolidating the logs manually and doing a daily upload to Clublog. That's what we did for the duration of the DXpedition.

As I said before, the weather was nice the first couple days. Then the wind picked up. There was a warning of gale force winds. Early Tuesday morning I no-



Jeff – K5WE at the Operating Position



Jeff – On the roof working on the Hexbeam



Map of Chatham Island. Our QTH – Upper Right

ticed the Hexbeam was damaged, the 20 meter wire was broken and hanging down. After the sun came up we lowered the Hexbeam for repair. The 20 meter element had a broken string between the wires. Also, the support string that holds up one of the spreaders blew away, we couldn't find it. We repaired the 20 meter element and built a new spreader support string. Also that morning I was seeing high SWR on 30 meters on the Crank-IR. The vertical wire element of the Crank-IR was stuck on one of the clamps and everything was wet. It was still very windy. So we lowered the Crank-IR and wrapped all the clamps with tape to prevent the vertical element wire from hanging up on the clamps. Then we put the Crank-IR back up vertical.

Mid-day on Tuesday, Scott and I made another run to Waitangi for groceries and sight-seeing. We drove on to the other end of the island to a spot called Owenga. We got some nice photos of the crashing waves and the sheep by the seashore. The island is T shaped with Waitangi on the west side and our house near Kaingaroa in the Northeast corner. The large Te Whanga Lagoon takes up much of the center of the island.

On Wednesday morning 14 September, Chris - ZL7DX came out to the house for a visit. Chris had been helpful with local info via email. Later on, Scott and I drove to Kaingaroa and also drove the gravel roads to West Waitangi doing a little sight-seeing and picture-taking. There are only a couple of miles of paved roads on the island, entering and through the town of Waitangi, the rest is gravel. It's a pretty remote place. With an island population in the 600's, there are many, many more sheep than people.

My daily routine included getting up usually somewhere around 3-4 AM. One thing I didn't get much of on this trip was sleep, hi. First chore was to go outside and fire up the generator. Oh yeah... the house ran on generator power for electricity. While outside I would shine my flashlight up at the antennas to see if everything was still there. Much of the time it was very windy and drizzling rain. Temperature was often in the 40's F. Back inside I would build a fire in the wood burning stove. Another daily activity was splitting the wood for the wood burning stove... hi. The only heat in the house was from the wood burning stove or the stove top burners on the cook stove. It was still winter in the Southern Hemisphere, spring would not arrive until September 22nd. Usually my next activity was consolidating the logs and doing

an upload to Clublog. By-the-way, thanks very much to Michael - G7VJR for providing the Ham community with Clublog, it's a great resource. Then I would get on the air.

I'd like to say a few words about operating practices. My favorite mode is CW. This was my first DX Trip where FT8 QSOs outnumbered CW QSOs. Part of that was Scott helping out with FT8. We could operate 2 radios at the same time on different bands, same sequence, on FT8. I still like CW. I learned in my early days of DXing that a key to working DX is "Listening". That still applies today. Listen, listen, listen, figure out the DX stations' routine. Usually on CW I work split, listening up 1 to 2, or maybe slightly higher depending on the number of stations calling. Tip: If you hear me saying up up or up up up that means spread out - go up a little more. Another tip: Call me one time and stand by, more times than not, I get your callsign on the first time you call. If you clearly hear me call you (you copied your callsign), don't send me your callsign 2 or 3 more times. If I called you, I have your callsign, just send me a report and maybe TU so I can move on. If you hear me call someone else, stand by until that QSO is finished. Get in the DX station's rhythm, it will make things go faster for everyone and put more QSOs in the log. One last thing. Many times I noticed a sending station's first dit would get cut off. An example, R1AA would come across as N1AA or SV1AAA would be IV1AAA. I don't know if this is because of VOX or a break-in delay setting or what, but it happened so often it was noticeable. Thanks for listening folks, I'll get off my soapbox... hi.

On Friday morning I discovered the string on the 20 meter element of the Hexbeam had broken on the other side, in another place. It still worked using the antenna tuner so I deferred maintenance for a while. The hanging 20 meter wire also affected the SWR on 17 meters, so on Sunday morning I decided to lower the antenna again and repair the 20 meter element. About 30 minutes after fixing the 20 meter element, the 17 meter element string broke the same way. It looked burnt. I began to think RF and this damp salty environment was causing the breaks. Sunday afternoon I repaired the 17 meter element string on the Hexbeam.

