

Numero 3/2004

Syyskuu 2004 Vuosikerta VIII

PileUP!



- YV0D
- 9A0CI

Ja paljon muuta ...



PUHEENJOHTAJAN PALSTA

Jukka Kulha, OH2MA

Syksyn kilpailusesonki on käynnistynyt. Tätä kirjoittaessa SAC CW on juuri takanapäin. Tällä kertaa en itse osallistunut kisaan, mutta sen verran sain aikaa järjestymään, että pääsin ajoittain kuuntelemaan muiden operointia. Pelkkä kuunteleminenkin antaa paljon ja on mielenkiintoista seurata muiden operointia. Seuraamalla kärjessä olevien työskentelyä, huomasi muutamia pikku seikkoja joista erottui selvästi kullekin operaattorille ominaisia piirteitä esim. kertomien siirtelyssä ja bandin vaihdoissa.

SO2R-tekniikka on yleistynyt ja sen myötä operointi on muuttunut. Normaalitytapauksessa voi erottaa selvästi kuka on liikkeellä SO2R-tekniikalla. Tosin kärkioperaattorit ovat jo sen verran hyvin harjaantuneita, että saa usein seurata pitempään, jotta erotta SO2R operoinnin tunnusmerkit. Parhaiten sen erottaa kuuntelemalla itse SO2R-tekniikka käyttäen eli kuuntelemalla reaaliajassa saman aseman signaaleja kahdella eri bandilla.

SO2R-tekniikan käyttö pitää harjoitella hyvin, muuten on turha odottaa hyötyä. Kuten moni on kokenut tehokkuus laskee helposti jos homma ei suju ja energia kuluu vääriin asioihin. Asiaa voi verrata hyvin autolla ajamisen opetteluun. Kestää hetken ennen kuin voit unohtaa jarrut, vaihteet ja kaasupolkimen ja keskittyä "vain olennaiseen" sekä seuraamaan mitä ympärillä tapahtuu. Puhumattakaan, että voisi keskustella pelkääjän paikalla istuvan kanssa ilman ongelmia.

Tällä kertaa SAC CW kisassa kärjen tuntumassa oli koko ajan 3-4 asemaa ja vaikutti siltä, että kuka tahansa näistä voisi olla voittaja, sen verran pieniä erot olivat QSOjen perusteella. Keroimpeli tuntui olevan myös näiden asemien kohdalla selkeän määrätietoista. Aika näyttää kuka teki tuloksekkaimman työn. Olipa se kuka tahansa näistä asemista niin se osoittaa varsin selvästi sen, että voitto ei tule tuurilla vaan tekemällä määrätietoista työtä. Pääsääntöisesti työ tehdään ennen kisa- ja kisan aikana toteutetaan ennalta suunniteltu QSOjen kirjaaminen. Mukavaa oli huomata, että vanha kunnon SAC edelleen sytyttää perinteisen maaottelufiiliksen ja asemia riittää joka luokkaan. Bandihavaintojen perusteella päällimmäiseksi jäi tunne, että OH-voitto on hyvinkin todennäköinen, kunhan vaan muistetaan lähettää lokit. Jokainen loki ja piste on tärkeä!

Syksyn sesonki huipentuu CQWW-kisoihin. Vaikka olemmekin matkalla kohti pilkkuminimin pohjaa niin siitä huolimatta CQWW tarjoaa aina jokaiselle jotakin. SOAB ei ehkä ole enää se missä tavoitellaan EU voittoa, mutta ainahan voi laittaa tavoitteeksi oman ennätyksen tai suunnitellun taktiikan läpiviemisen. Niin ja ainahan siinä samalla voi peitota muut hämmäläiset. Alabandien rekordeja on yleensä muuteltu minimin aikoihin. Vaikuttaa myös siltä, että OH-maan alabandien asemat ovat tällä hetkellä parempia kuin koskaan. Tunnetusti kelejä tasataan myös matkaamalla parempien kielten maihin. Perinteisesti tällä saralla OH-aktiiviteetti on ollut hyvää. Huhujen mukaan myös tulevia koitoksia varten OH-miehet ovat jo pakkaamassa laukkujaan.

Hyvää syksyä ja tsemppiä CQWW-kisoihin !

Kansikuva: 9A2004YC IOTA-kilpailutiimi: ylärivissä OE8CIQ, DH2WQ, G0MTN, DK1MM, S56A, M0RHI, DK9TN, alarivissä OE8YDQ ja SP5HNK

MY 13 DAYS WITH THE ARMADA OF VENEZUELA

Martti Laine, OH2BH

**Logbook of Junior Deckman Martti Laine,
OH2BH/MM**



When a large Air Europa jet was taxiing at the Aeropuerto Internacional Del Simon Bolivar, one of my many dreams was just about to come true. I had always

dreamed of being one of those snow white dressed navy men serving a remote coastal nation, where the seas are always crystal clear and where people appreciate the work of these great men in the service of their country to protect its shores. The temperature was record high along with a burning sun - I felt my 24-hour flight had landed in paradise while standing at immigration - ready for duty.

Preparation

As our departure was set for 9AM the next day Tuesday, information became available that same evening that we would not sail until Thursday - other important missions had put back the schedule by two days. The ensuing long days were spent checking supplies and hanging in local bars, so typical for seamen. But on Thursday morning at 6AM it was no kidding and we were to report for duty aboard the 300-ft. (105 meters) naval vessel Los Llanos, code-named T-64. The national anthem broke the morning silence as the national flag was hoisted; we were ready for service in this distant land. Loading a massive amount of cargo and a truck full of supplies symbolized the mission. We were some 300 men plus a handful of landlubbers (marineros de aqua dulce) who had to

be fed on a long journey.

