



Recommended calling QRGs: 7.026/7.028, 10.118/10.138, 14.058, 18.085, 21.058/21.138, 24.908, 28.058/28.158

FEA Net: 7.026 MHz 2300UTC on Saturdays, 14.054 MHz 0800UTC on Sundays

Newsletter Editor, FEA Net Manager: Nao JO3HPM (jo3hpm@fists-ea.org)

Membership Secretary: Jean JL3SIK (join-fea@fists-ea.org)

Web administrator, QSL Manager, Newsletter E-mail Distributor: Harry JL3AMK (webadmin@fists-ea.org)

FISTS members can receive the morsEAsia via e-mail. Please email the web admin with your FISTS#.

Other members of administration: Sugi JK7UST & Manabu JE1RZR

<http://www.feacw.net/> or <http://www.fists-ea.org/> (Secondary)

NEW MEMBERS

It's a pleasure to welcome our latest members: Hiro, JI2GZC #15148
Tak, JS1QIZ #15150

Kazu, JA1GQC #15149
Gene, BX8AAD (also KC9SVO) #15151

SELF-INTRODUCTION, HIRO, JI2GZC #15148

Hello FISTS. Nice to meet you. I am Hiro JI2GZC.

I have ICOM IC-706, IC-7000M, IC-2N, IC-03N, IC-28, and IC-Q7. I found myself having ICOM only. My antennas are ground planes for V/UHF bands and dipoles for HF bands. At the contest, I use Windows 7 machine, Zlog for logging, USBIF4CW to send Morse codes from the PC, and a GHD key.

I got a third class license to use CW mode in 2009. Then I got a second class license to use all HF bands including 10, 14 MHz in 2012. Before the examination of the second class license, I learned mathematics from my son. I continued more than one hour study every day over three months at that times.

I have been working at a motor parts factory. I operate a three-dimensional coordinate measuring machine to inspect quality of the parts. In recent years, a lot of hybrid cars are produced. So my work is very busy.

I have a rice field that I took over from my ancestor. So in addition to my factory work during the weekdays, I have to work as a rice grower on weekends. I work and sweat for rice-transplanting and mowing. Though it is hard for me to work at the rice field, it is nice to hear song of birds from the mountains and music of the brooks. At night I can see a lot of fireflies.

I had been riding big bikes from 1986 to 2012. The biggest was the bike of 1200 cc displacement. Now, I ride a bicycle and swim to keep my strength up. And I always try to use not a car but a public transportation to increase opportunities to walk. My habit must help Nagoya Railroad Gamagori Line that is a money-losing route. I sometime go to civic center to hear classic concerts.

I'm very happy to join FISTS CW club. I wish the world will figure each other out through amateur radio. And I hope we amateur will contribute to support global peace.



TAK, JS1QIZ #15150

Hello FISTS EA members. I am a newcomer, JS1QIZ TAK, FISTS# 15150.

Let me introduce myself so that you will have an idea about who is behind the code:

I got my first call-sign, JR8DQB in Sapporo. At that time, I was a member of two ham clubs, JA8YBY and JA8ZWI where I enjoyed high-powered operation in multi band and multi operator contests, chats, and satellite communications.

During my days in Sapporo in the 1980's I was fascinated by professional CW communications between ships and coast stations such as JCU or JOS. Their transmissions were not fast, about 16 wpm or so, but had almost no redundancy (no repeat and no unnecessary information) which just sounded cool to me. Apart from the telegrams on navigation and shipping, the communication sometimes contained personal messages like "Daddy, Happy new year and I miss you. Please come back safely", which made me realize that the CW transmission can also convey heartfelt words to the people waiting for them.

After finishing my studies in the early 1990's I moved to Tokyo and started to use my second call sign JS1QIZ. I kept listening to transmissions from coast stations, but soon, GMDSS took over maritime CW communications.

By 2011, I joined two ham clubs, JO1ZRW (CW friendship club which organizes the All Japan CW Championship contest) and JH1ZNX (First Aid Red Cross Volunteer). With the members of these clubs, I still enjoy making Morse code training CDs which are sold at amateur radio festivals, and trainings for emergency communication.

My setup is very small; a 5-W 40-m CW only transceiver, and a shortened zepp hanging underneath the roof. I also have a 50W SSB/CW multiband transceiver, but rarely use it because my next-door neighbor has an HF reception antenna with a high-gain amplifier.

