

San Diego DX Club Bulletin

March 2025



MEETING PROGRAM

The March 2025 Meeting Program will be presented by Bernie McClenny of The *Daily DX* and titled: "The 25 Most Wanted DXCC Entities"

MEETING NOTICE—NOTE EARLY START TIME - MARCH ONLY

The March 2025 SDDXC meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 26, 2025 starting at 5:30 P.M. PDST at Elijah's Restaurant located at 7061 Clairemont Mesa Boulevard as well as on Zoom. Come early for social hour and dinner.

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From the Prez . . .

Rob, WA3IHV

We have just passed the vernal equinox (March 20), yet we have not seen much activity on 6M, at least at my QTH! Activity on 10, 12, and 15M has been spectacular. Cycle 25 is expected to peak in July 2025 and then begin slowly decreasing. Cycle 25 will terminate with its nadir in 2030. Cycle 26 will begin in 2031.

Visalia (formally known as IDXC) will be held in Visalia, CA on April 11-13, 2025. If you are planning on attending sign-up at dxconvention.com. Pre-registration closes at 000Z 3 April 2025. After that the cost of registration increases by 10%.

Elsewhere in the Bulletin (*Page 8- ed*), please read the piece discussing the DXChat Discord Server.

This month's program will be presented by Bernie McClenny W3UR. Bernie is Editor of "The Daily DX" and "The Weekly DX". Because Bernie hails from the East Coast and gets up early to write his daily newsletter, he has requested that we begin our meeting at 5:30 PM PDT Wednesday Marc 26, 2025.

Best 73 and hope to see everyone on March 26

Rob WA3IHV

Rob, WA3IHV

SDDXC YouTube Channel

Recordings of monthly meetings are available on the San Diego DX Club YouTube channel.

[\(1201\) San Diego DX Club - YouTube](#)

LIFE IS SIMPLE



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Secretary's Report

Bob, W6ACU



SDDXC Meeting Minutes February 26, 2025

The meeting was brought to order by our President. Rob Reichmann, at 6:30 at Elijah's and on-line with Zoom.

There were 22 members in-person at Elijah's and eight on-line.

Unfortunately, despite everyone's best efforts, Frank Donovan, W3LPL was not able to give his PowerPoint presentation on "What to Expect from Cycle 25!" We subsequently had a conference call with our Zoom representative to make sure that we have all the correct software settings so this does not happen again in the future.

The roundtable is available on our YouTube channel at:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ayj2izVvyOs>

Bob, W6ACU

SDDXC YouTube Channel

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[\(1201\) San Diego DX Club - YouTube](#)

SDDXC Bulletin Archives

Past issues of the SDDXC Bulletin are available on the Club website at:

<https://www.sddxc.org/docs/newslist/>

Board Meeting Minutes

Bob, W6ACU



SDDXC Board Meeting March 10th 2025

In attendance- Rob Reichmann, Brian Roberts, Jerry Stafford, Lou Poanessal, Steve Handrop, Bud Hennessy, Bob LaRose

Zoom - We reviewed the Zoom issues we had at the last meeting. In the meantime, we had a call with our Zoom Rep, Grace Barretto. She gave us ideas on how to make sure that presenters can share their screens. It was a setting in the software. We tested it and it worked. We also described how we could not get audio from our wireless microphone through the local loud speaker and she said that was not possible using the Zoom application.

March Meeting Presentation - We reviewed the logistics of the upcoming presentation by Bernie McClenny of The Daily DX. Bernie requested that we start the meeting a little earlier since he is on Eastern time. To compensate, we will start our March 26th meeting at 5:30 PM PDT.

Treasurer's Report- Brian presented his separate report (will be reproduced in the Newsletter). He also noted that his daughter will be the local POC for checks and deposits.

DXChat Disord Server – Rob presented information on the GUN “Guys-Up-North” Discord server that was also being used by the Southern CA DX Club as a DX spotter (and much more). We agreed that Rob should pursue this to find out what we need to do to get authorization for our club members.

Bob, W6ACU

SDDXC Treasurer's Report

Brian, KN6MJK



February 2025 REPORT FIGURES (Full Month)

INCOME:
\$20.00 2025 Dues Payments
EXPENSES:
None

AVAILABLE CASH BALANCE 02-28-2025: \$4,087.15

Brian, KN6MJK

SDDXC Zoom Meeting Notice

The SDDXC is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

The Zoom session can be accessed after 5:00 PM PDST and the meeting starts at 5:30.

NOTE: Early start time this month only!

Here is the Zoom link for this month's meeting:

<https://zoom.us/j/2973510648?pwd=ZzFSVzhKME9EbXUyRjdJTEQrb1g1Zz09&omn=98308806665>

Meeting ID: 297 351 0648

Passcode: 394011

The meeting will start promptly at 5:30 PM PDT on the 26th to accommodate our guest speaker being on the East Coast.

Meeting Program

Bud, AE6BH

SDDXC Meeting March 26, 2025

Bernie McClenny, W3UR was first licensed in September 1977 as WB3JRU and quickly became interested in working DX. In 1991 he changed his callsign to WR3E and became a member of the ARRL DXCC Honor Roll at the age of 27. On November 4, 1996 WR3E was exchanged under the Vanity Call program for W3UR. March 1997 Bernie started the first daily e-mail DX Bulletin called [The Daily DX](#). **The Daily DX** – is a text DX bulletin sent via e-mail to every subscriber's home or office Monday through Friday and includes DX news, IOTA news, QSN reports, QSL information, a DX Calendar, propagation forecast and much, much more. In the summer of the following year he was asked and accepted as the editor of QST's "How's DX?" column. In March 2001 he purchased *The 599 DX Report* and renamed it [The Weekly DX](#). He has operated from two all time new DXCC counters - [E44DX](#) in Gaza, Palestine and 4W/W3UR in Baucau, East Timor. Other DXpeditions include A61AJ, [AH3D](#), [OH0/W3UR](#), [VU4AN](#), [YU8/OH2R \(Kosovo\)](#), [8P9UR](#), [J77A](#) and most recently [V47UR](#). He has also been a guest op multiple times at [4U1UN](#). When not writing or on DXpeditions Bernie can often be found on the air chasing new ones in the DXCC Challenge, hunting IOTA, working grid squares on 6 meters and guest operating in contests next-door at [W3LPL](#). Bernie was recently inducted into the CQ DX Hall of Fame.

Also his presentation will talk about the 25 most wanted DXCC Entities.



73

Bud, AE6BH

SDDXC DX Standings

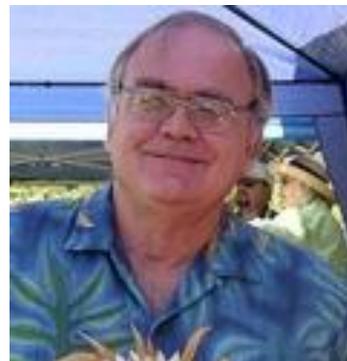
Standings are available on the SDDXC website at [San Diego DX Club \(sddxc.org\)](http://San Diego DX Club (sddxc.org))