Sunday evening I had a nice run beginning about 5:30 PM and lasting until about 7:40 PM on 80 meters.

Many Europeans and some W's were worked. After 7:40 PM the band just died. Some may ask, "Why not more activity



Scott – KD5GEY at the Operating Position

on the low bands?" Well, there are some reasons. 160 was a bust, the antenna just didn't work. I only heard a few stations, worked one VK and a couple JA's. Several times I listened on 160 and 80 at sunrise or sunset, hearing very little. 80 meters was on the Crank-IR, which meant going out in the weather to change bands. Conditions on all bands were fairly poor in the mornings from the South Pacific. I saw the same thing when I operated from Easter Island as XRØYS. The best conditions on all bands were in the local evenings. My priority from the beginning was putting QSOs in the log. So, consider this, we have a good run going on FT8 on 2 radios on 2 bands, lots of folks are calling us. To change bands on the Crank-IR would require going outside, walking up the hill, usually in rain and high wind, adjusting the vertical element and the radial element, coming inside to test, then maybe go adjust again. So, sometimes a decision was made to just stay put, keep putting QSOs in the log on the bands we were on. We did make 462 QSOs on 60 meters; hopefully a few DXers got a new one on that band.

On Tuesday afternoon 3:15 PM local 20 September, I had just come inside from taking some videos of the water and the beach near the QTH. The wind was howling and cold. Just before I went out I was on 15 meters CW for a while. When I walked back up to the house I found the Hexbeam 15 meter element string broken in two places, with the element wire hanging down from the antenna. So, that's 5 breaks in 3 elements. It must have something to do with the RF and the salty moisture. I decided not to fix it, it was too close to quitting time.

On Wednesday morning 3:47 AM local 21 September, I went outside to fire up

the generator. The wind was strong and cold out of the north with a drizzling rain. I shined my flashlight up at the antennas and guess what? The Crank-IR had fallen over. One of the guy ropes had broken. I spent the next hour repairing the guy rope and repairing the broken radial string and getting everything back up in the vertical position. I thought, "I will operate a few hours and then begin tearing down and packing." The guy rope, actually heavy string, was broken up near where it was tied off, and right where it often came into contact with the vertical element wire when blowing around in the wind. I think RF on the vertical element eventually burnt through the string, or weakened it enough it broke in the wind...

Wednesday morning, the property owner where we stayed, Stuart, gave me a tour of "the farm". If you look on the map of the island and see where I've marked "QTH" up on the NE corner, that whole NE corner peninsula is owned by Stuarts' family. It's a sheep farm. They have thousands of sheep. It's impressive. After returning from the tour about 11:30 AM, I began tear down of the station and antennas. It was raining harder than it rained the whole time we were there. I was soaked, and of course the wind was blowing and it was cold. Finally got everything packed away by 10 PM in 7 pieces of luggage.

At 8:30 AM Thursday the Air Chathams plane left for Auckland. That evening my Air New Zealand flight left Auckland for Houston, a couple hours after arrival in Houston, my United flight took me on home to Tulsa. It was about the same local time when I arrived on Thursday evening as it was when I left Auckland.

Here are some operating statistics of the ZL7/K5WE DXpedition:

ZL7/K5WE Band/Mode breakdown

Band	FT8	CW	FT4	SSB	Total	Total %
160 m	4	0	0	0	4	0.0 %
80 m	109	0	0	0	109	0.6 %
60 m	462	0	0	0	462	2.5 %
40 m	1,041	836	0	0	1,877	10.3 %
30 m	3,055	1,238	169	0	4,462	24.4 %
20 m	3,508	1,150	89	303	5,050	27.6 %
17 m	1,128	644	0	20	1,792	9.8 %
15 m	1,674	611	0	0	2,285	12.5 %
12 m	1,016	373	0	0	1,389	7.6 %
10 m	622	257	0	0	879	4.8 %
Totals	12,619	5,109	258	323	18,309	100.0 %

ZL7/K5WE Continent by Mode

CONTINENT/Mode	FT8	CW	FT4	SSB	Total	Total %
AFRICA	38	12	1	0	51	0.3 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	4,027	1,086	8	9	5,130	28.0 %
EUROPE	5,684	2,333	242	21	8,280	45.2 %
NORTH AMERIKA	2,380	1,533	2	276	4,191	22.9 %
OCEANIA	302	108	2	12	424	2.3 %
SOUTH AMERICA	188	37	3	5	233	1.3 %
Total QSO	12,619	5,109	258	323	18,309	100.0 %
Total %	68.9 %	27.9 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	100.0 %	