Please do not hesitate to call me when you happen to hear my small signal, as your transmission would surely be heard loudly here.



A MID-LIFE REFLECTION ON A LIFE OF RECEPTION, GENE, BX8AAD #15151

The Hallicrafters SX-101 sat in the utility room with the furnace and the clothes washer and dryer. When my brothers and I had an enthusiasm for listening, we would be each given an allotment of ten or fifteen minutes at the controls; it didn't work to have more than one person trying to work the huge receiver because we would never want to listen to the same things. I can remember hearing broadcasts from the Soviet Union as well as amateurs conversing. We also had one of those Zenith multi-band receivers that sat on the floor with the speaker behind a cloth grill on the bottom and a semi-circular dial on top. We would try to find something in a foreign language, turn off the lights, and pretend they were secret messages being sent between soldiers on the field and their headquarters. And of course, boys being boys, we would have to join in the fighting, hurling ping-pong balls at each other in the dark and sneaking up on each other with the eerie sounds of non-native tongues adding to the terror.

But the regular broadcast bands also held their appeal. We weren't one of those families that played the TV even if no one was watching, but the radio was different. It could be on and enjoyed while one was busy with other tasks. It was often WMBI in Chicago playing Evangelical programming or WJJD playing country music. I had my own radio, too, at a young age, and it would end up under my pillow at night. I soon discovered talk radio (WIND), news stations (WBBM-AM), night-time DX to listen to sporting events in cities far away, and CBS Radio Mystery Theater (again WBBM-AM).

At the same time that I was developing an interest in radio, I was also developing a faith in Jesus Christ and an interest in seeing that people all around the globe have an opportunity to be informed of the Good News presented to mankind

in the Bible. My church was very good at explaining the Bible and was also very active in sending missionaries all around the world to spread this message. We regularly had missionary speakers who told of their work to evangelize people from all corners of the world, and once a year we had a week-long conference that was dedicated to the cause of world missions. One large room was filled with displays and presentations of mission organizations and cultural information. I was fascinated by it all and gradually was convinced that this was not only something that I could do, but something that God desired to have me do. Through my church I was introduced to a Christian organization called the Home of Onesiphorus that operated orphanages and children's homes in several countries around the world. Through the encouragement of one of my Sunday school teachers I became a pen-pal with one of the children in this mission's outreach in Taiwan. I would also send a meager offering, supplemented more fully by my parents, to assist in the work being done there.

I also have an older brother, Mark, who developed an enthusiasm for electronic repair work. He soon corralled me into the task of gathering radios and TVs that others had thrown away, trying to repair them, and stripping the irreparable ones for parts that we could use later to fix other equipment. This very basic experience in electronics parts, tools, and circuits was very valuable to me, and it also introduced me to a local repairman who I eventually came to work for one summer. It was a great experience. I'm not sure if he was ever a licensed ham, but his shop had lots of little signs around that he had made himself. One said something like, "Learn your code! Get your license!" He encouraged me to do so, but at the time the prices of the ham equipment in the Heathkit catalog convinced me that this was an untouchable hobby for me at that point.



In high school my training in electronics deepened, and my desire to perhaps use electronics as a missionary seemed more and more defined. Our church had missionaries from HCJB and Trans World Radio who explained how radio was being used to spread the Gospel around the world. This seemed like just the thing for me, and I eventually was awarded the Bell & Howell Scholarship which directed me to a degree in Electronics Engineering Technology at DeVry in Lombard, Illinois. I went there with the intention of getting training to be involved in Christian shortwave outreach. I was also given by my parents a Panasonic RF-3100 shortwave receiver, and I started once again tuning around to see what I could hear. But my antenna was just the telescopic antenna on the receiver, and reception was too poor that way to really enthuse me about shortwave listening.

When I finished at DeVry, I spent about six weeks with Christian shortwave broadcaster ELWA in Liberia, West Africa. This was a short-term mission with SIM International, and I went to get a taste of this sort of work and see if I might be suited for a missionary lifestyle and work in radio. I learned quite a bit there. First, I found I could survive in another culture, though I think I did a pretty poor job of really experiencing the people and the environment I was in. I also found that I still needed experience in hands-on electronics work in order to be really very useful. Perhaps most importantly, I saw that the national technicians at Station ELWA were quite talented; perhaps they didn't need foreigners doing the electronics work for them. But I also discovered that I could teach and could enjoy teaching. I had a class in digital electronics for the technicians there, and I had fun preparing the lessons, and they seemed eager to learn from me. Lastly, I had a chance to work on my first two-way radio equipment. They were General Electric lunch-box style radios, and I saw that the word "radio" could mean more than just "receiver".

