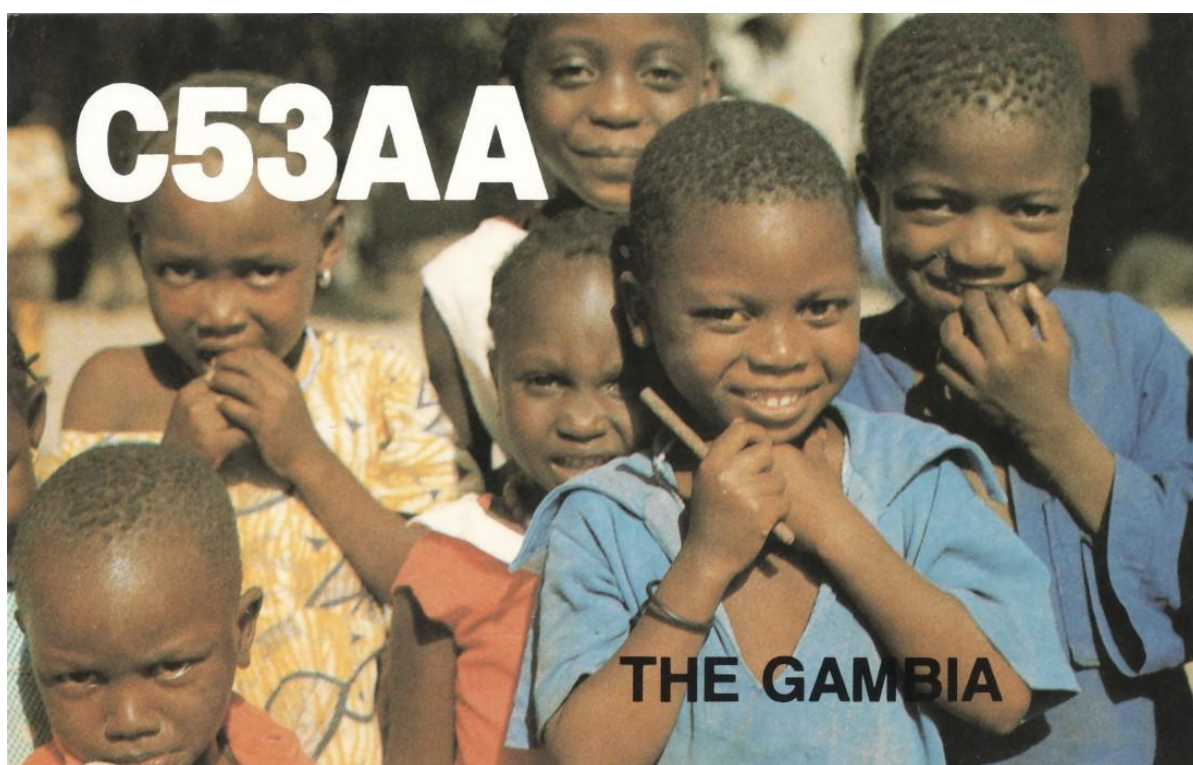
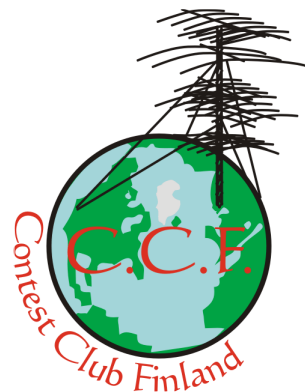


# PileUP!

Volume 14(3–4) 2010



**Bygone Days of Radio Contesting**

## Talkoo-PileUP! 14(3-4) Contents

3. From the Talkoo Editors.....	Ilkka, OH1WZ
4. CCF Humour.....	
5. Noob contesting (extreme nostalgia), Part 3.....	Ari, OH6MW
6. Psychological Profiling of Radio Contesters .....	Dr. Hans E. Crofthill
8. Resurrecting the Past.....	Carl, K9LA
10. Äkstainin arkistoista – XT files.....	Kari, OH5XT
13. Terve Keltanokat! Hello Newbies! .....	Ville, OH2MM
16. Tarinaa Torneista – Stories from towers.....	Taneli, OH7MA
20. Around the world in 80 years.....	Olli, OH0XX
27. Small is Beautiful.....	Peter, OH5NQ
28. Radio-olympialaiset Moskovassa.....	Mats, SM6LRR
30. Suomalainen Moskovavallitus mallia WRTC... ..	Tomi, OH6EI & Veijo, OH6KN
33. Move on.....	Jari, OH3BU
36. TF4X Soap Box.....	Jouko, OH1RX
38. ARRL DX CW Contest from Radio Arkala.....	Marius, LB3HC
42. Kadonnutta kisamotivaatiota etsimässä .....	Jari, OH3BU
44. Breaking news.....	
44. 5R8FU – Ham during 50 years.....	Åke, 5R8FU
46. Philippe, LX2A – The Voice of Luxembourg.....	
48. News and Stuff.....	
50. “59 Mr. President!” ja muita muisteluja.....	Seppo, OH1VR
51. Memorable moments.....	Esa, OH7WV
52. Historian lehtien havinaa.....	Martti, OH2BH
54. CQWW DX Contest 1948–.....	Jorma, OH2KI
57. PileUP!’s Amp Quiz.....	
58. IARU 2010 – vaikeuksien kautta voittoon.....	Janne, OH6LBW
60. SYLRA Contest Rules.....	
61. Records of autumn contests.....	
62. Bonus and Special Bonus Humor.....	
64. CCF-members on the air.....	Timo, OH1NOA
65. Radioamatöörien maailmanmestari.....	Reima Salonen & Pentti Vänskä
67. CCF-Tavarapörssi / CCF Flea market.....	

**TNX:** 5R8FU, K9LA, LB3HC, OJ0M, OH0XX, 1JT, 1RX, 1VR, 1WZ, 2BH, 2HSJ, 2MM, 3BU, 5NQ, 5XT, 6EI, 6KN, 6KZP, 6LBW, 6MW, 6XY, 7MA, 7UE, 7WV, SM6LRR, W7DRA



Martti, OH2BH, on DX-pedition to Jorvi in August 2010. PileUP! congratulates the grandparents and family. The black and white picture is from a *Seura* magazine interview, February 7, 1975 (via OH6XY).

## From the Talkoo Editors

“Good Old Times of Radio Contesting” - that’s the theme of this issue. We asked you people to note down old memories and stories from the time when things still made sense. We specifically asked for stories that aren’t that humble, but that perhaps highlight achievements that were omitted by the radio journals of those days. Rehabilitation – that’s round about the right word.

Some of the OH-contesters that I know have gained experience in this hobby for over 50 years. In Finland “serious contesting” started in the late 50s with OH1AA (m/m) and OH5NW to mention. **SAC** was also born those days and we OH-contesters owe a favour to the hams that put together the SAC. They certainly hit the right spot. It is again time for the **SAC CW** and **SAC SSB** contests. The important dates are **Sep 18–19** and **Oct 9–10**. **The SSB contest has changed weekend** in order to avoid a collision with the RTTY test. The operating period is still 24 hours and starts at 1200 UTC. The Danes (EDR) organize the contest this year. Please see the [sactest.net](http://sactest.net) website for the rules.

I did my first ever radio contest in 1984, and have thus experienced the times when PCs were not that popular and the operator had many tasks to complete before, during, and after the contest. Programmable el-bugs arrived just before the dawn of PCs and logging software. Pathetic or what, but I had a 15-minute two-side tape full of “CQ Contest OH1-AD” to help survive the phone contests. It took me long to do real-time computer logging – I guess it was around 1996. Well, some of us even experienced the times when el-bugs appeared, not to mention the times when “everyone” had to build the rigs themselves. I guess I’m one of those who liked ham radio for the communication in it rather than the electronics and engineering. This was possible because in the 1980s you could buy the technology and call yourself a radio ham. And I think that among the hams of the 1960s, 70s, and 90s there are many alike. If the internet and wireless communication had been around I don’t think I would have ever bothered.

To talk about “The Good Old Times” is ok amongst us old farts but we must be careful in what and how we tell about the past to the

newbies. Somehow still, I feel, as do many others, that ham radio as we knew it 15–50 years ago, is about to turn (has evolved) into something different. Time will tell. Anyhow, it is entertaining to remember the old times, as most of us have a high-pass filter in our brain that polishes our recollections of the past. In addition to old stories that were kindly submitted by many, this issue has some poetry, scientific content, pseudo serious stuff, humour, and contest rules. Namely, two weeks after the SAC SSB contest, we can all let our hair down and work the SYLRA contest with the Scandinavian YLs. Dr. Crofthill’s article on pages 5–6 addresses an important and painful spot, which I felt when reading it. That is to say, where are the sunspots and is this going to be a calm cycle? Can we deal with it knowing that many of us have really been waiting the conditions that we remember from 1979, 1990, or 2000? Can we ever again work the F2-path on 50 MHz to DX from Finland, or was that it? Arghh, that’s too painful to think about. Let’s focus on the positive sides of this phenomenon...eh?

The talkoo work is done and you are reading a double issue of PileUP!. The contributions just kept coming and editors filled the journal. PileUP! was started by Harri OH6YF right after CCF was founded and continues its journey with the talkoo editors. I hope that you enjoy this issue and if so, continue supporting PileUP! by contributing stuff.

73 Ilkka OH1WZ



We organized a non-virtual editorial meeting before the release of this issue. OH7WV & OH1WZ at Helsinki-Vantaa airport Nine-eleven, 2010. Photo by Bei Korhonen, XYL/OH7WV. Kim, OH6-KZP was missing, but had a good excuse – he was @ OH4A getting the station ready for the SAC.





## Humour

### Tod Steward, 'I'm cheating'

I am cheating, I am cheating  
Once again 'cross the bands  
I am cheating, poor conditions  
To be winner, dirty hands

I am lying, I am lying  
Like rice, across the log  
I am lying, faking high scores  
To be winner, to be top

Can you hear me, can you hear me?  
Doesn't matter, I logged you  
I am faking, forever making  
fake contacts, I will do

Can you beat me, can you beat me?  
Through the log check, I will haunt  
I am faking, forever making  
fake mults, that will count

We are cheating, we are cheating,  
On the Cluster, Skimmer too  
We are driving, overpower  
To be on you, you fool

We are sending, we are sending  
tubes have handles, mine at least  
We are sending, lots of power  
To be winners, to be pleased

Oh Lord, to be winners, to be proud  
Oh Lord, to be winners, to be proud  
Oh, Lord

We are cheating, we are lying  
Multi single, we will win  
We are sending, seven signals  
To get glory, we will sin

### 'Winners in Moscow'

I was wandering in the heat  
Moscow fields, under my feet  
Swift but wet - trip behind  
All those drinks – oh where was my mind?  
Not a shadow cast on me  
We share a tent – and it's 43 – C!  
Lucky me I had those beers  
Now I sweat from my ears!

How does it feel  
How does it feel  
How does it feel  
When you're on the air  
And you're hot inside

Here we'll gain all the fame  
WRTC calls for the brain  
The QRM was dogging me  
Go way and let me be!  
Then an SM called my name  
Tried to log him, but then it came  
PC crashed in fumes of smoke  
Our referee, Bob, he had a stroke.

How does it feel  
How does it feel  
How does it feel  
When you're on the air  
And you're hot inside

We got them up – IBM and Bob  
Feeling good, we'll do the job!  
Triplexers run hot as we forged ahead  
Bob got meds and went to bed  
Leds shined in the hot Moscow night  
We will not give in, but we will fight  
What a trip, what a blast  
Thanks UAs, this memory will last

Like winners in Moscow  
We were talkin' on the bands  
Like winners in Moscow  
We were doing Morse code, baby  
We were winners in Moscow



## Noob contesting (extreme nostalgia) with Old-Timers – Part 3 by Ari, OH6MW

- Nobody's answering us. What is the problem here?
- Blackout or solar storm. Nowadays scientists are predicting blackouts with contest calendars. Probability of electromagnetic storm triples if it is major contest weekend. So you can put blackouts and electromagnetic storms into your calendar too, big ones to the end of October ja November.
- Maybe our signal is too loud, guys are breaking their radios' front-ends when they arrive to our frequency
- Could be. But I warned them with a message a week ago, "Beware! We are going to be loud"
- Oh, it was so different when I was young. Better propagation, huge pileups, a lot of JAs, no clusters, tubes glowing, wooden towers, pencils and paper logs, no computers and even paper dupe sheets.
- Yeah, you remember 60's? Beatlemania and all?
- Sure, those were the days. John, Paul, George, Ringo, and Marlon.
- Ringo was a ham I think, beating those drums like a telegraphist and Marlon was great too. He bought an island and did some dxing from Tahiti. He could have bought some decent radios like Brake D-line, but used some old weird-looking radios. Was able to make contacts only between his island and L.A.
- "I want to hold your mike, yeah yeah".
- "Twist and shout", that was all about pileups. Great stuff.
- Don't forget "Sergeant Pepper lonely hearts club 10 meter band". They had some sun-spot minimums on those days too, but very short ones compared to this cycle.
- Those Hejl-microphone guys had a band too, was it Ramones or something?
- Well Hejl has a long history. In the beginning of the 40's they had a lot of heils said in the Central EU. Must have been a great demand for those Hejls.
- That was a long time ago. Minister Dr. Joseph loved those mikes.
- Was he a ham too?
- No, I suppose he was a Bratwurst

- Back then we didn't have any cables, because you don't need ones if you have enough power. And all the shoestring cables which we had burst into flames anyway. But then we decided to improve our signal even further by using a bamboo as a cable. It is great as a transmission line, but you have to keep it hot to warn local beavers away from it.

- And that amp which I have in the warehouse is from the good old days. When they discovered Internet twenty years ago I even put 5/5 review into eham.net. I just wanted all to know that I really love QRP here. You can run 25 kW all day and all night into dummy load.

- Bubba's father brought that amp and some diaries as a souvenir from EU when he came back in the summer '45. Others were chasing silver or beavers, Bubba Senior searched for good tubes.

- How about antennas back then, in the 1940's or those antique times?

- We used mostly piles of rusted pipes laying on the ground.

- You didn't have any computers or keyers, Did cw already exist back then? Or did you just bang bamboo rods together?

- We started to use this Morse code in the early 1950's. Until then we used spark transmitters. Spark-contest officials gave us a permission to use more advanced technology after some serious fires in San Francisco and NYC during the CQ WW 1947 spark-contest.

- We had some bamboo banging contests too but it was before spark QRO-sprints.

- Those sparks were huge. W3LPL's sparks were like fireballs flying towards Europe. With short-skip contacts you could easily make some damage.

- I was a member of M/M-team and I remember how we lauched those CQ fireballs. After our transmission we ran into potholes to wait some fireballs. INCOMING !!!



### Psychological profiling of Radio Contesters

Dr. Hans D. Crofthill, Dr. Ginger Patrick, Dr. Tera Linn

Cobblers University

Laboratory of Human Research

[Hans.E.Crofthill@BrainCrackers.com](mailto:Hans.E.Crofthill@BrainCrackers.com)

## Background

Amateur radio is a leisure pursuit that has its origin in the early 1900s starting with the invention of wireless (radio) communication by early amateurs. Over a period of 60–80 years, it expanded into a hobby of millions in Europe, North America, and Japan /1/. Social scientists have evidence that the national product, social system, and the national character explained the level of prevalence at the country level, which reached intensities of 0.01–0.015 in the late 1980s /2, 3/ and has since then decreased globally, with considerable between-country variation. Very little psychological research has been conducted on this population, and with the recent declines in the numbers of fanatics and the drastic disturbances in radio amateur population dynamics, it was decided that a cross-section survey is appropriate and of high priority. We had evidence that the character of radio amateurs might be best preserved and available in a subgroup called the radio contesters /3/, who pursue the virtues of amateur radio at several intellectual dimensions. The contesters are also loyal to the hobby with many elderly samples available, which is helpful for the reconstruction of the historical aspects of the psychological outlines explaining the temporal patterns in the preoccupation and attachment of the amateurs to their hobby. Our study was conducted using questionnaires and house calls with a global and wide temporal coverage. Subjects were selected randomly and the analysis of replies followed the HDI method that has FCC and ACME approvals /4/. The replies were anonymous so that psychological therapy was never suggested to the subjects. The next Section presents the results in the form of tabulated data and the third Section provides a discussion of the results and an outlook on the future of radio contesters. We link our findings to those made for other hobbies.

## Results of the Survey

In order to give the readers a thorough view of the examined population, we first give tables with the fundamental data of our large-scale psychological profiling, which was used for deriving the Atkinson-Aykroyd HD indexes (A-A Hobby Disorder Index) and clustered the population according to the behavioral patterns found in the multidimensional data. Below are some samples of our questionnaire and the distribution of answers.

“Given that the following needs in your case need to be fulfilled, pick the most urgent one”

Need	%
Water	3.2
Sex	4.0
Spouse	0.8
Radio	92.0

“You started with radio contesting because of (select the most suitable alternative)?”

Reason	%
It is fun	1.5
It is relaxing	0.5
I have a low self-esteem	17.8
Don’t really know	80.2

“Has your hobby jeopardized your marriage / partnership?”

Occurrence	%
Never had a partner	10.0
Never	0.1
At times	2.9
Repeatedly	15.5
Divorced	31.5
Divorced many times	41.0

“Select the picture that pleases you most” (for males)



5.4%



98.1%

The radio contester population was very challenging to characterize based on the data received. We observed large offsets with respect to the general population, and when attempting to numerically cluster the data, using methods of multivariate-obscure statistics, all of them failed to invert the observation matrix that was needed for a solution of the behavioral parameters. Thus, we had to use suboptimal pseudoinverse techniques. However, when we grouped VHF and HF contesters separately, we could compute the Patrick-Linn principal patterns of behavior (PLPPNs) using standard math on our pocket PCs. We further investigated the reasons behind the numerical instability, and it was revealed that HF and VHF contesters have entirely different temporal patterns of mood changes and the response to Aurora Borealis has a  $-0.999$  coefficient of correlation in these groups. This is unseen in behavioral studies and as we know, the estimation of behavioral patterns is ill-posed in the presence of strong negative dependencies, because of rank deficiencies. Reordering the matrix to the row-echelon-form (i.e by those seen/not seen the Martin Sheen Movie of 2008) was the alternative solution.

The mood shifts in HF contester communities were also interesting. From our multitemporal data we could deduce mainly annual or decennial autocorrelation of mood patterns. We noticed also a recent decline in the mood of HF contesters that we first tried to relate with and explain by the exchange rates of currencies (wide-spread use of imported radio equipment), the outbreak of the feminine movement, and the increased use of the impossible-to-see miniature electronic components. However, the answer was revealed by a letter that we received from one individual, in which he expressed his concern over the recent events in the Sun. Should solar activity remain low in the next years to come, we anticipate a further decline in the mood of the HF contester population, and we see that therapeutically oriented discussions among the population should be undertaken to attenuate the effects at personal levels. For some individuals this could lead to extreme suffering as the expectations and the reality (in the Sun) are in contradiction, and the individuals may not perceive that solar activity is beyond their control. The following table presents the HDI index, which describes the level of enthusiasm in the population towards their hobby.

HDI among radio contesters. Hobby-Disorder-Index describes how well the hobby is in balance with other aspects of life or if it has turned into an obsession.

HDI level	%
Below normal	0.9
Normal	1.1
Above normal	3.5
Alarming	10.5
Dangerous	85.0

The distribution of the HDI index is at the typical range of extreme hobbies, which include horses (The Yearbook of American Horse Widows' Association), Harry Potter books especially, when the subject starts to speak with a British accent, and the hobby of keeping fit and eating well. Many of these were listed already in the 1957 ACME-publication 'All that you should know about your future spouse', which is an often ignored reference of information for family therapists.

## Discussion and outlook

Our research revealed many unseen details that will fill many gaps in the psychological research of obsessive hobbies. Amateur radio contesting offers great opportunities for individuals to get neurotic and loose contact with reality (only in mild forms) and devote innumerable hours into a hobby that placed high on the HDI scoreboard. Our results revealed contradicting patterns among subgroups of contesters – a strong division of the population was observed and it was associated with the frequency range that they used for communication. It remains for neuroscience to uncover a possible physical-based, wavelength-dependent theory and explanation. In the next years, we predict great psychological impacts to the population examined caused by continuing low solar activity.

**Hans D. Crofthill** was born in Pie Corner, U.K., in 1964. He conducted studies and received the Ph.D. degrees in behavioral sciences and psychiatry from the Correspondence University of Balkan Mountains in November 2007. His multifaceted research interests include just about everything. Dr. Crofthill is the brother of the eminent natural scientist Ralph E. Crofthill, who recently made the discovery of the astronomic substance Stellulite, which explained the Pioneer anomaly in the theory of relativity, inter alia.



## Resurrecting the Past

Carl Luetzelschwab K9LA, [k9la@arrl.net](mailto:k9la@arrl.net)



Carl K9LA taking a break from the pile-ups with the Viking Ranger II and Drake 2-B. Not seen in the picture is the homebrew electronic T/R switch in back of the Ranger II.

My earliest memory of a DX contest is the ARRL International CW DX Contest in the early 1960s before I went off to college. Back then my station consisted of a Drake 2-B receiver and a Viking Ranger II transmitter. I didn't have an amp or a Yagi. My antenna farm consisted of a 40m/20m inverted-vee at about 30 feet. I used a homebrew electronic keyer from the ARRL Handbook.

After college and a military duty, I traded in the Ranger II and 2-B for a transceiver. About 10 years ago I wanted to resurrect my Novice station and my General station (the Ranger II and 2-B). I didn't know what I'd do with them, but I went ahead anyway and searched and eventually acquired my old equipment.

I used the General station several times in the ARRL's Straight Key Night, but I felt I should do more with this fine old equipment. Thus when the ARRL International CW DX Contest rolled around in February 2009, I jumped in with the Ranger II and 2-B. I had also acquired an old Hallicrafters T.O. Keyer at the 2008 Ft Wayne hamfest to complement this station to keep it vintage.

I decided to run barefoot, which was about 50 Watts out from the Ranger II. I also decided that I was not going to use PacketCluster – thus I'd have to tune the band. And instead of using my log periodic array at 60 feet, I put up a 20m / 40m inverted-vee at 50 feet. My goal was not to win the contest, of course – rather it was to see how many countries I could work in the contest with this old equipment.

I was ready to go at 0000 UTC on Friday evening of the contest. Even a lack of sunspots didn't daunt me, as I figured 20m would still be a good daytime band and 40m would cover the nights. Right before the contest I set a goal of 85 countries.

I started the contest on 40m. It was kind of frustrating at first, as I had to get used to the T.O. Keyer and had to work with a separate transmitter and receiver. But those two nuances soon disappeared as I started checking off the countries. Thank goodness I had built the simple electronic T/R switch that's in the 1963 ARRL Handbook (it uses a 6C4 tube) to go with this station – that was one less function to worry about.

After three hours on 40m on the first night, I had 30 countries in the log. There was nothing rare about any of them – mostly Western Europe, the Caribbean, and South America. But they all counted. That was an encouraging start, and I was looking forward to getting on 20m in the morning.

I went to bed, but then a fortuitous thing happened – our thirteen and a half year old Miniature Schnauzer Heidi got sick around midnight, and I was up with her for several hours. Since I was up anyway, I jumped back on 40m and worked another 13 countries. Thank you, Heidi (she's an SK now). Among those worked were a ZL and VK – not bad for 50 Watts to an inverted-vee in a contest environment. I finally got back to sleep around 3:00 AM after Heidi settled down.

On Saturday morning I started on 20m, and spent as much time as I could at the radio in between errands and household chores. Towards evening I moved to 40m. I called it quits for the day around 7:30 PM. It was a productive day, with another 28 countries in the log. Again, there was nothing rare about the ones I added. But still I was happy to snag a UA0 on 20m.

Now I was up to 71 countries. Finding new countries was getting tough, as it was very time consuming tuning the entire band and identifying each station (remember I wasn't using Packet). I began to realize that my goal of 85 countries might be a stretch.

Undaunted, I jumped on 20m Sunday morning hoping to at least get close to 85 countries. More new ones came in spurts – 3 more in a 2-hour stint on 20m in the morning, 2 more in a 1-hour stint on 20m in mid afternoon, and the final 3 in a 2-hour stint in the early evening on 40. I ended up with 79 countries for the contest.

There were only two stations that I heard but didn't work. One was VQ9RD and the other was EL2DX. Both were very weak and had big pile-ups – so I didn't even call them. I guess I should have at least tried. Speaking of pile-ups, there were a few that my 50 W got through (for example, TU2CI).

Here are some observations from this effort.

The companion Q-Multiplier for the 2-B (the Drake 2-BQ) sure was a big help. But it still doesn't beat the selectivity of my TenTec OMNI VI.

For some reason, I didn't hear a single European Russian during the contest. Most of the time it took many calls to work a station. Calling slightly off-frequency and using proper timing were very helpful. Of course calling so many times improved my skill on the T.O. Keyer! Now there's something I can put on my resume if K3LR or W3LPL ever ask me to help out.

I used old-time headphones, too. That was a mistake, as they hurt my ears. If you use old equipment in a contest, I highly recommend you go modern with comfortable headphones.

Zero-beating the Ranger II to the desired frequency became easier and easier as time progressed. It was kind of a perverse pleasure to adjust it dead on. Don't get me wrong – I still prefer a transceiver.

One thing I really missed was being able to jot down the exact frequency of a station (or putting it in memory) so I could come back to him at a later time. I had to eyeball the 2-B dial for a rough frequency, and then do some tuning when I came back. I'm spoiled with memories and frequency displays that read 7023.95 KHz.

Finally, I found it very enjoyable to again tune a band like I used to do a long time ago. It's obvious to me that with Packet we lose the "sound" of a band. W9KNI has exquisitely captured this feeling in his series of books titled "The Complete DX'er".

