

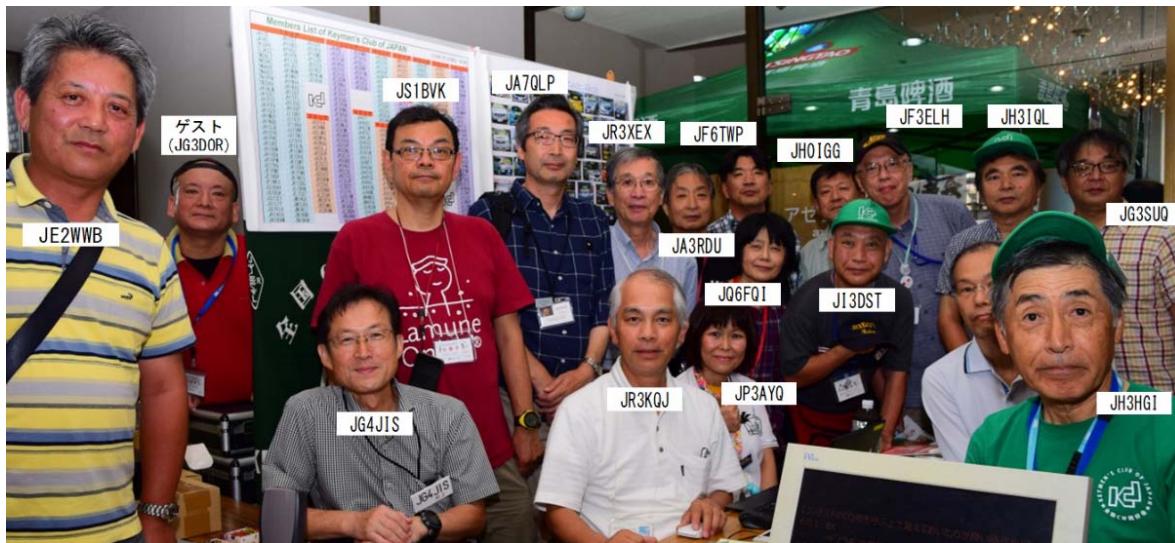
KCJ NEWSLETTER

No. 78 Dec. 2019

Meetings

Kan Ham 2019 reported by JO3OMA K. Nagai

It was held at Ikeda city, Osaka, on July 20-21. It was very crowded on the first day, so visitors, may be, didn't relax when they watched displays. KCJ provided displays, as usual, such as a Morse decoding device, DVD about operations of CW and a corner for keying with a paddle. Many visitors, mainly beginners, asked how they got used to keying. This year, questions from females were more than those by males. The number of visitors on the second day was less than that of the first day, so I was not busy and had a good talk with visitors. In this year, too, our booth played a role in the relaxing of KCJ members.



Ham Fair 2019 reported by JR8SGE K. Karino

It was held on August 31 through September 1 at Tokyo Big Site. Items of our display were much the same as usual. Especially, a Morse code printing machine was popular, which printed dots and dashes of Morse codes keyed by an operator. A primary pupil asked what machine this was. Veteran OM said that he

remembered an exam for an operator license and the other said that he keyed the first time in these 30 years! We asked visitors to write call signs and names. We got 301 autographs in total for two days.



Photo shows t of KCJ members in Ham Fair.

Photo at the right side shows a pupil in a elementary school keying at the corner of CW for beginners. A person watching the kid is the president of KCJ, JA5CUX.



Workshop on Satellite

JN1KWR M. Taguchi

Workshop for satellite communication was held on September 23 at Ueno, Tokyo. Five persons got together; Mr. Kuroki, JO1LDY who caused me to do satellite communications, Mr. Masuda, JI1XKH, who knew a lot about satellite station on the ground, Mr. Kobayashi, JL1CGT who is about to be a satelliter, Mr. Nakamura, JH1ASG who was interested in satellite communication in addition to contests, and me who is avid in this mode with two FT817s and a mobile whip. The first two hams belonged to JAMSAT and gave us various instructions to our

questions. On October 6, I gave demonstration of actual contacts via a satellite to JL1CGT. I sent signals with five watts and a mobile whip and received them relayed by a satellite. When JL1CGT heard this signals, he seemed to have deep emotion. Maybe, he learned how to make a loop, how to compensate Doppler shift and how to make actual contacts.