But departure was postponed from 6AM to 9PM and the hours spent waiting for the tied ropes to be released were long but full of hope for an adventure to that distant outpost of Aves Island - Venezuela's treasure—some 360 nautical miles from the mainland, extending the country's territory and giving it exclusive rights to a 200-mile economic zone in the Caribbean.

Life Aboard a Naval Vessel

It was four days since I had left home, and now we were heading to the open sea. Another 48-hour voy-



age lay ahead of us, the target being Aves Island. Our massive Korean-built ship was making barely 8 knots (19 kilometers) an hour, and it took a few hours before every corner of the ship was inspected and every activity was understood. Eating came as a welcome break at specified hours. Food was plain and simple - repeating itself every day. Watching one or two movies in the galley seemed to be the main line of entertainment for those who ranked high.

Cleaning the deck kept the lower ranks active! But the dozen or so landlubbers broke the silence, seemingly disrupting the normal routine and diverting the vessel from its primary mission and associated chores. Were these extra people needed on the boat after all? Had they correctly understood the mission of the Venezuelan Navy?

Life actually got boring with no action or news from the outside world. The sea looked endless and each wave was just a repetition of the previous one. It was time to take our first inventory and we found that it was six days since closing the doors back home, with all that followed providing less excitement and causing more depression than expected. My hat was off to those who do this for life - day after day, year after year.

Finally Land in Sight

A narrow sand bar would have to push the depression aside, a sand bar running 1,000 feet in length and narrowing down to 50 feet in the middle, with a maximum width of 100 feet wide at best. Sea turtles were making love while birds observed some new people on site. We were obviously about to enter a community of different residential life. Another silent night aboard the vessel, observing the island - so near but yet so far.



Some 4,000 kilos of undefined items in an undefined packing and priority order were whisked to land by three Zodiacs before sunset under a scorching Caribbean sun - in addition to a scorching bunch of landlubbers anxious to get

ashore, some of them almost too overweight and oversized to descend via a rope ladder to Zodiacs bobbing on the waves. Put them there and return to silence, restoring order on the Navy ship.

Gladly life went back normal on the vessel while the landlubbers were busy setting up camp among the birds and the turtles, with the entire reef's crab population on the lookout, marvelling at this mysterious undertaking.

Give the Landlubbers Some Rock 'n Roll



Having lost three days upfront and another day while unloading, it was reasonable to stay there for four days and concentrate the efforts on what was happening on the island. It

was time to check out a new international scientific base there, standing off the island on monumental feet. This was a complete mini-world of its own, boxed to minimum size, boasting active life and protection of the territory, the island and its unique ecological sanctuary. Who did know that the unique sea turtles of Aves weighed 300 kilos and reached the age of 100 years, in the course of which they disappeared for sixty years into an unknown place only to then return to their beloved original sand bar. All this was worth observing, with yet unknown results.

A new naval station was to be inaugurated soon, and therefore painting the premises and shaping everything up for a short helicopter trip by the Venezuelan President the following Sunday was on everyone's agenda. Keep the landlubbers out of sight so they wouldn't mess up



the varnished floors with their sandy appearance. Let them sleep on sand and get what they deserved - with the sand bar as their pillow and tent tarp as their bed sheet, they would get what they had come here for! No access to the module, a term the Navy folks used to describe the offshore structure.

God Bless - Mother Nature Will Bring Her Own Back

The landlubbers were not comparable to Navy folks, though - they would not last longer, they already looked like a terrible bunch with sleepless aggressions and emotions. They appeared to be fighting for nothing—probably they did not have an agenda or a rescue plan, either. They might run out of water or get sunburned. Some of them only ate chocolate bars and some might even lose their organs, if this was allowed to continue. Restore Navy order on the scene after just another day or two. But Mother Nature decided to appear



sooner in the form of a tropical storm and the Navy had to act accordingly. Fingers crossed: give everyone some hours of daylight, ferry the 4,000 kilos back to the ship and get the hell out of here while you can.

I would never forget the sight and the disorder. No one was in charge. They all acted on individual initiative. One was squeezing out the last Japanese on 30M as the horizon kept getting dark. The 6M-guy looked like a dead fish on dry land after his efforts through the night! The clock was ticking away, and the boat would leave in an hour regardless of these landlubbers. The Navy would call it off with the equip-

ment on board or not - safety came first. The keel-less flat-bottom Korean-built ship could only take some, but no more. The camp was rescued at the last minute as waves of several meters were building up, with the oversized landlubbers struggling hard to produce the energy needed for jumping onto the rope ladder to climb up along the body of the vessel tossed about by the choppy sea. But this was Navy and the seasoned Venezuelan mariners kept them harnessed just in case - the landlubbers were at times seen dipping into the sea but never out of control. That was what the Navy is all about—protecting those that needed to be protected and rushing those away that were not allowed to step ashore in their homeland. And the Navy was sailing to its own schedule, not disclosing any information about changes.

Heading North - But Not Far Enough

It was a wonderful feeling to know that we were heading north to keep away from the storm. But were we heading north far enough to reach those frozen ports in the Deep North? Maybe not, but at least we were on our way back home. Life was boring aboard the Navy vessel. Life was routine on the naval ship. Food had no salt or flavors - food had no variety. Hadn't they ever seen vegetables or ice cream? Only in their deep dreams.