ZL7/K5WE DXCC by Band/Mode breakdown

Band	FT8	CW	FT4	SSB	Total
160 m	2	0	0	0	2
80 m	26	0	0	0	26
60 m	40	0	0	0	40
40 m	56	54	0	0	66
30 m	79	57	27	0	83
20 m	88	65	20	22	92
17 m	64	52	0	3	70
15 m	71	34	0	0	73
12 m	25	18	0	0	31
10 m	15	18	0	0	27
Totals	100	82	30	23	108



ZL7/K5WE Continent by Band

CONTINENT/Band	160	80	60	40	30	20	17	15	12	10	Total	Total %
AFRICA	0	1	7	4	16	7	5	6	3	2	51	0.3 %
ANTARTICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0 %
ASIA	3	1	0	589	816	1,080	564	900	690	487	5,130	28.0 %
EUROPE	0	72	342	1,049	3,242	2,633	624	299	6	13	8,280	45.2 %
NORTH AMERIKA	0	25	95	183	313	1,156	507	929	640	343	4,191	22.9 %
OCEANIA	1	8	7	28	51	98	52	101	46	32	424	2.3 %
SOUTH AMERICA	0	2	11	24	24	76	40	50	4	2	233	1.3 %
Total QSO	4	109	462	1,877	4,462	5,050	1,792	2,285	1,389	879	18,309	100.0 %
Total %	0.0 %	0.6 %	2.5 %	10.3 %	24.4 %	27.6 %	9.8 %	12.5 %	7.6 %	4.8 %	100.0 %	

Going into this DXpedition, statistics showed that Chatham was more needed by Europe than the other population centers. The antipode for Chatham Island is in Southern France, so much of Europe is near equal distance long path or short path to Chatham. I was actually surprised by the good propagation on all bands to Europe. We ended up with a larger percentage of QSOs with Europe, 45.2%, than the other continental areas. I was also a little surprised with the lack of propagation to NA. Perhaps the time difference could account for this, my propagation generally wasn't good in the mornings local time and by the time it was good in the afternoon or evening, it was late night, early morning in NA. Asia was always loud...

For more information see the DXpedition website: www.k5we.com/zl7-k5we
Current QSO count is 18,305 QSOs. I hope we put on a good show... We en-

having my son Scott - KD5GEY join me in this adventure. I'd like to thank all our sponsors, EUDXF, The Oklahoma DX Association, The International DX Association,

The Clipperton DX Club, The Greater Milwaukee DX Association, The European DX Foundation, The Carolina DX Association, The GM DX Group, The Twin City DX Association, The German DX Foundation, The Southeastern DX Club, The Swiss DX Foundation, The Willamette Valley DX Club, The Chiltern DX Club, The Danish DX Group, and all the individuals who have financially supported the ZL7/K5WE Chatham Island DXpedition. We appreciate you! Also thanks to all the

Deserving DXers for all the QSOs... It was fun...

Hope to CU Agn. 73, Jeff - ZL7/K5WE



TX7G and FO/F6BCW – DXpedition

The Marquesas Islands, Hiva Oa Island

BY DIDIER CADOT, F6BCW

DXCC FOM, IOTA 027, Result: 9866 Solo QSOs.

First of all, a big thank you, the 12 Sponsors and to the private donors who helped me and without you this expedition would not have taken place. Thanks to F1COB Jean-Michel, the webmaster of Radio Club F6KJS for the TX7G by F6KJS website and to F5LRL Michel for creating and updating the QRZ.com and Clublog pages. Thanks also to all of you, Radio Amateurs and SWLs, for your "Ham spirit" which largely dominated during the traffic, allowing QSOs with QRP EU and NA stations.

Thanks to all of you, patient operators in the pileups and who often shifted your frequency higher, always higher by spreading the pileup well, which largely contributed to increasing the number of QSOs per hour and making more happy. Finally, thank you for your emails of support, encouragement, it's good for morale.

Objectives of the DXpedition

This DXpedition had 2 goals, first to make 7,000 QSOs and test as many antennas as possible in order to prepare for the big DXpedition in November 2023. The result was 9,866 QSOs and 9 antenna tests carried out.