Glenn, AI6RR

SDDXC Contest Results

John, K6AM



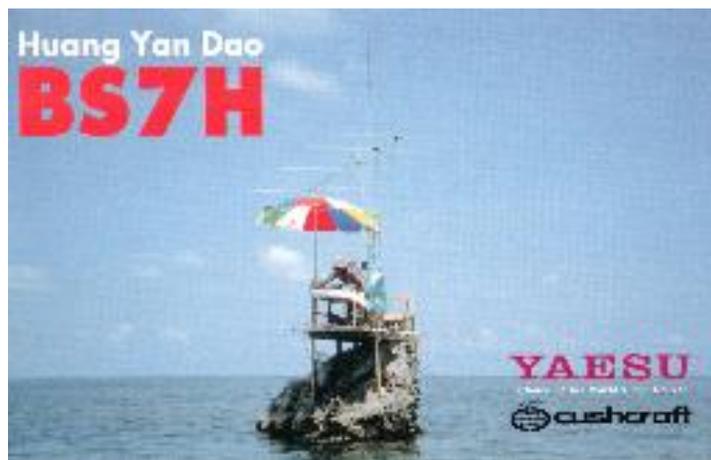
2024 CQ WPX CW DX CONTEST

CLASS	CALL	SCORE	QSO'S	MLTS	FINISH
SO HP	NT6Q N5ZO@WA6TQT)	8,538,288	3,063	1,133	#1 W6, #12 USA
SO HP	NA6TT (K6NA)	3,907,488	1,849	806	#3 W6
SO HP (C)	K6AR	1,738,422	1,300	657	#6 W6
SO HP	N6KI	874,216	736	466	#12 W6
SO HP (C)	W6JBR	10,764	80	69	
SO HP	ND7K* (N6MJ @N6WIN)	12,366,459	4,040	1,239	#2 USA

***Non member honorable mention**

Since my last report on the WRTC 2026 competition in England next year, I am thrilled to announce that our own Marko, N5ZO has qualified as team leader for the W6 region for the event. He will be joined by his partner Axel, KI6RRN. This is the second time they have achieved this lofty goal with Axel qualifying in 2022.

John, K6AM



DXChat Discord Server

The Guys-Up-North (GUNS) are using a Discord server as a common meeting place for daily DX activities. All SDDXC members are invited to join the GUNS Discord server. Kindly read this entire article before attempting to sign-up.

The GUNS Discord server is a convenient meeting place for exchange of DX spots, DX information, tech support, and even some levity. The server has both voice and texting channels and includes.

- DX-Chat for general chats about DX
- Tech-support for technical discussion to resolve problems
- EME-Sat for discussions and coordination of EME or Satellite QSOs
- Text channels for texting discussions and automated announcements
- General DX is a general channel for text DX discussions and DX spotting
- Tech-support is a general text channel for mutual tech support
- 6m-DX-Spots is a channel that has automated 6m DX spots from west US
- DXPedition-Z345 has automated DXPedition spots from CQ Zones 3,4, and 5
- Member-Spot has automated spots of GUNS Discord server
- Top-50-Needed has automated spots of the top 50 needed entities
- DXPedition-Spots has automated spots of DXPeditions worldwide and RBN
- Solar-Indices has automated announcements from WWV and WCY
- Polls channel is for originating polls
- GUNS-Rules has general rules of the GUNS Discord server (please read)
- For-Sale-Swap where items for sale or wanted can be listed
- EME channel has automated worldwide EME spots
- Weather-Links has links to some of the users' Weather Systems

The best way to initiate a connection to the GUNS Discord server is by downloading the Discord application, and install it on your PC, Mac, or phone. You can easily uninstall if so desired. The Discord application is available at: <https://discord.com/> On this page you can select to download the application or open Discord on your browser. I recommend downloading the application so that you can avoid the Captcha verification process. After you install the application, you will be able to sign into the GUNS Discord server. When signing in use the convention of CALLSIGN-Name (for example N6WS-Bill). This allows the system administrator to know who you are so that you can be approved access as a valid applicant.

When you first login, you will not be able to see most of the voice text channels. One of the system administrators will have to approve your access to the site. After initiating your first login, notify Bill Shell at n6ws@n6ws.com. He will approve your access. Once your membership is approved, you can access the full server and configure your Discord application to use the mic and speakers to work on the voice channels. We use PTT (not VOX) to avoid extraneous noises on the channel.

The link to the GUNS Discord server is:

<https://discord.gg/BCc3bG66>

You must use this invitation link within 24 hours. If you want an invitation link beyond the 24 hour limit, request it from Bill N6WS at wmsshell@gmail.com

From the Editor

Bob, K9RHY



Kure Island (KH7K) #5 Most Wanted DXCC Entity What once was, became wasn't; then became was; and now again is

Introduction

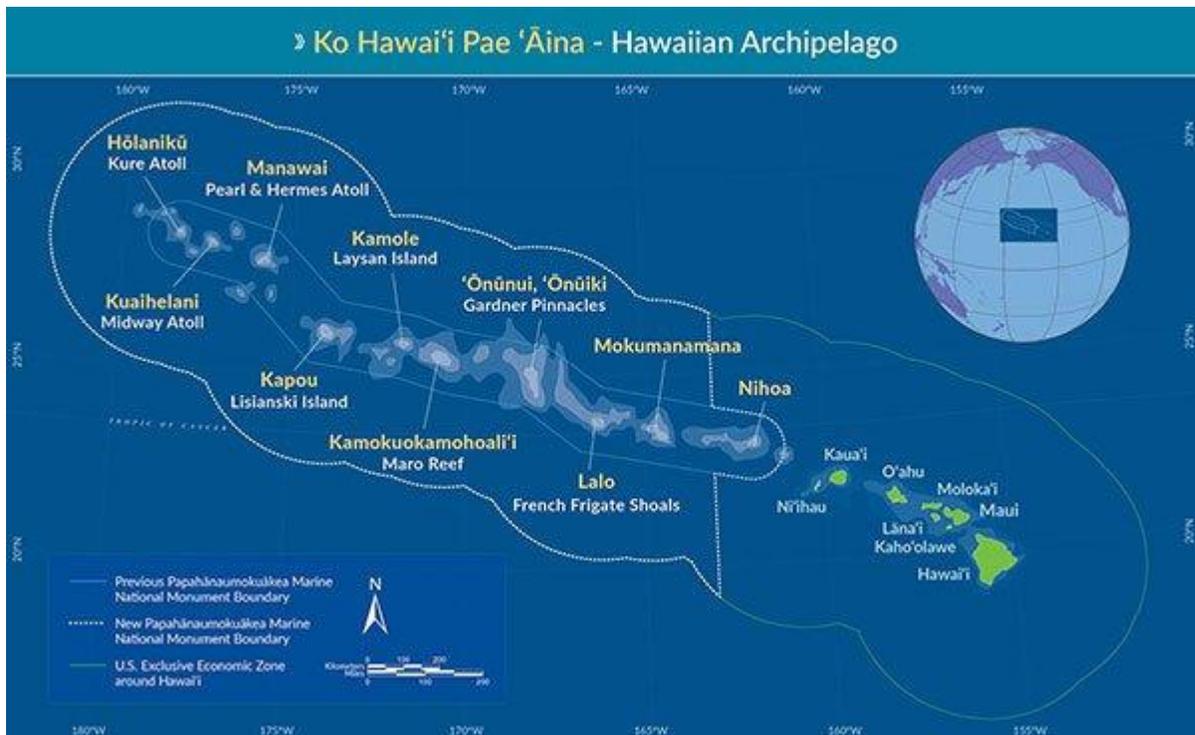
Kure Island, also known as Kure Atoll (KH7K) resides at #5 on the DXCC Top 10 All Band/Mode Want List and #4 on the ClubLog Top 10 DXCC Data Mode Want List. No matter how you slice it, KH7K is a RARE DXCC entity. One that almost everybody still needs.