The highlight of the eleventh day away from home saw a strange orgy in the galley. They could not tolerate this any longer. An end would come to life on the Navy vessel. The landlubbers were determined to dig deeper into their bags but they only found corned beef, corn bread and olives - and then canned snails were brought in. This is what they were supposed to have as snacks on the island, and now they were to empty them all at once. They could not tolerate the Navy cuisine any longer.

Soon the naval vessel T64 would be changing

course toward the home port of La Guira for another 48 hours at sea 10 knots an hour at times, making the home journey somewhat quicker, as it always is.

On the thirteenth day away from home, we began to see land. It was a beautiful sight for these landlubbers and for the Navy folks as well. It's always a treasure to sail out on a mission, but it is always a blessing to come home and rejoin the loved ones and dock a friendly pier. Listening to the Venezuelan national anthem made all of us related to the brave Venezuelan Navy feel proud of our men at sea - their wide variety of missions, non-disclosed changes of schedule and routines of maritime discipline, all commonplace for our men at sea but rarely understood by those on land or those sipping champagne aboard cruise ships, sailing only a few miles away from us our serious mission.

Agradecimientos

This was my valuable experience at the open sea, tasteless food, orderly activities, hanging in the ropes over choppy waves and trying to prove my skills and more among those brave Navy people. It was good to be your guest, my dear teammates and the Armada of Venezuela. Thank you Amilar Antonio Rivas, the captain of de Fragata, and thank you Commander Leon Pipett on Aves. You were a great bunch.

Yes, there were 18,500 radio contacts handed out for those who lived through the adventure at the other end of the radio circuit during our thirteen days with the Navy and 56 hours on Aves Island as YV0D.



WWYC MEETING 2004 JA IOTA CONTEST 9A0CI

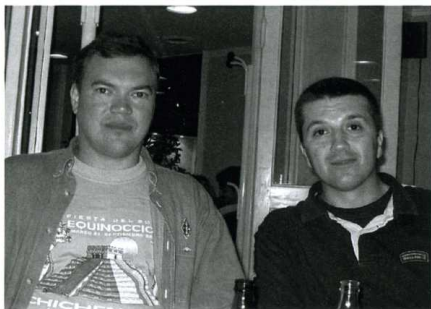
Timo Klimoff, OH1NOA

Tämän vuoden kesälomareissuni XYL:n kanssa suuntautui Balkanille. Lomailuun oli mahdollista yhdistää kaksi radioamatööritapahtumaa: World Wide Young Contesters-kerhon ensimmäinen tapaaminen ja IOTA saarikisan workkiminen Kroatiaasta.

Kroatia – Bosnia – Montenegro

Olimme tilanneet etukäteen lentoliput SAS:lta Zagrebiin, jossa vietimme matkamme ensimmäisen päivän. Kroatian pääkaupunki on hie-
man tylsä, tosin sielläkin riittää keskustassa nähtävää. Vielä samana iltana lensimme Croatian Airlinesilla (parahiksi ukkosmyrskyn saapu-
essa) Sarajevoon, Bosnia-Herzegovinan pää-
kaupunkiin.

Sarajevo, jonka muistamme Balkanin sodasta ja erityisesti sen piirityksestä, on mielenkiintoinen matkakohde. Siellä näkyvät edelleen sodan ar-
vet, mm. hylätty parlamenttitalo seisoo edelleen Tarkka-ampujien kujan varressa. Kaupungin
vanha turkkilainen keskusta tarjoaa basarein-
neen itämaista tunnelmaa. Sarajevossa kävim-
me illallisella vanha tutun Boriksen, T93Y:n
kanssa. YK-tehtävät ovat vieneet Borista eri
puolille maailmaa ja hän on myös innokas DX-
peditioneri. Viimeksi hän oli suomalaisten kans-
sa Albaniassa.



Timo ja Boris

Sarajevosta matkasimme bussilla Mostariin. Mostarin sodassa räjäytetty silta on kunnostettu ja juhlallisia avajaisia vietettiin omaa vierailu-
amme seuraavana viikonloppuna. Mostar on ol-
lut jaettu kaupunki: toisella puolella asuivat kro-
aatit, toisella muslimit. Sodan aikainen etulinja
on vielä hyvin havaittavissa autiotaloista ja kra-
naatiniskemistä.

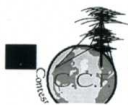
Mostarin jälkeen siirryimme Kroatiaan Dubrovni-
kiin, tunnettuun lomakohteeseen, jonka muurin
ympäröimä vanha kaupunki on mielenkiintoi-
nen. Tosin paikka on kesällä täynnä turisteja.
Dubrovnikiasta matka jatkui kohti etelää: Serbia-
Montenegroon. Montenegro eli YU6 on toinen
osa tätä erikoista kahtia jakautunutta liittovaltio-
ta. Montenegrossa käytetään rahayksikkönä eu-
roja ja heillä on oma presidenttinsä ja puolus-
tusvoimansa – vähintään Ahvenanmaan veroi-
nen DXCC-maa.

Montenegrossa kohteenamme oli UNESCO:n
maailmanperintölistalta löytyvä Kotorin kaupun-
ki. Kotor on kuin italialainen kaupunki rakennet-
tuna norjalaiseen vuonoon: mahtavat, upeat
maisemat. Kaupungin yläpuolella on vanha lin-
noitus, jonne voi kiivetä. Sitä mekin yritimme,
mutta matkalla kivi petti jalkani alta ja kaadu-
in. Siihen nousi välittömästi iso patti ja se vaikutti-
kin loppumatkaan ...