The trip

3 days of travel between Burgundy and Hiva Oa were necessary, both outward and return, i.e. 6 days in total. I arrived at Hiva Oa in the Southern Marquesas, 1,500 km NNE of Tahiti on September 27 with 6 large suitcases of equipment, (2 will remain there at the end of the Expedition with equipment for 2023).

The radio

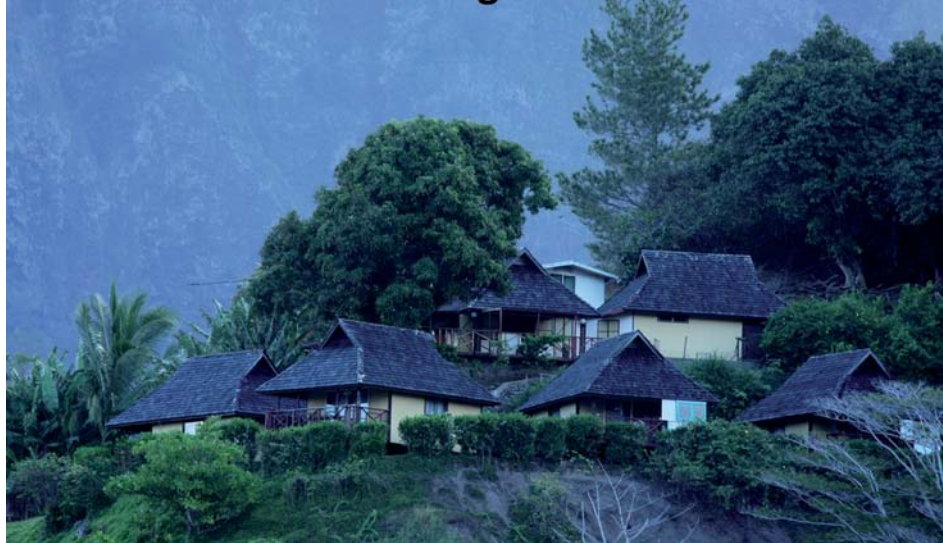
On September 28, (29 morning in Europe) I started with the K3, 500W and N1MM and 2 antennas:

- » Wired LPDA from 10 to 20 m, 12 elements, SP oriented, distance 110 m from the shack
- » Lévy 2x26m at 12 m from the ground from 30 to 80 m, distance 20 m from the shack

Immediately the QSOs started in a big pile up. On the evening of the 29th, the Spiderbeam (10 to 20 m) was in place at 20 m from the shack allowing compara-