In summary, if you're looking for a challenge, think about actually using your old gear instead of just having it sit there gathering dust. In my opinion, a good place to really exercise your old equipment is in a CW contest. And don't forget to set a goal – my bet is you'll work hard trying to achieve it, but you'll have fun regardless of the outcome.



Vuonna 1978 olivat kelit ja miehet rautaa ja ruättalaiset saivat SAC:ssa kyytiä menen tullen.

SAC CW OH5AA (M/M)  
1978 Kymin lentokentän parakissa, operaattorina OH5-XT (14 MHz).

In 1978 the band conditions matched the skills of the OH operators – they were superb. Those days the Swedes (SMs) would get beaten badly in SAC by the OHs. Pictured is Kari OH5XT during SAC 1978 in a barrack at Kymi airport, near the city of Kotka.

-5UX ja -3YI SRAL ry:n vuosikokouksen jälkeen helmikuussa 1981.

"Väsyneet mutta onnelliset kilpailumiehet" :-).

Tired but happy Contest-Boys, Jaska OH5UX and Ossi OH3YI after the 1981 SRAL meeting.







Vuosina 1979-1984 Kymenlaakson pojilla oli timanttinen asema Pyhtään vesitornin katolla, josta voitettiin 20 metrin luokassa mestaruuksia. Kerholaisia olivat Pertti OH5TQ, Kari OH5LF, Kimmo OH5KS ja Kari OH5XT. Kuin huutolaispojat joutuivat herrat kuitenkin aikanaan tien päälle, mutta löysivät kodin vanhasta kanalasta Elimäeltä. Sellainen oli Mustilan Kotikunnaksen rapakivikalliolla. Pojat pääsivät Petterin hoteisiin (OH5NQ).

In 1979-1984 the Kymenlaakso boys had a great station on top of Pyhtää water tower. Entries on 20m brought many championship titles. Pertti OH5TQ, Kari OH5LF, Kimmo OH5KS, and Kari OH5XT were part of the gang. In time they found a new home at a chicken farm in Elimäki, where Petteri OH5NQ took them under his wings.

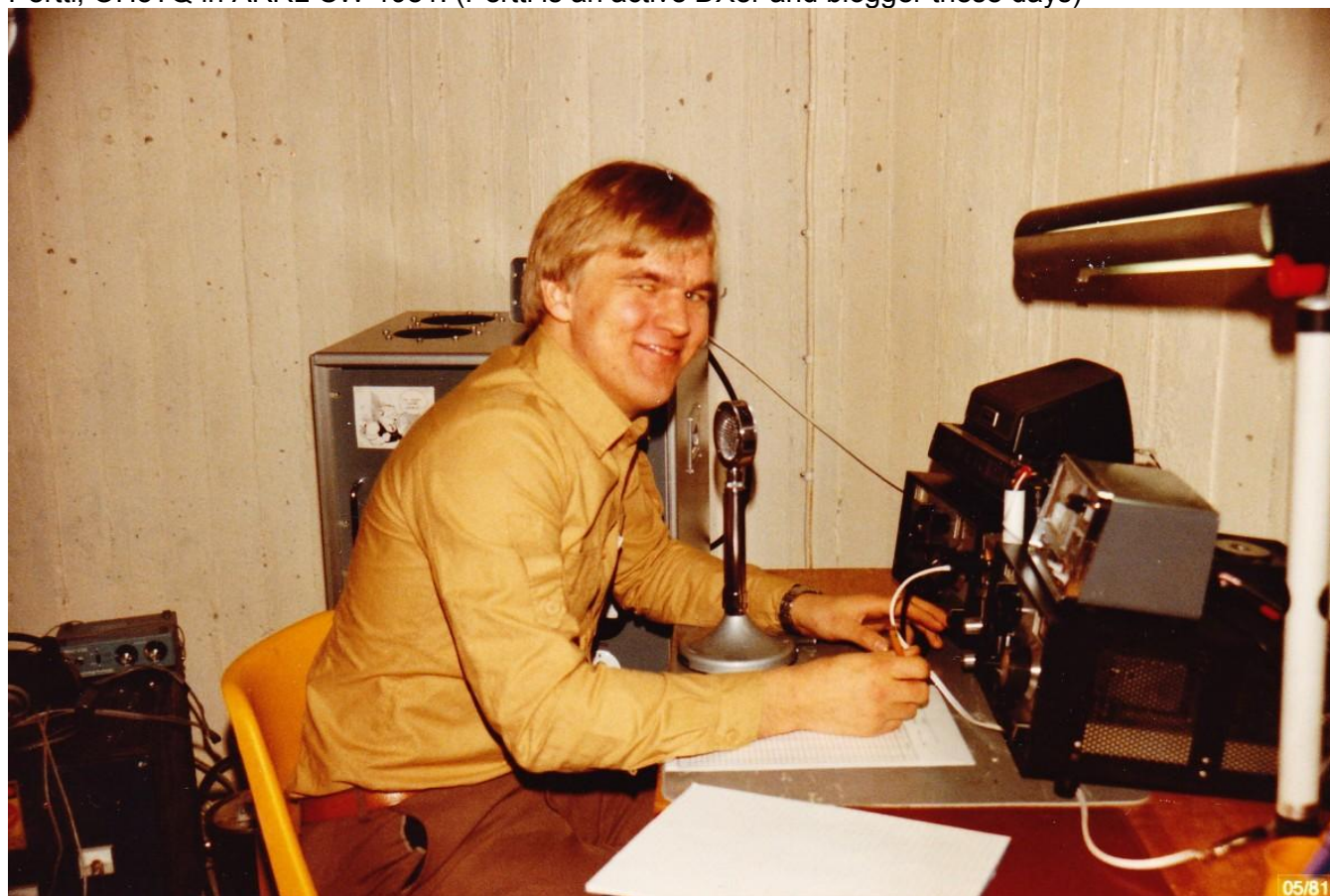
The shack was half-way up the tower, right below the water tank. In those days radios had the label Drake on them and linear amplifiers could be identified by their looks.







Pertti, OH5TQ in ARRL CW 1981. (Pertti is an active DXer and blogger these days)



Kari, OH5LF having DX-fun, which was guaranteed at the water tower. Kari's good connections opened the doors at the water tower. Nowadays he hosts a big Contest and DX-station in Sysmä, OH4-land.



**Terve keltanokat!**

**Hello You Newbies - here come excerpts of Ville's (OH2MM) contest history**

(English translation by OH6KZP)

Tässä olisi kuvapoimintoja allekirjoittaneen kontestihistoriasta:



With his face full of acne, Ville didn't get a girlfriend. The Elvis-haircut was of no help. The new ham found solace on the bands. Conditions were fantastic. Those days never came back again! OH1QA's TX was a Geloso VFO + 807 with 50 W. The RX was a Finnish RP-65 without a CW filter. Fortunately, this taught Ville to listen wide. An example of the super propagation is Axel's, OH5NW, World win in CQ WW 1958 on 28 MHz phone. From Finland, that is!!

Finninaamainen Ville ei saanut tyttöystävää, vaikka oli Elvis-fleida. Tuoreelle hamssille löytyi lohtua bandilta. Kelit olivat aivan fantastiset. Eipä tullut koko elinaikana enää samanlaisia suklaakelejä. OH1QA:n lähetin on Gelson VFO + 807, tehoa 50 W. Vastaanotin on rippilahjaksi saatu kotimainen RP-65. Ei (onneksi) ollut CW-filtteriä - oppi kuuntelemaan leveää kaistaa. Kuvaavaa tuon aikakauden huippukeleille on Axelin, OH5NW, World Win, vuonna 1958 - 28 MHz:n Fonella. Suomesta!



Ville's first job and QTH were at Kuusankoski hospital located on a high hill. The first thing the eager ham wanted was, of course, to populate the roof with decent antennas, such as a 2-el Quad for 10-15-20 (on the left) and a full-size 2-el Quad for 40. A directional antenna for 40 was a rarity in those days. With this setup, OH5SE scored 1.4 Million pts in CQ WW CW 1969 as SOAB, and captured the European win and a new Continental Record.

Villen ensimmäinen duunipaikka ja QTH oli Kuusankosken aluesairaalassa korkealla kukkulalla. Eikun kunnon antennit katolle! Vasemmalla 2-elementtinen Quad 10-15-20:lle. Oikealla täysmittainen 2-elementtinen Quad 40:lle. Suunta-antenneja 40:lle ei tuolloin monella ollut. Lähtö oli mahtava suoraan horisonttiin. OH5SE:n tulos CQ WW CW:llä 1969 oli SOAB:n Euroopan voitto ja uusi Eu-rekordi; 1.4 miljoonaa pinnaa.





## ZD3Z 1972

Kontestikärpänen oli puraissut Villeä pahemman kerran. Ja kaukokaipuu oli voittamaton. Kari (OH2BC), Jouko (OH2BCP), Martti (OH2BH) ja Ville (OH2MM) perustivat kontestiaseman Gambiaan Hotel Fajaraan. Ensimmäinen operaatio oli ZD3X; CQ WW SSB 1972 Multi-Multi neljään pekkaan, tuloksena #1 World Wide. Kuvan partajeesus on Ville, ZD3Z, voitokkaan CQ WW CW 1972:n jälkeen: Tuloksena uusi World Record SOAB luokassa; 3.5 M pongoa. Rigeinä Drake C-line ja Sommerkamp FL 2500 linkku. 10-15-20:lla oli 3-el monobanderit. Lisäksi 14AVQ sekä 80:n dipoli. Ville, ZD3Z, voitti vielä CQ WW SSB:n 1973. Seuraavana vuonna Martti, ZD3X, räjäytti pankin voittamalla sekä CQ WW CW ja SSB:n SOAB:n uusilla World Recordeilla!

Badly bitten by the contest bug, Ville longed for faraway DX places. Kari OH2BC, Jouko OH2BCP, Martti OH2BH, and Ville OH2MM set up a contest station at Hotel Fajara, The Gambia. The first effort was ZD3X, a four-man Multi/Multi in CQ WW SSB 1972, resulting in a World win. The hairy man in the photo is Ville, ZD3Z, after a victorious CQ WW CW 1972 as SOAB. The outcome was 3.5 Million points and a new World Record. The equipment included a Drake C-line, a Sommerkamp FL 2500 amp, 3-el monobanders for 10-15-20, a 14 AVQ, and a dipole on 80. Ville also won CQ WW SSB 1973 as ZD3Z. In 1974 Martti, ZD3X, won CQ WW CW and SSB as SOAB, both with new World Records!



## EA8CR 1977

Suomalaisinvaasio Kanarialle alkoi 1970-luvun puolivälissä. Aluksi oltiin yhteistyössä Fernandon, EA8AK:n ja muiden paikallisten kanssa, kun omia lupia ei saatu. Sitten lähes joka vuosi oli Kanarialla joku suomalaispitoinen kontestioperaatio. Highlighteinä mainittakoon EA8CR Multi-Multi World Recordit CQ WW SSB:llä 1977 ja CW:llä 1978. Erotatko kuvasta ketkä olivat teamin suomalaisjäsenet OH2KI-BH-MM-BAD? Hatunnosto myös edesmenneelle Ekille, OH8RC/OH6DX/OH4NRC. Eki voitti kutsulla EA8AK CQ WW CW:n SOAB-luokan 1979 kepittäen jopa itsensä Dick Nortontin N6AA, 9Y4VT.

Finnish hams began to invade Canary Islands in the mid-1970s. At first, they operated together with Fernando, EA8AK, and other locals. At that time, no personal licenses were granted to Finns. There have been major contest operations in EA8 with Finnish flavour nearly every year ever since. The early highlights include Multi-Multi World Records by EA8CR in CQ WW SSB 1977 and CW 1978. Can you spot the Finnish team members, OH2s KI, BH, MM and BAD in the photo? Hats off also to the late Eki, OH8RC - 6DX - 4NRC. He won CQ WW CW 1979 in the SOAB category as EA8AK, beating even the famous Dick Norton, N6AA at 9Y4VT.



Suomen ja Espanjan välisen vastavuoroisuuden astuttua voimaan 1980-luvun lopulla Martti ja Ville saivat vihdoinkin omat kutsut, EA8BH ja EA8EA, ja asettautuivat Gran Canarialle. Huolella suunniteltu asema valmistui 1991. Ville, EA8EA, sai kunnian vihkiä uuden aseman käyttöön CQ WW CW kisassa 1991. Tuloksena oli SOAB luokan World Recordin hypähtäminen 10:stä 13 miljoonaan pongoon. Rigeinä olivat Kenwood TS 940 ja TS-850 sekä LK800 linukka. Antenneina oli kolme tribanderia; ylin rotary ja toiset kaksi kiinteinä Eurooppaan ja USA:aan. OH3QK:n tekemä boxi "Canarian Bird" salli 2 antennin stakkauksen Eurooppaan tai USA:aan tai samanaikaisen lähetyksen 1-3 suuntaan. Canarian bird salli myös vastaanoton lähetyksestä poikkeavalla antennikonfiguraatiolla. Systemi oli 20 vuotta sitten edistysellinen – nykyäänhän sellainen taitaa olla kaikilla kunnan kontestereilla. 40:llä oli 2 el Yagi, 80:lla sloper-dipolit ja 160:lla Inverted-V. Kakkosradio TS-850 oli varustettu sloperdipoleilla ja salli kuuntelun stereona ja muutaman kusunkin toisella bandilla. Jonkinasteinen SO2R yritys siis, mutta ilman band-pass filttäreitä ja automaatioita. Suomalaisien kontestereiden vahva läsnäolo Gran Canarialla jatkuu edelleen. Mutta - se onkin jo toinen juttu - tässähän haluttiin vain historiaa... Vielä yksi byrokratian kukkanen, joka onneksi on sekin historiaa: 1960-luvulla sain 4 kutsumerkkiä: OH1QA OH3TA OH2MM OH5SE, kun muutin 6 vuoden aikana 4 kertaa QTH:ta 140 kilometrin säteellä!

73, Waka Wanha Wille, OH2 Metusalem Metusalem, etc. Emeritus-kontesteri, nykyisin QRV kutsulla PY2ZEA

With reciprocal licensing in force since the late 1980s, Martti and Ville finally got their calls, EA8BH and EA8EA. Their carefully designed station was completed in 1991. Ville, EA8EA, had the honour to inaugurate the new setup in CQ WW CW 1991. As a result, the SOAB World Record jumped from 10 to 13 Million points. The rigs were a Kenwood TS-940 & TS-850, and an LK800 amp. The main tower was equipped with three tribanders. The topmost one was rotary and the other 2 were fixed towards EU and the USA. The "Canarian Bird" box by OH3QK enabled stacking 2 antennas for either EU or USA, or simultaneous transmission into up to 3 directions. Reception with a configuration different from that used in transmission was also possible. Sort of advanced technology 20 years ago. There was a 2-el Yagi on 40, a set of sloper dipoles on 80, and an Inverted-V on 160. The TS-850 was armed with its own sloper dipoles. Stereo reception with two radios was possible, and even a few QSOs were made on a second band. That was primitive SO2R with neither bandpass filters nor any station automation. The strong presence of Finnish contesters on Gran Canaria continues. But that's another story for another time to come...

One more thing that fortunately is history, too: In the 1960's I had to change my call four times (OH1QA OH3TA OH2MM OH5SE) because I moved 4 times during a 6-year period within a radius of 140 km (88 miles)!

Wintage Wille, OH2 Metusalem Metusalem, etc. currently a retired contester, mostly QRV as PY2ZEA.



**Tarinaa torneista:  
Outokummun vanha kaivostorni**

**Stories from the tower:  
The old Outokumpu mining tower**

Taneli, OH7MA (Kuvat OH7UE, OH7MA)  
English translation Kim, OH6KZP



OH7AB:n kilpailuasema oli vuosina 1979 – 1985 Outokummun vanhassa kaivostornissa. Paikka oli huima, kylän korkein mäki ja sen päällä korkeat rakennukset. Eikä maaperäkään tainnut ainakaan signaaleja heikentää. Katolla rakennuksen toisessa päässä oli mastotynkä, jossa oli nykymittapuun pienet (!) monobanderit 3-el/20m, 4-el/15m ja 3-el/10m sekä 15-el yagi 2 m:lle tiistaitestejä varten. Toiseen päähän ajan myötä nousi vähäksi aikaa gp 40 m:lle. Muuten alabandeilla pärjättiin vielä pelkillä dipoleilla. Operointi tapahtui huoneessa, joka oli rakennuksen pohjoispäässä ylimmässä kerroksessa, ei ollut kaapelihäviöitä ja japanilaisten big-signaalien mastot näkyivät ikkunasta katsoessa horisontissa. Radiot ja linukat roudattiin mäen päälle aina kisaa varten, CQ:n SSB-osa oli

vielä helppo, kun autolla pääsi mäen päälle. CW-osassa olikin sitten jo yleensä lumi maassa ja se tiesi kantourakkaan mäen alta; tavan autolla kun ei ollut mitään asiaa mäelle.

The OH7AB contest station was in the old Outokumpu mining tower between 1979 and 1985. The place was fabulous, the highest hill around and tall buildings on top of it. And the soil didn't at least weaken signals. The roof contained a small tower at the other end of the building, with (nowadays) small monobanders for 20m (3 el.), 15m (4 el.), 10m (3 el.), and for 2m for the monthly activity contest (15 el.). A GP for 40m was erected at the other end for a little while, but otherwise the low bands were still covered by mere dipoles. The operating took place in a room on the highest floor at the north end of the building. No cable loss and the towers of the big-signal JAs could be seen in the horizon when looking through the window. Radios and amplifiers were hauled to the hill for each contest. CQWW SSB was still easy when we could take the car to the top. But during the CW part, snow had come and that meant a lot of carrying from the root of the hill; an ordinary car had no business up there.

1970-luvun lopulla olin äänessä kotimaan kiisoissa Rovaniemeltä, tunnus oli OH9VE ja asemana oli TS-520s ja trappi gp. No senhän tiesi, miten siinä kävi. Meikä kutsui naama punaisena etelän asemia 80:llä ja Ossi kysyi "kuka OH9". Joskus jopa kuso onnistui, toisinaan ei. 40:llä meni vähän paremmin, etelästä tultiin mittarin mukaan 599 paitsi tietenkin OH6DX, joka tuli aina kirjaimellisesti mittari tapissa. No opin tuntemaan Eki-vainaan (OH8RC/6DX/7RS/4NRC) sittemmin OH7AB:n ympyröissä hänenkin muutettua Joensuuun. Eki opetti paljon keleistä, etenkin 40:n keleistä. Muistan elävästi ensimmäisen CQ:n SSB-osan, joka ajettiin Palon qth:sta 1985. Kisan ensimmäinen vuorokausi oli menossa, ja meikäläisen hommana oli 40:n ker toimien etsintä. Oli keskipäivä ja arvelin, ettei täällä mitään kuulu enää. Siihen Eki totesi, että CE8ABF Punta Arenasista tulee navan yli. Ei siinä auttanut muu, kuin kääntää biimi pohjoiseen ja sieltähän se CE8ABF löytyi cq testiä hihkumasta. Tuon jälkeen sain Ekiltä paljon oppia 40:n keleistä ja sieltähän sitä on tullut sen jälkeen viihdyttyä.

At the end of the 1970s I worked domestic contests from Rovaniemi (67°N) with the callsign



OH9VE, a TS-520S, and a trap GP. We all know what that meant. Me yelling after southern stations on 80, and Ossi (OH3YI) asking "who's the OH9?" Sometimes I even got a QSO, at other times I didn't. 40 was a bit better, southerners were a true 599 except of course OH6DX, who was always literally pegging the meter. Well I learned to know the late Eki (OH8RC-6DX-7RS-4NRC) later in OH7AB circles after he, too, had moved to Joensuu. Eki taught me a lot about propagation, especially on 40. I can vividly remember the first CQWW SSB we worked from our QTH in Palo in 1985. It was the first day of the contest and my task was to look for multipliers on 40. It was midday and I thought nobody could be heard anymore at that time. Eki told me that CE8ABF from Punta Arenas will come over the pole. Well, I turned the beam northward and, lo and behold, found CE8ABF calling CQ TEST. After that I learned a lot from Eki about propagation on 40 and have felt at home on that band ever since.

Eki (OH8RC/6DX/7RS/4NRC) oli cw-mies. Seurasimme joskus vierestä, kun hän workkii japseja 40:n cw:llä Palolla viritellessämme asemaa tulevia kisoja varten. Ilmoille laitettiin vähän pidempi cq, jotta huutokuoro oli riittävän sakea. Sen jälkeen lyhyt 5 sekunnin kuuntelu, jona aikana paperille ilmaantui seitsemälle riville 2-4 kirjaimen/numeron yhdistelmiä tyyliin *FG*, *JH1*, *3XI* ..., kullekin riville yksi. Sen jälkeen puuttuvat kohdat täytettiinkin järjestelmällisesti workkimalla asemat pois. Siinä vaiheessa tuli todettua, ettei tässä taidetakaan osata cw:tä.



Eki (OH8RC/6DX/7RS/4NRC) was a CW man. We sometimes watched him work JAs on 40m CW in Palo (OH7AB @ OH7UE) as we were tuning the station for upcoming contests. He transmitted a longer CQ, so that the pileup would be thick enough. After that he listened for 5 seconds and wrote down short letter-number combinations of 2-4 characters on 7 rows, such as *FG*, *JH1*, *3XI*, ..., one on each row. After that the missing parts were filled in systematically by working the stations. At that point we realized we didn't know CW that well after all.



Mutta palataanpa Kumpuun vuonna 1984. Edellisen kuvan taustalla Eki pyörittää pileupia ja etualalla Manu (7UE) sihtaa kameran. Kuvanoton jälkeen olikin vuorossa yksi Ekin unohtumattomista kommelluksista. Ekille, kun sattui yhtä sun toista. Milloin Palon tie kapeni yhtäkkiä Salmilammin kohdalla ja Mirafiori oli perä pystyssä ojassa. Tai bandeilla kuului kumma voimakas kohina, kun Drakeista oli jäänyt kantoaalto päälle 20:llä. No biimin gamma siinä hitsautui poikki. Mutta annetaanpa Manun kertoa mitä kuvanoton jälkeen myöhemmin tapahtui: *"Siinä tiukasti kertoimia etin, taisin olla 15:sta ja Eki ajoi selän takana tiukkaa pileupia 20:llä. Eki murahteli tyytyväisenä, taisi kuso pyöriä. Yhtäkkiä kuului jostain kova pamaus ja meikäläisellä pyöri pää kuin pöllöllä ja mielessä pyöri "mitä tapahtui", "mikä linukka pamahti". Sitten kuului selän takaa Ekin ääni "Mitä tapahtui, signaali häipyi, ei kuulu mitään!". Katoin taakse ja mitä näinkään. Eki istui lattialla luurit päässä hölmistyneen näköisenä, istuinjakkara oli atomeina ympärillä ja luurit olivat lähteneet irti Drakeista. Ja sitten maistui nauru, kun huomatiin,*

*että pamaushan oli tullut jakkaran hajomisesta."*

But let's return to Kumpu in 1984. Eki is having a pileup in the background and Manu (7UE) is aiming for the camera in the front. One of the most memorable things happened to Eki after the picture was taken. All kinds of mishaps happened to him. At times the road to Palo suddenly narrowed at Salmilammi and his Mirafiori was in the ditch. Or there was a strange noise on the bands when the Drakes' 20m carrier had been left on. That took care of the gamma match on the beam. But let's allow Manu to tell what happened after the picture was taken: *"I was looking intently for multipliers, probably on 15, and Eki was having a big pileup behind me on 20m. Eki was grunting contently, apparently logging one station after another. Suddenly there was a loud bang somewhere; my head went around like an owl's and I wondered 'what happened,' 'which amplifier blew up.' Then I heard Eki's voice behind me saying 'What happened, the signal disappeared, can't hear a thing!' I looked behind me and what did I see. Eki sitting on the floor with his headphones on, the chair in atoms around him, and the headphones disconnected from the Drakes. And then we laughed, when we noticed that the bang had come from the chair breaking up."*

Tunnistatko amatööriveljet?  
Can you recognize these brothers?



Etualan tuuheahiuksinen nuori mies tunnettiin *ikuisena QRP-miehenä*, joka paperilokai-kana opetteli sähköttämään vasemmalla kä-

dellä. Kontestissa meni yleensä hyvin, jos häneltä piilotettiin ruuvimeisselit, ettei hän päässyt tutkimaan yhtään laitekoteloa. Nyky-



ään hän on tässä asiassa tosi ammattilainen. Taustalla oleva 160 m operaattori väsäsi 1980-luvun alkupuolella Commodore-64:llä lokiohjelman, jolla lopulliset lokit sitten tehtiin. (OH7XM ja OH7VR).

The thick-haired young man in the front was known as the *eternal QRP man*, who learned to transmit CW with his left hand in the days of

paper logs. Contests usually went well, provided that we hid all screwdrivers from him so that he couldn't explore any equipment cases. Nowadays he is a real professional in that business. The 160m operator in the background compiled a logging program for the VIC-20 in the 1980s, with which we then made the final logs. (OH7XM and OH7VR).



Tämä nuori mies Savosta on päässyt isoihin saappaisiin kokeilemaan Ekin Drake-linea ja jakkaraa. Jakkara oli tuolloin vielä ehjä. OH7JT.

This young man from Savo has entered the big leagues by trying Eki's Drake line and chair. The chair was still ok at the time. OH7JT.