Kohti WWYC Meetingiä

Kotorista palasimme Dubrovnikiin. Matkalla kul-
jetaan myös Bosnian kautta vaikka merenran-
taa kuljetaankin: T9:lla on nimittäin muutaman
kilometrin rantakaistale, jossa bosnialaiset käy-
vät ottamassa aurinkokylpyjään. Dubrovnikin
jälkeen vuorossa olivat hamikaupunki Split ja
Zadar, josta bongasimme hienot EME-antennit,
kyseessä taisi olla teknisen (yli)opiston kerhon
asema.

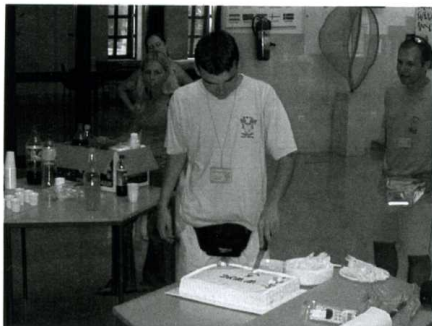
Zadarista matkasimme laivalla kymmenen tun-



nin matkan Istriaan, Pulan kaupunkiin. Pula tunnetaan erityisesti roomalaisesta amfiteatteristaan, jossa esiintyivät tänä kesänä mm. Eros Ramazzotti ja Pavarotti. Pulasta olikin enää tunnin bussimatka Paziniin, jossa WWYC Meeting järjestettiin.

WWYC Meeting

World Wide Young Contesters (ks. <http://www.wwyc.net>) piti ensimmäisen tapaamisen pienessä Pazinin kaupungissa Kroatiaassa. Paikalla oli viitisenkymmentä nuorta kontesteriä 12 DXCC-maasta. Nuorten (WWYC-mielessä alle 30v) lisäksi mukaan menossa olivat "isähahmoina" kirjoittajan lisäksi Mario, S56A, Zoli, HA1AG ja Paolo, I2UIY. Rajapyykin ylittäneisiin WWYC-jäseniin kuului myös Lee, G0MTN.



Kroatia sopi pitopaikaksi erinomaisesti, koska liikenneyhteydet erityisesti manner-Euroopasta ovat hyvät ja kustannustaso on alhainen. ARRL:n Colvin-rahasto oli auttanut matkakustannuksissa YU ja LZ-maiden kisailijoita (sen junailemisesta kiitos S56A:lle). (SRAL:n kilpailumanagerikin kirjoitti WWYC meetingistä vastoin parempaa tietoa Vipusen kilpailupalstalla kummallisuuksia) Käytännön järjestelyistä huolehti paikallinen radiokerho 9A7P, puuhamiehinaan erityisesti Hrle 9A6XX, Marko 9A8MM ja Patrik 9A5AEI apureineen.

WWYC:n tapaamisen virallisen osuuden rakennettiin noudatteli CCF Meetingeistä tuttua kaavaa: laadukkaita esitelmiä, joiden välissä taukoja juttutuokioita varten. Avajaistilaisuudessa kävivät puhumassa Pazinin pormestari ja Kroatian liiton puheenjohtaja (aktiivikontesteri 9A6A, lähetti OH6XY:lle terveisiä) ja Hrle 9A6XX kertoi WWYC:n historiasta. Sen päälle syötiin täytkekakkua ja nautittiin paikallista "Istria balsamia".

Eitelmiä pidettiin päivien aikana mm. seuraavista aiheista:

- HC8N (Zoli, HA1AG)
- CT8T ja "guest operating" (Timo, OH1NOA)
- EU Sprint (Paolo, I2UIY)
- K1B (Mario, S56A)
- IARU Region 1 High Speed Telegraphy Championships (Marko, 4N1JA)
- C56R (Rag, LA6FJA)
- 5U5Z (Lee, G0MTN)

Ilta-aktiiviteettien keskipisteenä oli Pazinin klubin 9A7P kerhuhuone, johon paikallisten hamssien lisäksi kokoontuvat yleisestikin paikkakunnan nuorisot – Pazinissa kaikki tietävät mitä radioamatööriharrastus on! Kerhon kattoterassi oli monien mielenkiintoisten keskustelujen ja yhteislaulujen pitopaikka. Myös tapahtuman erikoiskutsulla 9A2004YC pidettiin parituhatta yhteyttä. (Katso myös G0MTN:n artikkeli: <http://www.ipazin.net/print.php?sid=474>)

Samana päivä kun pidin oman esitelmäni oli tapahtumia täynnä. Aamulla oli pakko lähteä sairaalaan Pulaan kun tulehtunut jalka ei enää mahdollistanut kävelyä. Siellä oli tuomiona: leikataan verihyytämä pois, ei ruokaa ja juomaa kuuteen tuntiin – tulkaa iltpäivällä uudestaan. Näin ollen kävin Pazinissa pitämässä esitelmäni ja iltpäivällä kroaatit leikkasivat jalastani hemahtamaan 15 minuutin anestesiassa. "Mielenkiintoista".