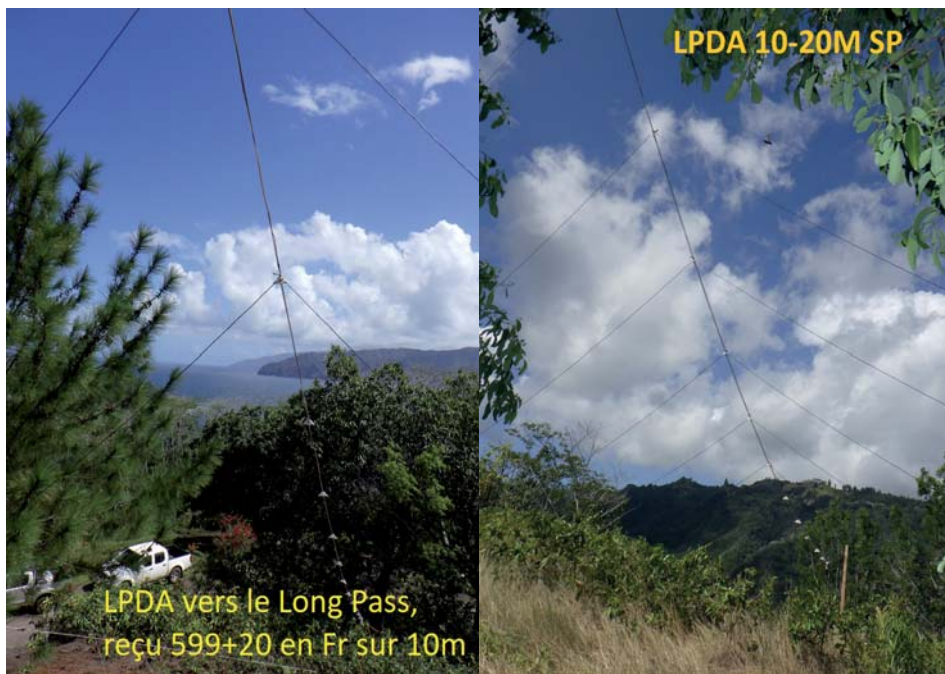


Pension Kanahau the bungalow



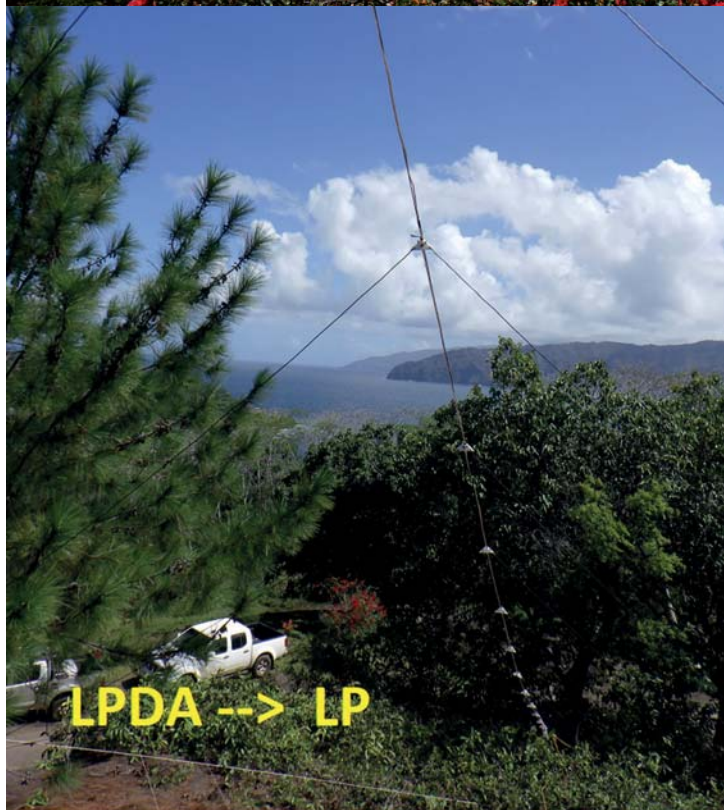
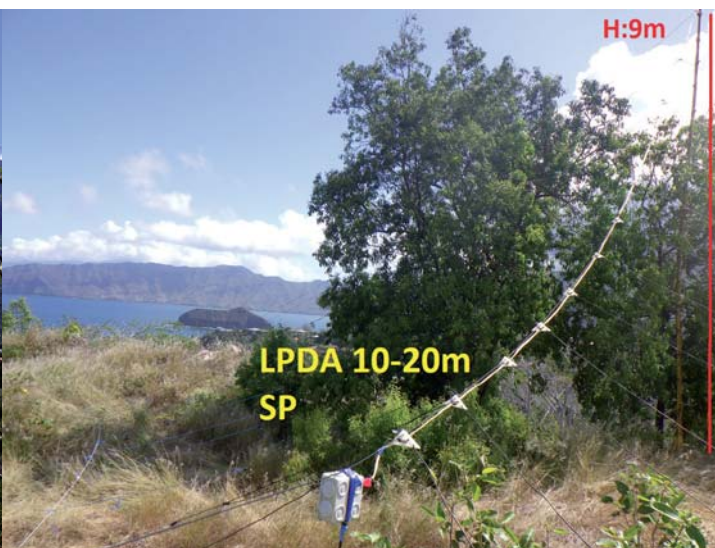
Hiva Oa, the port





tive tests between the LPDA and the Spiderbeam.

- » On the 30th at noon, 60 m vertical with 2 elevated radials allowed the 1st QSO on 5352 kHz.
- » On October 2, a 1 element Quad (10 to 20 m) completed the antenna system.
- » On October 5, I turn the LPDA to the LP and compare it with the other Antennas.
- » On October 7, I change the location of the LPDA, still oriented LP, and bring it closer to the station, 30 m from the shack. Although it is not clear why, but I had less losses in the coax.
- » On October 8 I build a Moxon for 6 m and with that antenna I heard many digital signals on 50313/314 arriving 56/57.



Throughout the DXpedition, the Spiderbeam was oriented SP 80 % of the time and LP 20 % of the time. The analysis of the tests will take place in December when we will draw the last conclusions for the construction of the new antenna for the DXpedition of the Marquesas 2023. Note that all TX7G antennas are home-built, including the Spiderbeam which is an improved copy of the famous German manufacturer.