That fall, after returning from Liberia, I enrolled in the Advanced Studies Program at Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. It was a program aimed to provide those who had a bachelor's degree in some other field with enough Bible training and theological education that they could become missionaries or full-time Christian workers. It was while I was at Moody that the missionary who was formerly director of Home of Onesiphorus's Hong Kong children's home got in touch with me and said that he was aware that the children's home in Taitung, Taiwan, where I had continued to sponsor children, had given to it several personal computers but was in need of someone to come and teach the children how to use them.

It was here that my experience in Liberia came in handy. In Liberia I saw that though I had some ability as a bench technician, I also had some natural gift for teaching. Maybe Christian shortwave broadcasting did not need my repair skills, but I could serve Christ as a teacher, and in a field related enough to electronics that I would still have a personal interest in what I was teaching. After much contemplation and prayer, I decided to apply for a short-term position as a computer teaching at the Taitung Onesiphorus Children's Home with Kids Alive International.

As a missionary, I would need to gather a group of individuals and churches that would provide financial support for me to go there. This was not a typical salaried position. So it would take some time to appeal for funds at churches I knew and among my friends and family members. In the meanwhile, I would need to work. I was blessed to once again be working in electronic repair under the guiding hand of my brother Mark who was in charge of the repair shop at Westinghouse Instrument Service Company in Lansing, Illinois. My year and a half there was very valuable to me in learning a solid work ethic, and becoming familiar with a wider range of electronic and computer equipment.

In February 1989 I had finally had enough financial support pledged that I could head to Taiwan. I had among my luggage that Panasonic RF-3100 receiver. Because I had not yet learned Mandarin Chinese, the broadcasts of the BBC and VOA would keep me company for hours. I put up an external antenna and started becoming a real SWL enthusiast, sending reception reports all over the place and collecting the confirmation cards that the broadcasters sent my way. My obsession with shortwave radio really began at this time.

Of course, my initial stay was mainly focused on learning spoken Chinese and written Chinese. Eventually, I tried my hand at Chinese on the computer and became familiar with the Cang Jie Input Method used to type Chinese on PCs. I wrote a computer program to teach myself this typing method, and once I had mastered it, used a variant of the program to begin teaching the children in the care of the home how to type in Chinese. This became a main focus of the computer instruction I provide at the children's home.

After working in Taiwan for a few years I became acquainted with an American amateur radio operator, Curt Kroha (WA4BOZ), who encouraged me in my shortwave enthusiasm, but also introduced me to amateur radio. Not only this, but he also introduced me to the amateur radio organization in Taiwan, the CTARL, and to the members in Taitung County. With him I attended a Jamboree event and a field-day activity. These hams were very friendly and welcoming.



BX8AAD (fourth left), WA4BOZ (my immediate right)

In about 2008 I started giving consideration to becoming an amateur radio operator myself. This was partly due to the local amateur radio club members' encouragement, but also due to the long-time friendship I'd had with my former college instructor, Sang M. Lee (K7MOK). I remember him showing me his small shack, built into his walk-in closet, and I was amazed with what he could accomplish using CW and an antenna in his attic. Looking into the licensing requirements, I discovered that I would need to be able to pass the exam in Chinese and also pass the CW copying requirement. So I started learning CW and began studying the book containing the pool of questions from which the exam questions would be drawn. I took the third and second level license exams on the same day. Later, I was able to locate a used Icom IC-728 that I could purchase on the island and use to establish a station in my home and get it licensed. My friend Curt helped me put up a 20-meter dipole antenna, and I was on the air working SSB in July of 2009 as BX8AAD.

In 2010 I returned to the US and took the technician and general class license exams and now also carry the callsign KC9SVO. I have yet to transmit from US soil, but I did get to assist WA4BOZ in Florida as he made some QSO's via amateur satellite that summer. That was quite a thrilling experience for me.