IOTA Contest – 9A0CI

Perjantaina oli aika siirtyä Porecin rantakaupunkiin. Tämän pienen viehättävän ja suosituksen loma-kohteen vieressä noin 5 minuutin lauttamatkan päässä sijaitsee St. Nikolan saari, joka on IOTA-mielessä EU-110. Unkarilainen ryhmä oli jo uuraustanut viikon aikana saarella olevaan hyllätyyn hotelliin aseman, joka aktivoitiin kontes-



tissa kutsulla 9A0CI. Pikkusaarella oli iso ja moderni toimiva hotelli sekä lukuisia bungaloweja, joista yksi toimi operaattorien nukkumatukohotana. Aseman antenneinä oli monobander yagit 10, 15 ja 20m, ground plane 40m:lle ja slopereita 80m:lle.

Operaattoreina olivat HA1AG, HA1TNX, HA3NU, HA3OV, HA6OI ja OH1NOA. Lisäksi Dave 9A6NDX, joka asuu isänsä 9A6AA:n kanssa Porecissa, kävi workkimassa pari tuntia. Operointivuorot oli jaettu pari tunnin segmentteihin, joten jokaiselle muutama tunti pileup-workkimista ja muutama tunti kerroinmetsästystä.

Kisa alkoi melko mukavasti, aloitin 20m SSB:llä pileupin ja workin kahden tunnin vuoroni aikana noin 300 qsoa. Siitä eteenpäin häiriökelit pitivät huolen ettei qsoilla herkuteltu. Tosin 9A-maan kelit tulivat esiin yöllä, jolloin mm. workimme

kymmenkunta jenkkiä 40m SSB:llä. Keleistä kertoo se, että sunnuntaiaamulla 20m:llä OH0Z kuului aivan kohinassa. Muutenkin OH-qsoit jäivät vähiin yläbandeilla osittain kielten surkeuden takia.



Lopputulokset:

Band	CW Qs	CW Mults	Ph Qs	Ph Mults
80:	197	40	104	34
40:	384	73	402	63
20:	343	72	710	86
15:	105	35	93	46
10:	19	15	21	20
Total:	1048	235	1330	249

Total Score = 8,430,312

Yhdeksän WWYC-meetingin osallistujaa workkikisaa low power luokassa Sveti Andrijan saareltakutsulla 9A2004YC. He saivat melko vaatimattomalla set up:lla kasaan 1100 qsoa.

Kilpailun jälkeen oli vielä aika juhlinnan Pazinisassa. Yllekirjoittanut sai röyhistellä rintaa vastaanottaessaan *Supporting Young Amateurs by WWYC* pokaalin (eli ns. OldFart-tunnustus). Jäähvyäisten jälkeen oli aika matkata Zagrebiin ja sieltä kotiin. Ensi kesänä WWYC meeting jär-



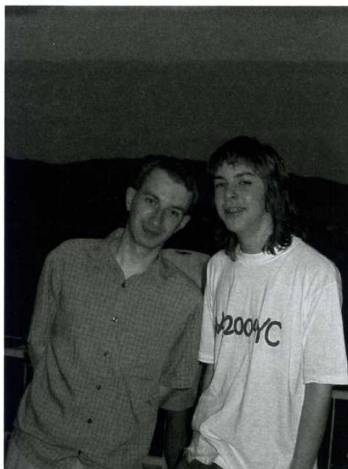
jestetään luultavasti uudelleen. Vahvimpana ehdokkaana pitopaikaksi on Puola (siellä on paljon aktiivisia WWYC-jäseniä). Voin suositella nuorille ja nuorenmielisille!



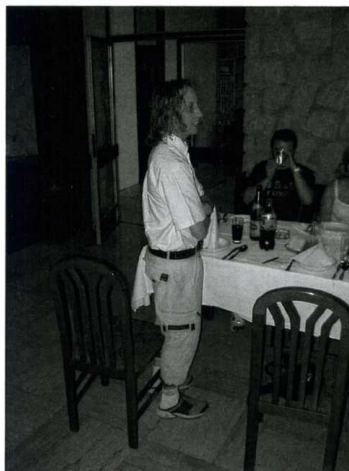
Kuva: Patrik 9A5AEI ja Timo OH1NOA



Kuva: WWYC Meeting ryhmäkuva



Kuva: Lee G0MTN ja Royce M0RHI



Kuva: Rag LA6FJA



The Ethics of Contesting

Seppo Sisättö, OH1VR



Contesting today is serious business. Many of us are investing substantial funds in building big stations with huge antennas, SO2R systems etc. Some of us are travelling to exotic islands or countries to experience

great pileups. Our goal is to win.

My first question is: Is the winner today always a real winner? Or is he or she someone who is using unfair methods and winning because of those methods?

My second question is: Where are our ethical rules? Should the IARU work to establish a written code of contest ethics? The ham spirit is an essential part of our ethics, but when was the last time you came away with a feeling of ham spirit in a contest? Maybe this was in the '50s'?

My third question is: How do we deal with those who are not respecting the rules? Some are cheating year after year.

We cannot bypass the question of contest ethics any more. To avoid misunderstandings, I would like to emphasize the dilemma of ethics. I know such discussions can be uncomfortable, but something is wrong when we avoid the task altogether. Now is the time to do something. After all, any discussion is worthless without actions as a result.

Here is a brief list of questionable contest tactics:

- o Offering incentives such as a T-shirt, a bottle of wine, a special QSL, etc. to work a particular station on all available bands in the contest. I

prefer to label this phenomena "contest corruption".

- o To use on telephones for activating rare multipliers. This is a common part of today's contesting. Those who are living in exotic places know these callers.