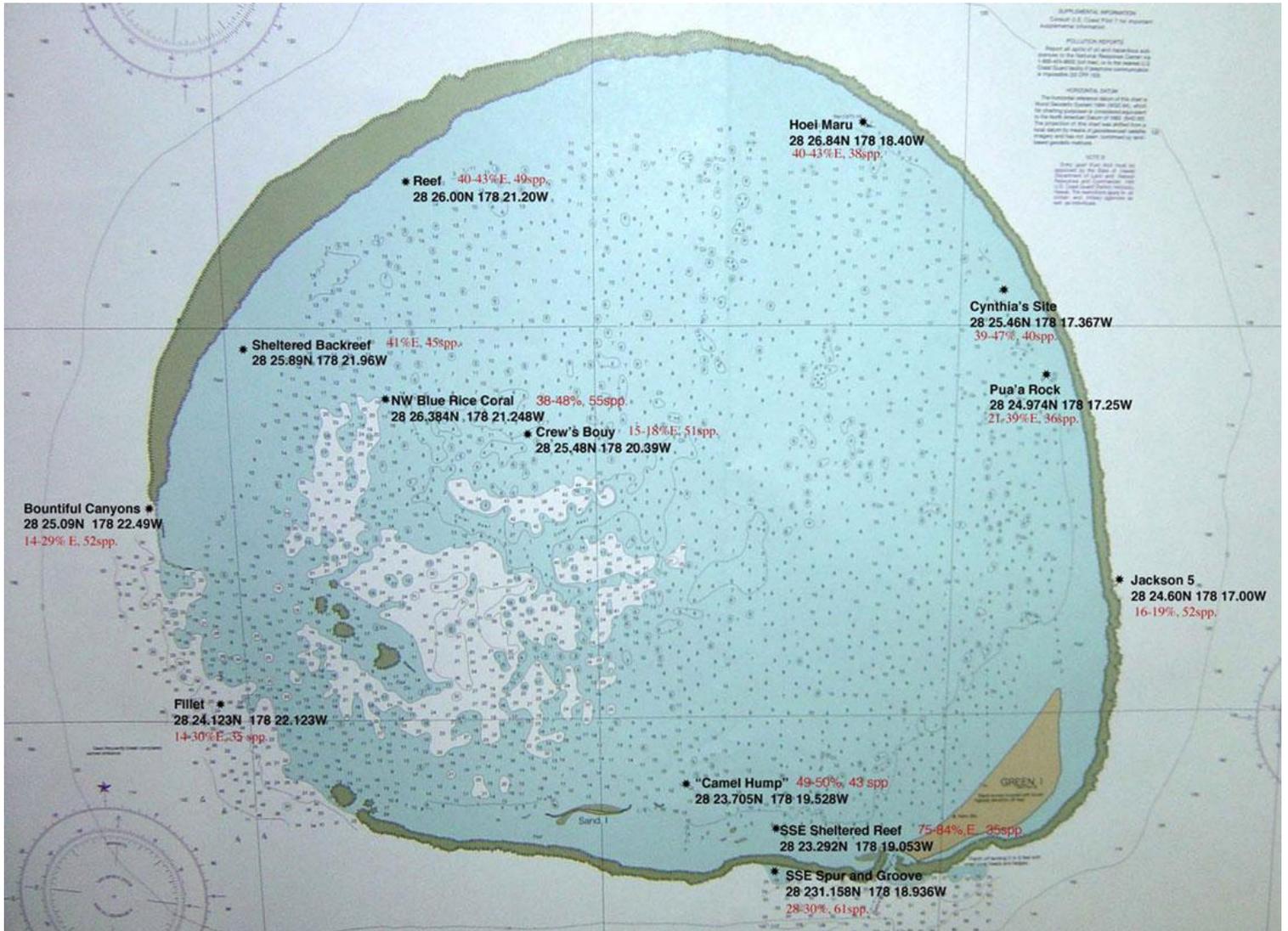
Kure is a unique DXCC entity for more than one reason:

- Kure is hard to reach, much like other rare entities
- Kure lies under the jurisdiction of both the State of Hawaii and the US Government
- Kure is a part of a US state, just like Coronado Island is part of the State of California
- Kure was **added** to the ARRL DXCC list as a new entity
- Kure was **deleted** from the ARRL DXCC list
- Kure was **reinstated** as a separate entity in the ARRL DXCC list
- The DX Advisory Committee and the ARRL Awards Committee actively participated in determining the status of Kure as a DXCC entity; the ARRL Board of Directors was not directly involved
- Kure's status as a separate DXCC entity is **deeply intertwined** with another separate DXCC entity: Midway Island

Location

Hōlanikū, or Kure Atoll is the remotest island in the Hawaiian archipelago, and the northern-most coral atoll in the world, located approximately 2,500 miles from Tokyo and more than 1,500 miles northwest of Honolulu, Hawaii.





The History of Kure Atoll

The geological history of Kure is generally similar to Midway Island, but Kure lies close to what is called the Darwin Point, the latitude north of which the rate of natural reef subsidence and destruction surpasses the rate of reef growth. At approximately 30 million years old, it is the oldest in the Hawaiian Island chain. As Kure continues to be slowly carried along to the northwest by the motion of the Pacific Plate, it will move into waters too cool for coral and coralline algae growth to keep up with isostatic subsidence of the mountain. Currently the atoll is warmed by the pools of water at the ends of the warm Kuroshio Current, keeping it in a very comfortable range in winter. Barring unforeseen evolution, it will then begin to join the other volcanic and reef-topped remnants of the Hawaiian–Emperor seamount chain to the northwest, all of which are now seamounts.

Kure Atoll was discovered in the early 19th century, and besides from shipwrecks was only occasionally visited. From the 1960s to 1992, it had LORAN radio station, which had a small staff and an airstrip. It has been a nature reserve since that time, and marine debris cleanup and scientific research is conducted.

In the Hawaiian language the term *Mokupāpapa* was used for any flat island with reefs. The northwestern islands are associated with Kāne Milohaʻi in Hawaiian mythology, the brother of Pele, creator of the islands, who was left to stand guard for travelers. Another Hawaiian name for Kure Atoll is *Hōlanikū*, meaning "bringing forth heaven."

Before the mid-19th century, Kure Atoll was visited by several ships and given new names each time. Sometimes spelled Cure, its English name was for a Russian navigator who sighted the atoll. It was officially named Kure Island in 1924 and then Kure Atoll in 1987. The old name for the island was Ocean Island.

Two shipwrecks in the early 19th century were the *Gledstanes* and the *Parker*, in 1837 and 1842 respectively. The *Gledstanes* crew members were able to make it to the island and then were able to build a new vessel from the debris of their old ship. Some of the survivors then sailed it back to mainland Hawaii. Once they reached Hawaii, they sent a ship back to rescue those who had stayed behind on the island. The shipwreck of the *Gledstanes* was found in 2008.

The *Parker's* crew had a somewhat more difficult time but did manage to get to land by floating on a raft for several days. They managed to survive on a diet of birds and other wildlife at the atoll, living on what is now Green Island. They even encountered the dog from the *Gledstanes* who had been living wild on the island in the previous years. They attempted to make contact with the outside world by attaching messages to seabirds. The *Parker* had shipwrecked in September 1842 and having lived at Kure Atoll, many of the crew were finally rescued on April 16, 1843, with the remainder taken off on May 2, 1843. The first rescue ship was the *James Stewart*, and the second rescue ship was the whaler *Nassau*.

Many crews were stranded on Kure Atoll after being shipwrecked on the surrounding reefs and had to survive on the local seals, turtles, and birds. The shipwrecks remain on the reef today, including the USS *Saginaw*. Because of these incidents, King Kalākaua sent Colonel J. H. Boyd to Kure as his Special

Commissioner. On September 20, 1886, he took possession of the island for the Hawaiian government. The King ordered that a crude house be built on the island, with tanks for holding water and provisions for any other unfortunates who might be cast away there. However, the provisions were stolen within a year and the house soon fell into ruins.