Vuonna 1985 OH7AB:n kilpailuasema muutti Palolle Kiihtelysvaaran ja asema korkattiin voittamalla saman tien SAC M/M. Seuraavina vuosina operaattoreina asemalla nähtiin myös oheinen henkilö, joka on oleellinen osa suomalaista kontestihistoriaa. Hän on harvoja CQ WW:n EU-voittajia OH:sta (SSB, 1980). Kyseessä on v. 1992 edesmennyt Antti OH6JW.

In 1985 the OH7AB contest station moved to Kiihtelysvaara in Palo, and the maiden contest effort brought a victory in the M/M category of SAC. The station saw also this man as an operator in the following years, a man who is a central part of Finnish contesting history. He is one of the rare CQWW EU winners from OH (SSB, 1980), the late Antti, OH6JW (†1992).

## AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 YEARS AND ON THE WAY ENJOYING LITTLE PISTOL CONTESTING – PART ONE

Olli Rissanen, OH0XX

DXFC 112/53

<http://www.dxfc.org/>

### 1988–1991 Madrid, Spain

It all started in early 80's when Time Management courses were very popular in Finland.

In one of those courses the first day started with a 10 minute exercise where everybody had to write down "All he wants to do in his or her life" but surprise this time "go wild" and do the exercise without any limitations or excuses.

After ten minutes I had an amazing list in front of me and I was wandering what is going on in my head. The teacher returned to the class room and very bluntly said "Make it happen" and continued his lecture.

I didn't listen to him during the rest of the day; I just watched my list back and forth, up and down contemplating how on earth I could execute the things on the list.

One might be curious to know what I had on my list and for sure some of them were so personal that I am still reluctant to reveal them but "learn Spanish language", "move abroad", "operate contests from South America " among others were on my list.

In the coming days and weeks after the course I realized that I with my life had been drifting on a river without steering and the moment to helm my life and head to the oceans, had come.

It was December 1988 when the adventure "Around the world in 80 years" started and the whole family headed to Madrid, Spain.

### 1985 – C53AA The Gambia

In the contesting frontier three years earlier I had been offered the opportunity to operate CQ WW CW from C5-land and for sure there I was as C53AA. Let the QSL card backside tell the story in pure OH2BH-style:

*"There were 10.000 QSOs made from this tiny, rare West African country during the latter part of 1985, but what turned out a real surprise was the appearance of C53AA on the bands for the CQ WW CW contest in November. AA normally stands for something extraordinary – something out of the Boardroom – and it was no exception for this one.*

*Following the two operations and the groundwork laid by OH1RY and OH2BEN I visited The Gam-*

*bia combining my holiday with the presentation of a complete Yeasu station to Radio Society of The Gambia, a presentation made on a behalf of the Northern California DX Foundation (NCDXF). As part of this happy occasion I was honored with a permission to use the Society's callsign C53AA for the contest. More than 3.000 QSO's were made on all 6 bands with an inspired antenna "farm" using bamboo and wire.*

*I am extremely grateful to Lawrence C53AU, Tony C53FG, Jean C53EZ, Scotty C53EU, Martti, OH2BH, NCDXF, Ilona, Jaska and Hilikka."*



We had arrived to The Gambia just one day before the contest so it was a really busy day to put up the antenna farm. My XYL Hilikka was on the roof of the hotel helping me with the bamboos and wires and got most of the Sun and the sunburns the first day of our holiday.

Hilikka even jumped into the dark jungle immediately after the contest start to extend the 160 dipole wires to get them resonate on the right frequency. My first CQ on 160 was responded by VK6-HD, so her risky jump into the snakeland paid off right away.

### 1986, 1987, and 1988 – FY5YE French Guyana

Olavi, OH2BBR started his career as the official "recording agent" of my contest operations with C53AA. Thanks to him I could listen to my operating afterwards from a C-cassette and learn from the mistakes. One day when listening to it, I had to decrease the volume radically, when FY5YE showed up in the pile-up. FY is in South America. I remembered my "task to do list", and after a few weeks of hesitation, I finally picked up the phone and called Mario, FY5YE. After a short introduction I went directly to the point and asked him if I could come to operate CQ WW SSB from his place in October. His immediate response was YES!

It was October 1986 when we flew on Air France via Paris to Cayenne. On the way in Paris airport I had to put in practice my whole 10 word vocabulary of French in order to pick up from the cus-



toms area the MLA-2500 amp, which Martti, OH2BH had sent there. Cayenne welcomed us at our after-midnight arrival with 28°C and 90% humidity and maybe due to such a drastic change from reasonably cold October weather in Finland, we somehow missed Mario and ended up going by taxi to Kourou some 40 kilometers North-East of Cayenne, to the place where Europe's Spaceport has been since 1964:

[http://www.esa.int/esaMI/Launchers\\_Europe\\_s\\_Spaceport/index.html](http://www.esa.int/esaMI/Launchers_Europe_s_Spaceport/index.html)

Next day we finally found each other and for our total surprise Mario invited us to use his beach house as long as we wanted. The house is located on the Atlantic coast, at high tide only 10 meters from the ocean and at low tide 300 meters. The house was very comfortable but anyway the most important thing was that in the garden there was a 10 meter high pole with KT34 on the top of it.

Let the FY5YE QSL card tell the Guyana story of 1988:

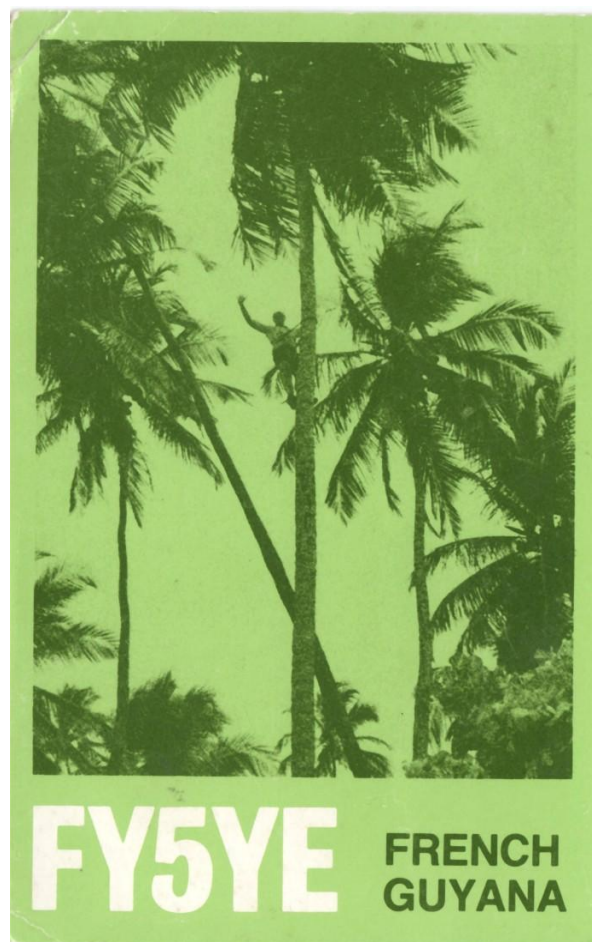
*"French Guyana's forest, dense and mysterious, is watered by a fan of rivers spreading out from south to north: Maroni, Mana, Sinnamary, Marou-ni, Approuage, Comté and Oyapock. A trip up of any of these rivers by motorized dugout canoe is far from a luxury cruise, but it is a travel experience that is hard to beat for sheer exoticism. Tourism is on the agenda for development in the near future.*

*There are approximately 64,000 French Guayane-se, who are predominantly young. The majority live in the coastal capital city Cayenne. The population is composed of French officials and businessmen, indigenous Guyanese, largely black and Amerindian, French creoles and a number of Chinese."*

To prepare for the contest I climbed to the palm trees, using electrical linemen's climbing gear and set up dipoles for 40, 80, and 160, see the FY5YE QSL card.

The CQ WW SSB 1986 was quite an experience for me; I ended up fourth in the world after 8R1X, P40A, and PJ2FR with the following band-by-band breakdown:

Band	Q	Z	C
160	14	5	9
80	133	14	40
40	344	24	63
20	1790	31	97
15	1878	24	93
10	615	20	53



I was not competitive on 160, 80 or on 40. Anyway, the result with reasonably small installation was so encouraging that I got very excited and convinced my wife to return there in November for the CQ WW CW.

In CW, I ended up #7 after 9Y4VT, NP4A, PJ2FR, P40GD, D44BC, EA9AM and the breakdown was:

Band	Q	Z	C
160	125	11	31
80	473	17	59
40	510	24	63
20	882	23	73
15	1386	23	79
10	675	22	70

This is what CQ Magazine of October 1987 said:

*"This year's (1986) combined SSB/CW all band winner was Olli Rissanen, OH0XX, who posted an impressive 12M points from FY5YE. Olli also contributed to the CW mode winning Finlandia Contest Team, which sent representatives to 4 continents and amassed over 21M points. Four of the entrants EA9AM (OH2BH), PT7BZ (OH2MM), FY5YE (OH0XX) and ZB2X (OH2KI) finished in the top 10 worldwide."*



Ville, OH2MM, traveled with us via FY to his PT7BZ destination. When packing his famous plastic bag travelling gear in Helsinki, he had forgotten to put in his "International certificate of yellow fever vaccination". You could not enter French Guyana without it and we had to plan a special procedure for the immigration so that my XYL Hilka entered first showing her certificate and then dropped it on the floor where Ville picked it up and entered with Hilka's certificate. Later when leaving for Brazil, where the certificate was also obligatory, Ville - still without his certificate - desperately looked for it in his plastic bag, the queue behind him in the immigration was growing quickly. He finally convinced the airport officials explaining that he could not have entered FY-land without it...

In October 1987 we were again in FY-land enjoying Mario's beach house, French Creole food and I even read some chapters of the Bible in French at A Catholic Mass in the local church.

In CQ WW SSB of 1987 I came the second in the world after 9Y4TT (NQ4I) with the following breakdown:

Band	Q	Z	C
160	41	7	15
80	121	7	15
40	258	19	66
20	1326	28	89
15	1777	30	103
10	2199	28	96

CQ Magazine of September 1988 tells the story:

*"Our Single Operator, All Band winner was 9Y4TT, operated by Rick Dougherty, NQ4I. The Atlanta-based pilot helped put up new antennas at the host station, and then amassed an impressive 10,4M, followed by Olli, OH0XX at FY5YE with a fine 9M and Lars, SM5GMG, who scored 7,5M at CR9BZ. Our only entry for team contesting this year, Team Scandinavia, boasted 4 entries in the Top Ten, with T30RY (OH1RY) and ZB2X (OH2KI) joining FY5YE and CR9BZ. Their fine 25M team score would have blown away almost any competition - or would it?"*

In 1987's CQ WW CW FY5YE was operated by Ville and he was the winner in SOAB HP category as well as in 1988. Ville's FY5YE card says:

#### **"CONTESTIMANIA!"**

*Tired of the bad winter propagation at the northern latitudes? And what about your home call? Isn't it one of those boring callsigns that do not generate much action on the bands? Is the only answer you get to your CQ call a rude request to go QRT.*

*The answer was "yes" in my case. That's why I got the compelling need to go to a DX-Eldorado, where the F-layer is strong day and night. Finally, I was something important. It was a DX that everybody was looking for in the CQ WW CW contest. There is no better balsam for a suffering DX-ego than those hectic pile-ups that saturate the consciousness throughout those 48 hours.*

*Contestimania is a chronic disease. No final cure is known. However repeated radiotherapy, e.g. 48 hours two or three times a year will help a lot.*



I want to express my gratitude to Mario, FY5YE, and his wife Berthe, who were the wonderful hosts for this contest expedition. I also greatly appreciate the cooperation with Olli, OH2BBM/

OH0XX, who operated CQ WW CW and SSB 1986, and SSB 1987. It was Olli who climbed up the coconut trees to fix the dipoles. 73, Guest operator Ville Hiilesmaa, M.D., OH2MM"

**CQWW**  
**SSB CONTEST**  
**29-30 OCT 1988**


**NOTE**

BE SURE TO LOG

**FY5YE & ZB2X**


**JORMA**  
**OH2KI**

**OLLI**  
**OH0XX**



my sunrise 0916 UTC  
my sunset 2110 UTC

my sunrise 0700 UTC  
my sunset 1800 UTC



LOOK FOR US ESPECIALLY ON LOW BANDS

**CONTESTING-THAT'S WHERE IT'S AT!**

We were so fond of French Guyana that we travelled again there in March 1988, one reason being the ARRL SSB contest. The MLA amp didn't work so I had my first experience in the LP category. Instead of using "one hundred" as my power for contest exchange I decided to use "ninety-nine", which differentiated me from many others. The end result was 7000 Q's and a South American record, which still holds (ARRL WEB Sept. 2010):

#### Continental records, SOAB LP:

AF J52US (K8MN, op)	3,011,295 1988
AS JA7ZCI	1,730,934 1992
EU EI9FK	1,579,356 1992
NA WP3R (K9PG, op)	6,028,056 2004
OC KH7X (KH6ND, op)	4,186,302 2005
SA FY5YE (OH0XX, op)	5,913,756 1988

All in all during 1986-88 we spent more than 3 months in FY. The friendship with Mario, FY5YE continued over the years and in 1989 Mario and Berthe visited us in Madrid. Mario is originally from Panama, but had moved with his family as a child to FY. He spoke perfect French, English, and Spanish and made his career in PANAM as the station manager in Cayenne. His wife Berthe was of Chinese origin.

#### **1992-1993 Caracas Venezuela**

When we moved to Madrid in 1988, our plan was to stay there for the rest of our lives. We had sold our house and the summer cottage in Finland and bought a house in Madrid.

In November 1991, I received a job offer, which I couldn't resist – maybe my gypsy genes had something to do with that – and we found ourselves moving to Venezuela and arrived in Caracas late February night, 1992. Early next morning, Feb 4, 1992, Colonel Hugo Chavez Frias, started his coup against the Venezuelan government and so during our first Venezuelan night we found ourselves in the middle of a battle, which took place in front of our hotel, the Eurobuilding, in Carlota airport. At dawn we could see the bodies around the hotel and many of the windows were broken because of the gunfire. *The Venezuelan coup attempts of 1992 were an abortive coup d'état led by Hugo Chávez in Feb 1992, and a second attempted coup in Nov 1992, directed by others. The coups were directed against the Carlos Andrés Pérez government. Despite its failure, the February coup attempt left a controversy that lasts to the present day, and rocketed Chávez to the national spotlight.*

Martti, OH2BH, had in 1991 visited Raj, 8R1RPN, and I decided to follow his steps in 1992 and operate CQ WW CW from Raj's place.

The second coup attempt in November 1992 started at the same time as the contest so my wife Hilka in Caracas had to handle it by herself,

the contest for me had higher priority than a coup.



#### November 1992 coup attempt

*On 27 November 1992 a second coup attempt was launched, led by officers from the air force and navy, including pilot Luis Reyes Reyes. The group had contacts with Chávez in jail, and had learned some lessons from the February coup's errors, including launching at 4.30am instead of midnight, and obtaining communications equipment to ensure they would not be stranded without. They took over the state-run channel eight (Venezolana de Televisión), in a bloody battle; but failed to take over Televen, allowing Perez once again to address the nation and declare that the rebellion had failed. The group swiftly seized control of major air bases, and largely gained control of the skies. However by 9 am it was clear that there was little else going for the rebels, and after a minor pilot defection gave government forces the chance to shoot down a loyalist plane, the coup plotters began to bomb some targets. They fired at the Caracas headquarters of the DISIP political police, and dropped bombs on Miraflores. Within hours, an attempt to free Chávez and his allies from jail had failed, and government forces had retaken most military bases. About 3pm the remaining rebels took off for Peru in two C-130s, although they made it only as far as Iquitos. In total, the November death toll reached 172, much higher than it had been in February.*

During my stay in Venezuela I jumped to Barbados for WPX CW in 1992 as 8P9EA and in 1993 Marko OH6DO/N5ZO and I, we used the

good old OH6RM antenna farm in Coral Cliff Hotel in Santa Marta Bay in Curacao using PJ9X callsign in CQ WPX SSB.



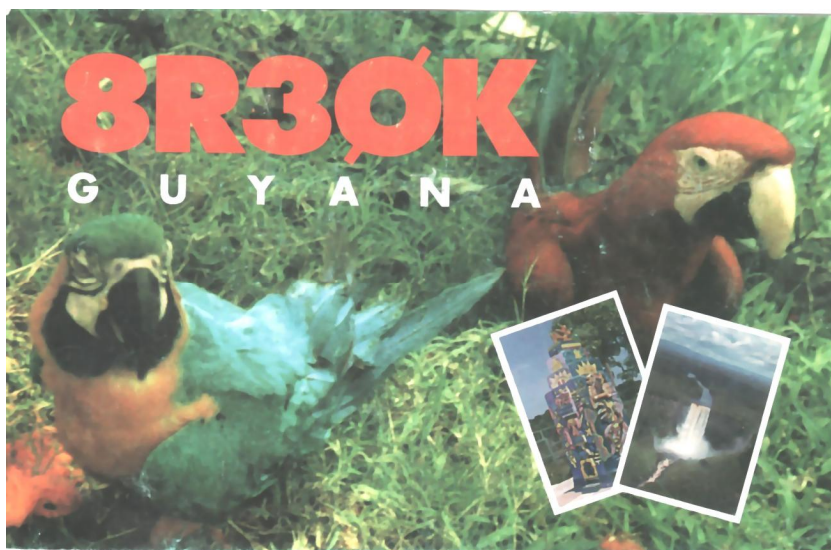


## 1992–2010 8R1RPN / 8R1K / 8R30K Guyana

18 years of contesting in Guyana would deserve a story of its own, so this time I will mention only the 8R30K M/S operation of 1996 with Marko, OH6DO, N5ZO. We won the category with 12M score:

B	Qsos	Pfx
80	4	3
40	1274	469
20	1404	219
15	938	146
10	63	3
All	3683	840

The 1996 8R30K QSL backside story:



## 1994–1995 Manila, the Philippines

The decline of Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) early 90's forced me to look for new job after being 11 years with DEC and I was lucky, Nokia Telecommunications – now Nokia Siemens Networks – hired me for the Country manager's job in the Philippines.

The changeover from South America to Asia was smooth because in Nokia Manila office I was welcomed by Claus Karthe, DL5VJ, Globe Telecom Account manager and Simo Hoikka, OH9UA, Globe Telecom project manager. In addition in Ayala-Alabang residential area one of our neighbors, only a couple of blocks away, was Robin, DU9RG, who with his wife Christine and with his family made our start-up easy in the Philippines.

Our two years in the Philippines included one of strongest typhoons in 20 years which left us without water and electricity for 3 days, an earth-

*“Guayna is a tropical country on the northern shoulder of South America, 215 000 km<sup>2</sup> in area approximately the size of Great Britain, and bordered by Venezuela, Brazil, Suriname, and the Atlantic Ocean.*

*Guyana first gain European notice in 1498 with the voyages of Christopher Columbus, it was the stage for competing colonial interest – British, French, and Dutch – until it officially became British Guyana in 1831. In 1966 the country gained independence, and adopted the name Guyana.*

*As part of Guyana's 30<sup>th</sup> Year of Independence Anniversary celebration, the Government of Guyana issued special call signs – 8R30... to all hams so as to highlight this auspicious occasion.”*

quake of 5 in Richter scale, the best scuba diving experiences both in Tubbataha:

<http://www.tubbatahareef.org/>

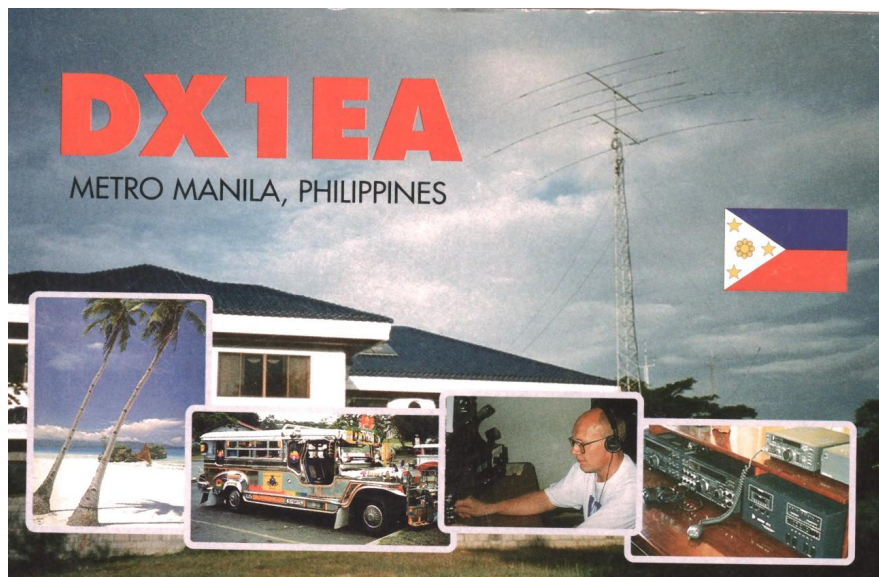
and in Scarborough reef:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarborough\\_Reef](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scarborough_Reef)

and last but not the least the memorable DX expeditions P5/OH2AM, XZ1A/XZ1X, and BS7H, for which I express my gratitude to Martti, OH2BH, at that time residing in Hong Kong as VR2BH.

## 1994 OH0XX/DU1 and DX1EA The Philippines, 1995 YV5A Venezuela

Robin, DU9RG, allowed me to use his Ayala-Alabang station for the contests, so only adding a temporary 80m dipole into his antenna collection I was on the air. In 1994 as OH0XX/DU1 in CQ WW SSB with a total of 4473 QSOs and 6.2M points and in 1994 CQ WW CW as DX1EA I made 3163 Q's and 3,7M but couldn't win Martti, OH2BH, who was as 9M8X with 3852 Q's and 5,3M.



Instead of celebrating my 50 year birthday in Manila in 1995 I flew to Caracas, Venezuela, where Reinaldo "Reiska", YV5AMH, had organized me Luciano's, YV5EUX, QTH for CQ WW CW. It was at 2500 meters altitude overlooking Caribbean Sea. I operated YV5A and made 7MHz record 1,3M which lasted more than 10 years, it was CN2R by W7EJ, who made the new record in 2006. I remember one of the most exciting QSO around 10 AM local time in full daylight, band almost closed, after a couple of minutes of very hard work the double multiplier QSO was done with DX9C, later I found out that it was Martti, OH2BH, with Stig, LA7JO operating DX9C. Another detail of that contest was that my competitor TE1C, (TI2CF op.) at his superstation was ahead of me the first 46 hours and only during the last two hours I could pass him and win the contest. Never give up, fight to the end!

YV5A QSL tells the reason why Venezuela (the story is not in line with the common perception!):

*"Venezuela is not located east of Paradise. It is the Paradise. Most extensive beaches in the whole Caribbean. Three thousand kilometers of crystal clear waters and of all the colors. Half a million square kilometers of virgin tropical forest, where the impressive secrets of vegetation and of aquatic life are accumulated.*

*And of life. Sea like rivers and unique geography in the world. Visit Venezuela is more than to be a tourist. Venezuela is a different world. We welcome you being sure that you will intensively enjoy the wonders of our country. And you will never forget us."*

On the other hand DX1EA QSL was more communication oriented:

*"The South China DX Team, SCS, is an alliance of off-duty Nokia employees living along the*

*shores of South China Sea. When they are off their professional frequencies, they are still in touch with each other, people back home and around the world."*

#### END OF PART ONE.

In the next Pile-Up magazine you will find **PART TWO** with the stories among others about **Argentina 1996-1998** including a dinner with then president of Argentina Carlos Menem, LU1SM, **Venezuela 1999-2000** including sharing an event with the president Hugo Chavez, **Peru 2001-2002** with the story of Miss Peru, **Mexico 2003-2004**, **Panama 2006-2009**. In the contesting side you will find anecdotes of the following contest operations LU/OH0XX, CP6AA, PZ5JR, OA40DMR – 40 year anniversary as ham in 2002, OA4WW, OC4WW, HC8N, HP1/OA4WW. V31XX, PZ5XX etc.

#### STAY TUNED!





## Small is beautiful – an alternative approach to contesting

Peter, OH5NQ

OH5Z (@OH5NQ)  
CQ WW CW 2007



### General statements

- If everybody entering contests was restricted to 100W, the entire signal strength level on the bands would be down.
- Overcrowded bands would appear less congested.
- We would have less splatter and more available frequencies.
- Operating skills would be emphasized.
- Antenna building skills would be crucial.
- In multi categories it would be easier to avoid interference at the location.

### Special statements

- Hams could set an example of saving energy on a global scale – better public relations!
- We could probably show the futility of running excessive power – a matter of a few decibels!
- We would abide by general power restrictions – just as in “Formula 1” or in any other sport competition, e.g., sailing.
- Using present national maximum “legal power” causes a lot of inequality - everyone is allowed 100W, however!
- General power restriction would result in more equality between stations – rich and poor alike!
- Easier for expeditions to build competitive stations.
- Less TV, stereo and telephone interference.

### Other contest matters

- Abandon the idiotic 59 or 599 and give your age instead – or your “shoe number”!
- Add 6 meters, the magic band, to the contest band spectrum.
- In CQWW giving zones is fine, but perhaps one could get an extra multiplier by giving the locator as well – at least on 6.
- Computer aid is an ambiguous matter when it comes to correcting callsigns and zones – operator skills fall behind!
- Since my first entry in CQWW in 1952, the amateur world has changed drastically: more stations, more bands, more effective signals, and computerization – we need to revise contest rules!

### General doubts

- There are always stations running over-power, whether the limit be 100W or 1kW.
- Nobody can really check the power of thousands of stations.
- Honesty is an ambiguous matter – but so it is in all sports.
- The breaking of world records is of course not possible if rules change.

