

KCJ NEWSLETTER Spring 2004

Top Band Contest

(The Key Mar 2004)

KCJ Top Band Contest was held Feb. 10-11 on two frequency segments, 1908-1912 and 1810-1825 kHz. 1.9 MHz segment was crowded, on the other hand, participants on 1.8 MHz seemed to be comfortable because of a bit wider frequency range. E-mail log got reaching even in the first day. KCJ received 54 e-mail logs in four days after Contest.

Six Area Meeting

(The Key Feb. 2004)

Three members, JA6BJV, JA6UKY and JE6QFP, participated to the meeting held at Dec. 20, 2004 in Hirayama hot spring in Yamaga city KM. JA6UKY 's log showed he had been doing good jobs in mobile operations. Other two operated at Yamaga city and other guns next day of the meeting.

New Member

JA7BVS Tadao: He was interested in radio when he was a junior high school student. Got the art of CW and set up a station at Kitagami city, IT. After a long time QRT, he again had a station at Atsugi city, KN.

JE1KNT Yuki: Yuki was avid to build a 5 tube superheterodyne radio and was an eager BCL in his junior high school age. He developed CW skill to be a professional operator.

JH8CHT Sato: He has been off the air from 1990. He wanted to join KCJ in order to get more active.

New Cities

(The Key Mar. 2004)

As a results of consolidation of small villages and towns, many new cities will be born as follows (JCC numbers included): Sado 0824, Gujyou 1919, Awara 2908, Kahoku 3009, Akitakada 3515, Tsushima 4209, and Iki 4210 at Mar 1: Kamiamakusa 4312 at Mar 31: Agano 0823 and Toumi 0920, Kyoutango 2213 at Apr. 1

Reply Rate via Bureau by JG3LGD

(The Key Feb. 2004)

I was interested the reply rate of QSL cards via bureau. It may be about six months for domestic QSO and maybe two years for DX ones. I got statistics in 1999 for cards via bureau. Sent to 2738 stations and got cards from 1636 stations.

	Sent	CFM	RATE(%)	AS dosen't include JA. If it includes JA, the rate is up to 71%. JA6BJV also got statistics: reply rates more than 60% for JA, DL, F, I, SM and OK. Rates of other countries drop to 20-50%.
AF	3	1	33	
AS	180	72	40	
EU	949	493	52	
NA	371	152	41	
OC	65	29	45	
SA	47	14	30	

MY GOOD MEMORY by JA1AD

(The Key Oct.2003)

It was in 1928, when I was a junior high school student. Referring to a magazine, I made a one-tube short wave receiver for the first time. I had saved my pocket money for two months and bought a "Cymotron 199" (a tube made by TOSHIBA, @5 yen) with much effort. The first station I heard was from Khabarovsk around 4 MHz.

In those days a license was needed even for only listening outside the broadcasting band. So I enjoyed it in a little fear... I changed the coil and tried to listen to 40 meter-band. Of course I didn't have a frequency meter, so I had to guess the frequency from some signals I heard. I found "VVV DE XDA" and "VVV DE KEL". ARRL Amateur Radio Handbook published in 1926 said that XDA was from Mexico-city and KEL from the westcoast of USA and that they were on a little lower than 7MHz. It was in 1927 that the world-wide amateur radio band was settled at the ITU meeting held in Washington. It seemed to follow the American regulation. In USA, it was ruled that they could use over 1,500kHz freely. The regulation was often changed in 1922, 1923 and 1924. In 1924, an Amateur band was settled for the first time. It was around the time when some Japanese undercover stations were very active.

Day after day I listened to the band and one day finally I found a station calling "This is Yanase Hisajiro...". In those days they used their call signs only when they operate CW(A1) and used their real names with PHONE(A3). (In those days, a Japanese radio station was licensed not as an amateur but as a private experimental station.) Of course this was later changed; call sign was used with both modes. The style of a call sign was changed so often. The first ones were, in 1927, like JXAX, JXBX, JXCX ...and so on. They were not like those of amateur. After a while, the styles of them were changed like J1 for Tokyo area, J2 for Nagoya, J3 for Osaka, J4 for Hiroshima, J5 for Kumamoto, J6 for Sendai, J7 for Sapporo and Karafuto, J8C-O for Korea, J8P-Z for Kanto, J9C-O for Taiwan, J9P-Z for Southern Ocean.

Working as an editor of the magazine "Radio and Experiment", my desire to operate a radio station had been gradually growing. Finally, I made up my mind and went to the Tokyo Bureau of Telecommunication. I told them that I wanted to have an experimental radio station. They accepted my application and told me to have tests of radio operation skill and the radio technology. On the day of the examinations, I was very nervous. Of course I don't remember the contents of them because it was more than 70 years ago. Fortunately I passed the exam and about a week later I was permitted to apply for the establishment of a radio station. My radio station was pre-licensed on March 15th 1937. A receiver and a transmitter were already completed because I had started to make them just after the application. But I thought it better not to hasten to set up an antenna. About a month later, I set up an antenna and received a notification of the inspection of my radio station. On the day of the inspection, two inspectors and one office clerk came. The clerk checked some necessary documents like a statute book or a log book and so on. The inspectors checked the input power and the frequency. A few days later, I was ordered to transmit test signal on 7MHz for about 20 minutes from 14:00. My signal was checked (about the quality and frequency) at Iwatsuki receiving station. After a while, the final license was sent to me.

Although the input power was only 5 watts, I was able to make contacts with some domestic stations on 7MHz (A3 mode). One night I transmitted CQ on 7MHz CW, a KL7 station called back. It was my very first DX! I was so excited that I copied only his call sign, RST and his name. It was an unforgettable memory.