Photo right: left to right

JL1CGT JH1ASG JN1KWR JO1LDY
JI1XKH



Two photos above show the car of JN1KWR equipped with two FT817s and a mobile whip.

Ped to IOTA AS 147

JA9CZJ H. Matsumori

Original objective was to give W4UAT a new JCG, Okushiri gun (island), Hokkaido. However, KCJ members went before us and worked W4UAT. So I went there at ease.

Prepared antenna was a dipole for 40 meters. It would work on 80 meters with

changing wire connection. In addition, a dipole for 20 meters was prepared. Rig was IC7300, as usual. The equipment was checked by making contacts actually at the parking lot near my house. These were contained in a trunk and delivered to Chitose air port in Hokkaido.

A company on this petition was Mr. Y (anonymous). We met at Chitose air port on July 25 and went to Esashi harbor, where we would go to our destination by ship. After getting on 14 MHz band from this harbor for checking our rigs in the morning of next day, we got in a ferryboat. It took two and half hours. I followed a tips that I should stay in the middle of ship to keep from seasick and found it true. Buying medicines meant I wasted my money. Just after arriving at the island, we went to the observatory where we had found by Google maps. I operated on 20 meters and made contacts only a few stations which were very loud. My friend Y also said the propagation was no good. Thus, we quitted operations and went to a guesthouse.



We extended an antenna from this observatory.

After we checked in the guesthouse, we asked and got the permission to set an antenna for low bands. The condition for 80 m band was steady and worked many. When no one called me, I quitted the operation and got back to our room and I found my friend was sleeping deeply. On July 27, we got on the air from the same place as yesterday. The condition was good, making 140 contacts on 40 and



Aluminum trunk crammed with various stuff.



Now operating!

17 meters with CW/RTTY/FT8 modes. During wait for a ferryboat, we had sushi at Okushiri harbor. It was very nice.

After we came back Esashi, mainland Hokkaido, we visited several places there but it was another story.

My Ham Radio Wanderings

#447 JG1CEY S. Suzuki

1. Trigger

In 1970s, ham radio got so popular among teenager students that, call signs, for example JF1 series consumed only within one year. In those days, I met a friend at a book store and came to know that he had got a license of ham radio. That was the trigger I entered the world of ham radio.

2. License

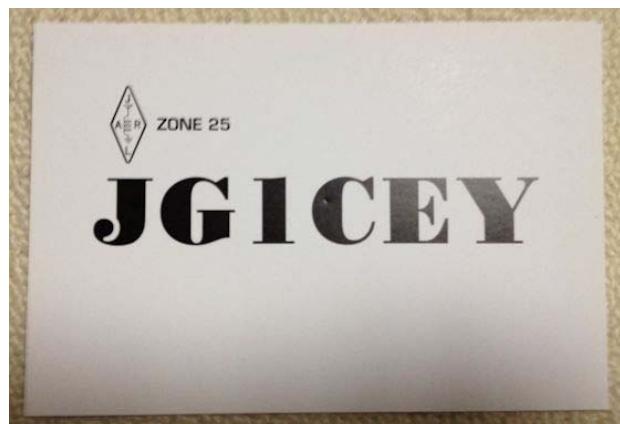
I started study for getting licenses with textbooks and exercise books. As results, I got a phone class license on April 1973 and one for CW in 1974. In 1980 I got a first class license, and other license related wireless for my job.

3. This and that

I started my station on 6 meters with a transceiver RX601 made by Panasonic and a rod antenna. Talking every night with old men, I hoped to have HF rigs and big antennas. Thus, I built a five element yagi antenna and bought TS511X made by Kenwood. I lived Hitachiohta city, Ibaraki prefecture, and it was rare city for JCC award. I got many calls. My CW skill was not good at first but as I made many QSOs, I got skill for CW and came to like CW. My place was 100 km from Tokyo, so was weak region of VHF TV signals. It meant that my signals caused TVI easily. I struggled to stop TVI with low pass filters, common mode filters and so on. That was good for learning technical knowledge.