## Radio-olympialaiset Moskovassa

Mats Strandberg, SM6LRR

(Käännös Kim, OH6KZP)

Joka neljäs vuosi on World Radiosport Team Championshipin aika. Olympiatuli kulki tällä kertaa Atlantin yli Brasilian Florianopoliksesta Domodedovon venäläisille pelloille, noin 70 kilometrin päähän Moskovan Punaisesta torista. Monivuotisten karsintojen jälkeen 48 kaksimiehisjoukkueen oli aika matkustaa Venäjälle kamppailemaan mitaleista urheilullisessa ja oikeudenmukaisessa hengessä.

WRTC järjestettiin ensimmäistä kertaa vuonna 1990. Tuolloin tapahtumapaikkana toimi Seattle Yhdysvaltain länsirannikolla. TV-kanava CNN:n perustaja Ted Turner oli järjestänyt Seattlessa Goodwill Games -tapahtuman täydennyksenä tavallisille olympialaisille. Radiourheilun ei sopinut jäädä jälkeen ja siten perustettiin radiourheilujoukkueiden MM-kisat. Neljä amerikkalaista joukkuetta kilpaili neljää venäläistä joukkuetta vastaan. Kisan voittivat tuolloin amerikkalaiset K1AR/K1DG.

San Franciscon, Bledin (Slovenia), Helsingin ja Florianopoliksen (Brasilia) jälkeen oli siis tällä kertaa Venäjän vuoro. Vuoden 2006 Brasilian kisoissa arvostettiin maan lämpöä, sen upeaa luontoa ja banketin aikana sambaa tanssineita naisia, mutta urheilullisessa mielessä kisat jättivät paljon toivomisen varaa. Asemapaikat oli levitetty suurelle alueelle ja työskentelyolosuhteissa oli suunnattomat erot. Asiasta keskusteltiin paljon ja oma Teemumme, SMOWKA, voi vahvistaa ettei ollut ihan helppoa kilpailla tasavertaisesti.

Venäläiset ovat usean vuoden ajan järjestäneet omia kilpailuja Field Day -olosuhteissa. Tämä konsepti esitettiin WRTC-organisaatiolle hyvänä mahdollisuutena. WRTC-miehet tykäsivät ehdotukseen ja venäläisille annettiin tehtäväksi järjestää WRTC-2010. Suuria ponnisteluja vaatinut työ 50 asemapaikan löytämiseksi aloitettiin. Niiden tuli kaikkien sijaita 40 x 30 km alueella 150–175 korkeudella merenpinnasta. Kaikki paikat tarkastettiin huolella ja jaettiin yhdeksään ”klusteriin”. Nämä koostuivat 5–8 operaatiopaikasta, jotka olivat vähintään 500 metrin etäisyydellä toisistaan.

Jokainen asema varustettaisiin identtisesti: 12 metrin mastolla, tribanderilla 10, 15 ja 20 metrin alueille sekä inverted-V –dipoleilla 40 ja 80 metrin alueille. Joukkueet hoitivat itse paikalle kaksi transceiveria ilman linukoita, mutta mahdolliset ulkoiset suotimet ja muut oheislaitteet sallittiin.

Joukkueenjohtajat valittiin perustuen ranking-järjestelmään, jossa maailma oli jaettu useaan alueeseen. Ruotsi kuului samaan maantieteelliseen alueeseen kuin Pohjola ja Baltian maat. Viisi joukkuetta meidän alueeltamme edustaisi Pohjois-Eurooppaa. Ruotsalaisia osanottajia ei valitettavasti tullut, vaan seuraavat viisi joukkueenjohtajaa valittiin: OH2UA, OH6UM, ES5TV, LY9A ja LY9Y. Jokainen joukkueenjohtaja valitsi sitten joukkueoverinsa, joiksi samassa järjestyksessä tulivat OH4JFN, OH7JT, ES2RR, LY6A ja LY7Z.

Suunnittelu jatkui vuosia. Keskeisinä hahmoina toimivat SRR:n puheenjohtaja R5AA (RZ3AA), UA3DX ja RA3AUU. On kuitenkin todettava, ettei tapahtumaa olisi mitenkään voitu järjestää ilman n. 200 vapaaehtoisen apua. Nämä matkustivat autolla jopa 4500 km auttaakseen 48 asemapaikan rakentamisessa. Voin vahvistaa kaikkien näiden henkilöiden olevan sankareita; he ansaitsevat kaiken sen kunnioituksen ja kiitokset, jotka kaikki osallistujat ja tuomarit heille esittivät.

Moskovassa pidettiin viimein 9. heinäkuuta yhteinen kokous, jossa jokaiselle joukkueelle määrättiin tuomari ja kartalle selkeästi merkitty asemapaikka. Tuomari sai käteensä kirjekuoren, joka sisälsi joukkueen kutsumerkin. Anonymiteettiä suojeltiin kuitenkin vahvasti, jotta kukaan operaattoreita ja tuomaria lukuun ottamatta ei saisi tietää kutsua. Tarkoituksena oli estää cheerleading (kaverin vinkkaaminen clusterilla) operaattorien kotimaasta. Kuori avattiin 15 minuuttia ennen kilpailun alkua. Silloin kaikki vastaanottimet oli hiljennettävä kilpailun alkamiseen saakka. Mikään asema ei siis saanut varata taajuutta kilpailun alkamista varten.

Allekirjoittanut sai vastuulleen Espanjan joukkueen EA8CAC/EA8DA. Lähdimme yhdessä toisten joukkueiden kanssa asemapaikallemme klo 06.00 paikallista aikaa. IARU-kontesti alkaa klo 16.00 Venäjän paikallista aikaa. Toisin sanoen oli hyvin



aikaa kytkeä asemat jo paikalla olleeseen antennijärjestelmään. Kahden kilowatin generaattori seisoa puksutti saapuessamme paikalle. Tilava seisomakorkuinen teltta kolmen pöydän, kolmen tuolin, tuulettimen ja kahden lampun kera tulisi olemaan kotimme 24 tunnin radiojuhlan ajan!

Espanjalaiset ystäväni saivat kirjekuoren klo 11.45.00 UTC ja avasivat sen jännittynein sormin. Kutsumerkki R33Q oli lähellä heidän toivomaansa, mutta myöhemmin osoittautui, että viimeinen kirjain oli hieman hankala espanjalaisten huulten lausuttavaksi. Kello 12.00 bandit alkoivat kirjaimellisesti kiehua venäläisistä WRTC-asemista, HQ-asemista ja kaikista muista IARU-kontestiin osallistuneista.

Lokiohjelmiin oli kytketty automaattiset модеemit, jotka lähettivät kolmen minuutin välein päivitettyä tulostietoa keskustietokoneelle, joka kokosi tiedon ja julkisti tiedot webissä tunneittain. WRTC-kutsumerkkejä ei paljastettu, ainoastaan joukkueen jäsenten omat kutsut. Aika varhain saattoi nähdä viiden tai kuuden joukkueen kärkiryhmän muotoutumisen. Lopulta voitosta taisteli neljä joukkuetta.

Sää oli kisan ajan enimmäkseen painostavan lämmin. Telttojen sisälämpötilat olivat 35–40 astetta eikä kisa ratkaissut ainoastaan operaattorien taito; fyysinen kunto ja kestäkyky olivat ainakin yhtä tärkeitä. Tuomarit pitivät huolen siitä, että tehorajaa noudatettiin täsmällisesti. Ylitykset johtivat varoituksiin. Samoin vahdimme, etteivät operaattorit käyttäneet muuta kieltä kuin englantia. Tällä tavoin joukkueen identiteetti ei paljastunut. Tosin kyllähän sekä espanjalainen, venäläinen, saksalainen että amerikkalainen englannin kielen aksentti on aika paljastava... Tuomari pani myös merkille kaikki virheet kutsumerkeissä ja ITU-vyöhykeissä. Molempien radioiden audio nauhoitettiin stereona ja tuomarit merkitsivät virheiden kellonajat, jotta tuomarikomitea pystyi jälkikäteen tarkistamaan pitkö virhemerkintä paikkansa.

Kilpailun jälkeen kaikki kilpailijat ja tuomarit palasivat hotellille nukkuakseen pois univelan 36 tunnin rupeaman jälkeen. Seuraavana päivänä pidettiin suuri päätösbanketti ja palkintojenjako. ES5TV ja ES2RR saivat aluksi palkinnon suurimmasta määrästä SSB-yhteyksiä ja kertoimia. Olin

hyvin varma heidän voitostaan, mutta venäläinen joukkue RW1AC-RA1AIP oli yhtä hyvissä asemissa alustavien tulosten mukaan. Heistä tulikin isänmaallisen venäläisyleisön tyydytykseksi WRTC 2010 -kisan arvoisat voittajat. Kolmanneksi tuli amerikkalainen joukkue N6MJ-KL9A. Fantastinen suoritus, myös kun ottaa huomioon, että he olivat kymmenen aikavyöhykkeen päässä kotoa, eikä heillä ollut paikallista tuntemusta keleistä tai monien heikkojen eurooppalaisten kutsumerkeistä.

Banketin juhlallisuutta paransi entisestään venäläisten tanssijoiden ja muusikkojen esitys, ja banketti jatkui monilla meistä aina pikkutunneille saakka.

WRTC 2010 Moskovassa jää historiaan tähän mennessä parhaiten järjestettynä ja oikeudenmukaisimpana mestaruuskilpailuna! Valinta on nyt Bulgarian ja Uuden Englannin (USA) välillä; molemmat ovat anoneet WRTC 2014 –järjestelyoikeuksia. Uskallan veikata, että amerikkalainen itärannikko saa nyt mahdollisuuden järjestää radio-olympialaisten seuraavan kierroksen. Olisi hienoa, jos saisimme seuraavalla kerralla mukaan ruotsalaisen joukkueen!



Brasilian joukkue: Rafael PY2NDX ja Luc PY8AZT (wrtc2010.ru)



Asematelttä ja antennit. (wrtc2010.ru).

## SUOMALAINEN MOSKOVANVALLOITUS MALLIA WRTC 2010

Tomi, OH6EI, Veijo OH6KN

Tämä juttu pohjautuu CCF-reflektorilla olleeseen koosteseen OH-kokemuksista Moskovassa. Runsaamman kattauksen saatte wrtc2010.ru -webistä, siellä on paljon

kuvia, sekä SM6LRR:n jutusta toisaalla tässä PU:ssa.

Meitä oli siis tiimit OH6UM-OH7JT ja OH2UA-OH4JFN, tuomareina OH4XX ja minä OH6EI. Tukitiiminä vielä OH6KN ja Lilli/XYL 6UM.



Suomen joukkue ennen kisaa (OH6KN). Vasemmalta -4XX, -4JFN, -1JT, -6EI, -2UA, -6UM.

Minä ja Juha matkustimme menen tullen Tallinnan kautta junalla ja liityimme ES-tiimiin. Sinne ja sieltä siirryttiin laivalla. Oleteko muuten kiinnittäneet huomiota, että puolet matkasta Helsingistä Tallinnaan pitää kävellä. Ainakin se tuntui siltä kalustolaukkuja raahatessa.

Varsinkin menomatkalla oli reipas meininki. Palatessa oli juhлагаalan jäljiltä huomattavasti vaisumpaa. Onneksi meillä oli mukava salonkivaunu jossa oli rauhaisaa elpyä. Ja mikä parasta päästiin Moskovassa vaunuun huilimaan vaikka oltiin asemalla jo pari tuntia ennen junan lähtöä.

Järjestelyt olivat mainiot. Suomipojille ei ollut mitään ongelmaa olla kisaa teltaolusuhteissa mutta veikkaanpa että osalle po-

rukasta esim maakuoppa/telttavessa oli aika eksoottista.

Sen sijaan teknisiltä ongelmilta ei täysin säästyty. Markon ja Tonin asemalla oli alkuunsa pientä varikkovipinää: 40 bandifilsu oli hajonnut kuljetuksessa ja 100pF konkka korvattiin metrin pätkällä rg58 kaapelia (venäläinen perimätieto). Toiseksi tribander yagi piti käyttää alhaalla, mikä tapahtui järjestäjien toimesta 20 minuutissa militäärisellä tehokkuudella.

Uutena tekniikkana kisassa oli triplexerit, jotka mahdollisti saman tribanderin käytön kahdella asemalla hämmästyttävän hyvin - dual pileups. Kohtalaisen aikaisin virinneen keskustelun myötä kyseinen taikaboksi löytyi lähes joka tallista. Konseptia voisi



jatkokehittää käytettäväksi isommassakin mittakaavassa tribandereitä hyödyntävillä asemilla.

Itse kisassa Suomi-tiimeillä ei ollut ongelmia. Kumpikaan ei tosin ollut täysin tyytyväinen sijoituksiinsa 16. ja 36., mutta kisa oli kova. 3500 qsoa ritsa-asemalla on melkoinen suoritus.

Yhteistä draamaa järjestyi lauantai-iltana, kun alkoi ukkonen. Tuuli ja sade olivat melkomoisia. Pahimmilta vältyttiin mutta itä-valtalaisten tiimiltä hajosivat radiot. Aika nopsasti saivat varakoneet eteensä ja pikuradioilla pystyivät workkimaan kuitenkin kelpo scooret.



Markon ja Tonin asema sekä tukijoukot (OH6KN).

Vasta jälkikäteen kuultiin, että fataalit eivät olleet kaukana. Pasi ja Juhan tiimin alueella tuuli oli ollut vielä meidän nurkkaakin kovempi, ja kun kenttämastot oli harustettu maahan lyötyihin metalliankkureihin, niin joillain tiimeillä oli maston kaatuminen ollut todella lähellä. Jotkut support-tiimeistä olivat olleet valppaina ja menneet myrskyyn seisomaan harusankkurin päälle. Toinen episodi oli generaattorin sammahtaminen jollakin toisella tiimillä. Nopeasti saivat sielläkin varageniksen käyntiin.

Oma tiimini oli RV3BA & RA3CO, joka oli Venäjän mestari lajissa viime vuonna. Sijoitus oli nyt kuudes. Olivat tosi hyviä operaattoreita ja varsinkin yhteen pelaaminen sujui hienosti. Ajoivat suuren osan aikaa dual-pileuppia eri bandeilla. Kertoimien

siirtelyn aloittivat heti. Ei ollut muuten sekään tiimi tyytyväinen sijoitukseensa...

Salaa viestiteltiin Mikon (joukkue N2NT & K3LR) kanssa scoretilanteita. Koko ajan mun tiimi oli kusoissa jäljessä, mutta pisteissä edellä, kuten myös lopputuloksissa. Kusunakutuksessa N2NT & K3LR hyödynsivät bandin aukeamisia jopa siten, että ajoivat 20:llä yhtä aikaa CW- ja SSB-pileuppeja.

Tuomarin homma oli kiinnostavaa, mutta varsin tylsää. Tuli tehtyä pilkkimisen ennätys. Ilman adrenaliinia ei sitten millään jaksanut pysyä täysin hereillä. Pasi ja Juhan tuomari meinasikin kuukahtaa tuoleineen, mutta Pasi sai olkapäästä kiinni.

Volunteerit pitivät hyvää huolta. Ruokittiin ja yön viileydessä ilmestyi konjakkimukikin

kouraan. Paras palvelu taisi olla kuitenkin Matsilla, SM6LRR. Hänelle tultiin sanomaan illalla, että "generaattorin tarkastus". Rutiini toistui tunnin parin välein, ja vikaa ei suinkaan ollut geniksessä, vaan siellä oli hyvin varusteltu seisova pöytä sekä kiinteitä että nestemäisiä eineksiä.

Täytyy muuten kehaista Matsia, että ellei tietäisi miestä ruotsalaiseksi, hänen olisi pakko olla suomalainen. Sen verran samassa linjassa hänein aivoituksensa olivat meidän OH-kontesterien kanssa.



Suomen joukkue Matsilla vahvistettuna kisan jälkeen. Oikealla OH6KN.

Tulo- ja menogaalet oli hienosti tehty ohjelmaa myöden. Meikäläinenkin napattiin yleisön joukosta kansantanssaamaan. Lop-pugaalassa oli hulvaton meininki, kuten arvata saattaa. Paikallinen kansallisjuoma kävi jopa kokeneiden OH:den voimille. Varsinkin ES-tiimi juhli ansaitusti olan takaa. Vilpittömät onnittelut heille. Ainoa huomautus venäläisille siitä, että oluen laskeminen hanaasta kävi liian hitaasti. Sekä illatsuissa että hotellin baarissa. Ei oikein pile up pyörinyt ja jono seisojien janoissaan. No, eipä silti janoon kuoltu...

Kova oli kamojen raahaaminen, esim tiimi Toni & Marko tuli lentokoneella ja tavaraa oli 80 kg. Selvisivät tukimiehen OH6KN pointseilla ym. korteilla, joten eivät joutuneet kuvetta kaivamaan. Minä ja Juha raahattiin toisen tiimin kamoista suurimman osan, mutta Pasille ja Lillillekin riitti kannettavaa. He tulivat Suomesta junalla.

Että sellaista. Itse kun oltiin 2XX:n kanssa tiiminä 2002 WRTC:ssä ja oltiin vasta jotain 36. niin tuntui että maailma romahti. En ole ihan täysin toipunut siitä vielääkään. Meinaan vaan että nyt OH-tiimit ottivat kohtalonsa varsin tyyneesti vastaan...

Hieno homma se oli. Mahtavaa olla mukana, joskin vielä hienompaa se on tiimiläisenä. Saapa nähdä missä on seuraava WRTC, ja olisiko itsestä ainesta tiimiin...

OH-asetat loistivat vähälukuisuudellaan. Eniten kusoja mun tiimiin piti OH2BU, jolla oli ihan hyvä signaalikin.

Pasi, Lilli ja Veijo jäivät vielä tutustumaan Moskovan helteiseen atmosfääriin kisan jälkeen. Kreml ympäristöineen ja muukin keskusta on kokenut lähes täydellisen uudestisyntymisen viimeisen parin vuosikymmenen aikana. Vaikuttava ja ehdottoman suositeltava matkakohde !



*Like a roller in the ocean, life is motion*  
*Move on*  
*Like a wind that's always blowing, life is flowing*  
*Move on*  
*Like the sunrise in the morning, life is dawning*  
*Move on*  
*How I treasure every minute*  
*Being part of it, being in it*  
*With the urge to move on*  
(ABBA, Move on, Polar Music AB 1977)

## **Move On**

Jari Jokiniemi, OH3BU

It must have been around 1989 when I got my first packet radio connection. I was a late comer. The pioneers had built their modems some years earlier. I bought a commercial one during a trip to USA. It was about time. The technical foundations for packet radio had been laid as early as 1968 when the first trial links of ARPANET were built, yes, that very same network that evolved into being the current Internet. So taking facts as they are, radio amateur pioneers were about 20 years late compared to the state of the art of those times.

This as such shouldn't trouble our minds, as the early ARPANET was really a military secret. It was designed to offer vital communications that can survive a nuclear war. It was not designed to be an everyday communication channel for everyone, but that's what it became. No wonder that ordinary people knew nothing about it in the eighties. What should make us somewhat nervous is that the supposedly top-notch radio amateurs, the fellows who claim to be at the very edge of technology, the testers, are still in 2010 hopelessly lagging behind the general public that has embraced the Internet as a part of their ordinary everyday life. Not because of soldiers guarding their secrets, but simply because the testers themselves choose to be ignorant.

I am of course talking about the everlasting resistance to any technological advances that could assist the ordinary operator to make more and better contacts, the DX assistance networks and Skimmer. The vast majority of hams are ordinary people, you know. They have jobs, they have families, and they have many other things in life in

addition to radio. For us, packet radio, despite of being old fashioned and slow right from the beginning, was a great aid. It showed us immediately when and to which frequency the rare DX that we needed came. The information was not any longer reserved for those who live their entire life on the bands or who belong to some well-protected brotherhood of the few. We ordinary people tend to turn the knob once in a while, too, you see. And as there are loads of us, someone was always there. The secret of DX was no longer a secret. The influential boys had to face the fact that also the others knew. They could no longer remain in their silos of the chosen and call the other initiated by phone to keep their ranks closed. The DX information became public.

Very likely this is exactly the reason for those guys still after two decades being so offensive to those using DX clusters and what other DX alerting networks you have. Packet radio and Internet have made the world a little more equal a place to live and this is apparently really bad for the elite. This is especially grotesque because the elite people have always had big antennas and big amplifiers, so they are sure to make the contact anyway, regardless of what the ordinary people do. The problem with DX assistance networks is, in fact, not that it takes away anything from the elite but that it gives something to the ordinary ones.

But as things turned out to be, the genie was out of the bottle. The huge masses of ordinary people immediately saw the value of DX alerting networks and they became very popular almost instantly. The people who had ruled contesting for decades could not wipe it all away. They tried, of course, but there was too much opposition. Thus, they created the assisted category. Its purpose is very clear – to make the ordinary people look like second class citizens and polish the medals of the great testers of the yesteryear.

And it worked seemingly perfectly. The result listings continued to praise the doings of the old guys of the elite brotherhood, and especially the single operator high power category. All variations of that were tabulated

by region and band and whatever you have. The big boys continued with their big antennas and three point locations to work Single Operator Non-Assisted, easily beating the small ones, which continued the decade's old tradition. Thus practically all the trophies were given to the very same people. The Assisted category was pretty much neglected by the press and public discussions. Nobody in the decision-making bodies cared that perhaps one could like to use DX alerting networks not only at high power but even more at low power stations, perhaps in the QRP category, too. Maybe also the ordinary tribander operators would like to use DX alerting networks.

Whenever some poor ordinary fellow tried to start a discussion for rule changes that would allow DX alerting networks to the great masses, the answer was always "there is the assisted class, use it". Immediately after that comment there usually came enormous nagging about terrible pile ups created by the clusters, railing against those fishing in a barrel, doomsday forecasts for ham radio in general, and eternal stuff like that. Nobody in power cared for the ordinary guy. Remember that the ordinary guy usually has at most a low-hanging tribander and some wires. Quite many have even less. And the ordinary guy may well be running barefoot because he or she cannot afford an amplifier. Still, all those ordinary guys are forced to an artificially lowered-esteem category called Assisted simply because they want to be connected. Hail the winners! Despise the packeteers!

Well, all is fine. Except that the ordinary people did what ordinary people have always done when the rules put upon them are plain stupid. They began ignoring the rules. One constantly sees large pile ups grow in a minute despite of only a relatively small percentage of the participants claiming Assisted. What a peculiar coincident that these usually happen right after someone has spotted a juicy multiplier. One should draw some conclusions.

Unfortunately the brotherhood of the contesting elite made exactly the wrong conclusion. Instead of changing the rules, they begun enforcing them. Catch the packet

cheaters! Punish them publicly! Rules are rules are rules are rules. More than 90 percent of the so-called discussion is exactly this. When I first saw a fellow making some clever computer analysis and publishing lists of suspected offenders, I knew that contesting is doomed for at least one more decade, because this was surely something that catches on in the minds of those who do not want progress. Contest sponsors get advanced software packages and the bullying of the ordinary people can go on with more force behind it. And the voice of the majority is once again lost in vain like some twenty years ago.

Yes, I am talking about the majority. The vast majority. The small guys, who live and operate contests in ordinary places like Phoenix or Stockholm, who have internet access, and who are not present in any of the contesting discussion forums. The small guys, who are chasing new DXCC points, or who are just having some fun by making some contacts. The family men, who participate only half a day or something else strikingly less than the full 48 hours. The people, who are at the less busy end of the pile ups. The tribander people, who do not run two radios. For them, who wins the single operator high power all band category from his three point island is totally meaningless. How extravagant a station the big and famous boy may have in the Caribbean paradise is only a story with colorful pictures. If the rich boy cannot handle the cluster-created pile ups, perhaps he should be doing something else than radio contesting.

These people don't care anymore. They don't oppose the unjust rules as they are immediately steamrolled when they try to propose any changes. They can't do any changes themselves as they are not in power, and they can't make the ones in power listen to them. They have no voting rights for the rules, and even if they did, they would not vote. They are not organized and they never will be. The public view on the public opinion is dominated by the few who are vocal. So the only sensible thing for the ordinary people to do is to ignore it all. Some of them stop contesting, and some disobey the rules that have no meaning to them.



Simply put, the vast majority want to use DX assistance networks for their own interests in all the classes, all the time, and that is exactly what they do. And they do not want to be criticized for doing so. They just want their fair share of success.

In fact, in a way, they are voting. They are voting with their feet. You should hear the silent sound of their boots and you should understand what it means when they are marching away. Because these are the people who fill your logs when you are in your precious three pointer.

---

The fact that these guys are not caring for the rules is the best thing that ever happened to contesting. As it shows that the small guy still cares. He or she may still be kept on the bands. If you only start listening to him. Really listening, not just giving some lip service.

So, my fellow testers in rule-making power, the Average Joe has bypassed you some two decades ago – would you finally move on?



WRTC 2010: Yuri, VE3DZ and Dimitry, UT5UGR (Photo OH1JT).



vs. Contesting in the 1980s – the milky way! (XT files).

## SOAP BOX IARU/WRTC 2010 @ TF4X

Jouko, OH1RX

This was a really interesting IARU Contest. Working from Thorvaldur's (TF4M) great station in the middle of mountainous West Fjords was an experience itself for both eyes and ears. The site survey of the antenna farm literally took alone 2h by walk and car!

Due to schedules and some serious (more than average) fishing, I missed the start of the contest. However, it was a pleasure to hear far more stations than you actually logged, especially on top band and 80m - yes, in full daylight!

**About spotting;** I wkd in assisted class to do rather monitoring of the contest than to make a score. I found several self-spotters pretending to do search and bounce, but actually staying within 5 kHz and fish from their "pond". Well they did not make high scores but certainly understood well the human behaviour.