That summer I also met a ham from my home town, Peter Nikolic (NI9H) who, along with WA4BOZ, encouraged me to explore digital-mode communications, so now I have also had some experience operating CW, RTTY, and BPSK31. I feel like quite a novice with lots to learn, but I'm off to a great start, with contacts confirmed with over 65 DXCC entities already.

It is my hope that having begun my hobby in amateur radio I can be like those who from my childhood on encouraged me and many others to give ham radio a try. I would like to see more foreigners living in Taiwan work towards getting their licenses and maybe even someday see some of my Taiwanese students also get involved in ham radio as I share my experiences and enthusiasm with them.

QSY TO UK, MANABU, JE1RZR #15020

QSY to UK, not United Kingdom but Uzbekistan, one of former soviet union country in central Asia in the mid of July. I will work in Tashkent, capital city of the Republic. It's my second assignment there; after 2000 till 2006's. Maybe 3 or 4 or 5 years this time? I'd like to set up my station there as soon as I can and QRV as UK/JE1RZR, maybe. FISTS guys organized a really nice farewell party in Yokohama. Looking forward to seeing all of you on the air!

THE JARL HAM FAIR 2014, SUGI, JK7UST #7178

The JARL Ham Fair 2014 will be held at Tokyo Big Sight, Ariake, Tokyo on 23 August (Saturday) and 24 (Sunday). Last year, there were about 31,000 participants for two days. Some of FISTS JA volunteers will exhibit the FEA booth. If you are at the ham fair, please come by our booth. (Right picture shows last year's our booth.)



8J4SNP, MASAG, JA4MRL #15075

The other day, I operated the special event station of JARL, 8J4SNP [The 80th anniversary of the Seto-naikai (Inland Sea) National Park]. I thought it would get the pile-up and it would become in good practice for paddling. But unfortunately the pile-up was not so big. Incidentally I don't like the Keyboard-keying. So that was not good practice to me.



EYEBALL IN SENDAI, SUGI, JK7UST #7178

JL1IRB Hoz san, JN1XLV Rie san and their son came to Sendai. They did not come to my home, but I went to Cobo stadium with them. We enjoyed a baseball game. I'm an Eagles fan, but I was rooting for Hiroshima Carp only that day. Carp had advantage in the match, but they was not able to put a point. Jones of the Eagles hit the winning home run in the bottom of the ninth. I was very happy, but I had to be discouraged as Carp fan, hi hi. Let's go to the ballpark together again!



CHILDREN'S DAY PRESENT, KODAI, JH1CVJ #15120

I'm Kodai Imaizumi, 11 years old boy. I like CW mode QSO rather than SSB or FM. I heard from my father that my QSO rate of CW mode was about 70 % by my Hamlog software. But I sometimes enjoy conversation by microphone instead of manipulator.

It was a great pleasure to me. On May 5 in 2014, Children's Day (National holiday in Japan which celebrates children's happiness), I worked QSO with a member of Antarctic expedition team from Japan on 15m band at 9:55 UTC. That was a special event for young ham in Japan from Antarctica.

I had ever worked the Antarctic radio station 8J1RL when I was 9 years old. This time, to my surprise, the member's name is Imaizumi, and I am Imaizumi, too. What a coincidence! Are we relative? Hi. Although it was only a couple of minutes' QSO, we had a warm-hearted communication each other. So I got a big Children's Day Present, and I've come to like Amateur Radio more and more.



HOMEMADE BUG KEY, HIDE, JA9MAT #15049

Usually I send not a paper QSL card but an electric QSL card. After my first FEA net on 8 June 2014, I sent Nao JO3HPM my electric QSL card as shown in right picture. I was just operating using this homemade bug key during the net.

The original idea is from "Jinchan" as following website;
http://jinchan412.cocolog-nifty.com/blog/bugkey_index.html

And his idea is also originated from "W. R. SMITH" as following website;

<http://www.wrsmithtelegraphkeys.com/telegraph.htm>

I would like to express my thanks to the OMs.

The dots speed of this key is originally too fast for me, so I use it adding a paper clip as an additional weight. The speed is about 15 WPM to 20 WPM with the clip. I want to slow down still more, but it is trade-off between speed and dots feeling. The dots continues about 10 seconds with the clip and 15 seconds without the clip. The quality of dots is affected by a characteristics of a leaf spring at the contact part. I used a 0.2-mm-thick phosphor bronze plate for the spring. The contact was originally a contact of middle size relay box and I soldered it on the phosphor bronze plate.