Some Khz of F6BCW history

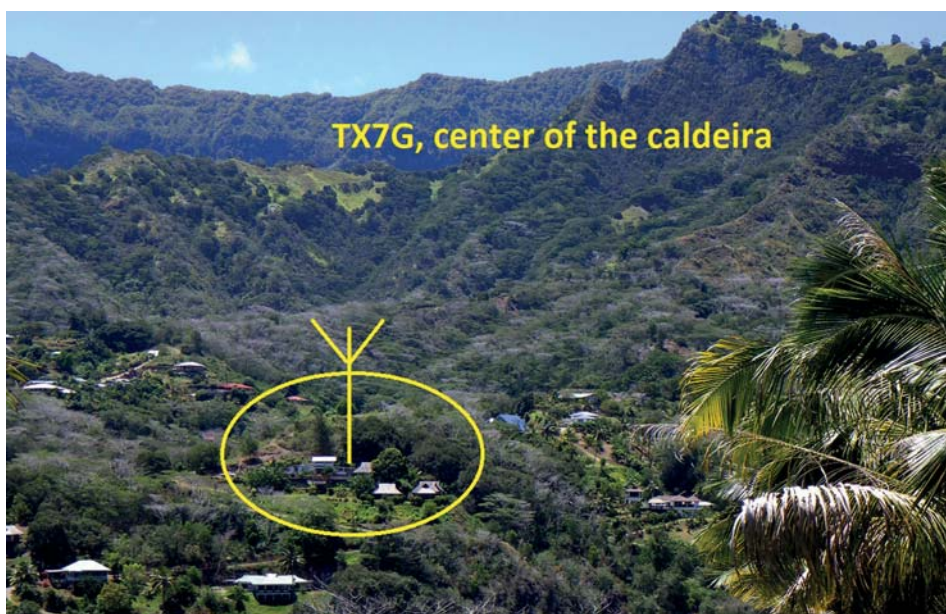
I became SWL at the age of 15 and F6BCW at the age of 19. I worked at the age from 18 to 40 in the Navy as a radio operator, then as a technician and then a trainer and technical manager for radio telecom centers. I finished my career as a sailor at the Naval Signals Research and Development Center and one of my assignments was to study long-range ionospheric propagation using oblique sounders. Returning to civilian life in 1991, I worked in the strategic organization of SMEs/SMIs to this day. Since 2012, I have been organizing DXpeditions and VOACAP helps me to prepare the propagation plan that I strive to optimize and follow to give consistency in radio traffic.

Expedition Highlights:

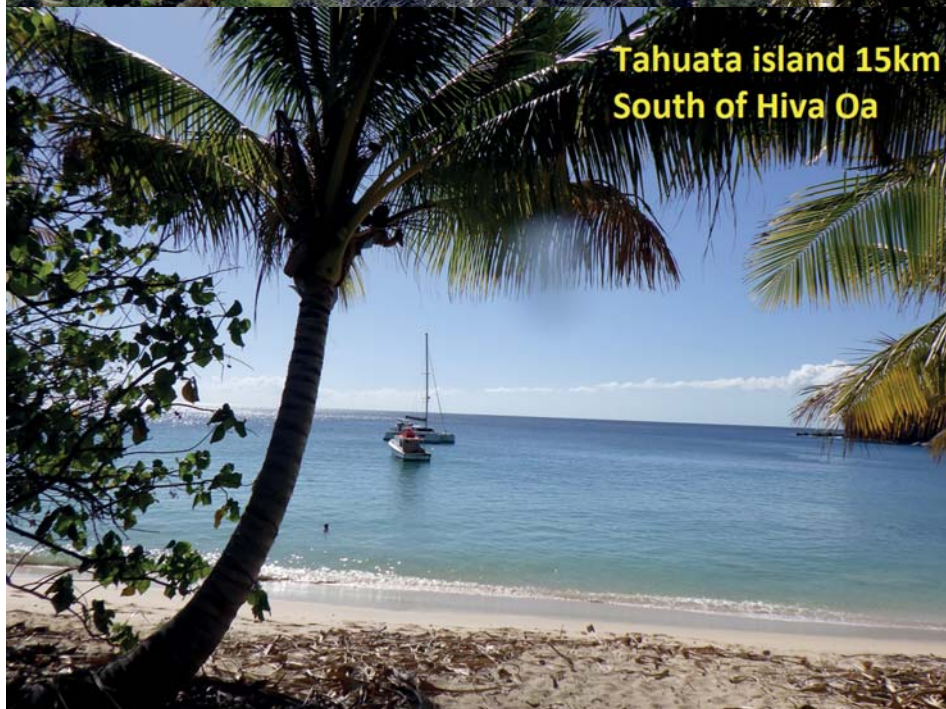
- » Good propagation with nice openings on the 12 and 10 m high bands allowing QSOs with QRP EU stations and modest 100 W stations in a dipole.
- » Very interesting tests of different antennas via SP, via LP, on the high bands and the low bands.
- » Good European signals, same as during my 2012 solo DXpedition "TX5EG".
- » Extremely interesting comparative antenna tests with F5LRL Michel on the 20 m and 15 m bands. Michel used a home-made Quad with 2 elements at 6m from the ground and a professional Yagi with 3 wide-spaced elements at 12 m from the ground. The results will be exploited soon.
- » The DXpedition Les Marquesas 2023 project is confirmed with guaranteed accommodation and catering.