4. Afterwards

In 2016, I began second life. Still I have a little opportunity to QRV but I don't forget CW, both English and Japanese. Sometimes I enjoyed Morse Runner with PC. When I perfectly retire, I would challenge JCC or DXCC on CW from scratch.



My History

#233 JA1OJA Y. Nariki

◆The opening of JH9CAJ (1981-1983)

I wanted to be a wireless operator, so I concentrated on the study of electronics, taking advantage of having much free time. After getting both licenses of phone and CW classes, I applied a license for a station. Before I got a station license, I took an exam of second class license. I started JH9CAJ in 1982. Next my goal was first class operator license, so I again studied electronics and practiced CW in the summer vacation. In 1982 I got it. I got all licenses related ham radio.

◆CW and KCJ (1982-1987)

I started my station on 40 meter SSB with 10 watts output and found that it was hard to be copied my call sign not to mention rag-chewing. Thus, my main activity was on CW mode. I have been using an electronic key modified for high speed keying. I became a member of KCJ with the recommendation by JE2HEU and JA7PCH. While I was a student of a university, I set a full size 7MHz antenna on a dormitory and worked as a key station of KCJ on air meeting. I addition, I often joined contests.

◆QRX and HST (highSpeed Telegraph) (1987-1997)



My QSL card showing me, standing in HST.

I got an occupation in Tokyo and lived in a rabbit hutch. As a result, I had to quit ham radio for a while. Every year I visited JARL Ham Fair and overheard about HST. I participated in the first and the second competition with JE1SPY as a representative of Japan. In the competition, I used shorthand made myself. During the competition, JE1SPY recommended me to QRV again, so after I came back Japan, I built R7 antenna on a roof of my apartment house.

◆W5YN and operations overseas (1994-2006)

The headquarters of my company located in Dallas, so every time I went business trip to America, I took exams for USA license. I planned and have done to get five kind of licenses. When FCC began to issue vanity call sign, I applied and obtained W5YN (YN is initials of my name). After that I enjoyed operations from USA when I tripped there by business. The equipment was a QRP rig and a fishing rod as an antenna support. One day, someone being suspicious about my fishing rod antenna informed police. Police officers woke me up roughly in the middle of night and it was very difficult to explain ham radio. I remembered that I failed carry-on test on the way to and from HST. It was a electronic keyer, KP100.

Yes, it was really a suspicious gadget.

◆QRPp (2002-2006)

QRPp got popular in Japan. Mr. Takahasi JJ1SLW, who contacted W6 station with 20mW was my colleague, so I was invited to his home when I tripped to USA. I was influenced with 20mW rig contained in a mint can and the story of QSO with JA. I bought a lot of 2N2222A and mint cans and built QRPP rigs which consisted in two transistors, band pass filters, VXO frequency switchable and side tone. When I called by UA0 station, I felt deep emotion.

◆QRX (2007-2014)

I changed my occupation and also changed live place to Saitama prefecture. Again, It was eight year long QRT period. I had opportunities to go business trip overseas and sometimes I operated. I have been wondering what I did

◆Re-start (2014-)



My antenna, R8.

Turning over a new leaf, I changed my call sign JH9CAJ to JA1OJA. I asked a professional to build a roof tower and R8. That professional was Mr. Suzuki, JK1MIG, a member of KCJ. I found that my JCC and JCG were near completion and I changed my mind to make mobile operations. I set a antenna to my car. Locals instructed me how to set antenna to the car and I got various ideas from them. I hope to get on the air from various places. Hope to see you on the air.



QRPp RX/TX crammed in a mint can.

Past Communication on the Sea

#062 JI1GNT T.Nakaya

I was on sea duty around 1985. In those days, communication through INMARSAT started and if a ship carried it, then it made CW needless. Phone by INMARSAT and Telex were mainly used but phone was expensive, so mainly telex in English was used. If a ship didn't have Inmarsat, communication between a ship and land was by CW. It communicated its schedule, private communications, problems in service and so on both in Japanese and English with short wave. Ship received weather maps and news papers with short wave FAX. Old operators often told me that in old days, operators on ship received weather map and news with CW. There seemed to exist many operators who had excellent skill at CW.

