

RTTY

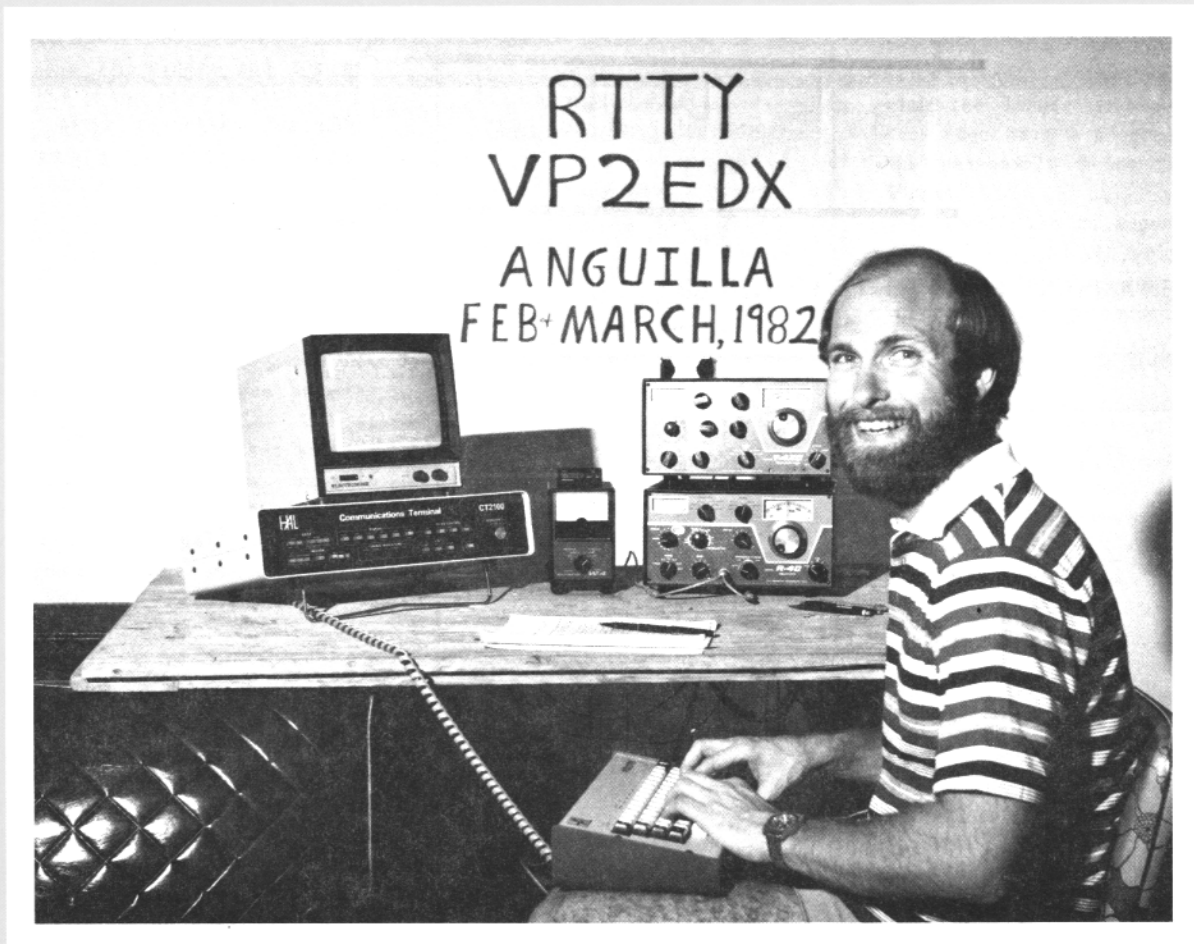
SEPTEMBER 1982

Journal

VOLUME 30 NO. 7

EXCLUSIVELY AMATEUR RADIOTELETYPE

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RTTY JOURNAL

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BRITISH AMATEUR RADIO TELEPRINTER GROUP



1982 SPRING CONTEST RESULTS.

SINGLE OPERATOR SECTION.				1982 SPRING CONTEST RESULTS.			
NO	CALL SIGN	POINTS	TOTAL QSO's	NO	CALL SIGN	POINTS	TOTAL QSO's
1.	W3EKT	668196	373	36.	8M5AN	172600	122
2.	EA8RU	518560	343	37.	ZS2AB	172492	179
3.	W3EY	504648	276	38.	VK2RN	155038	115
4.	G3BJC	462870	221	39.	L2JIN	148050	151
5.	L2OLN	462384	336	40.	P22BW	139748	107
6.	I7TDD	430560	272	41.	S25FUG	135998	139
7.	8M6ASD	405958	261	42.	N7AKQ	133200	152
8.	W4CQI	400044	242	43.	I6YFK	128608	115
9.	L2WBI	384948	252	44.	DL8QP	126208	96
10.	W3CCZ	376516	218	45.	W3LBS	118720	104
11.	V2TUC	361460	229	46.	V7KI	116208	96
12.	G3GZL	358848	203	47.	W2WZX	115960	100
13.	G14ATP	354106	253	48.	W3IAR	110772	98
14.	Z2UVV	338700	199	49.	J45AG	106280	91
15.	T3JRT	327600	203	50.	W6GTY	106036	102
16.	ON5UG	325908	220	51.	DL5BEI	104728	83
17.	VK2EG	325240	229	52.	G4EIN	104340	102
18.	W3EHR	287492	233	53.	G4LH	102648	79
19.	DK1BY	286304	196	54.	8K2RIT	102100	85
20.	DA6JC	264350	199	55.	EA7V	101920	76
21.	YU7AH	261744	214	56.	Y03AC	98960	122
22.	H0AKF	236084	158	57.	K2VVO	96328	76
23.	W5J0X	234788	182	58.	F4MFF	96120	103
24.	YB2BLI	231616	148	59.	Y02IS	92460	82
25.	W3TV	231246	149	60.	J42VY	91296	95
26.	YV5EM	226576	214	61.	N6M	89408	84
27.	O29GA	222400	158	62.	922GR	89100	78
28.	K6MS	220740	165	63.	V12P	82840	98
29.	VO1ES	212240	204	64.	W3JRL	82150	79
30.	Z13GN	207350	165	65.	SV1TC	82008	142
31.	Y2JH/4	202104	127	66.	W6GRL	79636	92
32.	KL7LDS	197208	266	67.	V8AIT	77400	96
33.	JR2LXL	194560	140	68.	VE7NP	75850	65
34.	W3JMS	190568	114	69.	DJ9T	75522	65
35.	F7GV	186024	152	70.	G72U	75100	63