Expedition Weaknesses:

- » No traffic on 80 m, barely heard anything on that band.
- » Very difficult traffic on 60 m with only 50 QSOs in 18 hours of traffic, an average of 2.7 QSOs per hour.
- » Numerous digital signals going up to S7 on 50313. I tried several CW tests on 50110, with auto spot without any success.



TX7G, center of the caldeira



Tahuata island 15km South of Hiva Oa



TX7G - La même vue sous la tempête

TX7G - Didier



» I had no traffic in digital mode.

Conclusion :

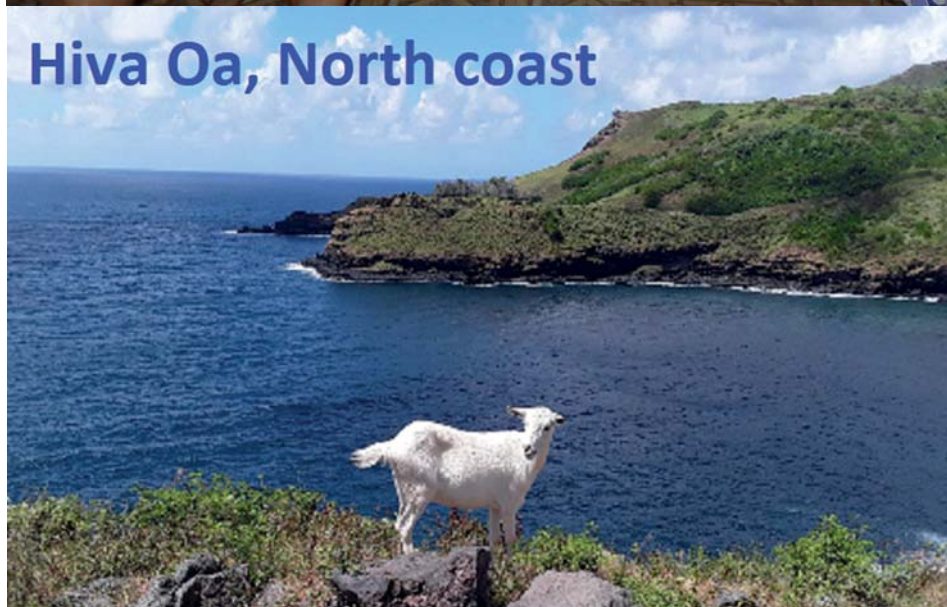
A solo DXpedition is an extraordinary but very complicated and very tiring adventure for an old man over 71 like me.

I keep in mind the many encouragements you sent me and I take advantage of this report to thank you warmly for all your emails. Believe me, it did me good to have you by my side, me who was alone on the other side of the world in the "Doldrums" of the Radio du Pacifique Sud!

I return to France more convinced than ever that 2023 will be a good year for DX and that we will take the opportunity to do a great DXpedition in Hiva Oa. See you soon for new adventures, long live the RADIO.