In 1867, the USS *Lackawanna* surveyed the atoll to produce more accurate charts of the reefs.

The USS *Saginaw* wrecked on the atoll in October 1870. The crew was able to abandon ship, but not much was saved. A crew of five sailed the captain's gig to the island of Kauai, but only one survived the difficult month-long voyage. Despite this, word did get to the authorities, which sent a rescue ship to the stranded crew which was able to rescue them in January 1871.

The vessel *Dunnottar Castle* shipwrecked in 1886, and the crew was able to reach Kauai eventually; however, some lives were lost.

Largely neglected for most of its history, during World War II Kure was routinely visited by U.S. Navy patrols from nearby Midway to ensure that the Japanese were not using it to refuel submarines or flying boats from submarine-tankers for attacks elsewhere in the Hawaiian chain. During the Battle of Midway, a Japanese Nakajima B5N "Kate" bomber, operating from aircraft carrier *Hiryū*, piloted by Lieutenant Kikuchi Rokurō, and which had been involved in the initial Japanese attack on Midway's US installations, crash-landed near Kure after being damaged by US fighters. Once ashore, Lt. Kikuchi and the two other members of his crew (Warrant Officer Yumoto Noriyoshi and Petty Officer (1st Class) Narasaki Hironori) refused capture and were either killed or committed suicide when an American landing party tried to capture them.

In the 1950s, there was a radar reflector on the island, and the island was also used for a scientific study of Pacific birds. In 1959 zig-zag stripes were cut through the groves of *Scaevola* bushes to make habitat space for albatrosses.

In 1960, construction began on a LORAN base and it was finished in 1961. Also in 1961, the tug *Port of Bandon* sank on the reef. The base included buildings for the LORAN station, a 625-foot-long (191 m) LORAN radio tower, and a 4,000-foot (1,200 m) airstrip.

Between 1963 and 1965, the Polynesian rat (*Rattus exulans*) population was studied.

In 1966, a Boeing 707 jet airliner made an emergency landing at Kure Atoll.

Kure is located within a major current which washes up debris from the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, such as fishing nets and large numbers of cigarette lighters, on the island. These pose threats to the local animals, especially birds, whose skeletons are frequently found with plastic in the stomach cavity.

On October 16, 1998, the longline fishing vessel *Paradise Queen II* ran aground on the eastern edge of Green Island of Kure Atoll, spilling approximately 4,000 gallons of diesel fuel before recovery operations could commence. Debris from that shipwreck continued to pollute the reef and shoreline for many years, endangering wildlife and damaging the coral reef. The long-term impact of this and other wrecks within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) highlight the dangers to sensitive habitats in the area.

To help ensure their protection, the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument was designated a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) in 2008 by the International Maritime Organization. In addition to avoiding specific areas, owners must identify when their ship enters and leaves the PSSA's 10-nautical-mile-wide (12 mi; 19 km) reporting area so a timely response can be taken should there be a maritime emergency.

From 1960 to 1992, a United States Coast Guard LORAN station was located on Green Island. A short coral runway was built on the island to support Coast Guard operations, but it was abandoned and is currently unusable. Although there is no permanent human population, the atoll is formally part of the City and County of Honolulu. It became a state wildlife sanctuary in 1981. Since 1993, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources and volunteers from the Kure Atoll Conservancy group have helped to restore the atoll to a more natural state.¹ Jean-Michel Cousteau produced a video on a voyage to Kure which first aired in 2006. Since 2010 the Division of Forestry and Wildlife has had a year-round presence on Kure Atoll.

In 2002, the wreck of a 19th-century whaling ship was found at Kure Atoll. This wreck was further explored in 2005, 2006, and 2008; it is thought it may be the wreck of the sailing ship *Parker*. The *Parker* was a whaling ship that wrecked on Kure Atoll in 1842. The crew was rescued after a few months.

The wreck of the USS *Saginaw* was found in 2003. The research dive studying the wreck was featured in the book *A Civil War Gunboat in Pacific Waters: Life on Board USS Saginaw*.

In 2008, the shipwreck of the vessel *Gledstanes* was found. The *Gledstanes* was a British whaling ship that wrecked in 1837.

In 2010, the wreck of a sailboat was recovered from Kure Atoll. The sailboat was discovered in 2007, and was determined to be the boat of a sailor who departed from Fiji in 2006, but was lost at sea.

In 2020, a crew of four stayed on the island from February through October. While there is no television or cell phone service, limited internet connectivity allows for emails to be sent and received. The island is occupied by two crews each year that are rotated in and out. Their job is to keep an eye on the island, and they also try to clean up trash that washes up on the island.

In the 2020s, removing ghost nets and marine debris from Kure and other northwest Hawaiian islands remains a big concern, which are known to endanger wildlife and pollute environment.

Ham Operations From Kure Atoll

Following is a partial list of the DXpeditions to and operations from Kure Atoll:

1961 to 1992 – Call sign: KH6EDY. Kure's Green Island was home to a radio geolocation station from 1961 to 1992. The Green Island base was operated by the U.S. Coast Guard and supported the LORAN-C system. The LORAN station was commissioned on 18 March 1961 and was decommissioned on 2 July 1992.



1969 – Callsign: KH6NR/KH6 – From November 11 to November 14, 1969, Marine Staff Sergeant Don Chilcote, KH6GKV (now VE6NN), and Navy ICFN Gene Lewis, KH6HDB (now W5LE), operated from Kure Island, using the U.S. Navy Reserve Training Center, Honolulu's callsign.

1970 – Callsign: W7UXP/KH6 - October by WB2OIF, KH6HCM/W7UXP, KH6HGP/W7WOX

1973–74 – Callsign: KH6HDB – From September 1973 to September 1974, Gene Lewis, KH6HDB (now W5LE), operated from Kure Island. Lewis had been one of the two operators to activate Kure during the one-week DXpedition of KH6NR/KH6 during November 1969. He subsequently joined the Coast Guard for the express purpose of getting to spend a one-year tour of duty on Kure Island.

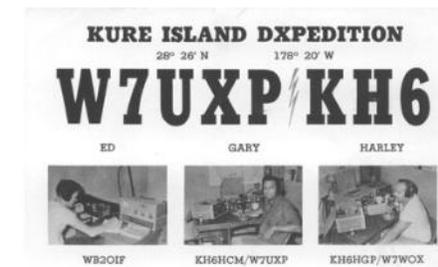
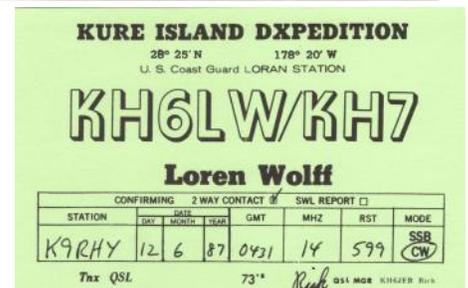
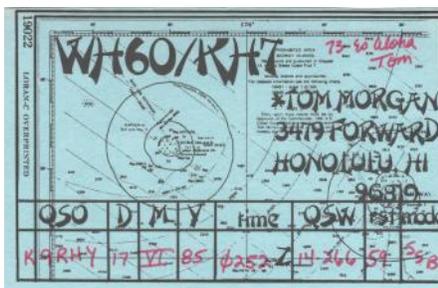
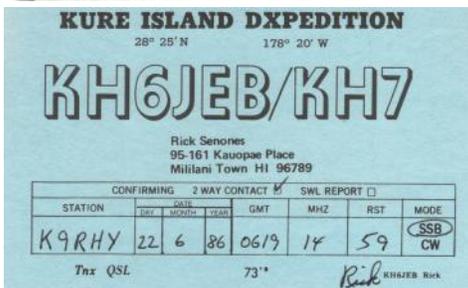
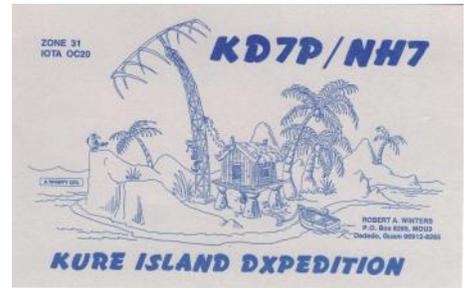
1997 – Callsign: K7K. This was a joint scientific/radio operation including four fish and wildlife scientists and the eight members of the Midway-Kure DX Foundation's 1996 Midway team. The team included four scientists from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