1982 SPRING CONTEST RESULTS.

SINGLE OPERATOR SECTION.

NO	CALL SIGN	POINTS	TOTAL QSO's	NO	CALL SIGN	POINTS	TOTAL QSO's
71.	VE3CTK	70984	110	95.	W7CBI	38280	52
72.	G14KQA	70522	73	96.	F9CE	37700	30
73.	VE2QO	70110	51	97.	W4YDI	37432	34
74.	G4LPE	69776	88	98.	W2KHQ	36400	40
75.	DF9XI	69264	80	99.	DK5AJ	31350	27
76.	W84UD	69256	59	100.	VE3LMT	29870	43
77.	Y33UD	68292	65	101.	W6IWO	28800	40
78.	AK2H	68040	62	102.	OE7XE	26880	52
79.	SM7DGB	67640	78	103.	VE3RPM	25200	26
80.	SH6AAT	63376	68	104.	SM2BN	23280	37
81.	Y55ZF	63036	67	105.	G3RGG	21926	37
82.	EA3BLQ	54932	80	106.	KD4GI	17150	21
83.	L2LJF	54060	39	107.	DL1YBU	13328	36
84.	VE2AXD	52700	55	108.	Y53VA	11120	41
85.	Y55ZA	50560	59	109.	8M6CAL	10920	24
86.	VE2BGS	50524	51	110.	VE4ADQ	10400	25
87.	C4SEV	49436	49	111.	HA7TS	7700	35
88.	SL7RI	49062	55	112.	G3KQS	6920	10
89.	K2JN	46400	40	113.	JA7HL	5000	10
90.	W4WMP	45820	38	114.	VK2RI	4220	6
91.	VE7DLX	45120	61	115.	WA4LQZ	2760	6
92.	I5AEX	42950	75	116.	F5PL	2220	7
93.	W6BPA	39474	47	117.	ZS6AOG	1266	3
94.	JA1DGI	39440	36	118.	W8TOD	1000	5

MULTIPLE OPERATOR SECTION.

1.	G3ZRS	513540	270	11.	OK3KII	130530	109
2.	L61KDP	505710	321	12.	OK3RJB	105000	90
3.	G12AA	431600	314	13.	K82DA/4	82062	77
4.	G3UUP	299936	216	14.	OK3KTR	57460	49
5.	I4JXE	282906	193	15.	OK3KLI	56160	56
6.	H4SKR	206500	175	16.	PA8RTH	51680	52
7.	G46GM	191216	162	17.	K04AAA	13200	28
8.	G42TI	188724	130	18.	Y32ZF	7826	23
9.	G72V	163320	128	19.	OK3RWM	4312	20
10.	K29LJ	176852	162				

The Contest Manager gratefully acknowledges the receipt of check logs from the following
K4GK, G3GGO, K2CF, 8M6ST, G4M, SM6KJ, I2SUL, Y55ZF, I61UP, ZS2DD, 9M2W and
W3DQJH.

RITTY MARRIAGE

Dear RTTY JOURNAL People;

KAØJRQ here in Council Bluffs, Iowa dropping you a note at the suggestion of Dick Uhrmacher, KØVKH, & some others. Having just purchased my second Hal from Dick, I was telling him how great the CT-2100, The TRS80C, and the Abrams RTTY/CW program here were working together. It was then suggested that some of your readers might be interested also. So here goes an attempt.

There is really nothing to the hookup, since it is just a matter of soldering 2 RCA phono jacks to the end of the Coco's RS232 cable. Radio Shacks technical manual shows very clearly the I/O wires, and the HAL has two RCA phono jacks plainly marked I/O. After finishing the RS232 hookup you are now ready to load your program either by tape or disk, whatever you are using. When the screen says for you to enter your callsign for ID and up to one line, you are now ready to RTTY away. For you traffic handlers and program downloaders, whether using VHF or what, the CT-2100 coupled with the Coco and the powerful program from Clay Abrams, there's hardly anything that you can not do. The CT-2100 has transmit modems for 300 and 1200 baud beside hi and low tones, plus of course, all 3 most used shifts. The ability to convert any of the speeds or codes to another is what I like the most. Having a 32K, I first store it and decide whether I want to print it, and, to save more on paper, I convert the high speed codes (even CW) to 45 baud, then over to the Model 28 for printing using the back side of used fan fold computer paper, that I had cut to fit, at no cost. This way I use the Radio Shack printer just for special print. The CT-2100 will do more things than there is room to mention here. You have the choice of transmitting the buffers, saving them for tape, or printing them.