- o Organized cluster spotting. You can use simple methods in your research if you want to probe this dark area of contesting. Examining the relationships between various "friends" will open your eyes. The days of primitive self-spotting are almost history. There are more sophisticated methods today in use, as we know. One solution could be reprogramming clusters. As a serious participant of the contest, you could block your call from the cluster beforehand. There could even be a list of these blocked stations published on clusters before some contests. If you have not blocked your call, you cannot win. That's certainly a tough stance, but from my point of view it could be a fairplay practice.

- o Intrusion on 40-meter CW. The narrow 40-meter phone band is a big problem in Region 1 during contests. Some stations use the CW band and create ill among CW operators.

- o Illegal output power. There are stations using as much as 10 kW output. If you have, let's say, a half of dozen of super-high-power stations on the band, your operation with legal power is extremely difficult. Why do we allow this to happen?

- o Transmitting a signal in two or three different directions with huge beams, but listening only in one direction. Of course, this ethically challenged operator usually has a high-power linear amplifier for each direction. This technique will guarantee that fewer stations will be able to use the bands. Is this really an acceptable practice?



o Contest log cooking – rewriting the log after the contest to screen for errors.

o “Advance promotion” where an announcement is sent several weeks in advance on the pretext that the group or individual is testing a new contest location. It’s a clever way to pique interest for your own operation.

Too much power, organized spotting and contest corruption will kill the fun of serious contesting if we let this situation continue. We must do something to root out these ceaters. Of course, it’s easy to declare that the goal is to root out all unethical practices, but this is almost impossible to do in real life. Still, it is worth discussing and trying.

When we submit our logs, we usually sign the following declaration:

“I have observed all competition rules as well as all regulations established for Amateur Radio in my country. My report is correct and true to the best of my knowledge. I agree to be bound by the decisions of the Awards Committee.”

This declarations is not a joke. it is a more serious matter than contesting itself. If we have done everything possible compete by the rules, and have employed good ethics along the way, we can be proud to sign this declaration. It says something about our moral values.

How do you feel after winning a contest with unfair methods? I would like to know the answer to this. Are you proud of your achievement?

Let’s continue discussing contesting ethics.

CCF Postituslistan käyttöohjeet

Postituslistalle liittyminen:

Liity listalle osoitteessa <http://lists.contesting.com/mailman/listinfo/ccf>

Postituslistalle postittaminen

Listalle postittaminen tapahtuu lähettämällä viesti osoitteella ccf@contesting.com.

HUOM: Voit postittaa vain samasta osoitteesta josta olet listalle liittynyt! Muut viestit menevät listan ylläpitäjälle hyväksyttäväksi. Tämä estää tehokkaasti roskapostin pääsyn listalle.

Postituslistalta poistuminen

Poistu listalta osoitteessa <http://lists.contesting.com/mailman/listinfo/ccf>

Postituslistan arkisto

Vanhoja postauksia voi lukea osoitteessa:

<http://lists.contesting.com/pipermail/ccf/>

Jos haluat yhteyden listan ylläpitäjään, lähetä postia osoitteella owner-ccf@contesting.com.

Tällä hetkellä ylläpitäjänä toimii Timo, OH1NOA (oh1noa@sral.fi).



Tribander Single Element Class For CQWW

Jari Jokiniemi, OH3BU



There is a large consensus that we need some new blood for contesting. No wonder. The vast majority of the CQWW participants are turning into their sixties or fifties. It is rare to find anyone in his or her twenties in CQWW. Today's winners are

surprisingly much the same people who were on the top already in 1974. Hey, that's thirty years ago. Well, perhaps our top guns are feeling quite youngish inside, but that's not good enough. We really do need new people to take over.

But what are we actually doing about it? Are we promoting contesting in ham magazines and in our clubs? Are we showing the ropes to the youngsters? Are we really encouraging the newcomers to participate? No. We are constantly whining about packet radio and other technological advances and how they spoil our little playground that was so nice before computers and electronic keyers etc. Cheaters and unsportsmanlike behavior are the most often seen subjects in our discussion groups in the internet. This is not good for our image, as internet is the data mining place of the young generation. We are developing the rules to promote the old ones, not the youngsters, and we obviously don't even care. We shouldn't be surprised that the young ones are ignoring us.

What makes this even more intimidating is that we don't make good use of the advances we have made. I am talking about the greatest contest invention in two decades - the Tribander Single Element class (TS). Forget about Multi Two and other stuff that we've created for the yeasty year's big guns who are now too tired to run Multi Multi. Forget about the ever-lasting disputes over SO2R and it's supposedly unfair advantages. The absolutely only development

there has been serving the ordinary guy is the Tribander Single Element class.

The idea behind TS is very simple. Most of the HF stations are fairly small. Driving around in Europe and USA proves beyond any doubt that the standard station is something like a small triband yagi at 12 meters or some simple wires or verticals. Listening to the DX pileups makes me wonder if many of those even have a linear. They are not the stations that get through the pileups at the first try. They are not shooting fishes in a barrel, like the big guns are. They are not the stations that are at CQ Magazine's cover after a victorious contest effort. They are the small guns who participate for fun from their very ordinary homes, and they are the vast majority. TS simply allows them to compete with the other stations that have at least roughly equal performance instead of fighting a completely hopeless uphill battle against clearly superior stations. That's simply fair. You don't make a Mini Cooper drive against a F1, so why should you make a small tribander operator compete with a fellow who has several high stacks.