I think this key is comparable to a Vibroplex bug key. In addition, 90 degree bug key is an interesting idea. Now I connected both the homemade bug and the Vibroplex bug to my rig. I use the homemade bug at Japanese Morse code QSO and the Vibroplex bug at International Morse code QSO. You may be surprised and think why? It just comes from my feeling. A Vibroplex bug has a steel base plate and it causes hard touch. On the other hand, the homemade bug has a wood base plate which is only 60 yen. And poor processing accuracy makes looseness in joint parts. As the result, the key has soft touch. I feel the soft touch is better at Japanese code QSO.



"WABUN"? THE JAPANESE MORSE CODES (QOD6), MAI, JH1JDI #15123

I like to QSO using QOD6, the Japanese Morse codes, so-called "Wabun CW". "Wabun" means "Japanese language" in Japanese generally and "CW communications in QOD6" especially among Japanese HAMs. The reason why I like Wabun CW QSO is that we can communicate with in Japanese language even in CW mode.

According to "Directory of Wabun CW Stations", published in August, 2013, by an amateur society of Wabun CW fans, there are around 3900 amateur radio stations operating Wabun CW in Japan. If remember Wabun mores codes (QOD6) it is easier for Japanese CW men to send what they want to say and to hear what the other stations want to say because Wabun communications are done in their mother tongue.

In Japan, it seems that there are mainly three types of CW QSOs. The first type is "599 BK" style, the second one is chatting using QOD1 (in English) and the third one is chatting using QOD6. The Wabun CW QSOs are popular in 80mb and 40mb, plus 144MHz band, because of the characteristics of the propagation. Both 80 mb and 40mb are so suitable to contact with stations all over Japan, from Okinawa (JR6) to Hokkaido (JA8), and 144MHz band is for radius of within 150km. Many Japanese CW stations using Wabun are on the air especially between 3515k Hz and 3525 kHz, 7015 kHz and 7025 kHz and around 144.070 MHz.

A marker of Wabun is DO and SN. DO means "from here QOD6 starts" and SN means "QOD6 has ended". The way to call CQ for Wabun CW is "CQ CQ CQ DO DE (callsign)".

Example

JH1JDI: CQ CQ CQ DO DE JH1JDI JH1JDI K

JA1QRZ: JH1JDI DE JA1QRZ K

JH1JDI: JA1QRZ DE JH1JDI DO (sending Wabun) SN JA1QRZ DE JH1JDI K

JA1QRZ: JH1JDI DE JA1QRZ DO (sending Wabun) SN JH1JDI DE JA1QRZ K

Now the Wabun CW QSO is not so popular even in Japan because it is necessary to remember QOD6 newly. This makes Japanese HAMs to spend more time to remember more than 50 codes and they don't have any connections with QOD1 English codes. That is, "A" of Wabun is "-.-.-" and "KA" is "-.-.", "SA" is "-.-.-", they are not simple combination of codes of A, K, S and so on. These complexity and illogic come from characteristics of Japanese writing system but it is more efficient for CW communications done in Japanese language.

List of QOD6

A	--.-	I	.-	U	..-	E	-.---	O	.-...
KA	.-..	KI	-.--	KU	...-	KE	-.--	KO	----
GA	.-... ..	GI	-.-... ..	GU	...- ..	GE	-.-- ..	GO	---- ..
SA	-.--	SHI	--.-.	SU	----.-	SE	.----.	SO	---
ZA	-.--.- ..	ZI	--.-. ..	ZU	----.- ..	ZE	.----. ..	ZO	---. ..
TA	-. .	CHI	..-.	TSU	.-.-.	TE	.-.-	TO	..-..
DA	-. ..	JI	..-.. ..	DZU	.-.-. ..	DE	.-.-.- ..	DO	..-.. ..
NA	.-.	NI	-.-. .	NU	NE	--.-	NO	..--
HA	-....	HI	--.-.	FU	--..	HE	.	HO	-..
BA	-.... ..	BI	--.-.- ..	BU	--.. ..	BE	..	BO	-.. ..
PA	-... ..-	PI	--.-.- ..-	PU	-... ..-	PE	..-.-.	PO	-... ..-
MA	-.--	MI	..-.-	MU	-	ME	-.--	MO	..-.
YA	.-			YU	-.--			YO	--

RA	...	RI	---.	RU	-.---.	RE	---	RO	.-.-
WA	-.-	WI	.-.-			WE	.-.-.	WO	.-.-
N	.-.-.								
(-.---.-)	.-.-.	Comma	.-.-.-	Long vowel	.-.-.-	Full stop	.-.-.-
1	.-----	2	..-----	3	...-----	4-----	5
6	-----	7	-----.	8	-----.	9	-----.	0	-----

In Wabun CW, between DO and SN, they use comparatively formal literary style of Japanese language and there are almost no abbreviations in QOD6 for amateur stations, although there were for professional stations.