Operating the two in a QSO is easy to do. Just a matter of pushing the manual Xmit button and the RS232 button on the HAL. Then just start typing your message on the Coco keyboard either in the split screen buffer, direct transmission, or 2

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keys on the Coco for a buffer transmission. The 32K gives 12,337 buffer in both receive and transmit plus 4 station buffers of 256 bytes each. I could keep rambling on about the threesomes capabilities, but think you got the picture several lines ago, HI HI. Oh yes, for you guys who think that this is an extravagant way to go, just remember that it is a lot less money than many RTTY systems, plus you're still in business with your decicated RTTY (which will seldom fail). It can be working while you prepare the computer for something else. One might not buy both just for RTTY, but if you would like a computer besides, well? Must plug the TRS80C though for its low price, its ability to compute right in there with the larger machines and to my knowledge have a program for it like the reasonably price one from Clay Abrams.

I would like to suggest one thing to the RTTY JOURNAL writers, as long as I am writing anyway, and that is that a little guidance from you experienced RTTY operators to all of the new operators coming on. I was lucky for one of my first QSO's was with a veteran RTTY Ham in Canada who politely but firmly informed me of the do's and don't's. Ray's (VE7DVS) patience and good advice has helped me a lot in the year I have been on RTTY. [ed note:There are a lot of new RTTYers who fall by the wayside for lack of direction, possible "Elmers" take note?] Two of my pet peeves and I'll close. First, print everything out, i.e. the complete word, or you make it much harder to obtain good print. When you add hits, poor typing like mine and you use CW procedure to boot, it makes it difficult or sometimes impossible to print. Second once you have called CQ-don't touch that dial! By the time I get ready to come back to you, you're gone.

Well thanks for reading this from Larry, KAØJRQ, an old Army airways communicator who spent most of his WW2 time CWing in India and Burma on the "Hump" operation. Use any or all of this letter. I enjoy the JOURNAL, wish there was more of it.

73's from here to all of you. By the Scripsit program on the Coco. Larry
1206 17th Ave.. Council Bluffs, Iowa.



LORD HOWE ISLAND DX-PEDITION

Operated by VK2EG and VK2SG (Bill and Syd).

After several valiant attempts to get to Lord Howe Island, we had finally arrived at the point where it was a certainty, but, before making the final arrangements for the trip we decided to check what weight we could carry on the aircraft taking us there. At this point we had our first problem..we did have too much weight. First the linear was deleted, still too heavy next went the beam and mast, until finally, we were left with the FI107 transciever, the key-board/terminal unit and the VDU. Not what we really wanted to take with us, but all that was allowed. The linear and the beam aerial could have been delivered within the next two weeks, but as you would agree that would have been fairly useless.

So on the 9th of June we set off for Lord Howe Island (Ed. note Lord Howe Island is about 580 miles south of Sidney in the Tasman Sea), full of hope with sharpened pencils and new log book and a vertical aerial. Arriving at Lord Howe we unpacked the gear, much to the chagrin og the XYLs (who thought we should have unpacked the clothes first), and got it running. We then unpacked the Trio HA4 vertical and clamped it to a piece of 3 x 2 pine that was under the house that we stayed in. We then proceeded to tune it all up on 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters. We found that it tuned very easily and the SWR was close to 1 to 1 on all bands. So we had a look around on all bands and all seemed to be well...we were ready for action. As we were there mainly for the VK/ZL Oceania RTTY contest we decide to start operation at the starting time of the contest and not before.

Then the sun developed measles- the worst since about 1957---and we had to pick that weekend, oh well that's

life.

Conditions for the contest were, to say the least, poor, but we were there and so we did our best with what we had. There sure were some strange situations, for instance, we worked an Italian station and he gave us a report of 589, so we expected the pile-up to start. After calling cq for 5 minutes on and off and receiving no replies, what does one do then? There were several instances such as this. One would assume that if one station could hear you then others should also hear you as well as the station you are working but this does not seem to be the case.

During and after the contest we spent 52 hours of actual transmitting time (not including listening time), on all bands, with little results. Basically we were very frustrated by the lack of signals. Sure, conditions played a big part, but does this explain why one station was workable while his next door neighbor was not?

We were very disappointed by the results. We made only 108 contacts in 13 countries over the 52 hours of operation on the four bands 40 through to 10 meters.

Apart from the radio we had a marvelous time wandering around the island on foot (the most walking I have done in years) and riding bicycles (the first time in 40 years). The people here were friendly and the fishing was great. All in all it was a wonderful trip, expensive, but wonderful.

On the plus side, while we were there. we met Dr. Ken Hicks, VK2BKE, who resides on the island and is an active Amateur. Ken showed considerable interest in RTTY and as he has a Z80 computer there, he may program it for RTTY soon. We will keep in touch with Ken and hope to tell you when he will be on RTTY. We also had the pleasure of meeting Ray Hoffman, VK2AGT, the other Amateur on the is-

land. Ray is active on CW and SSB but RTTY doesn't seem to interest him too much. Perhaps if Ken gets going, Ray will also get the bug for RTTY.

Our biggest disappointment for the trip was the lack of contacts and the poor conditions. We do feel that even with high power and a beam we could not have done much better such as conditions were. We were sure sorry to have disappointed a lot of chaps, however, none was more disappointed than we. Perhaps there will be another time.

73 de Syd, VK2SG (the handsome one on the lefthand side of the picture.

FROM LETTERS RECEIVED

" a few (?maybe last year!) months ago, you ran a questionnaire in the RTTY JOURNAL to get an idea of what present-day RTTY activity is. In that survey, it was asked whether you had a computer, what make and if it were used on RTTY etc., and if not, if you intended to get one. I recall noting that I didn't have one but was seriously thinking of getting one and it would be used on RTTY.