For some reason we are keeping this wonderful thing almost secret. We don't promote it full speed in the WPX contest where the class was invented. We don't show any movement to develop something similar for other major contests like CQWW. Why is that? Why is it so awfully wrong to give the small guy what he deserves? Is the glory of the big guy somehow diminished if also the small gun gets an award? Does a big gun need the others placed lower in rankings to feel good or what? I won't answer. I let the big guns output the ordinary hogwash about watering down the competition with new classes or the value of the efforts that are required to build a really big station. But take a note, whenever someone is praising the big stations, I will silently think about the local dealer,



who will make anything for me, if I just write him the big cheque.

So what is this phenomena called TS? Everyone has some kind of an idea what constitutes a small station. It's something that is not big. Well, yeah, you know it when you see it. However, for the rules you need something more tangible, something almost bullet proof. The WPX contest rules define TS as follows: During the contest, an entrant shall use one (1) tribander for 10, 15, 20 meters and single-element antennas 40, 80, and 160.

This deserves some attention. The rules say that one can use one tribander in the high bands. The rules do not say that it has to be a three element trap yagi, though that probably is the most common tribander of them all. A six element quad is also a tribander, a mighty one, though. The rules do not explicitly specify if a fivebander for the high bands like a Mosley TA-53M or a LPDA is to be considered a tribander, but common sense says that this indeed should be the case, as those antennas work in 10, 15, and 20 with a single feed line. At least nobody in the WPX Contest Committee has ever complained me of the extra WARC bands my Mosley had years ago. The rules do not say anything about the height of the tribander. Usually it is quite low, but one is not forbidden to put it into a 40 meter high tower or even higher. At the smaller sized systems, the rules do not force the tribander to be a beam of any kind, you can also qualify with a trap vertical.

A thing to note is that two-radio operation is not forbidden. You have the tribander and your second radio can be connected to your low-band wires. What is forbidden is to use another tribander or monobanders in your second radio. Thus, your multiplier hunting will be more difficult than using monobander stacks. Did I ever remember to tell you that operating TS in fact requires more skills than operating the old-

fashioned HP with all the bells and whistles money can buy? TS in USA surely is much more demanding than operating High Power in a rare island, where what's required for a good score is essentially pressing the F1 key and staying awake.

As a conclusion, even as we are talking about the class for the ordinary people, there is considerable variation in the actual performance. You surely can build a bigish station that complies with these rules. This should wake up the big guns! Show us that you can make a good score with a small station, too!

Well, what if you already have built your dream station and you don't want to dismantle it? That is quite understandable, nobody builds a big station for nothing. Perhaps you want to chase some DX when you are not contesting. Your six over six on 20 definitely gives an edge there. Is it all wasted if the world goes to TS? It's time to read again the rules. The TS definition in the WPX rules starts with the words "During the contest, an entrant shall use". It is not a mistake. Every word has a meaning. It means exactly what it says. We are talking about what you do during the contest. When you are in the contest, you are bound by the TS limitations, but when you are not in the contest, you can use whatever big antennas you may have. So, if in addition to your monobanders you also have a tribander that you would usually use as your multiplier antenna, you can completely legally use that as your main antenna for the TS class. You may have a 40 meter beam, that's ok, and you may still put up another dipole and use that as your antenna for the TS class.

Nothing is stopping you to operate TS, no matter how big or small your station is. Except that there is no TS in the CQWW or in most of the other major contests. Only the WPX contest has this class. It is leading the way now. The others



are lagging behind. Note that there has been very little promotion of TS, and yet, TS is the fastest growing contest class of them all. It is attracting new participants despite of not being advertized, despite of it's winners not being at the cover of the CQ Magazine, despite of the big guns praising the virtues of HP year after year. It must be obvious that we've hit the jackpot with the TS. This is the thing that attracts more people to our hobby. This is the thing that makes the ordinary amateurs feel like contesting could be fun. We should really add the Tribander Single Element class to the CQWW.

I almost can hear the cry that there already are too many contest classes and no more should be added. Well, if that truly is the case, then I am perfectly happy to remove the most unnecessary class of them all. The class that creates more QRM to the bands than anything else, the class where the much-raved cheaters most often operate, at least according to the internet complaints I've seen. Delete the Single Operator High Power class and give us the Tribander Single Element class instead! So my friends, when are we going to have the Tribander Single Element class in the CQWW?

VERKOSTA TARTTUNUTTA

- ♦ http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/theses/available/etd-08262002-183120/unrestricted/PHD_DISSERTATION_SUH.pdf

A Comprehensive Investigation of New Planar Wideband Antennas

- ♦ <http://www.oh2kku.ham.fi/powerpole/>

Anderson Powerpole – liittimistä suomeksi

- ♦ http://home.cogeco.ca/~dxinfo/tropo_nwe.html

VHF/UHF Tropospheric Ducting Forecast

- ♦ <http://www.aa1k.us/>

AA1K:n kotisivu

- ♦ <http://n6tr.jzap.com/850repair.html>

The TS-850S Repair page

- ♦ <http://www.k3bu.us/Orion.htm>

K3BU arvostelu Ten-Tec Orionista

- ♦ http://users.erols.com/k3mt/inv_u/u_160.htm

K3MT 160m The INVERTED 'U' ANTENNA

- ♦ <http://www.rk3awl.ru/index-e.php>

RK3AWL/RL3A kotisivut



SCORE RUMOURS

Pasi Alanko, OH1MM oh1mm@sral.fi



ALL ASIAN CW

OH0NL(2BYS) 615 152
SOSB20MHP 93480

UR DX DIGI

OH9GIT 78 4 120

SOABLP

WPX CW

OH4A(6QU) 2019 807 3232842
SOSB20MHP

IARU HF

OH2HQ 3682 200 2514294
HQ
OH2PM(1WZ) 2021 291 2013720
SOCWHP
OH2U(6EI) 2226 247 1928329
SOMIXHP
OH4R(4JFN) 1965 210 1250000
SOMIXLP
OH4MFA/P
SOCWQRP 46 28 3164