**About WRTC stations:** huge differences in signal strengths. I wonder how much time was given to do the final fixing of each station by the testers. The biggest S-delta between stations was found on 40 and 80m. Typical, easy to read, sharp compression of voice was found only in half a dozen stations. Why so few? QSYs - too few guys asked for QSY when (at least in TF) 2-3 bands were open simultaneously.

How many WRTC stations did you log? I logged "more than appropriate" ... hmm.

**About condx:** I was hit by strong aurora bursts, but luckily only 20-40 mins long at a time. Since man-made noise was nil, all the bad stuff came to the bands as "act of God". I was positively surprised to log few stations also on 15 and 10m, though due to deep QSB, one had to be patient - at both ends. Thanks you lads for patience.

**About OHs:** OH4A and OH0Z came like cannon balls, OH0X was 10dB weaker. The rest was "as usual". Not so many - is IARU a fading-away-contest?

Great thanks to Thorvaldur / TF4M to let me have the Aurora Experience and lending the nice TF4X contest call. After contest dinner: tender lamb from the oven and new potatoes was just as amazing as F/B of the rhombic array around the house!!

### QSL info:

1. QSOs on IARU - to be confirmed by joint "WRTC2002 Organising Team re-united for WRTC2010 on air".
2. Direct TF4X QSL via Phil / G3SWH.
3. I worked off contest as TF/OH1RX (from Snaefellsnes and Blönduós, 2 nights each). QSL route is via the home call, tnx. No direct, please - save the world, your dollars and cut mailing.

See a lot more about QTH, antennas etc. @:  
<http://tf4m.com/>

CUL in SAC - Serious of JFF guys (just-for-fun), just come to the band! de Jouko / OH1RX

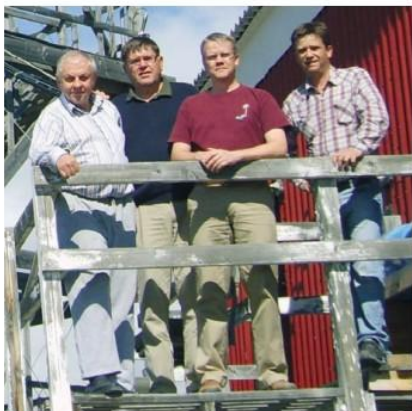
PS. Heard in TF; "What do you do when you get lost in a forest in Iceland? ... You stand up!"



Operator test, passed. The team QSL.







#### GREENLAND, OX8XX

The world's largest island with a population of 56,000 and with 85 percent of land under an eternal ice sheet all year round. The capital Nuuk and dozens of settlements along the coast are only accessible by ship and small planes. Their main livelihood is fishing.

The official language of Greenland is Greenlandic, and to get your feet wet you may want to try out two of their city names; Qaqortoq and Kangerlussuaq, the location of OX8XX.

From left: Ville, OH2MM; Martti, OH2BH; Pekka, OH2TA and Jesper, OX3KQ



#### ICELAND, TF4X

This land of 320,000 people brought international air travel to a halt in 2010 as plumes of ash kept spewing from the Eyjafjallajökull volcano. Reykjavik is the world's most northerly capital, and Icelanders live off geothermal energy and 470,000 sheep.

Iceland is of volcanic origin and, as the result of a 1963 underwater eruption, a new island – Surtsey - surfaced one clear morning just off the southern coast. New country architects have invested all they have right here.

From left: Jouko, OH1RX and Thor, TF4M



#### ALAND ISLANDS, OH0X

This is an island group with a population of some 45,000 who make a buck from duty-free sales on dozens of ferryboats zigzagging the frozen archipelago between Finland and Sweden via OH0. But in the summer, Aland Islands get a facelift.

The OH0X isle of 495 residents houses the 35-year old Brando Island Group – B.I.G. – who usually fire up with a big bang on all bands and who create some innovative new magic in their famous three-phase electric sauna.

Perti, OH2PM

### ARCTIC DXCC ISLANDS AT TOP OF THE WORLD

The WRTC 2010 Amateur Radio Olympics were held in Russia where contest types were converging. That was supposed to be the 2010 destination for us as well.

But Finns are different — instead of East, we were heading West to brave the heat of the WRTC and provide fun, as we always do. Ours was the gang from the WRTC 2002 event held in Finland; we wanted to cast those rare multiplier lures and see if any fish would bite. The story of OX8XX, TF4X, OH0X and OH10X/MM was in the making. Another aim was to experience the eternal ice cap and get a sense of its consequences.

Greenland's ice sheet once covered up to 90 percent of its land area. Today the ice is some 2 km in length, 1 km in width and 3 km in depth. But it keeps shrinking fast and, in a few hundred years, it may well be gone, elevating the sea level some 7.2 meters. Also gone may be counters such as Tuvalu and the Maldives.

Life in the Extreme North will always amaze you. Traveling there is far from simple, but there are no other places on Earth that will capture your imagination so profoundly and stay with you in such brilliant detail.

Below two DX types who landed on top of an island surrounded by an ice cap with a depth of 2 km. No doubt they were looking for more qualifying islands, now in top-down approach. From left: OH2BH and OH2TA.



The QSLs.

### RADIO ARCALA, OH8X AND ITS ASSOCIATES

**Operators of OH0X, OX8XX, TF4X and OH10X/MM:**

OH1RX, OH2BE, OH2BH, OH2MM, OH2PM, OH2TA, OX3KQ & TF4M.

**Equipment:** Yaesu FT-1000 radios and amps used at all stations  
**Total QSOs made 8927, WRTC QSOs 184 & all WRTC teams**

July was a month of icebergs breaking off from glaciers; it was the best time to experience the Arctic summer and visit Ilulissat, a UNESCO World Heritage site. From there, icebergs start their journey South to meet the Gulf Stream and melt away. Taking it to an ultimate extreme, three of the world's northernmost capitals at once, Greenland's Nuuk, Iceland's Reykjavik and Finland's Helsinki, all dotting the Arctic Circle. Aland Islands represented Finland in this case.

These three locations have something in common; they all lay claim to being the home of Santa Claus. Now we were poised to seek the truth and put the pirate Santas to rest.



## ARRL DX CW contest from Radio Arcala

LB3HC, Marius Hauki

In Jan 2010, I received a mail from Martti, OH2BH. He wrote that the Arcala team had approved my application for a contest operation from OH8X. I was given the opportunity to select and lead a team in the ARRL CW contest. The station would be at our disposal. Juha OH8NC and Veijo OH6KN would help us with the preparations. Martti OH2BH followed up with an information release to diverse internet news sites soon thereafter. We would

now have the chance to experience this monster station we had heard on the bands, *in real life*. We also would make new friends and connections in Finland. A goal would be to learn about how our OH competitors think about contesting strategy.

After considering the applications and thinking about whether to select an international team or a Nordic team, I decided to go for the latter. The team was LA8AJA Andreas, LA6FJA Stein Roar, and me Marius, LB3HC. We were also lucky to have a core Arcalian Antti, OH7EA to join us.



After a lot of serious preparations together with the team, I flew over to Oulu several days before the event to familiarize myself with the station and to prepare details. I was picked up by OH8NC at the airport and I was met with most friendly attitude. Juha and OH6KN had taken care of everything, including food and extending cables so we could rearrange the shack for M/2 operation. Juha gave me a sightseeing and drove me out to OH8X. (I was eager to actually see the big antennas that I had only seen photos of). On the way, Juha told me the background stories of the building of the station. A very impressive story! Juha brought up that much of the big-antenna inspiration came from the very big stacks by Simo, OH8OS. He pioneered the concept of stacking several antennas on a rotatable tower as a cost effective way to gain a big signal on HF. In the US, his nickname was "Only-Signal" after his suffix. He was often the only signal from Europe that came thru. Toke, OH6RM (Mr. Aluminum) also played a big role in the development of the large arrays currently installed at OH8X, I learned. As we got closer, we could see the monster 160/80-meter yagis appearing in the horizon. This looked more like a broadcast

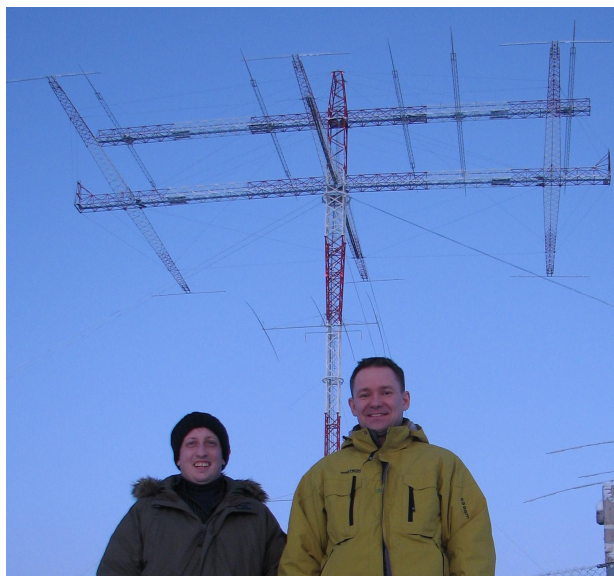
station! Juha mentioned that all serious Finnish people must have at least one sauna. He was telling me that they were thinking about building a sauna in the top of the M7 tower just for fun. (not sure it was a joke). By now, I had already concluded that the rumours about OH amateurs building the impossible antenna systems, indeed was no overstatement.

Juha drove his 4x4 Cayenne thru the snow straight to the base of the M7 tower and the monster arrays filled the sky above. It was mind boggling. All the other towers could be seen in the horizon in beautiful winter weather. Everything looked perfect to a radio amateurs' eye. This would be a great contest experience, for sure. I didn't know what to expect in terms of operating facilities, but I soon learned that what the Arkalians call "shack" is just like a modern home with all facilities (sauna etc). Very impressive!

Next day, LA6FJA Stein Roar arrived and we took a walk around in the snow (-30°C) to take look at the towers. We could see that the towers were neatly arranged in a semi circle around the shack maximizing the distance between the towers, while still keeping within the max diameter allowed in the contest rules.



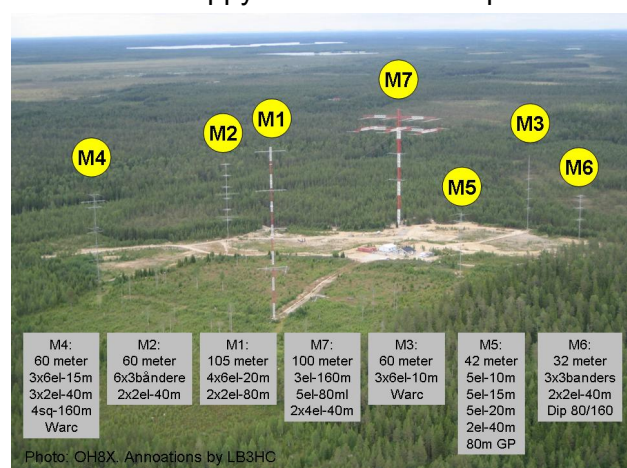
We spent some time taking photos for later presentations and for keeping memories about the event.



LA6FJA (left) and LB3HC (right) in front of the monster 160/80 full-size array.



LB3HC was happy with the antenna park!



Overview of the antenna installation at OH8X

We next rearranged the shack slightly, since OH8X is set up for SO2R-operation and has only one operator table with both radios on it. We wanted to run M/2, since the ARRL rules differ from CQWW in terms of band changes

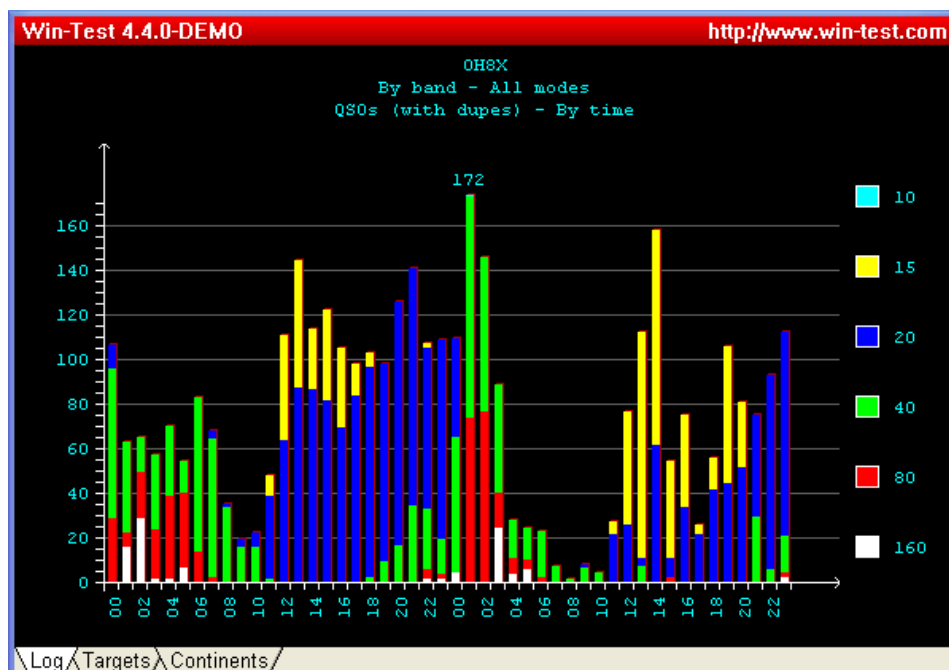
and the number of signals allowed on the air at the same time. We wanted to maximize operator run time and compete in the class where we were likely to meet most competition.

After LA8AJA and OH7EA had arrived we spent the rest of the time familiarizing ourselves with the antennas, the rotor system, the switching system, the logging system and with listening to the bands to determine the cndx. We also went over the schedule and agreed to try to get enough sleep and to stick to the planned schedule.

We set these goals for the contest:

- To to set a new Finnish record in the ARRL DX CW all band, high power, two transmitter class.
- To compete as well as possible against our friends down at CR2X that were operating in the same class.
- To have fun and to enjoy the opportunity!
- To learn from this experience, for use in later events

The contest started at 00Z with QSO rates a bit over 100. After the first hour the rates dropped somewhat, but we still had good rates until approx. 08Z. Then the rates dropped and only 40 was giving QSOs. When 20 opened at 11 Z, the rates increased considerably. We didn't feel that we were impacted much by aurora at that time. 15 opened just an hour later and gave very good rates up to 140/h (better than on 20). We had good rates on 15 until 19Z, when the rates dropped and 20 again was the money band. Around 23Z we got rates up against 170, when using the big stack on 40. 80 also provided rates of up to 80 Q/h. 160 was open from 02Z until 05Z. We didn't see any peaking on top band at sunrise or sunset, and that limited the results on 160, we believe. From 06Z the second day, the usual morning rate dip towards USA seemed deeper compared to Saturday and we suspected that we were impacted by aurora. It again looked promising when 15 and 20 opened up similar to Saturday, but we were unable to reach the Saturday QSO-rates on 20 after 15 had peaked and declined. This effect lasted until the contest ended and we could clearly hear "aurora sounds" on the signals.



OH8X rates per band (color-coded)

As can be seen from the WT-rate plot, there were no openings on 10 even we listened carefully for any. We noticed that it was quite difficult at times to find a good run QRG at 20 meters without significant interference from European stations (at the US side). It seemed as if the OH8X-antennas had so large F/B-ratio that several big European stations didn't hear us and operated close to our QRG. Aurora also possibly strengthened this effect, since EU stations on lower latitudes were not affected. We should possibly have used the power splitting functionality more actively. The contest went by without any technical problems and it was great to experience the extreme antennas on 40–160. We found that our analyses and planning of run frequencies in advance correlated very well with the actual openings in the contest. All operators had a great time and we felt that the operating time was more than sufficient per operator. The operating room and living facilities combined with the extreme antenna park and very good support systems contributed to that the experience was something we will never forget! We ended up as #5 in our class in Europe and more than doubled OH4A's Finnish record from 2006, something we all were satisfied with.

<http://www.qsl.net/oh1noa/records/arrl.htm>

Score	2,688,876 points
QSOs	3,516
Multipliers	258
EU ranking	#5 EU
OH record	M/2 (OH4A, 2006: 1005708)

Claimed Summary Sheet

Band	QSO	Mult	Pts	Avg.
160	85	32	252	2.96
80	342	49	1026	3.00
40	877	58	2625	2.99
20	1593	59	4767	2.99
15	666	57	1995	3.00
10	-	-	-	-
Tot	3563	255	10665	

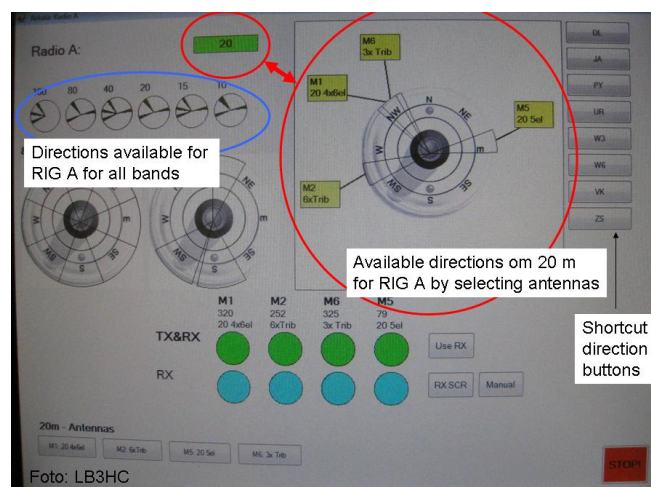
Several lessons were learned. First of all, we should have been better at using the power splitting features and have utilized one stack towards USA and one stack towards Europe on 20 to be sure we had a good S/N ratio Europe. This would have caused less interference in the USA close to our QRG since EU stations would likely have operated further away from our frequency. Interference combined with aurora effects probably took away several hundred QSOs on day 2. Only a few multipliers would have made it possible to beat YT3M that were quite close in terms of QSOs. We also think some more multipliers would have been possible on 160. We might have been distracted by the extremely good antennas on 80 and 40 meters. This may have caused us to not pay enough attention to the importance of 160 meters for multipliers. The lack of gray line QSOs logged may support this theory. As usual, we saw that 20 meter were the most important band that gave most contribution to volume. However, it was interesting to see how 15 meters gave better rates than 20 meters at times, even during sun spot minimum. Peak rates of 170 q/h on



40 with the big stack were also a great experience.

We compared the experience to that of the stations we have operated from in the past and several features makes the OH8X contest station stand out:

- The automatic and safe power-split function on TX is a tremendous improvement. This may especially be useful in CQWW when multidirectional beaming is important for rates
- The power split function used separately on TX and RX gives tremendous interference reduction opportunities on receive
- The stacked yagis on 40 gave a tremendous signal! 40 felt at times as good as 20. (In fact, our highest rates were on 40)
- The graphical user interfaces gave the operators a great overview over where all the towers were directed at all times.
- The touch interface was great in that one single panel gave full command over all towers.
- The secondary touch panels synchronized to radios A and B was a great help. These displays gave the operator a good view of what antennas were available on that radio and in what directions they were. Also an overview of available directions per band was given.



The secondary touch panel shows antennas available on radio A at 20 meters (red circle) plus a quick overview of all available directions on all towers (blue circle)

- The good facilities and air-conditioned operating room contributed to that the fatigue stress on the ops was very low. Even if it was -30°C outside, the amps heated up the operating room. Having to open and close the windows would have been a nuisance.
- The remote antenna selection system was a treat to use when so many antennas were available. The most extreme feature is the auto sorting of the antennas. (The available antenna

stack with the most gain is shown to the left of the display). Power splitting is selected with pushing several buttons at the same time.

- Separate RX and TX power splitting is available to be able to receive from several directions on several stacks, or just one stack!
- The 160 m full size yagi antenna was extremely fun to use and may give a significant edge in conditions that allow for 160 meter openings. (Multipliers on 160 meter may be most difficult to log due to equipment and antenna constraints at other stations).
- The 160 m antenna 180° electrical switching system was seen as a great time saver, especially useful in CQ WW and WPX.
- The full size 80-meter 5-el yagi gives a great F/B. Also, the 80 m two-over-two stack compared well to the full-size 5el yagi, at times.



The remote antenna switching panel is shown here splitting TX power on three different stacks on 40 meters!

After this experience, we have confirmed once and for all that Finland is the country of big antenna towers. We also know who to consult when we put up rotatable towers at our improved contest QTH in the future. Thanks to this experience, *contesting will never be the same again!* We would like to thank the whole OH8X team for the fantastic reception we got and for the outstanding hospitality you gave us. We hope to be able to return the favour sometime. Call us if you need operators!

If you would like further information or have questions to the author, please contact Marius Hauki LB3HC. E-mail: [mhauki@gmail.com](mailto:mhauki@gmail.com)

## Kadonnutta kisamotivaatiota etsimässä

Jari Jokiniemi, OH3BU

Tätä kirjoittaessani WPX-kilpailun CW-osa on juuri takana ja loki lähetetty. Siitä onkin tosi kauan, kun olen pitänyt kilpailussa useampia satoja yhteyksiä. Motivaatio ei vaan ole mitenkään riittänyt edes puolivakavaan yritykseen, saati sitten tosielellä mitteloön. Useana vuonna se suurin ja kaunein eli CQWW on jäänyt kokonaan väliin. Joskus syynä on ollut joku perhetapahtuma. Toisinaan en edes ole yrittänyt keksiä jotain nasevaa tekosyytä. Koira söi lokin ei olisi muutenkaan kelvannut selitykseksi, koska minulla ei ole koiraa. Tuskinpa mahdollinen koira sitä paitsi edes pitäisi kovalevyn järsimisestä, lokithan ovat jo pari vuosikymmentä olleet bittimössöä eivätkä ravitsevaa selluloosaa. Kummastakin saa joka tapauksessa vatsanpuruja. Ja emmehän me voi toivoa herkälle luontokappaleelle mitään pahaa. En ole lajissani ainoa: aika moni tuttu kutsu vuosien takaa näkyy jossain muualla kuin tuloslistauksissa. Kisaväsymys painaa vähän joka toista.

Epäilevä sielu voisi tosin sangen perustellusti kysyä, onko kyse nimenomaan kisaväsymyksestä, joka varsinaisten urheiluurheilulajien yhteydessä ilmenee apaattisena tyhjän tv-ruudun tuijotuksena ja lattialla lojuvina kaljatölkkeinä, vain onko kyseessä enemmänkin yleinen pläsähtäminen koko radioharrasteeseen. Merkkinä jälkimmäisestä voisi olla esimerkiksi sellainen sangen huolestuttava havainto, että edes VK9LL topbandilla ei saa nousemaan sängystä uutta pinnaa yrittämään. Ja hei haloo, minähän olen pohjimmiltani dxeri enkä kontsteri. Aikoinaan aloin kisaamaan oikeastaan vain siksi, että kisoissa sai uusia DXCC-pinnoja. No sitä lystiä ei ole ollut tarjolla enää vuosiin. Eikä oikein vauhdinhurmaakaan. Kun jakaa minulle poikkeavan erinomaisen 700 yhteyttä kahdellekymmenelle tai kolmellekymmenelle tunnille, niin ei tarvitse olla Einstein ymmärtääkseen, että suurin osa ajasta kuluu F1-napin painamisessa ja VFO-nupin pyörittämisessä tyhjällä bandilla. Se on muuten puuduttavaa. Joten miksi ihmeessä avata radioita jonkun 599 plus serial vaihtamiseen.

Vastaus tähänkin tärkeään kysymykseen pitäisi löytyä suoraan psykologian alkeista, joita niin ansiokkaasti kastemadoilla, hiirillä ja apinoilla tutkitaan. Tarkastelkaamme tyypillistä nuorta miestä, sillä juuri nuori mies on kaikkien vakavasti otettavien kilpailujen ilmentymä. Nuoren miehen elämää säätelee kaksi tavoitetta: 1) saada naista ja 2) saada hieno auto. Ollaksemme aivan rehellisiä, suurin osa naisista ei tiedä, että juuri radiokilpailijamiehet olisivat erinomaista puolisoainesta, mutta koska radiokilpailijat itse eivät tiedä, että naiset eivät tiedä, niin kukkoilu bandilla vaikuttaa ensi näkemältä aivan yhtä erinomaiselta iskustrategialta kuin Kilimanjarolle kiipeäminen tai 180 kg suorille käsille. Tai ne hienot autot, jotka siis palvelevat samanaikaisesti ensisijaista tavoitetta (naiset) että myös toissijaisia tavoitteita (vertaisryhmän kunnioitus).

Edellä sanotun selitysaste radiokilpailuille on tosin siinä mielessä aavistuksen epäilyttävä, että harrasteessamme on nykyään kovin vähän nuoria miehiä. Eipä ole kovin paljoa nuoria naisiakaan. Me tukevasti keski-ikäiset olemme viimeinen suuri ikäluokka tässä lajissa. Itse asiassa tuloslistausten kymmenen kärjessä muodostuu tänä päivänä lähestulkoon täysin samoista vanhoista pieruista, jotka olivat siellä jo 1980. Parhaat äijät olivat vedossa jo 1965. Silloin he olivat nuoria. No okei, joukossa on toki jokunen uusikin naama, niin nuoria miehiä kuin naisia, mutta kyllä se vaan on karu tosiasia, että äännessä ovat enimmäkseen ne vierivät kivet, jotka eivät sammaloidu.