Just wanted you to know that I DID succumb to the video terminal craze and now have the Heath H-8 along with the H-19A terminal and H-17 disk drives. For RTTY software, I am using the D.F.D. Systems KODG disc program written for the Heath. If you recall, you gave that system an excellent review in the JOURNAL. The article was so good that it made me look further into it and eventually get it.The beauty of it is that it seems to "emulate" a Teletype machine- which pleases me no end! One chap I contacted didn't realize I was on a computer.

I have been pounding the keys since 1957 with a Model 26 printer obtained from Merril Swan, W6AEE. I still have that old machine and it stillis in operation. Despite all of the new fangled computer stuff, I am not parting with any of the old RTTY mechanical gear. It all still works and the clatter of the Teleprinter still fascinates me far above the video terminal and dot-matrix printer. (Yeah I had to get an MX-80 too!) continued on page 13.

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HITS & MISSES

by GEORGE

GEORGE HAMMON, WA6CQW
14215 Pecan Park Lane Space 73
El Cajon, CA 92021

10 MHZ BAND

Two years have very quickly slipped by since the General World Administrative Radio Conference was held in Geneva. The new bands of 10, 18 and 24 MHz bands were established. United States Amateurs still lack permission to operate the new WARC frequencies. Amateurs in over forty countries are operating on the new 10 MHz band.

The ARRL in March of 1981 filed petition RM-3855 with the FCC. The purpose of this petition was to get the FCC to adopt standards for usage of the 10 MZ band. This petition was dismissed by the FCC in the early part of 1982. The FCC stated it had no authority to implement any provisions of WARC agreements unless the United States first ratifies the WARC final acts. The ARRL now has an appeal pending on this dismissal. This review is asking for a reversal of the dismissal of petition RM3855.

On May 18, 1982, the foreign relations committee of the U.S. Senate held a hearing to discuss the ratification of the WARC treaty. Representatives from the ARRL, Motorola and other governmental agencies were present. All the government speakers requested prompt ratification of the treaty. The FCC noted some 80 comments on Docket 80-739 received were in favor of WARC ratification. Docket 80-739 is the FCC Domestic Implementation of the WARC final acts.

Senator Harrison Schmidt (R-New Mexico) presented a seven page statement to the Senate Foreign Relations committee. This document basically proposes a delay in WARC ratification. Senator Schmidt stated, "Furthermore, this delay will not mean the United States cannot proceed to implement the provisions of the final acts." Senator Schmidt's seven page document suggests the delay in ratification be delayed at least until the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union scheduled to be held this fall. Senator Schmidt feels the United States must first establish its long-

range goals for Telecommunications policy.

The ARRL president Vic Clark, W4KFC along with a League contingent pressed for early implementation of the Amateur service use of the 10 MHz band. E. Merle Glunt, W3OKN, ARRL consultant for International frequency management spoke of the importance of early ratification to the United States Amateurs.

ARRL president Vic Clark, on June 2, 1982 sent the following telegram to Senator Schmidt, "we are aware of your request that the Senate delay advice and consent to ratification of the WARC-79 treaty. Having actively participated at WARC-79 we appreciate the need to develop coherent U.S. Telecommunications policy at highest levels; however, the Amateur service was successful at WARC-79 in obtaining important new frequency assignments to facilitate public service and experimental communications, now in use in over 40 countries worldwide. We agree that delay in ratification of WARC-79 need not preclude interim allocations established by the treaty, but we have been informed by the FCC that such frequency allocations must await ratification. Your assistance in obtaining from FCC interim operating authority for these new Amateur frequencies will be greatly appreciated."

/s/ Victor C. Clark, President
American Radio Relay League
1302 18th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

A similar telegram was also sent to Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona.)

The support of all Amateurs is needed to stop any further delay. Over 40 countries are now enjoying 10 MHz band activities.

E. Merle Glunt, W3OKN I feel placed the whole affair in perspective. "While the Amateur service worldwide was successful in attaining a number of its goals, any shortcomings which may have been experienced by some of

the other services are not of an insurmountable nature. A number of reservations were taken by the United States and appear in the final protocol. I perceive, on balance, that the final acts provide a reasonable and workable basis for International harmony in the use of the radio-frequency spectrum for many years to come, particularly in view of the adjustments that can be provided by the several specialized conferences scheduled for the remainder of this century."

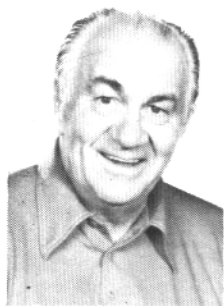
Please support this effort to get the WARC bands for U.S. Amateurs. A letter to the ARRL and your U.S. Senator will really help. Let us isolate our usage of the WARC bands from the other services and get U.S. Amateur Radio back in a leadership position with the rest of the world. The United States has always been a strong proponent of the Amateur radio service, now we must let Washington know our feelings on the WARC band delay.

SO long for now, George WA6CQW

WE FORGOT LAST MONTH

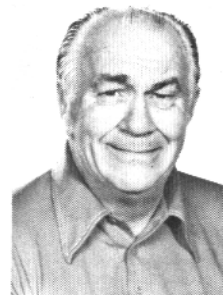
..to mention that the cover picture "Some of the gang at Dayton Convention" was taken and forwarded to us by: AI4D, Ralph of the Glades Restaurant in Clewiston, Florida (plug, plug) Pictured (not in any order) are KA1HEZ, Dave; WA1IUF, Jerry; WA1URA, Frank; K3ITH, Dick; K3TS, Tom; W3ZVK, "K K"; WA3PPW, Walt; KI4X, Tony; K4-KOZ, Frank; W5QXK, Don; N6ELP, Dee; KA6CDC, Ray; KC7AV, Dick; WA7HTN, Craig; W7XT, Gary; WB7QWG, Bob; WB8-ICL, Gaylord; WB8JIB, Louise; KA8HCG, Bob; WB8CTC, Joe; K8EWK, Chuck; K8WZX, Don; K9FMW, John; K9KUW, Red; KOVKH, Dick (Dialta Radio) and WB0TAX, Dennis. Thanks Ralph for a very good pix ..in the DX column W5HEX should be W5HEZ and W4CWI is Cliff, W4CQI. In pencils we have erasers thank heavens for we all make mistakes.