Didier F6BCW since 1970

Hiva Oa, North coast



TX7G 2022

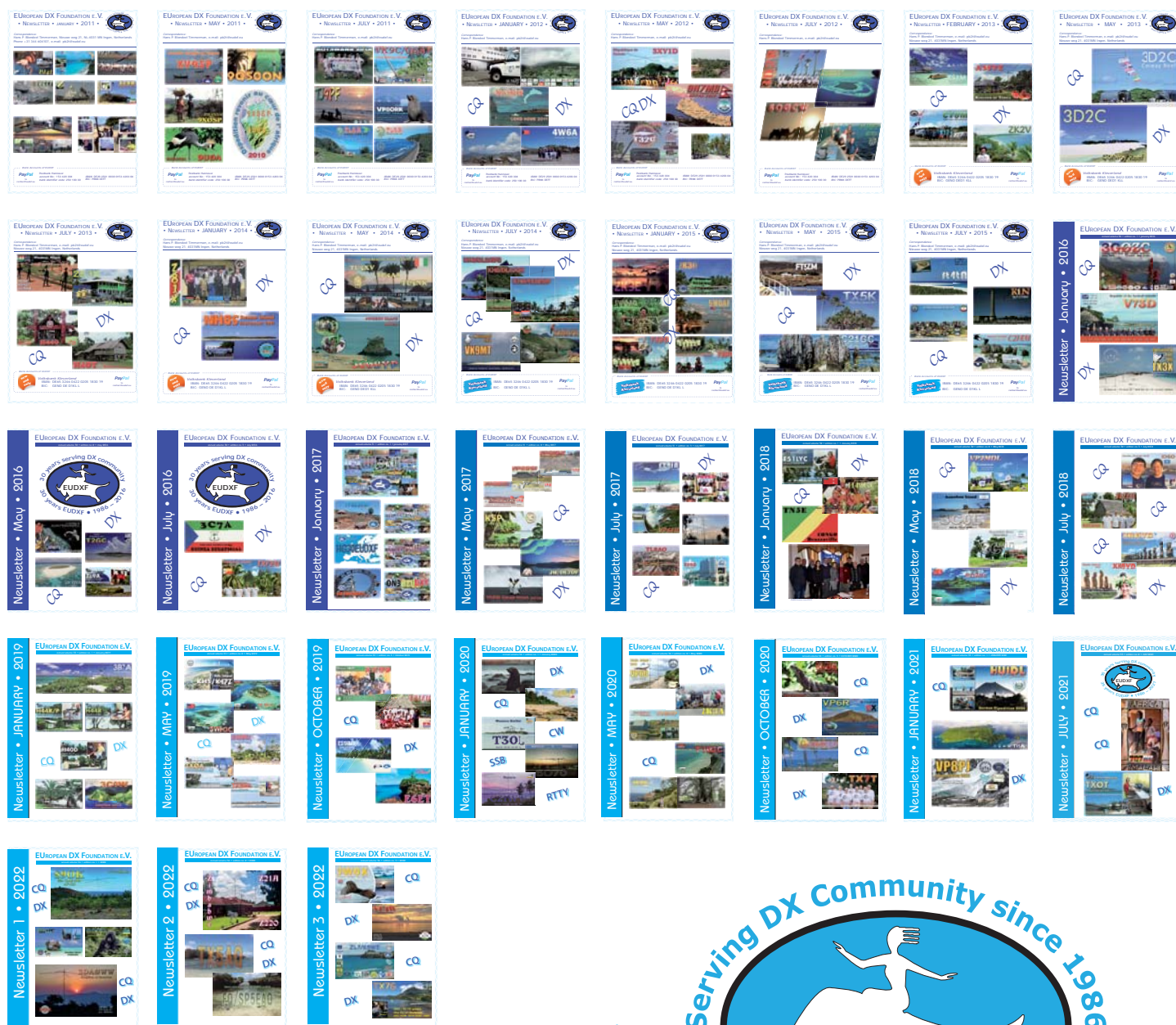


Rodin Marquesas ?

EUDXF NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE

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(To download please click on the photo of the desired issue)

Older editions of the EUDXF newsletter (July 2008 and earlier
will be available for download at a later date!



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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.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- ☐ I herewith apply for membership in the European DX Foundation e. V. (EUDXF). The membership fee is **25,- € per 12 months and is due after 12 months in the following year.** Membership is automatically prolonged if it is not canceled in written format latest **6 weeks before the end of the year.**

Surname: _____ Date of birth: _____
First name: _____
Call Sign: _____
Address: _____ Title: _____
Postal code: _____
City: _____
Country: _____
E-mail: _____ @ _____

- ☐ I am already a member of EUDXF, but I would like to become a life member:
(The price of life membership is still EUR 400)

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

You can e-mail your application to:

eudxf@eudxf.eu

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