Sinänsä tämä ei ole välttämättä suunnatoman huolestuttavaa. Itse asiassa se on peräti hienoa. On ensinnäkin tutkittu tosiasia, että mikä tahansa harrastus lisää ihmisen onnellisuutta. Miksei sitten radiokisailisi, jos siitä saa kiksejä, olipa syy mikä hyvänsä ja ikä mitä tahansa vauvasta vaariin. Siksi toisekseen on myös sattumoisin tutkittu, että ihminen pääsee onnellisimmilleen noin 50-vuotiaana. Nuorempana sitä otti elämän kovin vakavasti. Tiedäthän: ura, perhe, talo, koira (kellä on) ja kartanomallinen Volvo. Ehkä autona vaihtoehtoisesti karvanopilla varustettu Toyota Corolla sedan, jollei tarvitse sitä kartanomallia koiraa varten. Joku selitys juuri



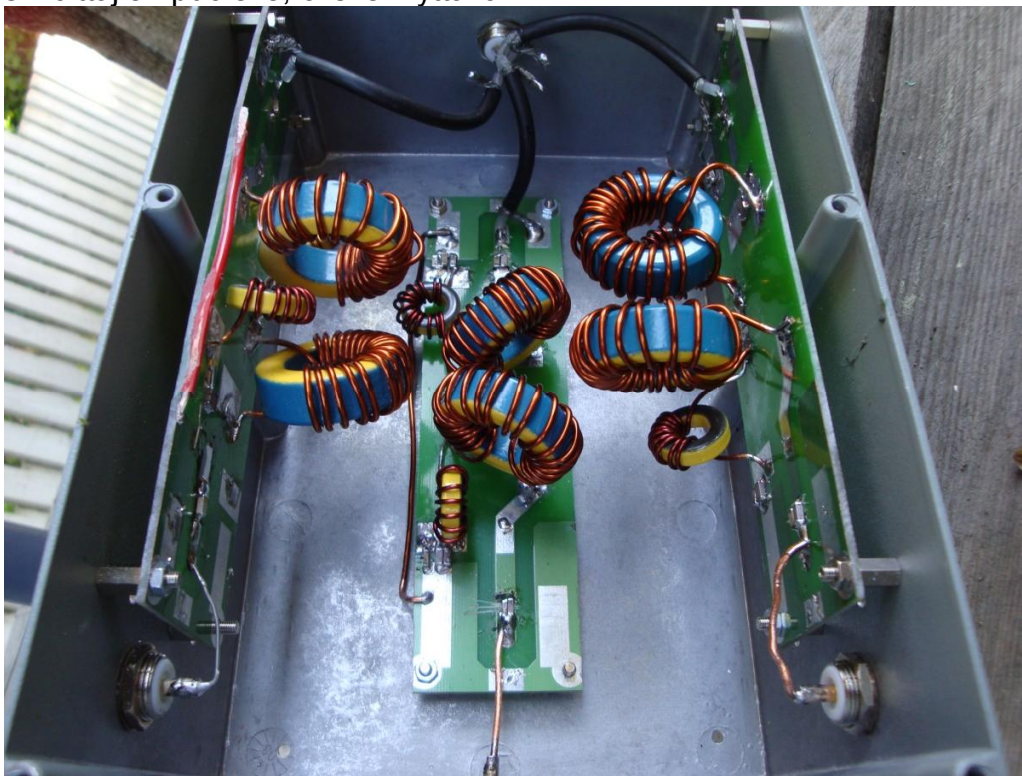
noin 50-vuotiaiden tyytyväisyydelle on asiantuntijoiden mukaan se, että siinä iässä ihminen on tyypillisesti hyväksynyt kohtalonsa. Tässä olen, enkä muuta voi, enkä edes halua. Onpahan kuitenkin grillimakkaraa kaverien kanssa jaettavaksi (multi-multi) tai muuten vain vapaa hetki elämän paineista (single-op).

Ainakin omakohtainen kokemukseni kilpailuista on erinomaisen painevapaa. Minä kun en ole koskaan osannut ottaa kilpailemista kovin vakavasti. Tämä sängen huomattavilta osiltaan johtuu paitsi yleisesti heikosta operointitaidostani, niin myös kovin tehottomasta asemastani, jonka kanssa olen aina enempi siellä häviäjän puolella. Isoilla pojilla kun on vähintään kaksi mastoa täynnä stakattuja pitkäpuomisia, niin siinä ovat tavalliset yhden pikkumaston trappiyagimiehet aika pahasti puun ja kuoren välissä. Turpaan tulee oikealta ja vasemmalta. No jos nyt nauttii erityisesti juuri turpaan ottamisesta, niin siitä vaan, mutta ainakin minusta sellainen syy kilpailemiselle vaatii jokseenkin omaperäistä luonnetta. Onneksi tässä ei käytetä nyrkkejä vaan radioaaltoja.

reilusti etelään, Afrikkaan tai Karibialle ja silleen, kuten isot pojat ovat tehneet jo vuosikymmeniä sitten. Jo ihan tavallinen eteläeuro saa vähintään 10 dB tasoitusta pelkästään sen takia, että ei asu revontulien alla, kuten tämä katajainen kansa, joka on tunnettu nopeista autokuskeista ja jäänmurtajista. Jos nyt jäänmurtajat ketään kiinnostavat.

Puolustaisinkin meidän tavallisten vähemmän vakavien kilpailijoiden osallistumista aivan muilla syillä kuin voittoon liittyvällä suurella sankaruudella, ja siihen elimellisesti liittyvillä Ferrareilla ja sadan jalan huvijahdeilla. On nimittäin niin, että jos vain huippuoperaattorit ja huippuasemat osallistuisivat, ei paljon kannattaisi kilpailuja järjestää. Kas kun parisenkymmentä isoa pyssyä ei kovin hääppöistä kisaa saa kasaan. Itse asiassa ylivoimaisesti tärkein kisaajaryhmä olemme juuri me tavalliset taatelintallaajat. Meitä on isossa kisassa sellaiset neljä tuhatta. Ilman meitä koko happeningiä ei olisi olemassakaan. Keskinkertaisuus kunniaan! Vaikka sitten vain naapurin kiusaksi!

Jotta pääsisi voittajien puolelle, olisi siirryttävä



Triplexer built by Juha OH1JT for WRTC 2010. First Juha had to build the measurement instrumentation needed to tune the circuits.

# **BREAKING NEWS – PILEUP EXCLUSIVE**

## **REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR AND BONGO DRUMS**

To escape the Nordic ice and snow, Radio Arcala, OH8X, is sending five (5) of their representatives to Africa - to hand out a rare low-band counter and double multiplier.

Beating bongo drums will be Martti, OH2BH; Pertti, OH2PM; Veijo, OH6KN; Antti, OH7EA and Juha, OH8NC.

Their destination will be Antananarivo, the Republic of Madagascar, and the callsign 5R8X will hit the bands starting October 27 and including the CQWW SSB Contest.

This activity, lasting until November 10, is primarily targeted to satisfy global demand on the low bands. The team will be using a large field and a setup of 4-square antennas on the low bands. The follow-up operation in the CQWW CW will be by Olli, OH0XX.

This operation will be conducted in cooperation with Åke Rosvall, 5R8FU who will be QRV also in next week's SAC CW Contest as well as SAC SSB in early October.

Here is Åke in his own words:

---

### **5R8FU**

#### **Ham during 50 years – 12 years in SAC**

Back in 1960 I got on the Air as SM4CIP qth Arvika in Western Sweden. First rig full of 807s (in driver, finals and (AM) modulator) and quick-silver tubes for the HV. In other words, I am an old-timer; and I have had my full share of fun with the hobby during all these years.

Partly because of the Amateur Radio my interest was awoken to see the places in my log-book. Not necessarily to operate from all of them, but whenever possible I have gone on the air. First time it was as a guest operator from a British Air Base in Cyprus in -64. My professional career has been in the field of Development Assistance, UN, Red Cross and NGOs.

Back in -96 there was a break in my work and I was looking around on new areas to work in. Everything seemed to be going on in French speaking places. My French could need a brushing up and I took a flight down from Nairobi to Madagascar, which used to be a French colony. After four months, it did not seem so urgent to go back into the world of wars and disasters any more. I stayed here with my new wife, Jacqueline. We now have two children, Stefan and George. The rest of the family consists of two dogs, three cats,

one rabbit and a turtle. In the daily life we have constructed a guest-house, La Villa Suède to accommodate tourists and other visitors. Lately those have started to include Radio Amateurs, who come here to experience the other side of a pile-up.

The call sign 5R8FU was given to me in -98. With that call you can find me on all bands from 6 to 160 meters. The location here in the Capital Antananarivo is good. By now quite a few transceivers and antennas have been worn out. What I use at present is a Yeasu FT-900 and Tentec Centurion for amplifier. They have both had their share of repairs, but work fine. The antennas are a TH11 beam and a Butternut vertical for the low-bands.

Ever since the first year on the air from Madagascar, the SAC Contest has been a must. That means twelve CW and twelve SSB contests by now. It is always very fun trying to get through the European wall of qrm to give a multiplier to the Scandinavian hams. Also the contest is a nice way to stay in contact with old and new friends "back home".

Antananarivo, September 10, 2010  
Åke Rosvall/5R8FU





Jacquiline and Åke, 5R8FU.

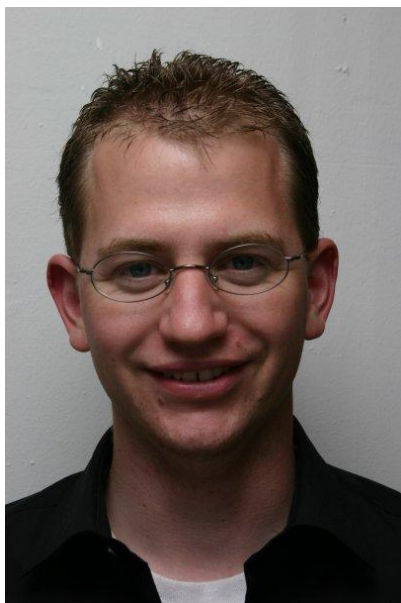


Antennas.



5R8FU will be active in SAC Contest from this shack.

## **PHILIPPE, LX2A - THE VOICE OF LUXEMBOURG** a PileUP! Interview



Interviewing Philippe, LX2A – a young and skillful operator – often logged as LX7I from semi-rare Luxembourg. This time we do it differently and partly on non-radio terms - and we may ask questions the way not seen normally in ham radio interviews.

### **1: Philippe, give us a description of yourself – the second half of LX2A, looking at life also from a personal non-radio perspective?**

My name is Philippe Luty. I was born on 15 July 1981 in Luxembourg. I have one brother who is licensed as LX3DL but not active any more. Also, my father has a ham license with the callsign LX3CL. I studied civil engineering at a university in Germany and Luxembourg and received my diploma in July 2007. I now work for an engineering company specializing in road construction and infrastructure development. Through distance learning, I am also studying for a Master's degree in water and environment construction, and hope to finish my studies next year. I am a member of the Luxembourg Amateur Radio Association.

### **2: What were the available options regarding your spare time, other than radio? Did you do any sports when you were younger? Do you think there is any other sport that supports radio activity?**

Since early childhood, I have been a

member of the Scout movement and still am. With the Scouts, I made a lot of hiking trips and participated in many camps. I also played tennis and music (saxophone) when I was young. Sports are very important for any serious contender since it is really a challenge to stay awake and concentrated for 48 hours. Climbing towers and putting up antennas is also a kind of sport. Another hobby is skiing; I started skiing at the age of 8 and try to practice it every year.

### **3: How did you get involved in amateur radio? It seems there are almost no other young folks locally in LX to talk about radio with you? With whom do you socialize?**

Through my uncle LX1AJ (SK since 1 year ago) and the Jamboree On The Air. I started with amateur radio when I was 13 years old and received my license in 1997 at the age of 16 when the law was changed and it was possible to take an amateur radio exam at 14 years of age. During my school years, a few friends of my age also got their amateur radio license. Together with them, I helped to set up an amateur radio station at many of our Scout camps. Most amateurs in LX are older than 60 years. My uncle LX1AJ who was a ham right from the beginning of amateur radio in Luxembourg (more than 60 years) and showed me everything I needed to know about his passion.

### **4: Where your parents happy with your career choices, both professionally and as an amateur radio operator? Have they always supported you in everything you do?**

My parents supported me a lot with my studies and my choices. But my mother and my girlfriend do not really like my hobby although they know that I will not give it up.

### **5: Did dating girls affect your association with radio? Did they ever understand anything about what you do with radio? What do you tell them about radio? Have you lost any great girls because of radio?**

Amateur radio affected a lot my life and relationships, but I never lost a great girl. I am very happy that I found a way together with my girlfriend as to how to organize my



activities and participation in the contests.

**6: Are you more of a contester or a DXer? Who are your best friends you correspond with about the activities you do? What is the single most important thing that keeps you motivated best, both radio and non-radio?**

I am more of a DXer and that's why I really like the Assisted category in contests. But if I participate in a contest, I will do my best to make a good score. I personally never want to give up and even if everything goes wrong, I will still try to do my best and find a solution.

**7: What are the best things you have accomplished, both non-radio and radio? Are you happy with your life so far? What is the next new step you may take?**

Important for me was to finish my studies and also to be happy in my relationships. As a ham, I am very happy to see the results of my work based on the money I spend on putting up my station. My goal is to finish my second diploma next year and also to finish my dream station in a few years.

**8: Does it bother you that contesting has become a sport where cheaters are present? What would you do if you were a contest director and had the power to take three initiatives to make contesting better?**

Contesting is a sport for me, but I think that rules should be changed in a way that cheating will not be of interest to anyone any more. In CQWW contests, the Assisted class is not nearly as interesting to compete in as the non-Assisted. I would say that RDXC and WAE are good examples. Here are my three initiatives:

- Everyone can use the Cluster
- Logs must be submitted within a few weeks after the contest
- Access to all logs must be possible

**9: You spent long hours with Old Timer Ville, OH2MM at Friedrichshafen this year. Did you learn anything new? What was the most interesting topic that you discovered with Ville? How do you value Old Old Timers?**

I always had the problem that early on, I did not know a real contester who would introduce me to this aspect of amateur radio. That is why I still read a lot and I try to speak to many Old Timers and learn from them. In all these conversations, I get a lot of information and answers to my questions about contesting. Over the years, I have been able to meet many well-known contesters and to make some friends all over the world.

**10: If you look at contesting in a broader sense, who are the contest types that you respect the most? Who are your overall role models?**

I am quite amazed at all the big stations established by Nordic contesters - in particular, the OH8X station is highly impressive. Some role models are OH2BH, OH2MM, OH2UA, ES5TV, 4O3A, DL1MBG, DJ6QT, DL6FBL, K1LZ, K3LR and others. From every contest in which I have participated, I have learned something new.

**Thank you, Philippe; we at PileUP! wish that all your dreams will come true. And ultimately, do you plan to be active in this year's SAC Contest?**



The station is not yet ready and that is why I cannot participate in the SAC contest. But I hope to be active next year. My setup will be ready for CQWW SSB.

73 de Philippe, LX2A / LX7I

More pictures on <http://www.lx2a.com/>

### THIS IS A TRUE STORY!



I went in to operate 40M CW after a winter of only operating on 80M, and to my surprise the 40M receiver band spread dial was sticking. I opened up the case (an SP400) and I found a nest made of leaves and branches. This is a good way to know you should spend more time operating 40M CW. The XYL took the photo. Mike, W7DRA



PileUP! congratulates the winners of WRTC 2010:  
Vlad RW1AC and Alex RA1AIP (Photo OH1JT)





Kari, OH5WH worked 30% of OH2HQ's QSOs in IARU HF Contest 2010 from the OH5Z Contest station in Elimäki @OH5NQ. (Photo OH5XT).

## WORKKIMINEN PIDENTÄÄ IKÄÄ

Oheinen kortti muistuttaa että QSL-kortti täyttää nykymuodossaan pian 100 vuotta ja pitää nk. varhaista veljeskuntaa edelleen pystyssä - voimalla. Kaikki yritykset elektroonisesta kortista on torjuttu miesvoimin ja suunnitelmat on olemassa korttilaatikoiden siirtämisestä aseistetulla kuriirilla, jos postilaitokset kaatuvat. QSL-kortti liitetään pian Unescon Heritage-listalle ja suojelukohteeksi.

W5DM

**Paul M. Elliott, Jr.**  
 930 E. Lincoln Rd.  
 Hobbs, NM 88240  
 USA

Confirming QSO with

OJΦB						
DAY	MONTH	YEAR	UTC	BAND	RST	2 WAY
26	09	09	0153	160m	599	CW

THIS OLD HAM, A HAM SINCE 1937  
 (THAT IS OVER 72 YEARS), THANKS YOU VERY  
 MUCH FOR NEW COUNTRY ON 160m.

VIA

PSE QSL TNX

CQ Zone 4  
 Grid DM 82  
 Lea County

## '59 Mister President!'

Seuraava tapahtui Albaniassa syyskuussa 1991 ZA1A operaation pile up'eissa. Jaoin hotellihuoneen Marion, I2MQP:n, kanssa ja menimme yhtenä aamuna varhain hoitamaan workkimisvuoroamme ZA1A:lle. Asema oli hotellimme lähellä olevan Albanian PTT:n rakennuksen ylimmän kerroksen kokoustilassa.

Mario aloitti huikean (muunlaisia sieltä ei toki tuolloin ollutkaan) pile up'in 40:n SSB:llä. Istuin vieressä seuraamassa hänen workkimistaan. Yht'äkkiä kesken kusunpidon hän pomppasi seisomaan ja sanoi arvokkaasti '59 Mister President'. Katsoin häntä hieman hölmistyneenä ja lopulta selvisi, että IOFCG, jolle hän seisten kuitauksen antoi, oli tuolloinen Italian presidentti. Marion tilannetaju ja huumori olivat tuolloinkin kohdallaan.

## 'Radioamateurism'

Albaniasta jäi mieleeni myös operaatiomme arvokas avajaisjuhla. Siellä PTT:n pääsihteeri oli yksi puhuja monien joukossa. Korvaani tarttui hänen esityksestään outo ennen kuulematon käsite: 'Radioamateurism'. Ehkä se oli hänelle tapa käsitellä maailman muuttumista yhdestä ismistä toiseen. Minulla taitaa olla tuo vielä tallella avajaisista ottamallani High 8 videolla.

## OH1VR – multi/multi

Isoisten (OH2AM, OH5SM) esimerkkien innoittamina ajoimme muutaman kerran multi/multi -luokassa CQ WW DX Contestin SSB:n 1970-luvun alussa kutsullani OH1VR. Viimeisellä kerralla eli 1972 väkeä oli paikalla 15, joista osa kuului TV2:n hamssipitoiseen kuvausryhmään. He vierailivat myös Mustilassa OH5SM:n kisailua kuvaamassa. Materiaalia tuli paljon mutta kukaan ei lopulta jaksanut koostaa siitä ohjelmaa. Pienestä osasta kuvattua materiaalia minulla on kopio varsinaisen aineiston ehkä ollessa vielä TV2:n arkistossa.

Kotitaloni oli 1972 kisan aikana täynnä väkeä ja radioita. Talon naisväki, äitini ja vaimoni, huolehtivat joukon muonituksesta. Valot vilkkuivat 'CQ Contest' kutsujen

kaikuessa, puhelimella ei voinut soittaa rf:n takia, portaissa oli jatkuva liike – rauhasta ei ollut tietoaakaan. Vaimo kertoi yrittäneensä lukea kirjaa mutta sekään ei tuntunut mukavalta lukulampun valon vilkkuessa ja lampun säristessä kaiuttimena: 'CQ Contest'.

Jossain vaiheessa menin nukkumaan alakertaan. Uneen vaipuessani havahduin aikaisemmin kuulemattomaan ääneen. Kesti hetken ennen kuin oivalsin, että sehän on Ossi OH3YI, joka oli nukahtanut samalle kohtaa yläkerrassa. Kuuntelin hänen jyrkää kuorsaustaan..

Ensimmäisessä eli syksyn 1970 multi/multissa kusomäärämme jäi pieneksi. Vain yksi bandi veti: 160 m. Workimme siellä lukuisia englantilaisia kaksikirjaimiseen suffiksiin päätyneitä asemia. Jotenkin mieleen nousi ajatus: nuo kaverit olivat aloittaneet harrastamisen jo silloin kun radioamatöörit siirrettiin alle 200 metrin aallonpituuksille – 160 m alemmaksi he eivät sitten olleet ehtineetkään. Samalta bandilta on kisan ainoa ylpeydenaihe eli kuso 4Z4HF:n kanssa. Jos oikein muistan, OH5SM ei asemaa korkealla olevalla dipolillaan saanut. Sen sijaan me kirjasimme kuson lokiin 4 metrin korkeudessa kulkeneella dipolillamme. Pienestä on ilo otettava irti, jos muutoin ei mene hyvin ☺.

Seppo, OH1VR



Vesa OH3OM workki Mustilasta 1970.



### Small but loud

CQWW SSB 1992. I was running a half-serious SO at my back-then half-serious home station. FT-107M and a loaner SB-200 giving 600W out on 15 meters into a tribander 18m above ground. I happened to find HC8A having a HUGE pileup, running NA-stations only. Listened to him for a while running the pileup. There were hundreds of EU-stations calling but obviously he did not hear any of them.

Half asleep, half kidding, I threw in my call...once. Lo and behold; he answered me "OH7WV 5910 pegging the meter". I almost fell off the chair. Sleepy, who, me... not any more! Made the QSO and yelled "yesss, yesss, yessss!"

Still don't know what happened with the propagation and the skip that night. 600W and a low tribander beat the whole world. True story.

Esa, OH7WV

#### **Eräs pre-kontestikokemus vuosien takaa:**

Ihmeteltiin porukalla ennen kisaa, miksi linukka ei anna kunnolla tehoja.

Eräs kuuluisa ja tunnettu operaattorikin oli paikalla, ja tokaisi oman diagnoosinsa asiasta: "Olisikohan niin, että putkista on päässyt vakuumi ulos?"

#### **One pre-contest experience from way back in time**

The contest was about to start and a linear amp wouldn't function. A well-known and honorable operator was present and gave his diagnosis: "Might it be so that the tubes have let out their vacuums?"

### Record in sleeping



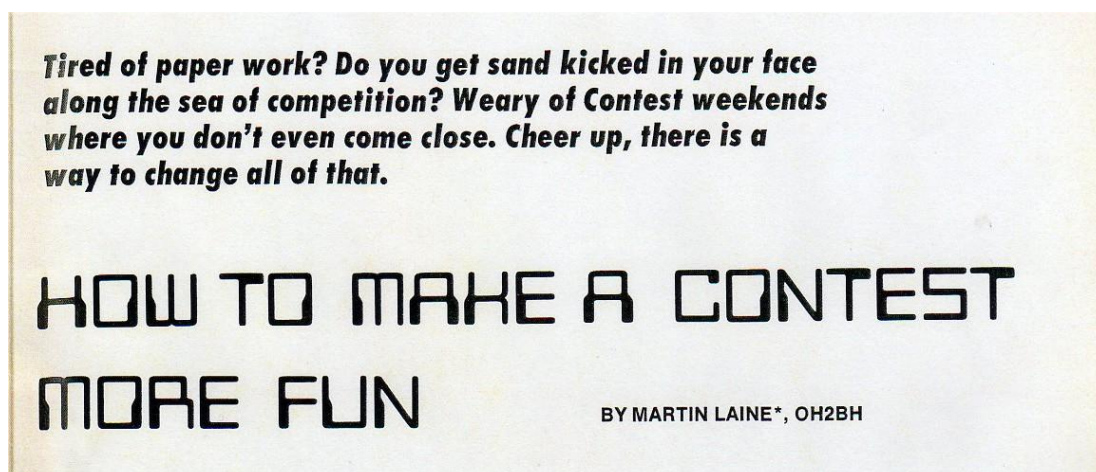
This happened in the CQWW M/S at OH7M in the early 90's. Can't remember the exact year and whether it was the SSB or the CW contest. Anyway, OH7WV had a rough week at work and was sleep deprived already before the contest. He was one of those in the first operating shift (in Finland the SSB contest starts at 3 AM and CW at 2 AM). He operated until 1 PM or so the next day and went to get a few hours of sleep. He woke up a bit later, looked at the time and saw it was 2 PM. It was also sunny outside, just as it had been when going to sleep. He thought he had been sleeping only an hour so far. In reality, it was already the next day and he had been sleeping for a full 25 hours. As he didn't know this he just kept on sleeping until after another couple of hours, i.e. after 27 hours total, OH6DX (back then OH6LNI) came to wake him up: "Hey, get your ass up, we need a fresh operator...". And there was a man replying "Geezz...this soon? But I just fell asleep". This 27 hours is probably still a sleeping record during a contest at least in OH-land.

Esa, OH7WV

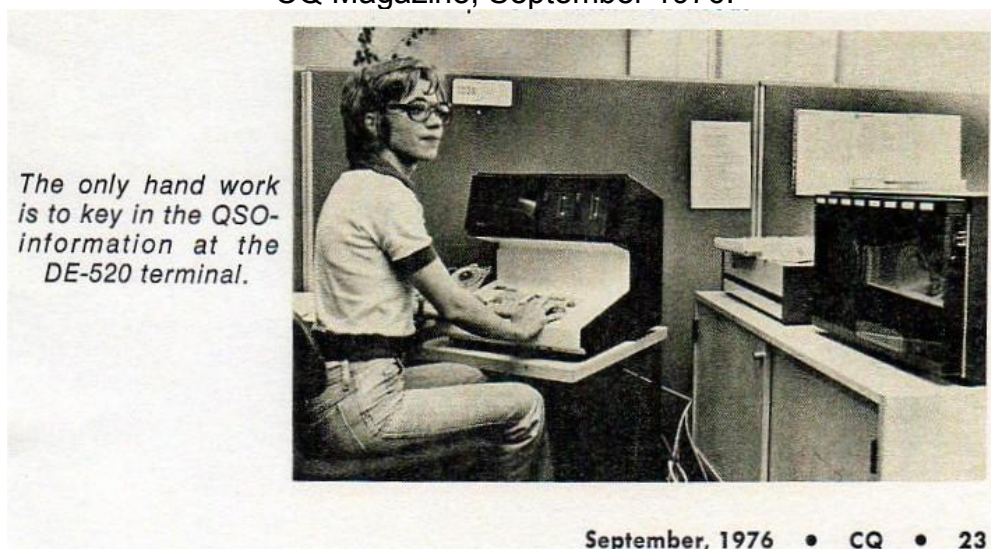
Suomalaiset ovat olleet tuottoisia myös radiokilpailutoiminnan saralla ajan saatossa. Aikakirjoihin on syytä kirjata malliksi joku virstanpylväs tuleville sukupolville. Mukana on myös joitakin referenssitapahtumia, joista oli apua kehityksen kulussa. Listassa ei ole nk. kansallisia tapahtumia näin klobalisaation aikakaudella.