DX RTTY



BY BILL

WØLHS SNYDER, 1514 S. 12th Street, Fargo, ND 58103



"QRL??? DE WØLHS

The ancient Romans called the hottest weeks of the summer "caniculares dies," we call them "dog days." The Roman theory was that the Dog-Star, rising with the sun, added its rays to those of old Sol and the combined heat of both punished the earth. Well I don't know if the dog-star has any effect on the ionosphere, but we really have had the dog days of summer on the Ham bands. The dog days in North America were pretty tough on the DX community. Like I said in the last RTTY DITTY, they start in June and end in May! (You may have to figure that one out!) At least that is the way it seems when we search the bands for new ones.

With strange flares happening on the sun, DX conditions were categorically nothing to write about. There just isn't a good word to describe the punk conditions! So much for the good news..now for the bad! The solar cycle and the resulting DX propagations are supposed to get worse!

When DX conditions are this poor, it is extremely hard to write a column..however, with the help of our world-wide network of bona-fide DX hounds, here goes!

Somewhere in the world there are twenty lucky RTTY operators who recently worked the St.Paul Island operation. I'll bet they are all smiling, because there are a pile of Hams who looked for the DXpedition and failed to connect. I was one of those unhappy souls. The total QSO count for the DXpedition was around 12,000, but only 20 were on RTTY. I worked VE2SPI both on sideband and CW, only to find out that the power supply for the RTTY rig had blown out. Among the lucky 20 were: ON4UN, KB9IS, W3KV and F8XT.

John, ON4UN, has recently completed a home-brew amplifier to replace his Alpha. The job, from start to finish, took 3 years; and so, John is very proud of his new final. It features a 100% duty cycle with no time limit. John started on RTTY a long time ago, but he has been absent from the keys for a number of years chasing DX on the other modes. He is now surging forward in the RTTY scoreboard derby. (119 worked).His recent additions are :OE1EHB/YK, 5H3LM, CO2FRC, ZL4GF/C, VP2VAT, HC8KN, DA1WA/HB0, 5Z4TV, UK2-BAB, VE1SPI, OHØNC and CP6EE.

W3KV, John, made the first RTTY QSO with the recent St. Paul Island (VE1-SPI) group. He first worked them on sideband and asked when they were going to start on RTTY. The reply was "right now on 14090!" Gerry, AK4L, was the operator. When the Europeans discovered the rare station a pile up ensued. I8AA, ON4BX, ON4UN, ON4CK, and 3A2EE all managed a contact with the hard-to-get-to station. By hard-to-get-to station, I mean, St.Paul is a small island run by the Canadian Coast Guard, and the only means of access is by a ladder up the side of the cliff.

F8XT, Jean, besides working the St. Paul DXpedition also smagged 9M2DW, Tan, in Malaysia. But Jean's luck was not all good.. he had a lightning strike that took out ten IC's and 2 transistors in his RTTY gear. It also zapped his color TV and did some damage to his house. Jean was the 1st European station to get PJ8UQ; I8AA, Ros, came in 2nd. Jean is a tough competitor in the DX derby! He also reports Eric, SM5EIT/OD5 is on from Lebanon; 4S7RM from Colombo; and YC2-CGW and YB2BOT from Indonesia.

"SORRY. THIS CLEAR SPOT IS IN USE!"

Everett, WA8CZS, the star performer under the callsign VP2EDX, also had the misfortune to be hit by lightning. Everett reports the strike hit the power line about 2:30 in the morning and knocked out everything that had a grounded 3-wire plus. His TR7, Alpha 76, and HAL S16 were all damaged, while the 2-wire appliances in the house were not hurt at all.

Bert, N1BNK, reports working VK3BUS and then ZS6AAR via long path. Seems the north-south paths are sometimes good when everything else is blanked out. Bert also added OY6FRA in the Faroe Islands, 9H1FA in Malta, TF3KC in Iceland and XT2AW in Africa. By the way, the QSL from XT2AW is really a work of art. Each card is hand painted and very colorful. Worth waiting out a pile-up to get!

The QSL cards from the VK2SG/Lord Howe weekend are bumping up the confirmed score card for a lot of hams around the world. Syd, VK2SG reports that a resident Ham of the island is heavily into computers and might one day appear on RTTY. He's a doctor and is very active in Ham circles, but he spends his other spare time building a 52 foot boat. (Not in his basement, I hope!) Syd also gives his contact total from L.H. as 1021!

J87BT has been on from St. Vincent again. Tom sent me a message on field day which took five weeks to get delivered. The chap delivering it said, "Gee, Bill, I forgot to call you with it after I got it." (I still wouldn't have it if I didn't run into him at a Ham picnic.) Tom, whose home call is N4FJL, makes periodic trips to J87 land for his export business. His next scheduled trip is in November.

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DX CONTINUED

On his last junket he worked only SSB and CW for the 1st weekend, because, you guessed it, his RTTY gear was lost by the airline. The CW was done using 2 bare wires as the key! The 2nd weekend was more fruitful, for he netted about 300 RTTY QSOs with 9 new countries and 5 new states. When Tom, sets the date of the next trip, Mac, K7KV, will have the information to put in his very informative QST broadcasts.