IOTA

9A0CI(1NOA+ym) 484 8430312
MS 2378
OH9A(1MDR) 241 2738001
SO24MIXHP 1963
OH4MFA
SO12CWQRP 185 52 68796

EU HF

OH0B(2UA) 324 457164
SOMIXHP 1422
OH1F(1NOA)

SOMIXHP 1261 300 378300
OH0Z(5DX)
SOSSBHP 1047 280 293160

WAE CW

OH1F(1NOA)
SOHP 266 456 190 137180

SARTG RTTY

OH2BP
SOABHP 716 209 1626020

SCC RTTY

OH2BP(YL2KF)
SOABHP 810 219 396171
OH2LU
SOABHP 643 217 309876
OH4LRP
SOABLP 492 167 183032
OH4RH
SOABHP 431 163 158762
OH2GI
SOABHP 405 145 131080
OH9GIT
SOABLP 190 95 39330
OH5VG
SOABLP 176 100 38100
OH7JJT
SOABLP 150

RUSSIAN RTTY

OH5VG
SOSB40MLP 142 56 43120



CQWW OH-ENNÄTYKSET

SSB

HIGH POWER:

SOAB	OH2BH	OH1NOA	6 156 507	2000
28	OH3XZ	OH2KI	1 228 205	1979
21	OH5BM		1 141 298	1988
14	OH2BH	OH6UM	1 870 170	1992
7	OH2U	OH2IW	418 091	2003
3.5	OH5B	OH5BM	146 222	2003
1.8	OH1MLB		38 478	1995
Multi Single	OH1F		9 574 620	1999
Multi Two	OH1F		7 140 442	2003
Multi Multi	OH2U		20 655 910	2000

LOW POWER:

SOAB	OG5A	OH5BM	631 750	2001
28	OH7C	OH7H DU	289 476	2001
21	OH6OS		221 616	2002
14	OG5ZZ		264 417	2001
7	OH2BNX		2 340	1998
3.7	OH1LEG		30 532	2000
1.8	OH1KF		9 568	1993

QRP:

SOAB	OH5NHI	229 918	1990
28	OH7FF	60 976	2000
21	OH7FF	74 679	1999
14	OH7FF	24 430	2001
7	OH7FF	6 812	2002
3.7	OH7FF	2 160	2003

ASSISTED:

SOAB	OH6RX	4 391 442	2000
28	OH3BU	497 448	1999
21	OH5BM	1 050 283	2000
14	OH5B	OH5BM	621 432
7	OI5AY	OH5BM	422 016
3.5	OH9XX		32 120
1.8	OH2BO		11 136

**CW****HIGH POWER:**

SOAB	OH5LF	OH1WZ	5 255 874	1999
28	OH1HD		558 402	1990
21	OH6AC	OH6CS	850 510	2003
14	OH2BH	OH1WZ	1 233 904	2000
7	OH7MA		651 672	1993
3.5	OH2BH	OH1WZ	403 662	2003
1.8	OH2BCI		119 728	1995
Multi Single	OH7M		9 140 535	1999
Multi Multi	OH2U		22 244 067	1999

LOW POWER:

SOAB	OH4R	OH4JFN	2 339 337	2003
28	OH1HD		232 680	2002
21	OH5BM		359 531	1998
14	OH3LIM		300 875	1994
7	OH4JLV		111 150	1997
3.5	OH1TN		69 978	1996
1.8	OG3MMF	OH3MMF	30 745	1992

QRP:

SOAB	OH5BM	489 724	2003
28	OH7FF	130 800	1999
21	OH7NVU	121 176	1998
14	OH7FF	147 193	2000
7	OH7FF	45 172	2002
3.5	OH7FF	16 328	2003

ASSISTED:

SOAB	OH5NQ	OH6EI	4 178 694	1999
28	OH1MA		301 920	1999
21	OH6AC	OH6CS	729 289	1999
14	OH3BU		669 945	2000
7	OH1MA		555 225	2000
3.5	OH3XR		158 510	2002
1.8	OH1MLB		45 288	1994

koonnut: Timo OH1NOA oh1noa@sral.fi

10. CCF:N JUHLAMEETING

21.—23. TAMMIKUUTA 2005

**Risteily kansainvälisessä seurassa
kaikelle amatöörikansalle!**

HELSINKI—TUKHOLMA-HELSINKI

lähtö Helsingistä pe 21. tammikuuta 2005 klo 17:30
paluu Helsinkiin su 23. tammikuuta 2005 klo 09:55

(myös Tukholmasta on mahdollisuus astua laivaan)

laiva on Viking Line m/s Gabriella
<http://www.vikingline.fi/merella/gabriella/>

Lisätietoja tulossa CCF:n www-sivuille ja postituslistalle,
merkitse viikonloppu jo kalenteriisi!





Palautusosoite : Timo Klimoff, Yrjönkatu 4 A 15, 28100 PORI