- 1908 – Henry Ford keksi auton – Ford Model T
- 1926 – Yagi antenni julkistetaan, Dr. Shintaro Uda ja Hidetsugu Yagi
- 1958 – OH5NW keksi miten maailma voitetaan (Single 10M)
- 1966 – OH2AM keksi miten maailma voitetaan multi-multi luokassa
- 1967 – W9WNV keksi että 599 voi lyhentää 5NN:ksi – VK2ADY/9
- 1968 – OH0XX keksi tietokonelokit ja automaattiset QSL't, (IBM reikäkortti)
- 1969 – Market Reef OJ0MR-aktivoidaan
- 1970 – JA1MP, transceiver keksitään – Yaesu FT-101
- 1972 – OH2BH-OH2MM, keksi CQWW:n merta-edempänä, ZD3X/ZD3Z
- 1975 – Ensimmäinen mikroprosessori julkistetaan, Intel 4004
- 1975 – OH2BH keksi automatisoidun sähköttämisen, CQ Sept. 1976
- 1975 – Ensimmäinen PC julkistetaan, Altair 8800
- 1976 – OH2LP keksi automatisoidun loki/QSL-prosessin, CQ Sept. 1976
- 1985 – K1EA keksi sähköttävän kontestiohjelman, CT1.0
- 1989 – OH2BUA keksi kaikkien paholaisten äidin - DX Cluster näkee päivänvalon

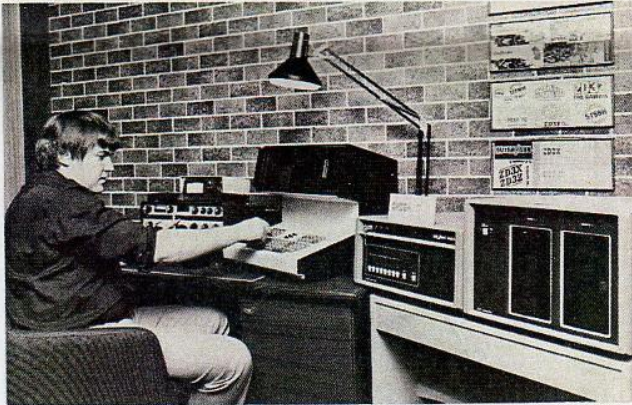
Muu taitaa ollakin sitten jo nykyaikaa.



CQ Magazine, September 1976.



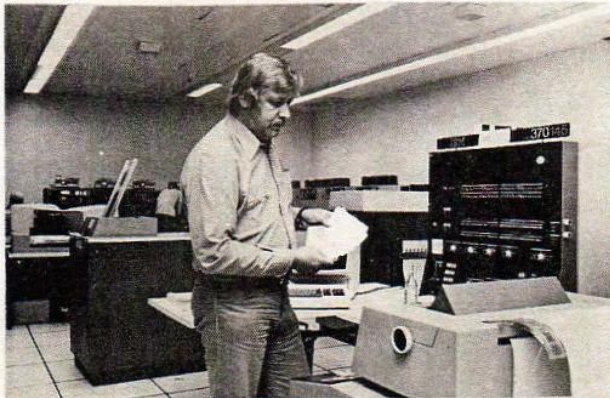




The picture shows OH2BH operating his advance technology contest station.

September, 1976 • CQ • 21

CQ Sept 1976.



Olle Helsten, OH2LP is watching that the printing process works out at the IBM 370/145.

CQ Sept 1976.

## Making A Contest Fun (from page 24)

What do I feel like? Well, not too bad. All I have to do is sit on my chair like a telegraph officer with mail-horn cap on my head and watch that the machinery runs all right. My new problem is to find a clever enough computer to replace myself between the headphones and the keyboard. Another thing I am working on is to change s.s.b. into a digital format so I can run phone contests too . . .

So in the next contest if you tell your life story to OH2BH you might not get any comments back. Please be very quick since you're talking with the "machine gun" and it might just send you an electricity bill.

See you in the next contest. ■

CQ Sept 1976.

TO RADIO	DATE	GMT	MHZ	RST	MODE	VERIFIED BY
<p><b>2D3X</b></p> <p>CQ DX CONTEST CW &amp; PHONE WORLD RECORD HOLDER</p> <p>MARTIN LAINE, OH2BH PO BOX 15 HELSINKI 40 FINLAND</p> <p><b>AFRICA THE GAMBIA BANJUL</b></p> <p>EQUIPMENT: DRAKE C-LINE YAESU FL-2500 HYGAIN TH3MK3 14AVQ-DIPOLES</p> <p>2xSSB</p> <p>OH2BH MONOLOGUE</p> <p>Today is a great day. It has been ten years from the time when I discovered this hobby. Contests were close to my heart from the very beginning — in them I felt amateur radio was at its best.</p> <p>I remember every one of the days that we spent at our club station OH2AM. That was the best five-year period in my life. We learned and grew up. All of the victories and records were made unnoticeably. At the same time the operators of OH2AM grew together for ever. That friendship will last through our lives.</p> <p>Don Miller was our idol and Jim Neiger (W6BHY) was the figure whom we respected. Perhaps it was that I only carried inside the wish to grow up to resemble them. When I have now got the CQ WW cw &amp; phone records under my name my secret wish has been fulfilled. I do not boast about it — I want to share my happiness with all of you. The record will not last long, perhaps they have already now been broken. However, even for a moment it was fun to be a big operator from small Finland.</p>						

IBM-style QSL-card.

Appendix: Electronic copy of the full CQ-September-1976 article by Martti is available at

<http://www.helsinki.fi/~korpela/PU/CQ76.pdf>

## CQWW DX CONTEST 1948 –

Jorma, OH2KI

This article looks at the CQWW DX Contest, its history and evolution, recent developments and the need for change. The views expressed here are my personal views, not representing those of CQWW or SRAL.

### SOME FINNISH HISTORY

The CQWW DX Contest was organized for the first time in 1948. Armas Valste (Wahls-tedt), OH2NB, (1905-1991) told the author (OH2KI) about his participation in the contest with good success, but he soon quit the race having noted that this contest is not about communication skills but just rapid-fire "599" exchanges. Armas was head of coach of our national Athletics Federation for decades, and more of about his career can be found by following this link:

<http://www.armasvalste.org/>

So, I decided to take a closer look at the history of the CQWW Contest. And, yes indeed, in 1948 OH2NB was responsible for the top-scoring Finnish entry on CW. The OH results were as follows:

OH2NB 70,520 pts  
OH2OP 58,450 pts  
OH3NB 33,728 pts  
OH6NR 9,000 pts  
OH5NF n/a pts  
OH1NY n/a pts

The following year, in 1949, OH2NB placed third in Europe on CW - which also made headlines in the contest report published by CQ Magazine. The top Finland score on Phone was claimed by OH5NF.

In those early years, there were many well-known calls that today's more experienced operators can remember, e.g. W4KFC, EI9J, GI6TK, VK2EO, VK6RU, W6AM, LA7Y, KV4-AA, etc.

Those looking for more historical data can check out the internet link

<http://www.qsl.net/ct1boh/results.htm>

It would be interesting to see if somebody in Finland were to prepare a summary of early Finnish participants and their achievements in CQWW Contests.

Ever since the early years, the contest has been a "599" contest, but in spite of that CQWW continues to attract, year after year, a huge number of participants. The basic question, already raised by OH2NB, is what a ham radio contest is all about - is it about communication skills or something else? OH2NB ceased to participate, but he threw the full weight of his strong personality behind efforts to support DX and Contest activity in Finland, also when serving as SRAL President.

### RULES AND PROBLEMS

As all competitions, ham radio contests include some gray and black areas, not all compete under irreproachable auspices. Much has been seen and heard, and several Finns have complained to the CQWW CC that somebody did this or that and deserves to be DQ'ed. Finns have also been targeted and reported by their competitors. The CQWW CC has been hard of hearing when it comes to responding to complaints coming from outside the United States. The spirit of "this is a U.S. contest" has prevailed.

The present Contest Director, Bob Cox, K3EST has run the contest and the Contest Committee since the 1970's. Larry Brockman, N6AR, was involved until the turn of 1980's and '90's. Our well-known DXers and testers OH2BH and OH2MM had long acted as "Ad-Hoc Members" or "DX Advisors". OH2BH now holds the position of "Advisor to the Director". Later on, this author received an invitation to join in. Now I am about to quit because my input in my role of "Advisor" has been one-way, eliciting no feedback. Today, OH6LI appears on the list of CC members as a new appointee.

The CC basically adjudicates the published results, accepts or disqualifies the scores. At one stage, K3EST reorganized the CC and moved non-U.S. members to the list of DX Advisors. The idea anyway was that the local members of DX countries best know the local participants and can help evaluate their scores. K3EST has provoked criticism especially for his failure to take needed action when the proof was irrefutable in support of rule breaking.

The CC decision-making process takes place at many levels. It is not transparent to



the members of the CC the way it should be today. The final decisions seem to be made by and between very few persons. The decisions can be found in the printed CQ Magazine.

Also, the makeup of the CC has come under criticism: why are there persons who sit on two chairs? In other words, they participate in the contest and judge others! K3EST explains this by saying that it is difficult to find members who are motivated to work for the CC and that it is a lesser evil to have members who are active on the bands and who thus know which way things are going in various areas of contesting. CC members receive no rewards for their effort; they work on a voluntary basis and it is time-consuming.

Each year, the CC conducts discussions via a closed mailing list on those "eternal questions", which I will describe shortly below. And, each year the topics are the same but any solutions are hard to reach when it comes to the ways in which the CC should treat a variety of situations arising from the contest logs. At long last, the contest **logs are now published** for anyone to assess.

One step toward solving some burning problems of modern contesting was to add a new "**Assisted**" category. Placed in this category were those Single-Operator scores which did not meet the SO criteria. A note from history: in 1950 there is an interesting sentence in the contest results: "W6AM assisted by W6KPC". In 1950, assistance was not seen as a serious issue as it is today.

Today, all logs are treated more or less equally using a computer-aided "**UBN** checking procedure". The procedure counts Unique, Busted and Not-in-the-Log QSO's and all scores are computed using an equal penalty calculation.

To cite a fresh example, this author lost 4 % of the score because of one wrongly typed call and multiplier - C91LJ on 28 MHz in a Single Band effort. The correct call was C91LW. LJ did not exist, and LW was quite active before the contest. It was my own fault because I had not updated my call database, and I forgot to correct the call after the contest. I knew during the contest that the call logged had to be checked later.

This example leads me to consider the rules interpretation of the CC. The fact is that the CC allows for a call database of the world described as "**super check partial**". This change in the interpretation of CQWW rules made the logs significantly more accurate, with the accuracy level rising from 90-95 % to 99 % for all operators. According to the Contest Management, the CC had taken a clear step in a milder direction where operator skills exclusively do not determine the outcome because much of the help comes from IT technology.

In the last few years, **logs have been analyzed by computer programs**. Earlier in the 1970's, K2SS and KR2Q sought dupes from paper logs by feeding data to computers. N6AA and N6TR developed a program called "call test", and logs were analyzed using this software since the early 1990's. K1EA continues the work to develop new tools.

Jose, CT1BOH, has been busy developing algorithms which separate oddly behaving logs from the mass of received logs for closer examination by the CC. It is like profiling a contest operator. Anyway, even if a log smells, it takes a lot of time and resources to prove that the log has failed. We can think of one example: there is a log where there are 8 QSO's worked in one minute. Is that possible? Can the CC disqualify the log based on just one minute out of an otherwise good 48-hour contest? The contacts can be found in the logs of stations contacted. Is it possible in the middle of a pileup for an operator to find a new multiplier on some other band, and maybe one more in a row? Does he use an assisting operator or the internet? Were there more than one transmitter transmitting at the same time? These are good questions but hard to prove true or false.

The **internet** has been at our service now for fifteen years, and there is growing pressure to allow the internet also for Single Operators. As an interim solution, the CC moves internet users to the "Assisted" category. A DX Cluster occasionally produces more calling stations, and following a short scrutiny one can see that the guys watching spots may even end up in a good position in the contest. It is not particularly

ethical to self-spot although that happens a lot.

The CT1BOH algorithm mentioned before seeks, among other things, these spot dependencies. But one can immediately say that the algorithm cannot confirm the use of the internet, if the use is more or less random. Also, merely passively watching the spots on the screen helps the operator: he gets to know what happens or does not happen on the bands, and he can continue his run of the pileups in peace.

The internet and internet-aided techniques broaden the troublesome area because, basically, almost every operator can himself reprogram his software and thus get important information on his screen, say, from a friend of his on the other side of the globe, with the distant helper / friend then doing the dirty work.

One potential means of control is represented by so-called “**Skimmers**” which record all contest traffic on all bands. Using the data monitored by the Skimmers, the CC could then check some interesting time sequences to see what really happened on the band. Note: Skimmers are not allowed for Single Operators. This is clear because then the skimmer does the work, not the operator any more.

Numerous methods have been proposed to enhance equality or honesty in the treatment of scores. Also, in Finnish domestic contests, “uniques” do not necessarily count, if the call does not appear in other logs. I do not support this idea even though I know perfectly well that, from some stations, several calls are fed to the contest station. But these operators make sure to put these calls to some other logs as well, to avoid them becoming uniques.

One attempt to allow all technical means is represented by the introduction of the **Extreme** category. But in the results for the 2009 CQWW Contest, no mention is made of anyone entering this category.

Last year, CQWW sent an **Observer** to some big contest stations. Somebody had paid for the Observers because CQWW does not have funds for this. A bystander will immediately ask, who paid and why? Did the payer have something personal against somebody? I myself suggested that the CC should have a formal check list which the

Observer should tick and report back. To my knowledge, the CC had done nothing to steer the Observer.

There is also a suggestion to add **continental or country-based Contest Sub-Committees**. Their stated purpose was to spread information among contest operators about what the CC is doing. It seems that these Sub-Committees have no clear mission. It is not enough that the head of a Sub-Committee belongs to the CC and has access to discrete information while Sub-Committee members do not.

## PROPOSALS TO DEVELOP CQWW

1) Cut the 48-hour **Single Operator contest period to 36 hours**. My reasoning for this is that 48 hours is dangerous for humans - speaking and staying up for 48 hours is dangerous in many ways. Additionally, 48 hours of operating leads to many types of today's undesirable behaviour that the CC is fighting and to which I was referring. The need for assistance almost disappears when the operator stays in a sound and healthy condition for 36 hours. We will have a new factor to consider in the contest - tactical planning – i.e. what to do and when. In many contests, rest periods are already in use. Additionally, it is worth mentioning that the IARU Region I “Contest Handbook” recommends 24 hours for Region I contest organizers.

2) Allow the **Internet DX Cluster** also for Single Operators. My argument for this is the shortened 36-hour contest period which will let the operator use the internet during his rest periods. If we add real-time score reporting, already tested for Multi entries, the operator will get an extra kick out of his effort.

Today, the DX Cluster itself belongs to the toolbox of any station, and for the contest it should be cut off, if not allowed.

3) Radically shorten the log “**deadline**”. It could be as short as 6 to 12 hours after the end of the contest. My rationale is that 99 % of the operators have the internet and an electronic log at their service. The log can be outputted immediately after the contest. Log cooking or cleaning after the contest is such a common malady that this possibility cries to be removed by cutting the deadline.



If the contest operator cannot meet this requirement, he can ask for an extension to his deadline; such extensions have been allowed before, so this is nothing new.

## SPEAKING FOR THE DEFENSE

Shorter deadlines and the use of the internet are opposed by the CC on pretty weak grounds, e.g. that the internet is not available everywhere. My answer to this is that if you can afford traveling to a lonely island with a high score in mind, paying tens of thousands of dollars, then you can afford satellite internet access.

When allowing long deadlines, the contest changes completely and strangely. I can just point out the recent SOAB scores where a few QSO's made all the difference. So, it is worth the effort to find the one Q which is not logged right and is replaced by a correct call. One argument for keeping the rules unchanged is the question of contest records - old records would arguably not be comparable with the new ones. The solution can be the same as in athletics: some of the old sporting events have disappeared but that does not detract from the fame and glory of the earlier record holders. So the old records can go. (I, too, held many of them.)

CU in the next contest,  
Jorma, OH2KI / ZB2X

---

**PileUP!'s AMP QUIZ.** Believe you know something about vacuum tubes and linear amps? Try this to find out if you really do. Note, there may be more than one right answer for each of the questions.

1. In Eimac 3-500ZG the "G" stands for

- a) Glass tube
- b) Glowing tube
- c) Glamorous tube
- d) Grid driven tube
- e) Graphite anode tube

2. If the grid current in your tetrode amp equals to the screen current, it is

- a) A good thing
- b) A bad thing
- c) Don't care

3. If the screen current in your tetrode amp equals to the grid current, it is

- a) A good thing
- b) A bad thing
- c) Don't care

4. In a vacuum tube, electrons travel

- a) From the cathode to the anode
- b) From the anode to the cathode
- c) From the grid to the cathode
- d) From the grid to the anode
- e) From the screen to the matching network

5. The grid is inserted between the cathode and the anode because

- a) Tube manufacturers can ask more money
- b) You can brag with the third element
- c) To control the cathode current
- d) To control the anode current
- e) To make amp builder's life more complicated

6. The screen in a vacuum tube is located between

- a) The cathode and the grid
- b) The pins and the anode
- c) The grid and the anode

d) The anode and the HV supply

7. The screen is there to prevent

- a) Primary emission
- b) Secondary emission
- c) Sun burns
- d) Excessive cathode current

8. The 3CX3000A7 is a

- a) Diode
- b) Biode
- c) Bidet
- d) Triode
- e) Tetrode
- f) Pentode

9. The designation "3" in 3CX3000A7 means

- a) The maximum plate voltage is 3kV
- b) You can parallel maximum of three tubes in one amp
- c) The tube costs 3 hundred bucks
- d) It is a triode
- e) It is a three-element tube

10. 8438 equals to

- a) 3-500A
- b) 4-400A
- c) 4-1000A
- d) 3-1000A

11. The plate dissipation of the 3-500ZG made by RFP is

- a) 400W
- b) 500W
- c) 600W

12. Keeping the plate voltage unchanged,

- a) Higher plate current increases the plate impedance
- b) Higher plate current decrease the plate impedance
- c) Is a looser thing as higher plate voltage is a must

## IARU 2010 – VAIKEUKSIEN KAUTTA VOITTOON

Janne, OH6LBW

Allekirjoittaneella oli jälleen kunnia koota tiimi kokoon kisaa varten. Tiimin kokoon saaminen täksi vuodeksi ei loppujen lopuksi ollut mikään helppo tehtävä, jos vertaa tätä edelliseen vuoteen. Ensimmäinen asema (OH5Z) oli toki selvillä jo viime vuoden joulukuussa ja OH6AC ilmestyi sitten ennen ensimmäistä PileUppia mukaan osallistujien listalle. Hie man yli kuukausi ennen kisaa aloitettu ”aktiivinen” reflektoriin spämmäminen toi kasaan hieman vallinaisen tiimin. 80, 40, 20 ja 10 fone jäivät ilman kokoaikaisista operaattoreita. Syytä tähän on enään turha etsiä, miksi näin kävi. Melko varmasti heinäkuinen lomakausi tarjoaa hyvän mahdollisuuden viettää viikonloppua muutenkin kuin vain radion ääressä. Toisekseen ARRL päätti tiputtaa HQ-kisan luokkaa alemmaksi. ARRL ei tänä vuonna itse jaa liittojen mestaruutta kenellekään. Kyseinen päätös on saanut alkunsa espanjan liiton tiimin protestista mikä koski DARC:n tiimin epäselvyyksiä laillisten qsojen suhteen. Jos yhdellä DARC:n operaattorilla on 10 kutsua ja hän ajaa DA0HQ:n kaikilla bandeilla ja modeilla. Kyllä siitä näitä ”laillisia kusoja” kertyy. Unohdetaan protestit ja takaisin asiaan. Loppujen lopuksi olen kuitenkin tyytyväinen tähänkin operaatioon. Saimme aseman kokoaikaisesti joka bandille, uusia kasvoja oli mukana kisassa saamassa hieman kokemusta tämänkaltaisesta operaatiosta ja tiimi puhalsi jälleen yhteen hiileen.

Omalta osaltani operointi alkoi hieman ennen klo 18.00 UTC. Kari, OH5TS hoiti kokeneen kontesterin tiedolla, taidolla ja tyylillä 40 CW:n operoinnin siihen asti. Bandi tuli putsattua kertoimista! Helpotti kummasti, kun ei tarvinnut väliin lähteä ”pikaplokkailemaan” vaan sai keskittyä puhtaasti ajamiseen, periaatteella ”hanaa, hanaa...”. Keli ei tosin hurjasti suosinut 40:llä. Korkea A- ja K-indeksi toivat lisää ”levelliä” hommaan. Voisiko sanoa, että ”ai ihanaa”. ”Lisää levelliä” Jannesetä sai myös perjantain ja lauantain yön välisistä lyhyistä yöunista. Lauantaiaamulla piti näet lähteä rakkaan harastukseni eli lentokonespottauksen perässä Jämijärvelle experimental-päiville. Ennen

aikanaan maksuton tapahtuma on muuttunut maksulliseksi ja tämän vuoden lipun hinta ei houkutellut jäämistä lippujonoon. Kerkesin kuin kerkesin ennen lipunmyyjä livahtamaan alueelle sisään.

Jos tuossa päässä säästi, niin kisan aikana tuon säästön kyllä itse hävisi. Aluksihan operointi sujui ihan kiwasti, mutta sitten helle ja hamshäckin lämpö, vaikka ei ollut kuin novisiilinuukka käytössä tekivät yhdessä tehtävän. Hieman klo 0215 UTC jälkeen tapahtui sama kuin edellisenäkin vuonna. Jannesetä nukahti tuoliin auto cq päällä. Herätys tapahtui 0230 UTC siten, että hirveä älämölö vaatii yhtäkkiä kusoja OH2HQ:lta. Ensimmäiset kirjaimet olivat DL sitten tuli jo muutama muukin päälle huutamaan. DL-asema kuitenkin herätti. Ei ollut taaskaan kiva fiilis tuon jäljiltä. Kylmää, 12 tuntia jäähtynyttä pizzaa ei kuitenkaan tarvinnut nyt syödä saatika kuivatella näppistä johon sisälle kaatui vesilasi tai rauhoitella villiintynyttä elbugia. Ei kontestitouhujen tarvi aina niin vakavaa olla :-). Hieno homma oli kun Veikko, OH3LB tuli vapauttamaan allekirjoittaneen. Saatiin ”verski” mies puikkoihin ja kisa jatkui tuorein voimin.

Yläbandeilla keliä ja kusojuhlua näkyi piisaa- van ainakin jos ei klusterivihjeiden perusteella niin muidenkin. OH2HQ oli mukavasti spotattuna 20 CW:llä, jossa Kari, OH5WH ajoi kohtuu tylyn tuloksen. 2661 qsoa. Hieno yksilösuoritus, jolla nokitettiin jopa DARC:n poikin vastaava suoritus. OH5Z:lla oli tavoitteena ajaa 2500 qsoa ja se onnistui ja meni komeasti ylikin. Kusojuhlua on ollut, kun laskeaan keskimääräinen ”QSO-rate” tunnissa. Sitten kun tähän pistetään päälle kisan aikana vallinnut lämpötila ja sen nurkassa puhisevan pienokaisen tuoma lisä, ollaan jo olosuhteissa, jotka vastaavat huonoa suomalaista saunaa tai hyvää turkkilaista sel-laista. Hyvä Kari! Jyrki, OH6CS ajoi myös Simpsiöltä mukavan tuloksen 15 CW:llä. 10 oli myös jotenkin auki. Jari OH6QU ajoi siellä muutaman Japsin. Maaginen suunta oli kuulemma ollut 215 astetta. Lokiin tarttui myös muutamia eteläamerikkalaisia. Ihan hyvä merkki sinänsä. Ehkä ensivuonna ajamme tätä kisaa jo huomattavasti paremmissa keleissä. Ainakin toivottavasti.

Kokonaisuutena suorituksemme painottui CW:lle. Harmi sinänsä, että fonelle ei löytynyt



operattoreita kokoaikaisesti noille kriittisille bandeille. Tämän asian perään on kuitenkin turha enään haikailla. Kisa on kisattu ja loki lähetetty. Jarille OH6BG erityiskiitos lokin viimeistelystä lähetyskuntoon ja statistiikoiden toimittamisesta.

Allekirjoittaneen oli helppo pistää loki matkaan ja julkaista tulos reflektorilla. Kaksi päivää meni tuloksen julkaisemisessa. Samalla myös vielä kerran kiitos koko tiimille! Homma klaarattiin kotiin kuitenkin komeasti näillä resursseilla mitä meillä oli käytössä! 10 mil-

joonaa pojoa ei jäänyt kauaksi. Toki on selvää, että tällä tuloksella ei korkealle sijoituta HQ-kisassa, jonka muuten nyt organisoi World-Wide Radio Operators Foundation (WWROF). Mutta olimme mukana ja muutama hyvä yksilösuorituskin tehtiin. Hankalan alun kautta voittoon.