2005 – Callsign: K7C. The team consisted of 12 amateur radio operators from the United States, Canada, and Germany.

2018 - the Pacific Island DX-pedition Group's 4th application since 2014 was rejected by the Hawaii Dept. of Land and Natural Resources, citing the inability to provide "adequate safeguards for the resources and ecological integrity" of Kure Atoll, despite successful Amateur Radio activations, with U.S. Fish and Wildlife representation, on Palmyra, Navassa, and Baker Islands with no harmful impact to those island habitats.



Standing: K6SRZ, N7CQ, W6KK, N6HC, DJ5HW, VE7CT, KK6EK
Kneeling: A06E, ND0X, WA1S, DJ9ZB, N6ET



Kure's Status as a DXCC Entity

Kure Atoll is part of the state of Hawaii. It is one of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, a chain of islands and atolls stretching northwest of the main Hawaiian Islands. Kure Atoll is included within the boundaries of the State of Hawaii and is managed as part of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, a protected area established to preserve the region's natural and cultural resources. Though it is uninhabited and remote, it falls under Hawaii's jurisdiction.

Kure Atoll is considered a separate DXCC entity due to its geographic separation from the rest of the state of Hawaii, as defined under the ARRL DXCC Rules, specifically Section II, Rule 2(b)(iii). This rule states that a "Geographic Separation Entity" may result when a single political entity (in this case, the state of Hawaii) is physically separated into two or more parts, with one part being separated from its parent by another DXCC entity or by a specified distance over water.

The ARRL Board of Directors did not directly intervene in the specific deletion or reinstatement of Kure Atoll as a separate DXCC entity. The process surrounding Kure Atoll's DXCC status, alongside Midway Island, was primarily driven by administrative decisions within the ARRL's DXCC program, influenced by external factors such as changes in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument's administration, and subsequent review processes.

On March 31, 2017, the DXCC desk announced the deletion of Midway Island and Kure Island from the DXCC entities list, effective August 26, 2016. This decision stemmed from an interpretation that the expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument by then-President Barack Obama in 2016 altered their administrative status, affecting their eligibility under DXCC rules. Specifically, Midway (KH4) lost its separate status due to being under the same monument administration, and Kure (KH7K) was impacted because it was no longer separated from its "parent" Hawaii by an intervening DXCC entity (Midway).

However, this decision faced scrutiny and criticism from the amateur radio community, including DXers and DX Advisory Committee (DXAC) members, who argued that the administrative changes did not justify the deletion. On May 10, 2017, the ARRL announced the reinstatement of both Midway and Kure as separate DXCC entities, stating that "the deletion of these two entities is not supported by the changes that were made to the relevant administrations." This reversal suggests a review process occurred, likely involving the ARRL Awards Committee, which oversees DXCC decisions, rather than a direct intervention by the ARRL Board of Directors.

While the Board has the authority to approve broad changes to DXCC criteria (e.g., the 1998 DXCC 2000 rules update), the specific actions regarding Kure and Midway appear to have been handled at the operational level by the DXCC desk and Awards Committee. There is no explicit evidence that the Board took a direct vote or issued a specific directive on this matter in 2016-2017. Instead, the reinstatement likely resulted from internal reevaluation prompted by community feedback and a reassessment of the DXCC rules' application, rather than a formal Board intervention.

In summary, the ARRL Board of Directors did not directly intervene in the deletion or reinstatement of Kure Atoll as a separate DXCC entity. The process was managed within the DXCC program's administrative framework, with the reversal reflecting a correction of an earlier misinterpretation rather than a Board-driven action.

the ARRL Board of Directors directly intervened in the addition of Scarborough Reef as a separate DXCC entity. In January 1996, at their meeting in Savannah, Georgia, the Board voted 11-3 (with one abstention) to approve a recommendation from the Membership Services Committee to add Scarborough Reef (BS7) to the DXCC Countries List, effective April 1, 1996. This decision overruled an earlier 9-7 vote by the DX Advisory Committee (DXAC) against its addition.

The DXAC had debated the issue and concluded that Scarborough Reef—a set of rocks in the South China Sea, often submerged at high tide—did not meet the spirit of DXCC criteria, despite technically qualifying under Section II, Point 2(a) (Separation by Water), due to its separation from the Philippines by over 100 miles of water. Critics within the DXAC and the broader DX community argued it was too small and insignificant to warrant entity status, with some calling it a "political thing" rather than a legitimate DXCC entity. However, the Membership Services Committee, after further review, recommended its addition on December 19, 1995, by a 5-2 vote, and the Board's final approval cemented its status.

This intervention by the Board was notable because it bypassed the DXAC's advisory recommendation, highlighting a rare instance where the Board asserted its authority over DXCC decisions. The move sparked mixed reactions—some DXers praised the opportunity to work a rare entity, while others questioned the precedent set by including such a marginal location. Scarborough Reef remains a contentious entity, still listed as #4 on the ClubLog most-wanted DXCC list as of recent years, but the Board's 1996 action was decisive in its establishment.

DXCC Rules Interpretation

Historically, Kure Atoll's status as a separate DXCC entity hinges on its position relative to Midway Atoll (another DXCC entity, designated KH4). Kure Atoll lies northwest of Midway, which itself is separated from the main Hawaiian Islands. Under the DXCC rules, if an island or group of islands within a political entity is separated from its parent (the main part of Hawaii, where the capital is located) by another DXCC entity (Midway), it can qualify as a distinct entity. Kure Atoll, being beyond Midway and not part of the main Hawaiian chain, meets this criterion. The rule doesn't require a minimum distance from Midway to Kure—only that Midway, as a separate entity, intervenes between Kure and the rest of Hawaii, creating a geographic break.

Kure's status has evolved over time. It was initially recognized as a separate entity (KH7K) due to this separation. However, in 2016, when the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument was expanded, both Midway and Kure were briefly "deleted" from the DXCC list because the ARRL interpreted the unified administration under the monument as eliminating their separate status. This decision was reversed in 2017 after review, with the ARRL concluding that the administrative change didn't alter the geographic separation that originally qualified them. Thus, Kure was reinstated as a separate entity, distinct from Hawaii (KH6), based on its physical isolation beyond Midway.

How Kure Became a Deleted DXCC Entity

ARRL, Newington, CT 03/31/2017

Midway and Kure Islands have been placed on the list of DXCC deleted entities, effective August 26, 2016. This came about as an unintended consequence of action last summer by then-President Barack Obama that expanded the **Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument** to include the northwestern Hawaiian Islands west of Niʻihau Island, making it the largest contiguous protected conservation area under the US flag.