Short Break

(The Key Mar. 2004)

VK4CXQ : Tks also for the info about 7MHz and 10Mhz. I have not been listening on either of those freqs for some time but hope to be working on them as soon as I clear some paper work on 50MHz. Maybe a WAJA on 7 and/or 10 would look nice. I am about to submit an application for DXCC on 6 Mtrs also. It has taken 2 years 7 months and 26 days to get 100 countries but longer to get the QSL cards.! (fm email to JA8AJE)

JA1BML: I have been QRVing just with two ANTs, a longwire for HF and a GP for 144, 430 and 1200Mhz. I am reinforcing ANTs little by little. In the first place I set up DP (Inv V) for 10Mhz and extended the long wire a little to QRV on 1.9 MHz band (I want to join to KCJ Top Band contest). In the second place, I will set up Saga company's ANT on 50Mhz and R7 of CushCraft that has not been used for long time. (I got a parabolic ANT of 60 centimeters in diameter, but hesitate to set up it because AO40 is in bad condition.) Getting to know the mobile QRV of JH3HGI, Mr.Yoshimura, I became to be interested in mobile operation. I made acquaintance with a veteran mobile operator, JF1KIC, Mr.Kubota and at an eye ball QSO with him, I was surprised that his car license plate had a number of 599. (ed of The Key: There are many such owners in KCJ members, for example, late JA1AYC, and I, JA6BJV, also had it.)

JJ1INO: Since I brewed CW QRPp TRX for 10Mhz which has a built-in CW keyer, I could attain 900 QSOs with it and was accustomed to its feather touch key. I think this results show the utility of my TRX for a practical use.

JA2MYA: Recently merging of municipalities generated new cities in Gifu prefecture. I run mobile operations at towns and villages which will be deleted in JCG list and enjoyed pile-up, which is not very much often for me.

JH3HGI: I have managed the log by personal computer for about two decades. I had made software for myself and as a result of improving on it little by little, the software got easier to use. But this software works only on MS DOS of PC98 (NEC). MS DOS is now too old, so I changed it to Hamlog that is in fashion these days in Japan. On Jan. 31, I used Hamlog on mobile operation at the first time. Although I made a few mistakes in the operation, data didn't disappear and so I gained confidence in using Hamlog. Log for contest also was my own software. I plan to change over to the new log that can work on Windows. First candidate is ZLOG because I heard ZLOG had wide appeal and there is the software which converts ZLOG data into Hamlog's one. But it is lonely for me to abandon my own software. It may be out of time.

JH4RGH: It took two weeks to checked out 60,000 QSL cards for applying WARC Award 1,000~10000. I found QSL cards on WARC bands amount to 2,580. But that Award has the term of validity. Most of cards are invalid, so I wonder if I can apply it this year.

JA6BJV: Battery trouble of AO40 was hard to bear. It is possible to recover miraculously, isn't it? I hope it can recover as soon as possible. My activity devoted to the satellite is gradually shifting to HF. I realized I am able to hear DX when I

get avid for DXing.

JE6QFP: I temporarily set up a simple ANT on 1.9Mhz for contest because I had removed the former ANT. Even output of 30W interferes PC and I can't continue to look on the internet. If I don't take measure to deal with the situation, I have to operate with output of only 15W when my children play the net game. (ed: ADSL and 160 meters are conspicuously incompatible. There are a lot of measure reports. In most cases, insertion of a bifilar coil wound on a ferrite core immediately in front of ADSL modem is enough to solve problem.

JG6CDH: I have registered myself in QSOBank for about two years. At my registration time, the number of users amounts to 1,600 and on Feb. 4 this year they announced it amounts to 4,446. I uploaded 6,097 QSOs so far and got 1,111 confirmed. In future, I hope no paper QSL card are needed to apply awards.

JA7TJ: In this year my modest target is to acquire WAJA on 1.9, 18 and 24Mhz bands.

JA7BVS/1: I couldn't speed up easily to check out the QSL cards. I have just finished to look through QSL cards delivered in last November. From now I 'm going to go through 700 QSL cards delivered this January. Thus, I still couldn't report my activity and DXCC score to KCJ. I 'm sure to send it in February. I began occasional QRV from mountains in order to maintain health well and to improve high band activity. I will wander mountains in Atugi City for now.

JA7DJO: I have been troubled with snow noise while a beverage ANT has helped me.

JA7GAX: At last my place was covered with ADSL service area and I joined it. It is easy to surf the internet but I can't watch radio enough instead.

JA0AAQ: The snow of Etigo area is so wet that it causes snow mantled elements and lines. Recently I have stood snow mantled and snow noise.

KCJA

JH3HGI	KCJA475	#007	2003 Sept. 08
JH3EZV	KCJA350	#063	08 Sept. 2003
JA3BVS	KCJA425	#007	07 Oct. 2003
AE0Q	KCJA100	#276	07 Oct. 2003
JA0AAQ	KCJA250	#088	07 Oct. 2003
JA7MN	KCJA150	#150	12 Oct. 2003
JK1NNT	KCJA525	#004	25 Oct. 2003
JJ1IDW	KCJA250	#089	23 Nov. 2003
JR1NPW	KCJA150	#131	06 Dec. 2003
JA7NT/1	KCJA500	#015	21 Dec. 2003
JA3RK	KCJA350	#065	21 Dec. 2003
JA1BML	KCJA100	#280	21 Dec. 2003
JE1KNT	KCJA200	#131	30 Jan. 2004
ON4CAS	KCJA100	#282	06 Feb. 2004

KCJ NEWSLETTER No.15 Mar., 2004.
Published by JA6BJV Editor JA8AJE
translated by JA8AJE, JH8MWW, and JH8COB
KCJ web site: www.jarl.com/kcj/