K7BV sends this input along: 4S7RM is on around 1700Z. ZD9GC is spasmodically active from Tristan de Gough. He has been heard on 14099. This last information was via VK2SG. Mac also reported working PJ8UQ on Saint Maarten Island at 0430Z on 14099. This station works SSB on 20 and also on 21,280. Mort will go to RTTY on request. The PJ station is actually W1UQ working portable and he will be on the island until September 1st. He is also skedded to go FGØUQ between now and then. His XYL is K1YL and among the many calls associated with these two people are: PJ7YL, FG7YL, G4EZH & M, and VP2EZH. QSL via the '82 callbook.

4D7RLC, Meloy, is located in Bacalod City, Negros Island, in the Philippines. The callsign is special to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Philippines Ham Radio Association. QSL route is via VE2FGS, Art McPherson, RT.1, Box 251, New Carlisle, Quebec, GØC 1ZØ.

CN8AT, Hans, is a regular on the bands. He has his shack on a hill overlooking the Straits of Gibraltar and can be QSL'd via OE3NH, or direct to Hans, CN8AT, American Embassy, Rabat, care of New York, 09284.

CE3GN, Pat, in Santiago, Chile indicates that the Chilean Club is planning a DXpedition to Juan Fernandez before the end of the year (if at all possible.) The weather is a big factor because they will use a small plane to make the trip. If you have a QSL from the last Easter Island trip, CE0AA, Pat is the third from the right in the group standing before the stone statues. Pat is brand new to RTTY. He says he got the itch while watching Carmen, CE3CEW, work the world from Easter Island.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH: The best

thing about solar flares knocking out the Ham bands, is that they also knock out the Woodpecker!

Can't we unite and request our Congressmen to ask the State Department to demand that the Russians move the damn thing to non-Ham frequencies???? Another possibility is to get the FCC to issue permission to re-broadcast the woodpecker signals back to Russia, en masse! Wouldn't that be fun?

My mail indicates that there is a growing apprehension about the proliferation of "mailboxes." As one tunes across the band, we watch print from mailbox to mailbox, repeating the same thing over and over again...I've seen the same traffic list half a dozen times during a session at the keyboard. If every Ham with a computer would set up a mailbox on a discrete frequency we wouldn't have enough room for everyone. Mailbox operations serve a very useful purpose, but the frequencies should be organized to conserve the kilohertz. We don't want RTTY to get like SSB.

W8JIN, Jim, sends a nice list of worked and heard stations: on 20 he lists 9Y5ØP, 1800Z; CP8AL, 0100; 4D7RLC, 1300; HL1PW, 1200; 3A2GG, 2200; TG9SO, 1230; ZS6BXG, 1230; CT1QP, 2300; FK8AH, 0600 and TU2CV, 0700. On 15 Jim reports SV10SJ, 1620; EA9KQ, 1945; and HP1XUL, 1730.

W3KV, John, maintains a sked with ON4BX at his summer QTH where Arthur is using a makeshift antenna and only 30 watts. John reports solid copy, so conditions can't be all bad.

John further informs us that F6GLS/FC was active while on vacation in Corsica. Another good opportunity that got by me! John also tells of these stations being either heard or worked: PP7GAI, PT2BW, 9Y4AJC, HI3ADI, TG9GI and 5B4CV, Nicos in Lima-sol. Others on his list are CE3AA, LX1MG, LX2MG, 4Z4TD, OHONA, and 4X4MR Ariel who was active during the height of the local war!

I am still collecting stories about the late WØBP, BEEP, so if you remember him, or have any yarns about "the BEEP", please send them to me. It is quite remarkable that a number of Hams actually saved the printout from Beep's QST transmissions on Sunday afternoons way back in the 1950s. WØHZR, Bruce, sent a few more to add

to the collection. Great reading and those yellow rolls of paper record milestones in the RTTY world history. In one QST Beep actually threatened to form a DXpedition to North Dakota because I was busy with a brand new Television station in Fargo and no "green key" station was active in North Dakota. I think I gave Beep North Dakota for the first recorded RTTY WAS.

OHØMA from Market Reef hit the airways August 3rd on schedule. His first contact was with Italy and the first Japanese QSO was with Taka, JA1JDD.

Jean, F5JA, (148/139) said it neatly: "unhappily these are some guys for whom the gentlemen's agreement of QSL is unknown!" Anyone second Jean's motion?

Had a card from Merrill Swan, W6-AEE, the pioneer RTTY Ham who started this magazine 30 years ago. Merrill has been doing time in the Pasadena, California Hospitals, so I think you old timers out there in RTTYLAND should drop Merrill a note and say hello. I am sure he would appreciate hearing from you.

In my search for info about WØBP, I got copies of the early editions of RTTY from Red Wilson, WBOESF, (see inside cover for his address if you want any back issues). Bob, WOHAH, also supplied me with the first three issues. It was really fun to read about the start of high frequency RTTY back in 1953. For all of you newcomers to RTTY with the easy computer style gear, I hate to tell you that you missed the fun of clanking machinery, oil on the floor, and vengeful Hams who tried to QRM our 850 cycle shift signals. I was particularly thrilled to see my callsign among those stations who participated in the first weekend of HF RTTY and also on WØBP's Sweepstakes log.

AWARDS ISSUED

DXCC-RTTY #69 Gerd Ullman, DK1BX, July 2, 1982.

WAC (20 meters) #97 Walter Baumann, HB9BQL, July 6, 1982.

EAVESDROPPINGS:

"A codeless license should only be good on a cordless rig"...Wait a

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	Space	2295	2550	2975
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HAM HELPS

Would like to build a TU to copy Baudot 60 & 100 WPM and ASCII on my Osborne 1 computer. Do you have any such circuits? How about software for 8080 or 280 machines? Send help to: A.E. Fawcett III, WA5CYI, 8607 Mead-owlink, Houston, TX 77025.