Example

QOD1: BT GA UR 579 57N QTH HR TOKYO WX FINE ES TEMP 25C MI NAME MAI HW? AR

QOD6: (in Japanese) DO Good afternoon and thank you for your calling me. Your signal comes with 579 57N to Tokyo. Now regarding weather here, it is fine and temperature is 25 degrees. My name is MAI. SN

Most of stations chatting in Wabun are relaxing and having good time, without any dog piles or getting results in recording number of log entries of stations contacting with them.

Because of the direction of interest of general Wabun QSO, they usually take at least 10 minutes for one QSO. I also chat for about an hour with a station. So some stations don't like Wabun QSO even if they can use Wabun codes. They say that they don't like Wabun very much because it takes much more time for one QSO comparing with "599 BK style" short-short CW QSO.

And the other sometimes says that Wabun QSO should not be on the air since it is domestic codes, not international ones and it is a kind of "cryptogram" for non-JA stations and even for JA stations, if they can not use Wabun.

There are many opinions both for and against about QOD6 Wabun QSO in Japan, but I think Wabun is to be estimated correctly and not to be forgotten. Because QOD6 is one of precious properties especially for Japanese CW men.

During 2014, I am writing a monthly article about Wabun CW QSO course on monthly magazine "CQ Ham Radio" published in Japan. The target is from introduction, through the learning and training, to enjoying Wabun CW QSO for whom being interested in it but not having started it.



MORSE CODE AS WORLD HERITAGE, ATSU, JE1TRV #7763

Do you know the German CW enthusiasts had prepared the suitable document for applying the Morse Code as UNESCO intangible cultural heritage (ICH)? Please refer to the detailed history of this activity in the following pdf, <<http://olivier.marsan.free.fr/AMARADNEWS/unescomorser.pdf>> The IARU distributed the draft document prepared by DARC to all member societies in Reg.1 and to the President of Reg2 and 3 as well expecting for their further action in their regional countries. According to the Southgate Amateur Radio News on January 2, 2013 <http://www.southgatearc.org/news/january2013/morse_code_as_unesco_intangible_cultural_heritage.htm>, the application from UNESCO committees of each member countries will be checked and sent to UNESCO Headquarter in Paris, and it will be selected as "representative list" in November, 2014 if successful. Also referring to the info of DARC <<http://www.darc.de/distrikte/1/16/cw-als-weltkulturerbe/>> (German), Poland and Italy have also submitted their application by March before closing date of application for 2014 selection.

I contacted a person in charge in DARC the other day asking if there is anything that I or we JA CW lovers can help for this activity. He said Germany and few other countries in Europe has prepared documentation for their nations UNESCO committee so he expects that other societies in many countries will submit application as much as possible. We promised to keep in touch for further info. Then, I contacted a person in charge in JARL. The JARL said that they know the activity in IARU Reg.1 but no action has been made in JA until now. From now, they are going to investigate what action is required and what is the suitable section or place to contact, etc.

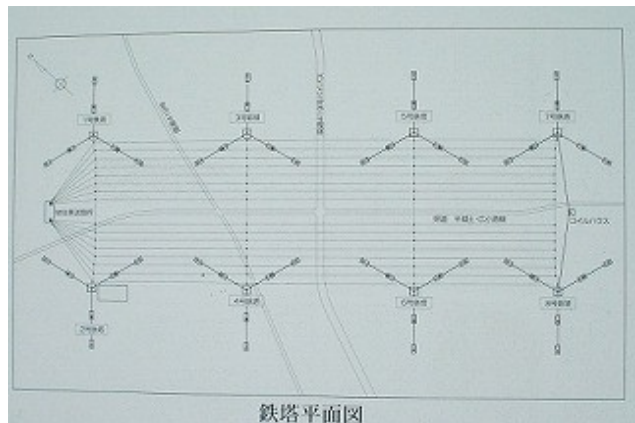
UNESCO World Heritage is very popular in Japan. Once it is selected, it will lead great opportunity that ordinary people gets interested and attracted on it. So I believe to work for this activity is worth for preservation and promotion of Morse Code.