◆ CW operation was as follows.

When a coast station had correspondences to ships, it called ships' call sign at a fixed time one after another. If there was my call sign, then QSY and started communications. If a ship had correspondences, it called a coast station and QSOed. Main coast stations could get on frequencies on 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 22 MHz bands. RF power of my ship was one kW output and frequencies were pre-set and automatically tuned, so QSOs were easier than those of ham radio.

The speed of CW was not so high because reliability was primarily required. I noticed that I sent QSL after I made sure of receiving a correspondence. Messages were short sentences, using abbreviated words because we needed high cost-performance. "On the air" was shortened as on/the/air because shortened one was counted as one word (inexpensive).

Usually two operators were on a merchant ship and worked for eight hours each. Thus, operator didn't work between 23 to 07 local time. During work, listening at 500 KHz was mandatory for ship operators. Communication from ship was banned between 15 and 18 minutes and between 45 and 48 minutes in every time.

◆ Ship communication at present



Ex operating desk of Senshuumaru, belong to Japan. After GMDSS, this is unnecessary. There are two RX at central part which I want to take off and bring to my shack.

CW had been used for the international rescue system among ships from the shipwreck of Titanic. It was changed by introducing satellite communication and the land rescue system. New system is called GMDSS and no CW is needed. After that, a mate or an engineer gets third class operator license and he/she holds a post of operator. The same situation holds on foreign ships. They don't need to have technical requirement, so apparatus has to be doubly equipped and need to help by concerning company on land. Ships sailing the open sea are imposed to equip MF/HF wireless apparatuses as one of GMDSS system.

Voice of Members

7M3SKC: Pretty cute girls are on my QSL card. Yes, they are Shinto maidens and relate to my job, a kind of Shinto priest. Sometimes I wish I had a cute daughter like them.

When I operated from Goshogawara city, I got heavy pile-up. It was my pleasure but although it was a city, it became rare one. That was sad because it showed the population went down recently.

JA2MYA: Recent bands (around the end of August) were very quiet, so I mistook my receiver had broken.

I operated 30 days in September and contacted 387 stations which were made by working more than five stations every day. It included about 11 % of KCJ members.

JA2OLJ: On operations for the satellite communication, I use my legs for controlling the direction of antennas. I got a little bit composure.

However, sometimes I missed hearing my down signals.

Every time I climbed my antenna tower, I thought this was last climbing. This time I changed an old X-mount to new one taking three hours on the tower. In the evening, my leg ache began and I staggered around next day.

JA3VOV: In the end of June, typhoon three passed nearby, typhoon six passed and typhoon eight is coming, so I cranked down my antenna pole. After that very hot climate came and kept me to recover the antenna pole. The pole was as it was. Woe to me!!

JG3LGD: My QSO with CY9C was confirmed on LoTW and I got a long-awaited Honor Roll.

JJ3LXM: I met an old friend on CW mode QSO whom I had worked every day in my beginning day of ham radio. Talking with Japanese CW codes,

topics of conversation appeared one after another such as jobs, grandchildren, mutual friends and so on. I have found that it passed more than one hour.

JL3BDA: On August 9, my son practiced kendoh at the place where JH3HGI lived. On the way of viewing of my son's practice, I dropped by JH3HGI. I watched FT8 operation and was impressed that it had not seemed doing QSO.

JR3KQJ: I met many members in Ham Fair in Tokyo and in Kansai. I am forgetful recently, so I had recommended members to join KCJ. My fault!

JA8AJE: A lot of QSL cards was forwarded through JARL but AJA score increased only two points. I was

frustrated not to get enough Es in May and June. In 6m & Down Contest, Es propagation was so good to get rid of my frustration.

JG8NKJ: I'm re-checking QSL cards I ever got.