Midway (KH4) had qualified for DXCC status by virtue of its being governed by a separate administration. Because it is now under the administration of Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, however, it becomes a deleted entity. Approximately 50 people live on Midway, including US Fish and Wildlife Service staffers and contractors. The Battle of Midway, a turning point in the Allied World War II Pacific Campaign, took place in June 1942.

Now uninhabited, Kure Island (KH7K), a part of Hawaii, is separated from the rest of the state by Midway; because of that, it qualified for DXCC status under Section II, 2 (b) (iii) of the DXCC Rules — separation from its “parent” Hawaii. Midway Island’s change in DXCC status in turn made Kure Island no longer eligible for DXCC status, since Kure no longer is separated from the rest of Hawaii by intervening land or islands that are part of another DXCC entity.

Kure Island once was home to a US Coast Guard LORAN station, remnants of which are still evident. It has been a state wildlife sanctuary since 1981.

The relevant parts of Section II of the DXCC Rules follow:

a) Geographic Separation Entity may result when a single Political Entity is physically separated into two or more parts. The part of such a Political Entity that contains the capital city is considered the Parent for tests under these criteria. One or more of the remaining parts resulting from the separation may then qualify for separate status as a DXCC Entity if they satisfy paragraph a) or b) of the Geographic Separation Criteria, as follows.

b) Island Areas (Separation by Water):

A new entity results in the case of an island under any of the following conditions:

iii) The island is separated from its Parent by intervening land or islands that are part of another DXCC entity, such that a line drawn along a great circle in any direction, from any part of the island, does not touch the Parent before touching the intervening DXCC entity. There is no minimum separation distance for the first island entity created under this rule. Additional island entities may be created under this rule, provided that they are similarly separated from the Parent by a different DXCC entity and separated from any other islands associated with the Parent by at least 800 km.

What once was, became wasn't; now again becomes was.

How Kure was Reinstated as a DXCC Entity

ARRL, Newington, CT 05/11/2017

On March 31, 2017, the DXCC desk announced the deletion of Midway Island and Kure Island from the DXCC entities list. The stated reason for this action was because of changes in the administration resulting from changes in Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, formerly known as the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, of which the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge and the Battle of Midway National Memorial, the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary at Kure Atoll, and the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands State Marine Refuge, of which they are all included.

After further review it has been found that the deletion of these two entities is not supported by the changes that were made to the relevant administrations. Therefore, the deletions from the DXCC list should not have occurred and the two entities, Midway Island KH4 and Kure Island KH7K, will return to the DXCC list as separate entities.

President George Bush proclaimed the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve in 2006. Laura Bush named it the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument early 2007.

Co-trustees in 2006 were the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the State of Hawai'i. Today the co-trustee agencies are the exact same entities: the Commerce Department (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration); the Interior Department (Fish and Wildlife Service); the State of Hawai'i Land and Natural Resources Department (DLNR) and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA).

Maps show Kure and Midway were part of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument since its first designation in 2006.

Barack Obama expanded the boundaries of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument in 2016, but that expansion was all water. It did not include Kure or Midway as **they were already included in 2006.**

The ARRL states, "Midway (KH4) had qualified for DXCC status by virtue of its being governed by a separate administration. Because it is now under the administration of Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, however, it becomes a deleted entity."

Since Midway was under the administration of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument since 2006, and the administration is unchanged, what changed that resulted in the deletion? It didn't make sense to me.

After further review, the ARRL decided that the deletion of these two entities was not supported by the changes that were made to the relevant administrations. Therefore, the deletions from the DXCC list should not have occurred and the two entities, Midway Island KH4 and Kure Island KH7K, were returned to the DXCC list as separate entities.

Here is some commentary from the Chair of the DXAC at the time of the deletion/reinstatement:

NEWS UPDATE FROM GARY JONES, W5FI:

I am very frustrated that every time this issue comes up, in the initial announcement, and this now, undoing of the announcement of the deletion, it is NEVER mentioned that the decision to delete these entities was made by the ARRL Awards Committee, and it did so entirely without consultation of the DX Advisory Committee (DXAC). The DXAC (me as Chair of the DXAC) was told it was going to occur about one or two hours before the announcement was published on the ARRL web page. The deliberation to reinstate the two entities was also done with no consultation with the DXAC.

Now, I am personally, as a top of the Honor Roll DXer, happy to see that an obvious mis-take has been rectified, but it drives me silently crazy that the group that made the mis-take is never mentioned by ARRL (the Awards Committee) and then, widely presumed to be due to a DXAC decision., and that is incorrect. I want to set the records straight.

Now, one may easily ask why such decisions are not referred to the appropriate advisory committees as specified in the Awards Committee rules and operation, but that is a question best directed to others.

73 Gary, W5FI Delta Division DXAC Representative Chair, DXAC

The situation surrounding the temporary deletion and subsequent reinstatement of Midway Atoll (KH4) and Kure Atoll (KH7K) as separate DXCC entities in 2016–2017 is a fascinating case study in how the ARRL applies its DXCC rules, balancing geographic, political, and administrative factors in the context of amateur radio. Here's a detailed breakdown of the background and events:

Background on DXCC and the Entities Involved

The ARRL's DXCC (DX Century Club) Entities can be countries, territories, or geographically separated areas within a country, as defined by the DXCC Rules. Kure Atoll and Midway Atoll had long been recognized as separate entities from the main Hawaiian Islands (KH6) due to their geographic isolation in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI). Kure qualified because it lies beyond Midway, which itself is a separate entity (KH4) due to its distance from the main Hawaiian chain—approximately 1,200 miles northwest of Honolulu—and its distinct historical administration.

The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, established in 2006 by President George W. Bush, originally encompassed the NWHI, including Midway and Kure, to protect their ecosystems and cultural heritage. At that time, the monument's creation didn't immediately affect their DXCC status because their geographic separation remained unchanged, and administrative oversight (shared between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, NOAA, and the State of Hawaii) didn't override the DXCC geographic criteria.

On August 26, 2016, President Barack Obama issued a proclamation expanding the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument from its original 139,797 square miles to 582,578 square miles, making it one of the largest protected areas on Earth. This expansion extended the monument's boundaries to the full 200-nautical-mile limit of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around the NWHI. While the primary goal was conservation—protecting coral reefs, marine life, and seabird habitats—the expansion brought all the NWHI, including Midway and Kure, under a more unified federal management framework.

The Kure Atoll Reinstatement Process

The ARRL DXCC Desk, responsible for maintaining the list of entities, interpreted this change as potentially affecting the status of Midway and Kure. Historically, Midway's separate DXCC status had been partly tied to its unique administrative history: it was not part of the State of Hawaii but was instead a U.S. territory managed by the Department of the Interior. Kure, while part of Hawaii, relied on its position beyond Midway for its separate status. The 2016 expansion prompted the ARRL to reevaluate whether the unified monument administration erased the distinctions that justified their separation from Hawaii (KH6).

In late 2016, the ARRL announced that Midway and Kure would be "deleted" from the DXCC list, effective immediately, with contacts made after a certain date no longer counting as separate entities. The rationale was that the expanded monument created a single administrative entity encompassing the entire NWHI, potentially aligning Midway and Kure with Hawaii (KH6) under a unified jurisdiction. This interpretation leaned on DXCC Rule 2(a), which defines entities based on political separation, and suggested that the monument's governance might override the geographic separation argument under Rule 2(b).