Allekirjoittaneella on edessä vielä QSL-rumba tämän operaation osalta. Muuten homma on paketissa.

## Tietoja asemista ja operaattoreista

1.8 MHz CW/SSB, @ OH4MFA, OHC419, ant: vertikaali  
 3.5 MHz CW/SSB, @ OH2XX, OHC242, 1/2 wl Inv-L  
 7 MHz CW, @ OH6M, OHC670, 2 el jagi, ops: OH3LB, OH6LBW  
 7 MHz CW, @ OH5TS, OHC509, 3 el jagi  
 7 MHz SSB, @ OH6OS, OHC670, 2 el jagi  
 14 MHz CW, @ OH5Z, OHC510, 5xJP-2000+2xJP-Tribander+2xBA204, OH5WH  
 14 MHz SSB, @ OH4KA, OHC415, A3S, OH4FB, OH4KA  
 14 MHz SSB, @ OH6OS, OHC670, 3 x 3 el quadit  
 21 MHz CW, @ OH6AC, OHC645, 3 x 4 el jagit, OH6CS  
 21 MHz SSB, @ OH4KA, OHC415, A3S, OH4FB, OH4KA  
 28 MHz CW/SSB, @ OH6QU, OHC682, 3 x TH7DX, OH6BG, OH6QU

## OH2HQ claimed score

Contest: IARU HF World Championships

Callsign: OH2HQ

Mode: MIXED

Category: Multi Operator - Multi Transmitter (MM)

Operators: OH2XX, OH3LB, OH4FB, OH4KA, OH4MFA, OH5TS, OH5WH, OH6BG, OH6CS, OH6LBW, OH6OS, OH6QU

B	SSB	CW	ITU	HQ	PTS	AVG
160	12	226	7	26	608	2.55
80	10	583	14	27	1629	2.75
40	204	1359	35	40	5109	3.27
20	1029	2651	48	49	13856	3.77
15	119	967	34	37	3668	3.38
10	136	373	16	30	1525	3.00
	1510	6159	154	209	26395	3.44

**TOTAL SCORE : 9 581 385**

## Honouring Stations with six or more QSOs with us :

4X3HQ, 5B/W2TAA, 9A0HQ, CR5HQ, DA0HQ, DD5A, DK4WF, DL1NEO, DL5YM, DL8QS, DR20MVP, E7HQ, FA8CMX, EI0HQ, EM5HQ, EU1AZ, EV1R, EW5A, GM3CFS, GR2HQ, HB9HQ, HG7T, HG8DX, LN2HQ, LX0HQ, LY0HQ, LY5W, LZ7HQ, OE1A, OG6N, OH0X, OH4A, OH5KW, OH6MW, OK1TA, OK2BYW, OE5Y, OZ1HQ, P4HQ, PR1T, R31A, R32Z, R33A, R33G, R34C, R34D, R34P, R36K, R37A, R37P, R3HQ, R7FE, RA4WC, RA9A, RA9AE, RA9CB, RD3A, RF4M, RG3K, RK3QWM, RK3ZZ, RK4WWQ, RK9CYA, RK9QWM, RN3QP, RN9CM, RO3DX, RT3T, RT4F, RT4RO, RW1CX, RW9C, S50HQ, SK9HQ, SM5IMO, SN0HQ, SO5A, SP5EOT, SX0HQ, TM0HQ, UA6GO, UR7MZ, UR7QC, UT3SO, UU7JE, UW1M, YL4HQ, YP0A, YR0HQ, YT0HQ, YT0Z and YU1PJ.

7669 QSOS

363 MULTIPLIERS

9,581,385 POINTS  
and...

**a lot of FUN!**

# OH2HQ



IARU HF Championship 2010 • HQ • SRAL



## SYLRA CONTEST 2010

By the Scandinavian Young Ladies Radio Amateurs SYLRA.

- Aim:** To promote YL activity around the world as well as to encourage amateur radio communication between women (YL) and men (OM). YL's can work other YL's and OM's, and OM's can work YL's and other OM's.
- Time:** October 23, 2010, 1000 UTC to October 24, 2010, 1000 UTC
- Period of Operation:** 24 hours. Operators may operate 18 of the 24 hours – off times must be a minimum of 60 minutes during which no QSO is logged.
- Bands:** 3.5 - 7 - 14 - 21 - 28 MHz according to IARU HF Band Plans
- We propose to use frequencies +/- 10 kHz from the following activity centre frequencies (kHz):
- CW: 3545, 7025, 14 045, 21 045, and 28 045  
RTTY: 3588, 7044, 14 088, 21 088, and 28 088  
SSB: 3768/3868, 7088/7188, 14 288, 21 288, and 28 488
- Modes:** CW, RTTY, and SSB.
- Exchanges:** YLs: RS(T) plus 88 (e.g. 59(9) 88)  
OMs: RS(T) plus 73 (e.g. 59(9) 73)  
The same station may be worked once on each band and mode.
- Sections:** YL: Single Op. - High Power  
Single Op. - Low Power (output 100 W or less)  
OM: Single Op. - High Power  
Single Op. - Low Power (output 100 W or less)
- Scoring:** YL-stations give ten (10) points per every complete contact.  
OM-contacts give two (2) points per every complete contact. Two-way QSO with sent and received exchange counts for QSO-points.
- Multipliers:** Worked DXCC countries are valid for multiplier on each band and mode. (E.g. a multiplier for working a DXCC country on 80 M CW, 80 M RTTY, 80 M SSB, 40 M CW ... etc)
- Final score:** To calculate the final score, multiply the sum of QSO-points on all bands with the sum of multipliers worked on all bands and modes
- Awards:** Trophys for three top scoring winners in all four sections
- Logs:** Send logs not later than 30.11.2010.
- Address for logs:** SRAL, OHYLS, Box 44, FIN-00440 HELSINKI, Finland, or,  
by email: [ylcontest@sral.fi](mailto:ylcontest@sral.fi).



## Records of autumn contests



### SAC Phone (via OH1NOA)

A HP	OH2BH	2,138,877	2000
28	OH1MA	207,533	2001
21	OH5BM	380,424	2000
14	OH4A(OH6LI)	384,809	2002
7	OH6M(OH6LBW)	127,424	2009
3.5	OH6RX	58,242	2008
MS	OH1F	1,901,895	2002
MM	OH2U	4,379,958	1999
A LP	OH4R(OH4JFN)	753,940	2002
A QRP	OH3BU	3,824	2000

### SAC CW

A HP	OH2BH(OH2JTE)	1,552,282	2002
28	OH5BM	105,930	2002
21	OH6AC(OH6CS)	208,362	2002
14	OH4A(OH6QU)	218,374	2002
7	OH3UU	129,404	1999
3.5	OH6RX	65,660	2008
MS	OH1F	1,532,416	2002
MM	OH2U	2,348,450	1999
A LP	OH6NIO	741,753	2002
A QRP	OH3BU	184,125	2002



### CQWW Phone OH (See CQWW.com for complete lists)

A	OH2BH(OH1NOA)	6,156,507	4490	150	501	2000
28	OH3XZ	1,228,205	3140	39	124	1979
21	OH5BM	1,141,296	3113	38	118	1988
14	OH2BH(OH6UM)	1,870,170	4008	39	154	1992
7	OH2U(OH6UM)	418,091	1618	34	123	2003
3.7	OH5LF	224,264	1383	29	107	2005
1.8	OH1MLB	38,478	531	9	57	1995

### CQWW CW OH

A	OH5LF(OH1WZ)	5,255,874	3451	166	536	1999
28	OH1HD	556,402	1388	36	118	1990
21	OH6AC(OH6CS)	850,510	2182	39	131	2003
14	OH2BH(OH1WZ)	1,233,904	3253	38	146	2000
7	OH2BH(OH1WZ)	901,392	2851	40	138	2009
3.5	OH2BH(OH1WZ)	593,922	2283	35	123	2005
1.8	OH1MM	157,788	1210	22	86	2005
MS	OH7M	9,140,535	4513	193	694	1999
M2	OG2U	5,790,440	4873	159	563	2008
MM	OH2U	22,244,067	10956	211	786	1999

### CQWW CW Eu

A	CU2A(OH2UA)	8,513,294	6208	155	519	2006
28	OH0V(OH6LI)	1,071,908	2697	38	135	2000
21	OH0V(OH6LI)	1,051,380	2721	38	142	1999
14	OH2BH(OH1WZ)	1,233,904	3253	38	146	2000
7	CT1JLZ(OK1RF)	1,253,020	3498	40	148	2009
3.5	4O3B(OH2BH)	819,009	3059	36	123	2006
1.8	LY2IJ	329,372	1581	30	104	2008
MS	RU1A	12,753,600	5670	203	757	2000
M2	RU1A	16,533,164	8314	209	749	2003
MM	OH2U	22,244,067	10956	211	786	1999

Having TVI?  
Receiver overload?  
Buy our antennas and say  
goodbye to all RF problems.

**no-gain**®

### Kansanperinnettä

"Kun tehomittari saa RF:ää, niin  
näyttää mitä sattuu..." (Uusimaa)



### On the Moon

What did the first ham on the moon  
say?  
"That's one small steppir for ham...one  
giant monstir for hamkind"

Kun **Hy-Gain 204BA** yagin  
reflektori meni romuksi  
myrskyssä, laitoin sähköpostia  
tehtaalle, kysyäkseen varaosia,  
tai koko reflektoria...

Vastaus tuli muutaman päivän  
päästä:

We are sorry Mr. Malmi, but we  
don't supply any spare reflector  
components in our stock.

Best regards,  
Jim Beam, Director

### "Pohojalaanen claimed score" allekirjoitus ja vakuutus kilpailulogissa:

Single op  
m'oon oikias  
s'oot vääräs  
s'oon vääräs

Multi op  
m'oomma oikias  
t'ootta vääräs  
n'oon vääräs

### No Flux



"Matkalla kerholle näin tämän  
ja se oli enne!" (Kymenlaakso)



## Special Bonus Humor

**DX-PEDITION gastronomian saarelle.**

### MENU

**aluksi  
CW-SALAATTI**

**sitten  
SWR-KYPSENNETTY VASIKANLEIKE  
BERNAISE**

**lopuksi  
JÄÄTELÖÄ A LA HONOR ROLL  
SVANNERI HILLOSSA**

**SRAL:n Vuosikokous 1982.  
OH6AD**

Radio Arcala TV-promoting its activities  
in zones 24 and 25?



Or are the head roles in this series  
manned by DQ-fied “winners” of the  
CQWW contest?



**Tom's Tombstones – also for Hams.**  
Call 597388-001 and order now.

Great opportunities  
to work in remote mode

### Perinnesanontoja:

Aja millä ajat. Ja linukalla loput.

Kontesti on ihmisen parasta aikaa.

Kuumia, sano hamssi linukan putkista.

Savuja perkele.



**Spotted in BY4:  
Maybe a local Drake dealer?**

**Censored**



Pari lupaamaani GJ2A-kuvaa. Toisessa **MJ/OH1NOA** workkimassa, toisessa on kuva GJ2A/GJ3DVC-asemalta ulkoa päin ennen tribanderin nostoa ylös. Asema sijaitsee Jersey'n lounaisnurkassa vanhassa saksalaisten toisen maailmansodan aikana rakentamassa valvontabunkkerissa. Jersey'n amatööriskenestä lisätietoja saa: <http://www.radioclubs.net/gj3dvc/>. MJ/OH1NOA workki asemalta 100 watin teholla 15 tunnissa (yhteensä kolmen päivän aikana) 1555 qsoa. 73 Timo OH1NOA, OJ0M.



*Seura*  
*7.2.1975*  
**Martti Laine**  
**alias OH2BH on**

# Radio- amatöörien maailman mestari

REIMA SALONEN ■ PENTTI VÄNSKÄ

►Eriolaista postia tulee postiluukun täydeltä lähes päivittäin. Perheen tyt-  
täreille kummi löytyi Kalifor-  
niasta juuri radion välityk-  
sellä.



►Parilla käden liikkeellä ovat huippuluokan laitteet käyt-  
tökunnossa, ja yhteydet ovat auki  
kautta maa-  
pallon. MM-  
mies hallitsee  
laitteet ja tek-  
niikan.

■ Meillä on yksi harvinainen maailmanmestaruus. Sen omistaa helsinkiläinen Martti Laine, 30. Alan harrastajat tuntevat miehen ympäri maailmaa, mutta muille hän on vieras tuttavuus.

■ Hänet tunnetaan nimeä laajemmin tunnuksella OH2BH. Martti Laine on radioamatööri, joka viime vuonna voitti Gambiassa alan maailmanmestaruuden. Voittaja on se, joka saa useamman yhteyden eri paikkoihin tasan kahden vuorokauden aikana. Laineen tulos oli 4800 yhteyttä, jotka sijaitsivat 150:ssä eri maassa.





■■■ Kun Martti tarttuu vimpaimiin olohuoneessaan, kaikesta näkee, että hän on ammattilainen, siis amatöörilämmätilainen.

— Kauanko olet tuota tehnyt?

— Neljätoista vuotta on täynnä.

— Päivittäin?

— No. Ei ihan aina sentään.

Hänellä on täysin automaattiset laitteet kotonaan. Vastaanotto ja lähetys kytkeytyvät oman puheen mukaan, kädet ovat vapaat.

— Paljonko nuo maksavat?

— Näiden ostohinta pyörii siinä 20 000 markan paikkeilla, mutta viidellä tonnilla pääsee jo hyvään alkuun, jos haluaa.

Hänen laitteistollaan pystyy puhumaan ympäri maailmaa. Meidän mielestämme kaksi peltilaatikkaa näyttää hieman vaatimattomalta suorituskyvyn nähden.

■ — Yleensä tähän harrastukseen kiinnostunut pystyy rakentamaan kaiken itse. Kyllä minäkin pystyn nämä huoltamaan, siinä ei ulkopuolista tarvita.

Hän näyttää. Virta päälle, kuuloke korvalle (lisäksi on kovaääninen), pientä pyöritystä parista namikasta ja sitten selkeää englantia eetteriin.

— OH2BH kutsuu...

Äkkiä kuuluu heikko vastaus. Nopea tarkennus ja meile puhuu joku.

■ — Se on Etelä-Afrikasta... aivan uusi tulokas... on harrastanut vasta neljä kuukautta...

Miehet vaihtavat tietoja toisistaan. Kuuluvuus on voimakkuudeltaan melko heikko, mutta selkeys on hyvä. Uusi yhteys päätetään ottaa piakkoin.

— Meillä on tapana lähettää oma korttimme aina sille jonka kanssa olemme yhteydessä.

— Niitä täytyy olla paljon?

— Melkein päivittäin tulee kymmeniä kortteja. Niistä näkyy yhteysaika ja -paikka sekä sellaisia tietoja kuin kuuluvuus ja käytetty aaltopituus.

Martti luettelee merkittäviä lukuja, joista en ymmärrä mitään.

— Kuka tahansa voi harrastaa tätä. Jäsenyhdistykset järjestävät pari kertaa vuodessa kurssuja, joilla opetetaan kaikki. Ei tarvitse tietää mitään ennakolta, mutta varmasti oppii. Muistaakseni yksikään ei

ole epäonnistunut kurssin jälkeen suoritettavassa kokeessa.

## Kotiasioita radiolla

■ Laineella tartutaan harvoin puhelimeen, sillä se on hidas. Perheen autossa on myös radiolaitteet, siksi esimerkiksi päivän ostoslista on helppo välittää radiolla töistä palaa-valle miehelle.

— Sen verran olen opettanut vaimolle, että yhteydet pelaa. Ei hän muuten ole kiinnostunut asiasta kovin paljon. Mutta maailmanmestaruudesta saan kyllä kiittää pelkästään häntä.

Martti innostuu selittämään.

— Minä olin kuumeessa kesken kisojen ja ajattelin jo yhdessä vaiheessa keskeyttävä koko homman. Kilpailu kestää 48 tuntia, mikä tarkoittaa, että silloin istutaan joka sekunti laitteiden ääressä. Vaimo sai minut jatkamaan ja niinhän siinä kävi, että voitin.

— Miksi menit juuri Gambiaan?

— Siellä oli ennestään tutut paikat ja tuttuja. Maantieteellisesti juuri päiväntasaajan seutu on otollisinta aluetta radioyhteyksille.

■ Maailmassa lasketaan olevan 320 valtiota, joissa on radioamatööritoimintaa. Martti Laineella on ollut yhteys 315 paikkaan. (Radioamatöörien kielessä valtio ei tarkoita aivan samaa kuin tavallisesti.)

Yksi maailman tunnetuimpia radioamatöörejä lienee Jordanian kuningas Hussein.

— Meillä on kaikkialla maailmassa voimassa jyrkkä sääntö siitä, että uskontoa tai politiikkaa ei puhuta. Minun kokemusteni mukaan sääntö on pitänyt poikkeuksetta.

— Eikö houkutus ole suuri?

— Kun alusta alkaen on hyväksynyt säännön, ei sitä juuri ajattele.

Hän on kerännyt yhteyksistä kertovan kirjan, johon on talletettu yksi kortti kustakin valtiosta.

— On pakko rajoittaa jotenkin, muuten kortteihin hukkua. Jotkut kaverit lähettävät rahaakin, jonkun pienen setelin, johon on lyöty lähettäjän tiedot.

— Vieläkö jatkat?

— Harrastusta kyllä, mutta kilpailamisen taidan jättää. MM:n pitäminen on niin suuritöinen juttu, että taidan vetäytyä.



### Myydään – for Sale

**Vanahoja radioita.** Dreikkejä ja hjalliskraftereita joutaa myyä poes. Kaekki toemi vielä kolmekymmentä vuotta sitte. Kerräilykunnossa oovat eivätkä iha halapoja. Auto hajos en piäse postiin, haettava Vuotjärven pohjoespuolelta. [vanahavarkkaaja@sunera.com](mailto:vanahavarkkaaja@sunera.com)

Myydään **puoliksi asennettu Widow -lanka-antenni.** Järkyttynyttä leskeä lohduttamaan muuttanut naapurin radiomies hoitaa myynnin. PS Onnettomuuden uhri irrotettu. Antenni on todennäköisesti vireessä CW-bandilla. Puh. 04000-218306.

Myytävänä viime vuoden SAC:n voittajan koko **antennivarustus.** Periaatteella ostaja purkaa vaivihkaa illan ja yön hämärässä, toimitus mielellään ennen syyskuun kolmatta viikonloppua. Luottamukselliset ja matalan profiilin tiedustelut: Omakutsu / SAC:n viime vuoden kakkonen.

### Ostetaan – Want to Buy

**1000 ft. tower** and full-size **8-element quad for topband.** Sick and tired of Arcala guys beating me in every pile-up. Reasonable offers to bigger- [isalwaysbetter@gainiseverything.com](mailto:isalwaysbetter@gainiseverything.com)

### Vuokrataan – for Rent

Shack at the beach of Huang Pu River in the middle of Shanghai. We rent the shack; you take care of the license. Radios included...depending on your wallet and courage. Contact [by4shack@uneverknow.cn](mailto:by4shack@uneverknow.cn)



The Shack.

### Työtä tarjolla – Job Offers

University of Colorado, Boulder is looking for more field crews for the NSF-project "MassBeve" by the laboratory of wireless communication. The task is to install 299.9808-mile-long beverage antennas in Alaska. Due to the evaporation of prev-

ious groups we have settled on doing the efforts winter time. We provide with boots and potential funeral expenses as a bonus. Job #0001/BE.

### Palveluja – Services

All new! Now you can concentrate on operating while I sit on your couch having beer for you. Run your pileups sober! Free service when you provide the beer. Must be cold and must be enough. 10 bucks a pop if I have to bring it. [TH1RST@anonymousamateurs.com](mailto:TH1RST@anonymousamateurs.com)

### Tapahtumia – Events

**CCF meeting** sometime in early 2011. Stay tuned. Meanwhile, work the **SAC CW** in Sep 18-19 and **SAC SSB** Oct 9-10.

Etkö pääse eroon radioista? Vievätkö QSL:t kaiken aikasi? Onko avioliitto katkolla? **Radionvartijat®** (RadioWatchers®) ryhmä aloittaa kokoon-tumiset Kontulan ostoskeskuksen kerhotiloissa. Kokeile ensimmäiset kaksi viikkoa vain hintaan 25€. Tilaa RadionVartijat lehti tutustumishintaan. Tutustu menestystarinoihin nettisivuillamme: Sielä Ville, Martti ja Olli ovat ehdolla vuoden 2010 "Tassut Irti – Tassarna Bort" -palkintoon. Äänestä suosikkiasi ja voita tuotepalkintoja.

### Sekalaista – Miscellaneous

Wanted. Someone to go back in time with me to 1959 to work 28 MHz DX. This is not a joke. P.O. Box 5973, PineValley, CO, 70101. You'll get paid both in 1959 and after return. Weapons are on me. Safety not entirely guaranteed. I have done this twice before to work KZ5 and Y34K.

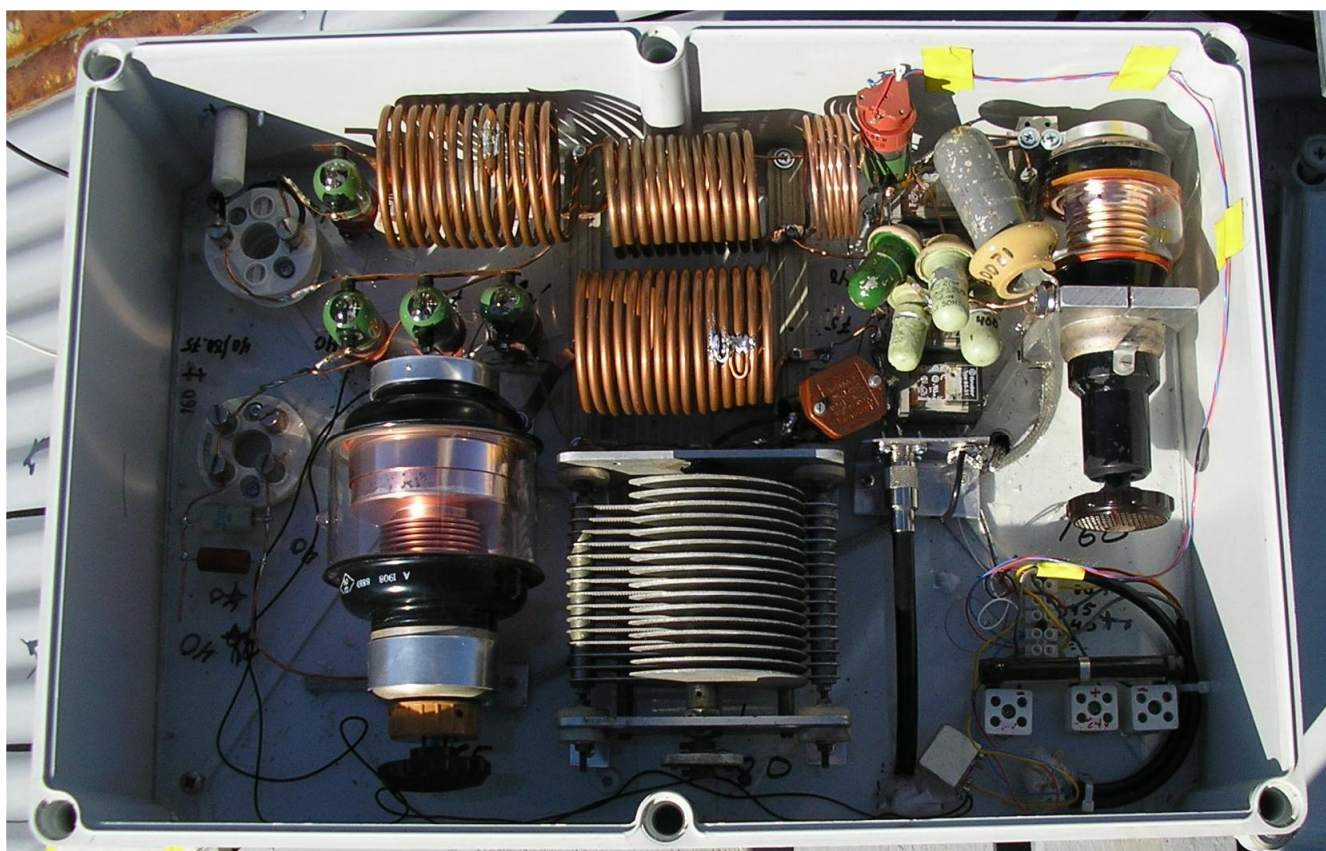
### Kuluttajavalituslautakunnalle:

Jo nyt on aikoihin eletty, ettei vuonna 1968 hankimaani Saloran televisioon saa muuta kuvaa kuin lumisadetta. Mikä hiivatin skart? Ja mikä hiivatin tikipoksi. Voitin TV:n yhdeltä Rantaselta kortilla, ja pottiin laittaessa väitti että siinä on mulle TV:tä loppuiäksi, kun se oli hänelläkin ollut vasta viisi vuotta. Perkele. En ole tuota viime vuosina paljon katsonut enkä kaivannutkaan, mutta kun Jormanainen mainosti että PP-talossa on joku salahuone, niin on ruvennut kiinnostamaan. Että perkele. Olenko minä tämän takia veroja maksanut vuosikymmeniä. Jumalan kiitos en sentään TV-lupaa ole maksanut. *"Muut rodut kuin Suomen pystykorva ja ajokoira ovat turhia".*



Palautusosoite / Returns to:  
CCF ry c/o  
Mikko Pöyhönen  
Niittymäentie 9  
77630 LEMPYY

VASTAANOTTAJA, Addressee



Tuning it right is everything. **OH1XX**'s box for the 160/80/40-meter vertical.