On the other hand, researching on this subject, I've been curious why the major CW enthusiast group such as FISTS or CWops don't show their interest on this activity. Why Why? This is my personal answer to myself: FISTS is UK based and CWops is USA based group, and both UK and USA are not included in the list of states who is entitled to make application. Because UK and USA have left UNESCO once due to political reason, so that they have not ratified the applicable Convention for the safeguarding of ICH. If my understanding is correct, that's a pity.

Anyway as one of a Japanese CW lover, I'd like to promote CW to be recognized as a world heritage. Especially In Japan, We have skill to send and receive not only international Morse Code but also Japanese Kana Morse Code "Wabun Morse". Wabun Morse has 48 characters which corresponds to each Japanese Alphabet "Kana". By using Wabun Morse, JA operator can communicate very easily with their mother language. As far as I know, there is no such country other than western countries who has individual Morse Code for their mother language and can communicate like spoken language with them. So I'm sure that Wabun Morse might be a big feature when applying Morse Code as ICH in UNESCO Japan.

Further info about Wabun Morse is here; <http://a1club.net/CW_J_e.htm>

In addition to Morse Code communication as Intangible heritage, I recommend to promote the historical radio transmission station as tangible heritage, too. In Japan there are many radio station which used to be used for nationally important communication by using Morse Code. For example, Yosami Radio Transmitting Station in Kariya, Aichi-pref is the biggest milestone in Japanese Radio Site.



Note: Photos from JA2DJN's site. (overview of 14-lines of inverted-L VLF antennas supported by 250-m-high x 8-towers!!) Unfortunately 250-m-high towers had been dismantled lately. Yosami Radio Station was a similar site as the Varberg Radio Station (SAQ) in Sweden that has already been selected as World Heritage.

<<http://www.katch.ne.jp/~teru-y/yosami/yosami.htm>> JA2DJN's Page

<<http://www.denkikogyo.co.jp/en/corporate/history2-1.html>> DenkiKogyo Co.'s Site

<<http://www.geocities.jp/shimizuke1955/1855yosami.html>> Museum in Aichi (Japanese)

<<http://www.alexander.n.se/>> Varberg Radio Station SAQ official site

I summarized the info about this activity here in Japanese for JA CW lovers;

<<http://a1club.net/heritage/>>

NEW ANTENNA SYSTEM, AKI, JL1GEL #15147

Hi, I am AKI/JL1GEL. I have been enjoying ham radio using an inverted-V wire dipole and long wire antenna on HF and ground plane antenna on U/VHF for more than two year since I came back to the world of ham radio. Sometimes I have heard some stations enjoying CW chat with overseas stations, and I have come to think upgrading my antenna system so that I can work with stations all over the world by better signals. Thus, I put up a new antenna system on top of the roof of my 3-story house this April. This time, I will give you brief introduction of the system and how it goes so far.

1. New Antenna System (See picture)

There are 4 antennas on the roof tower as listed below. To avoid interference between Tri-band Yagi and rotary dipole antenna, beam directions of both antennas are 90 degrees offset:

(From the bottom)

- (1) Tri-band (20 m, 15 m, 10 m) 4-ele Yagi
- (2) Mono-band (2 m) 9-ele-stack Yagi
- (3) 7-band rotary dipole (upper element for 17 m and 12 m; lower element for 40 m, 30 m, 20 m, 15 m, 10 m)
- (4) 3-band (6 m, 2 m, 70 cm) ground plane



2. Impressions

(1) High band HF

On the three HF bands (20 m, 15 m, 10 m), both rotary dipole and tri-band Yagi can be used in my system, so I can check the difference in the hearings from one particular station by switching between those two antennas. Roughly speaking, using Yagi antenna results better signal strength than rotary dipole by three to five points on signal-meter-scale, and also gives lower noise floor. However, there tend to be fading on HF band, so it is kind of difficult to decide the direction of the beam. Moreover, sometimes rotary dipole gives better signal strength than Yagi, particularly in domestic propagation on 20 m. I am not sure how ionosphere and launch angle cause such phenomenon. This is kind of a fantasy to work on HF bands, isn't it!