The decision sparked immediate backlash from the amateur radio community. Operators who had worked hard to contact these rare entities—Midway and Kure are notoriously difficult due to their remoteness and restricted access—argued that administrative changes shouldn't negate their geographic distinctness. DXpeditions to these locations are rare, expensive, and logistically challenging, often requiring special permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which manages the NWHI as a wildlife refuge. The deletion threatened to diminish the value of past efforts and future activations.

Critics pointed out that ***the DXCC rules prioritize geography over administration in cases like this***. Rule 2(b) (iii) explicitly allows for entities within a single political unit (like the U.S.) to be separate if they are geographically isolated, especially when separated by another DXCC entity (e.g., Midway between Kure and Hawaii). Midway's historical status as a non-Hawaii U.S. territory and Kure's position beyond it hadn't changed, regardless of the monument's expansion. The 2006 establishment of the monument hadn't prompted a deletion, so why should its expansion in 2016?

Behind the scenes, the ARRL DXCC Committee faced pressure to reconsider. The committee includes experienced DXers who understand both the technical rules and the community's expectations. They revisited the decision, focusing on whether the monument's expansion truly altered the criteria that originally qualified Midway and Kure.

Aftermath and Implications of Deletion and Reinstatement

The episode highlighted the complexity of applying DXCC rules in a changing world, where conservation efforts, jurisdictional shifts, and amateur radio intersect. It also underscored the ARRL's willingness to adjust decisions based on community input and a deeper rules analysis. Since 2017, Midway and Kure have retained their status, though their inaccessibility—amplified by strict monument regulations—keeps them among the rarest DXCC entities. The event remains a notable chapter in DXing history, illustrating the balance between rigid criteria and practical interpretation.

ARRL Politics and the Kure Reinstatement Decision

The decision to delete Midway Atoll (KH4) and Kure Atoll (KH7K) from the DXCC list in 2016, and the subsequent reversal in 2017, did not involve a unanimous decision by the DX Advisory Committee (DXAC), nor was the DXAC directly responsible for either action. Instead, these decisions were made by the ARRL Awards Committee, with the DXAC notably excluded from the process, leading to significant dissent within the broader amateur radio community, including from some DXAC members and prominent DXers. Here's a detailed look at the situation, including the roles, the lack of unanimity, and the dissenters:

The ARRL Awards Committee, not the DXAC, was the body that initially decided to delete Midway and Kure as DXCC entities in 2016, effective August 26, 2016, following the expansion of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument. The DXAC, a group of representatives from each ARRL division tasked with advising on DXCC matters, was not consulted prior to the announcement. According to statements from DXAC members at the time, they were informed of the deletion only hours before it was publicly announced on March 31, 2017. Similarly, the 2017 reversal, announced on May 10, 2017, was also an Awards Committee decision, again made without DXAC input.

The DXAC's role is advisory—it researches, debates, and makes recommendations to the Awards Committee, which then has the final authority to implement changes to the DXCC list. In this case, the Awards Committee bypassed the DXAC entirely, leading to frustration among its members and the DXing community.

Since the DXAC didn't vote on the deletion or reinstatement, there was no formal DXAC "unanimous decision" or recorded dissent within that body regarding the action itself. However, the lack of DXAC involvement doesn't mean the decisions were universally accepted. The Awards Committee's actions were not transparent in terms of internal voting records, so it's unclear if their decision was unanimous among its members. What is clear is that the broader amateur radio community, including some DXAC members in their personal capacities, expressed significant dissent, suggesting the Awards Committee's moves were contentious rather than consensual across the DXCC program's stakeholders.

While specific Awards Committee members' positions aren't public, dissent emerged prominently from DXAC members, former ARRL officials, and the DXing community. Here are key figures and their objections:

Rusty Epps (W6OAT), DXAC Chairman in 2016–2017

Dissent: Epps publicly expressed frustration over the Awards Committee’s unilateral actions. In a comment on DX-World.net on May 12, 2017, he wrote that the DXAC was not consulted on either the deletion or reinstatement, learning of the initial decision only one or two hours before the March 31, 2017, announcement. He noted, “The deliberation to reinstate the two entities was also done with no consultation with the DXAC.”

Reason: As a top Honor Roll DXer, Epps personally welcomed the reinstatement but was “driven silently crazy” by the Awards Committee’s failure to involve the DXAC, allowing the misconception to persist that the DXAC was responsible. His dissent was procedural—he believed the process undermined the DXAC’s advisory role and the program’s integrity.

Bill Kennamer (K5FUV), Former DXCC Manager

Dissent: Kennamer wrote a detailed critique titled “The Unfortunate Deletion of KH4” on The Daily DX on April 24, 2017, arguing the deletion was unjustified. He highlighted that the monument’s expansion added only water, not land, and didn’t alter Midway’s status as a separate U.S. territory or Kure’s geographic separation from Hawaii.

Reason: His dissent was substantive—he believed the Awards Committee misapplied DXCC rules, ignoring historical precedent and geographic reality. Kennamer’s analysis likely influenced the reversal, though he wasn’t a DXAC member at the time.

Why the Dissent? The dissent stemmed from two core issues:

Procedural Overreach: The Awards Committee’s failure to involve the DXAC violated the expected collaborative process, alienating those tasked with representing the DXing community’s interests.

Rules Misapplication: Critics argued the deletion ignored DXCC Rule 2(b)(iii), which prioritizes geographic separation (unchanged by the monument’s expansion) over administrative shifts. Midway’s territorial status and Kure’s position beyond it should have preserved their entities, not eliminated them.

The 2017 reversal suggests the Awards Committee acknowledged the dissent’s validity, though no formal apology or explanation of internal dissent within the committee was issued. The lack of DXAC involvement in both decisions remains a sore point in DXCC history, highlighting tensions between the ARRL’s administrative bodies and its advisory committees. While not a DXAC vote, the episode was far from unanimous in spirit—dissent from key figures like Epps and Kennamer, amplified by community outrage, forced a rare correction in DXCC policy.

ARRL DXCC (DX Century Club) program recognizes certain locations as separate entities under the "Geographic Separation Entity" criteria outlined in Section II, Rule 2(b) of the DXCC Rules. This rule applies when a single political entity is physically separated into two or more parts, with one part being separated from its "parent" (the part containing the capital city) by either (i) a specified distance over water or (ii) another DXCC entity. The parent entity remains the main political unit, while the separated part can qualify as a distinct DXCC entity if it meets these geographic conditions. In the case of Kure Atoll (KH7K), its separation from Hawaii (KH6) is due to its position beyond Midway Atoll (KH4), another DXCC entity, as explained previously.

Why Kure is So Rare: Required - USG Permission to Operate Ham Radio from Kure Atoll

Special permission is required to operate ham radio from Kure Atoll, and landing permission is a critical part of that process due to its protected status and restricted access. Kure Atoll, part of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands and within the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, is managed as a wildlife sanctuary by the State of Hawaii's Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Division of Forestry and Wildlife, alongside federal co-trustees like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and NOAA. Its remote location and ecological sensitivity impose strict regulations on any human activity, including amateur radio operations.

You cannot operate ham radio from Kure Atoll without special permission, including landing clearance, due to its status as a restricted wildlife sanctuary within a national monument. The process is rigorous, involving multiple agencies, and success often hinges on proving no environmental harm and securing logistical support. Historical DXpeditions show it's achievable with proper planning, but recent denials indicate a cautious stance by authorities, making early engagement and a conservation-aligned proposal essential.

Conclusion

Most of the entities on the DXCC Top 10 Most Wanted list are there for unsurprising reasons. Remoteness, a hostile political climate against amateur radio, government regulation, government paranoia and other conditions are factored into the reasons for their inclusion. Kure Atoll, however, stood out for me for a number of reasons as outlined in this piece. I hope you enjoyed this walk through the surf on an uninhabited, remote and geopolitically interesting spot in the Pacific Ocean that gets the juices flowing for most avid DXers.