Melvin Gable of 206 S. Matteson, Bronson, MI 49028 wants a receive only for his 33KSR for immediate use, suggestions??

How can I add 452 Hz shift to the HAL ST-5000 TU asks Vollie Miller, WB4TDB. He suggests this topic for an article in the JOURNAL, anyone?

Anyone know of an inexpensive Model 28 with gear shift for a retiree? Let Ralph Jabobus, K7KEG, 120 Cindy Lane, Dayton, Oregon 97114 know of it.

William, W8LKU says that he is having trouble shopping for a TU. Says he has looked at literature from several companies but doesn't have the insight to understand what is and what is not a good value for his needs, particularly since he is not interested in computers at this time. He also suggests someone start a beginners column in the JOURNAL for all of the newcomers in the mode. (Ed note: sure would be a welcome addition to the JOURNAL, any takers??).

Axel Holmes Sr. Of POB 637, Nett Lake, MN 55772 has a TRS80 Model III with the Macrotronics 'Terminall' made especially for the Model III. His Yaesu FT-901-DM with FSK built in is unable to transmit in either FSK or AFSK. He gets a carrier tone with AFSK but no shift but nothing on FSK. He thinks he needs a relay for FSK but doesn't know what kind. He was told his signals were inverted but since the "terminall" has an inverter built in doesn't know why they are. The combination works well on CW both Rx and Tx. Do you have an answer?

Winston, WA4TFB needs info on an interface and software for the Texas Instruments II-99/4A computer for use on RTTY. Help should be sent to:117 McLynn Ave., NE, Atlanta, GA 30306.

Anyone requiring help with their RTTY equipment, program etc., may write to Dee, N6ELP care of the RTTY JOURNAL for inclusion in this column. No commercial or reader ads will be printed. Special requests may be forwarded to persons/companies concerned with the problem.

CONTESTS*CONTESTS*CONTESTS*CONTESTS* Contest co-ordinators please note: the RTTY JOURNAL is not receiving your contest rules or results. Please send them to Dee, N6ELP care of the RTTY JOURNAL.. TNX..

CONTEST CALENDAR

DAFG 11th Short contest 40 & 80 Mtrs. August 29th part 4 of 5.
DAFG 11th Short contest 144 & 432 Mhz August 28th part 4 of 5
DARC "Corona" 10 meters Sept 4th, part 3 of 4.
BARTG Sept 11th/ 12th.
CARTG DX Sweepstakes Oct 15th/16th
DAFG 11th Short contest 40 & 80 Mtrs. Oct. 16th Final part.
DAFG 11th Short contest 144 & 432 Mhz Oct. 17th Final part.
DARC "Corona" 10 meters Nov. 7th final part of 4.
DARC WAEDC RTTY Contest Nov. 13/14th.

The official BARTG log and summary sheets are, with slight modification, suitable for the VK/ZL, SARTG and CARTG contests. Supplies of the above sheets are available from the BARTG Contest Manager with 3 IRC's to cover postage. Send to: Ted Double G8CDW, 89 Linden Gardens, Enfield, Middlesex England EN1 4DX.

For the DAFG contests send to:Wolfgang Punjer, DL8VX, POB 90 11 30, D-2100 Hamburg 90, West Germany. For DARC: Klaus Zielski, DF7FB, POB 1147, D-6455, Erlensee, West Germany.

We are currently making up our 1983 Kontest Kalendar so please send your time, date, rules and of course, your results to us here at the JOURNAL.

BARTG rules have two minor changes in them this year.

1. Short Wave Listeners are now only required to log the message from the station heard, and not the messages from both stations involved in the contact.

2. Holders of existing QCA Awards are requested to list any new additions in the way of countries to be added to their records. In the past this has been done by the Contest Manager automatically, but the revised system will enable the up-dating process to be carried out more rapidly.

SPECIAL EVENT

The Argonne Amateur Radio Club plans to operate the club station, W9QVE

as a Special Event Station October 9th from 1500 Z thru 2300 Z on October 10th. This is to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the first controlled nuclear chain reaction that took place on the campus of the University of Chicago. Argonne National Laboratory is an outgrowth of this research.

We of the Radio Club will operate regular modes and also RTTY on 146.70 and 14.090MHz. Please send business type SASE or \$1.00 for a 8 x 11 unfolded certificate to: Argonne Amateur Radio Club, POB 275, Argonne, IL 60439. c/o Bill Karraker, W9AVE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4....

A computer can wipe-out in the middle of copy or a QSO and has to be re-booted, but the 26 and 28 are ready to run on turn-on.

While tuning across 80 meter RTTY I came across an "MSO" on 3628 KHz run by K8ZGZ in Mansfield Ohio. These appear to be operated by computer and seem to be quite interesting. Band conditions are not always favorable so it is difficult for me to try to get "in" on it.

How about more info on these RTTY Multiple Systems Operators? I'm sure if you poke around the RTTY fraternity you can get someone to write something about it in RTTY JOURNAL and scoop the others (as you usually do!). Take care now, and keep banging those keys, whatever color they may be! de Paul W1ZXA, Lincoln, Rhode Island."

Thanks Paul for the very nice letter. D.F.D. Systems has indeed a fine RTTY program. You may sometime want to try Howard Nurses' programs for RTTY. They too are excellent. We have tried the RTTY program and like it very much. His Cipher 89, Morse 89, Roots 89 and North Star RTTY will be tried and commented on in the future. Howard W6LLO of Palo Alto, California. Cipher 89 is designed for shortwave listeners and Hams. It is a receive-only program for Morse code and RTTY transmissions originating from press services, embassies, ship-to-shore and Amateur Radio Stations, featuring Baudot and ASCII up to 1200 Baud and Morse code from 4 to 99 Words per minute.