JA9CZJ: Mr. Hisao Shono, JA1AA silent keyed. He was my mentor. He went just a little bit before 101 year old. He led me gently and strictly. RIP Dear Hisao.

JE0JAO: I got myasthenia gravis, so I went to a hospital. Doctor said it would be a partner for life. I didn't hope that.

JR0RBY: In July we had many rainy days and my shack was not hot. In coming August, I would stay in my shack with sweat.

New Members

JA8AWH Yasuyo "YASS" Shiina #606 August 2, 2019

He hopes to promote friendship with those who love CW. He realized from scratch of his ham life that he needed CW for DX hunting. He thinks that CW is the basic of ham radio.

JN4RQI Kazutoshi "KAZU" Ooki #607 August 18, 2019

He had been hoping to run CW mode and at last became to be able to make rubber stamp QSOs, being mentored by Mr. Suzuki JM4MDV.

7N2JFU Takashi "OBA" Ohba #608 September 5, 2019

He began CW for getting Yomiuri Award. It is easy to call and make QSO but it is hard to run CQ and make QSOs. My tentative goals are

to obtain CW WACA and WAGA.

JA6NEJ Kouichiro "KOLE" Nakamura #609 September 5, 2019

He thinks CW is fit for ham radio. He will make an effort to improve his skill on amateur radio. He now lives on a first floor of an apartment house, so his activities are mainly in mobile operations.

JR0ECQ Tomoyuki "TOMO" Takahashi #610 September 11, 2019

He was able to work WAC with a mobile antenna set on a veranda. He had contacts with stations on the west coast of USA with a home brewed rig having two watts output. These fascinated him for CW.

JH1WHH Akira "JOE" Jyouichi #611 September 15, 2019

Since he got third class operator license, he began to operate CW mode. Recently, he operates from tops of mountains for SOTA with slow keying.

JL1SJY Noboru "ABO" Nakazawa #612 September 27, 2019

In 1980 he established club "Escargot" which specialized in 6 meter CW. Now he quits ham radio but has been keeping fascination for CW. He will come back to ham radio some day.

JQ1EPD Toshihiro "BIN" Matsumoto #613 September 27, 2019

He wanted to work hams overseas but there existed language problems. In addition, his antenna was not good. As a result, his activity was mainly on CW mode.

JG2INL Masahiko "MASA" Gotoh #614 September 27, 2019

After he got an operator license, he has run CW mode with a straight key but soon QRTed. When he recently heard ham bands, he found that many have done 599 BK. He hesitated to do this style QSO but now he deeply operates this way.

IK0IXI Fabio "FABIO" Bonucci #615 October 9, 2019

He got to know KCJ through A1 Club. All his activities have been on CW mode. He is a member of FOC, CWops and FISTS and all his work was done with CW mode.

JJ5ODI Yousuke "YOH" Miyoshi #616 October 17, 2019

A few years ago, he started to practice the reception of CW. Now "Practice makes perfect" inspires him to call CQ or call others. He made many failures but was helped by the consideration of others. He would do the same when he meets beginners.

JR2IMJ Shigeru "SHIGE" Ohno #617 October 21, 2019

From around 1978, he has been avid on DX hunting with CW in 5 area.
He had worked all present entities. Now he lives in an apartment house
and enjoys QSOs leisurely.

KCJA

JA2QVP									(会員) 19-8-11								
500pts (#034)																	
追加申請																	
Band	1. 9	3. 5	7	10	14	18	21	24	Pts	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	41
Band	28	50	144	430	1. 2	SAT			Pts	45	46	26	18				SUM
																	505

JJ1CWR									(会員) 19-8-26								
100pts (#377) 150pts (#208)																	
追加申請																	
Band	1. 9	3. 5	7	10	14	18	21	24	Pts		34	41	34	9	22	12	
Band	28	50	144	430	1. 2	SAT			Pts								SUM
																	152

JROECQ									(会員) 19-9-30								
150pts (#209)																	
追加申請																	
Band	1. 9	3. 5	7	10	14	18	21	24	Pts		35	47	5	38	2	20	1
Band	28	50	144	430	1. 2	SAT			Pts								SUM
																	161

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