If you have credit for KH7K, congratulations! If you need KH7K, good luck!

Bob, K9RHY



INTERNATIONAL DX CONVENTION

OFFICIAL HOME OF THE IDXC

The 76th Annual International DX Convention sponsored by the [Northern California DX Club](#) will be held at Visalia Conference Center in Visalia, California from April 11th - 13th, 2025.

Learn the secrets of working DX quickly and efficiently. Discover the fun of chasing IOTA. Attend the Contest Forum, DX Forum, [Contest Academy](#), [DX Academy](#) or the all new [Next Generation DXing Program](#). There are seminars for everyone from the beginning DXer to the seasoned pro. Visit the [Exhibit Hall](#), where you can talk to the people who design and build the best DX equipment. And of course, we have some [great raffle prizes](#) including [hourly drawings](#) with some additional prizes. NCCC will again host the hospitality suite at IDXC.

Registration is now FREE for guests under 18 years of age!

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Ned Stearns AA7A

Clay Couger N5YJZ

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- Conference Registration is Now Open!
- Looking for past convention photos
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IOTA Dinner

Registration is now open for the Friday night IOTA Dinner on 11 April 2025.

IOTA Dinner REGISTRATION ENDS 04 APRIL 2025.

The Friday Night Dinner Attendance is NOT part of the main Convention Registration and ADVANCE PAYMENT is required.

Please do NOT expect to be able to purchase a ticket at the door, as the number of dinners has to be confirmed in advance with the Marriott.

As a courtesy to the Marriott wait staff, there will be no seating for non-dinner guests who only wish to see the program; only dinner attendees will be admitted.

Check-in will start at 6:00 PM (18:00), with dinner served at 6:30 PM (18:30) on Friday, 11 April 2025 in the Marriott Hotel "Granite Room" (the same location as the last few IOTA dinners).

Dinner tickets are \$43 per person. You may purchase via PayPal address **wc6dx(at)sbcglobal.net** but please select the option of sending a "payment to friends or family" as I collect your funds as a courtesy and am not a business. If you prefer to write me a personal check instead of using PayPal, e-mail me first. Be sure to indicate all the call signs if ordering for a family or group.

The menu is: Beef Stroganoff, Fettuccine Alfredo with broccoli (vegetarian), Caesar salad, garlic bread, with coffee/iced tea and cheesecake for dessert. Contact me for special needs (gluten free, etc). All while you enjoy presentations of interest to island chasers and DXers as we celebrate our 30th year of IOTA dinners in Visalia !

For questions or other inquiries, please e-mail me at **wc6dx(at)sbcglobal.net**

See you in Visalia!

73, Will WC6DX



March 21, 2025

ARRL to Gather Comments from Members on FCC's Public Notice

Dear ARRL Member,

On March 12, 2025, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issued a Public Notice titled "In Re: Delete, Delete, Delete," seeking input from the public on FCC rules that may be outdated, unnecessary, or in need of modification. This inquiry is part of the FCC's ongoing effort to alleviate regulatory burdens across various services, including the Amateur Radio Service.

As part of this review, ARRL is conducting a thorough examination of the provisions in Part 97 and related rules that affect amateur radio operators. ARRL's written comments, which will be prepared by our FCC Counsel and the ARRL Executive Committee, will include consideration of feedback we received from members.

Members who want to share comments and concerns about this matter are urged to share your feedback directly with ARRL. Please submit your comments by March 31, 2025 and use the following feedback form:

www.arrl.org/fcc-public-notice-march-2025

ARRL will submit our official filing to the FCC by the April 11 deadline. After that, there will be an opportunity for reply comments at the FCC until April 28, and then later, opportunities for public comment on any rules the FCC proposes to delete or modify.

While the FCC Public Notice is a broad inquiry that does not single out any specific radio service, ARRL is nonetheless committed to protecting the Amateur Radio Service, promoting its public interest goals, and ensuring your right to access radio spectrum.

ARRL will continue to work on this matter, and we will inform members as more news develops.

Thank you,

73

ARRL Executive Committee

Club Log DX Report for March, 2025

Most active bands

Band	QSOs	% DX	Graph
160M	7,076	16.89	
80M	58,999	23.32	
60M	14,539	37.68	
40M	148,140	23.99	
30M	68,432	47.02	
20M	230,867	37.83	
17M	75,135	56.06	
15M	170,161	56.41	
12M	103,385	69.81	
10M	236,990	70.67	
6M	17,689	76.72	

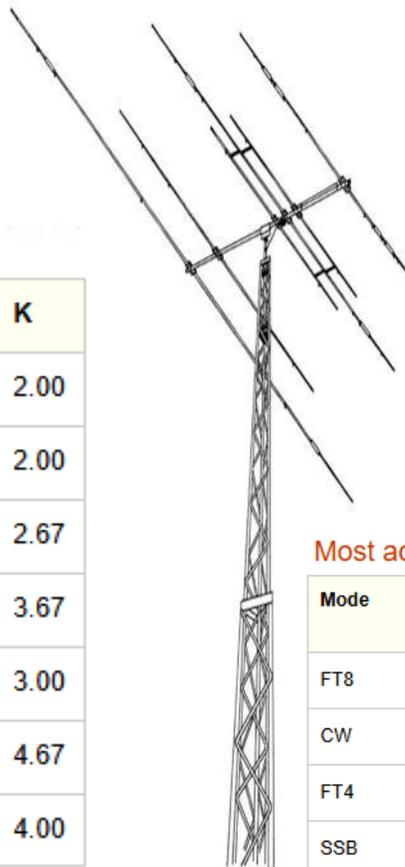
Rank	Prefix	Entity Name
1.	P5	DPRK (NORTH KOREA)
2.	BS7H	SCARBOROUGH REEF
3.	CE0X	SAN FELIX ISLANDS
4.	BV9P	PRATAS ISLAND
5.	KH7K	KURE ISLAND
6.	KH3	JOHNSTON ISLAND
7.	FT/G	GLORIOSO ISLAND
8.	3Y/P	PETER 1 ISLAND
9.	FT5/X	KERGUELEN ISLAND
10.	YV0	AVES ISLAND
11.	3Y/B	BOUVET ISLAND
12.	ZS8	PRINCE EDWARD & MARION ISLANDS

Active expeditions

Callsign	DXCC	Last QSO
VU4AX	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	2025-03-18 14:29
D68Z	COMOROS	2025-03-18 14:06
PJ7AA	SINT MAARTEN	2025-03-18 14:04
5H8HZ	TANZANIA	2025-03-17 23:09
3D2AJT	FIJI ISLANDS	2025-03-17 18:19
3D2USU	FIJI ISLANDS	2025-03-15 04:15
TL8ES	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2025-03-11 07:14
HR5/F2JD	HONDURAS	2025-03-08 19:06
3F3RRC	PANAMA	2025-03-05 07:11
TZ1CE	MALI	2025-03-04 18:12

Solar activity

Date	SFI	A	K
2025-03-18	204	16	2.00
2025-03-17	186	10	2.00
2025-03-16	178	18	2.67
2025-03-15	180	24	3.67
2025-03-14	175	42	3.00
2025-03-13	160	32	4.67
2025-03-12	161	10	4.00



Most active modes

Mode	% Use	QSOs	Graph
FT8	54.51	621,703	
CW	16.22	184,967	
FT4	12.39	141,344	
SSB	11.64	132,706	
RTTY	4.62	52,746	

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