INTERPRETING WEATHER DATA

"The 1976 series "Interpreting RTTY Weather Data" as fine as it was, has been almost completely overtaken by changes to the format and broadcast schedules. In fact, about the only part still valid is the first weather group, Station Index Numbers. Here is some general info about weather broadcasts:

The National Weather Service Miami (WBR70) operates 3 RTTY circuits. The content varies among the 3 but all carry tropical depression/storm/hurricane bulletins. New York Weather (WSY70) has been off the air several years. Current frequencies are:

1. 16440, 14853, 10950, 8130, 5925, and 3235 KHz.
2. 18765, 13624, 8140, and 4061.5KHz
3. 12175, 8105 and 3223 KHz.

Broadcast "1" includes airport summaries at about 20 minutes past the hour. "2" carries mostly synoptic weather and, "3" is the most interesting, with plain-language forecasts and "Selected Cities Weather Table and Forecasts" sent at about

0100 and 1300 UTC.

Each weather message is preceded by a heading which indicates the type of message to come. I have used selective Calling in Model 28 and 37 Teletypes now to sort the interesting material from the miles and miles of synoptic and other-wise coded traffic. It has been especially helpful in picking off tropical weather bulletins for the MARS program. Here are the more interesting headings:

- WHCA- Hurricane/Tropical Storm, Caribbean.
- WHPN- Hurricane/Storm, Pacific.
- WOCA- Tropical Depression, Caribbean.
- WOPN- Tropical Depression, Pacific.
- AXCA Tropical Weather Discussion.
- ABCA- Tropical Weather Outlook/Pan American Temperature/WX Table.
- ABXX- Foreign Temperature/WX Table.
- SAUS- Hourly Airport WX.
- ABUS- Selected Cities Weather Table and Forecasts.
- WHXX- Tropical Cyclone Discussion.

Although these weather transmissions look like normal communications format, unshift-on-space is not

used, and the receiving machine with unshift-on-space enabled is going to print a lot of erroneous lower case material! Also, the "dash" is not upper case "A" but is instead an upper case BLANK on broadcasts "1" and "2".

The above was taken from a letter received from:

Harold W. Cornelius, W400Y/NNN0EDX
1400 S. Joyce St. # C-1105
Arlington, VA 22202

We appreciate his help in cutting through some of the "legalese" that we found in trying to bring our 1976 article up to date. Under the VHF column this month is printed one of the forms that the Weather Bureau fills out and various numerals and upper and lower case letters to be inserted into the form. If you read the start of the reprinted article "Interpreting RTTY Weather Data" in the May-June issue of the JOURNAL you may have some appreciation of just why the JOURNAL decided not to "retranslate" the entire article.

If you still really want to know more contact your weather bureau.

Dialta Amateur Radio Supply

S. Dick Uhrmacher, K0VKH
212 - 48th Street
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701
605-343-6127

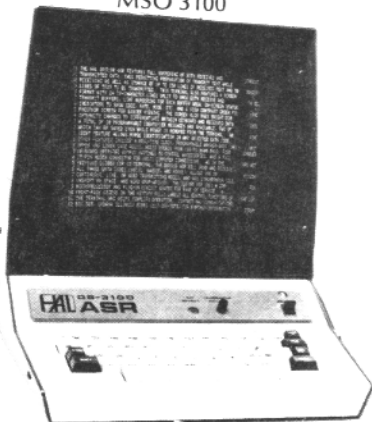
DEALERS FOR



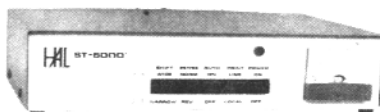
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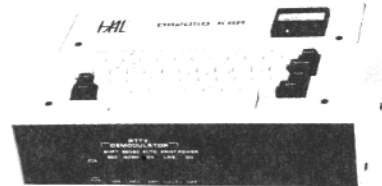
DS3100 ASR
MSO 3100



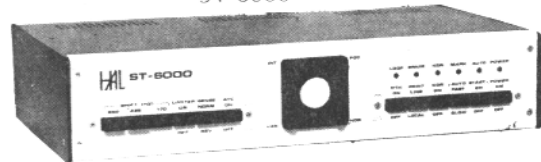
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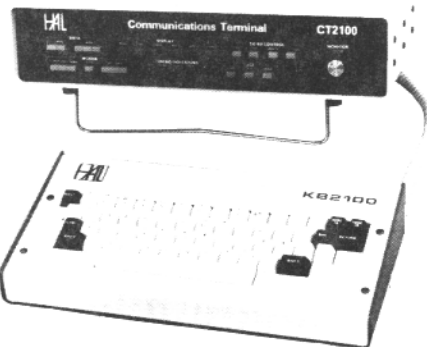
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ST-6000

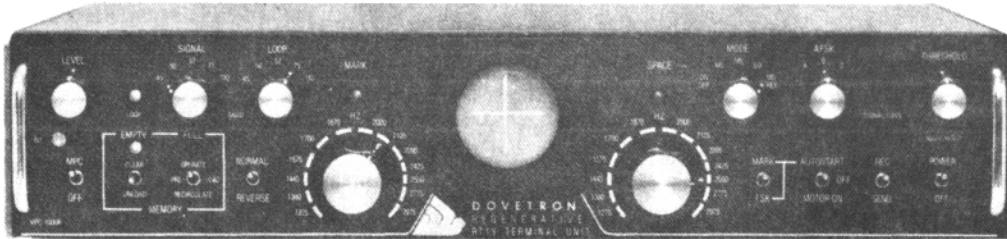


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