When I send CQs beaming my Yagi toward EU on high band, I sometimes get called from EU stations. In addition, they sometimes give me better signal reports than I give them. Such occasions rarely happened when I was using long wire antenna before.

(2) 40 m band

The antenna system works as a dipole antenna on 40 m band as mentioned, but it works much better than the wire dipole which I used before. The reason is the antenna was elevated by more than five meters at the feeding point. Now I can hear the signals from the U.S., where there are many stations who would like to chat with, stronger than before, so I am really looking forward to chatting with many stations!

(3) 2 m band and others

I have written too much, so please look forward to my next report!

I am looking forward to working with FISTS members soon on the air!

AUDIO PEAK FILTER NESCAF (PART2), KIYO, JH1KMU #15129

Poor CW new comer got Audio Peak Filter kit NEScaf this spring. In this issue, I will give some information about performance of NEScaf to all friends.

The picture shows the NEScaf after casing. I put the PWB into a small plastic case and it was very easy to making holes for parts. But I think a plastic case is not good for NEScaf. It is because NEScaf has a circuit for clock generation and when I put my finger to near the variable resistor for band width adjustment, I can hear small clock sound. The plastic case is not good for shielding.



Impressions: (1) I can set the center frequency under 400Hz and can set the band width about 60 Hz. Adjustments for variable resistors have very smooth feeling and good linearity. (2) My main rig FT-857 has only 5 fixed CW tone like 400 Hz, 500 Hz ~ 800 Hz. I like 450 Hz and 550 Hz. I can take my favorite tone with RIT and NEScaf center frequency adjustment. (3) And FT-857 has only 3 fixed band width 240 Hz, 120 Hz and 60 Hz. If there is the roaring sound, I can set the center frequency which I like between 120 Hz and 60 Hz. It get the good point, more smaller noise and more clearer CW sound at the same time.

If your rig has no excellent DSP, NEScaf will give a good support for your CW life. This is not advertisement for NEScaf hi!

ANTENNA EXPERIMENT, KIYO, JH1KMU #15129

I work hard for the making new antennas these days. I tried long wire, VCH, delta loop, and dipole. Now I am trying vertical with ATU.

First step. The mast consisted of 8.5 m fish rod and two 2-m glass fiber pole. Total height of the mast was about 12 m. An ATU (Yaesu FC-40) was installed on the mast at the hight of 3 m from ground. I used AWG #16 for a vertical element and its length was about 9 m. Three radials having 10 m, 7 m, and 5 m length respectively were connected to the ATU as elevated ground. I added a 10 cm diameter capacitor hat on the top of the vertical element. I expected higher noise compared to dipole configuration, but it was not so bad. As a result, the ATU successfully tuned at 7, 18, 21, 24, and 28 MHz bands.

Second step. I cut the vertical element and it became 8.5 m. As a result, the ATU successfully tuned at 7, 10, 18, 21, 24, and 28 MHz bands.

Third step. I connected a 5 m wire in parallel to 8.5 m vertical element. The wire was supported by other fish rod mast. As a result, the ATU successfully tuned at 7, 18, 21, 24, 28, and 50 MHz bands.

Future plan. (1) Adding a changing switch (relay) between long 8.5m wire and short 5 m wire may improve ATU tuning. (2) 8 m or shorter vertical element may improve the tuning. (3) Adding more radial wires may improve too.

My antenna experiment has just started. I'm using RBN (<http://www.reversebeacon.net/main.php>) to check how far my signal reached. I found German station reported my callsign on RBN for the first time after I started to use my vertical. So I'm hoping better result.



SPECIAL TOPIC: PORTABLE OPERATION

BEER!, MANABU, JE1RZR, #15020

Wonderful time with radio drinking a can of beer.



FUKUSHIMA PORTABLE, ATSU, JE1TRV #7763

Here are my QSL cards issued when I lived in Fukushima Prefecture from 1997 to 2000. Almost every weekend I used to go outdoor for the portable operation from many places in Fukushima. I remember I've been operated from just a side of tall wall of Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant.



PORTABLE OPERATION AND I, SON JH3HGI #15060

I have been active in portable operation since 1993. The reason I QRV from not my home but outdoor was that my transmitted RF signal might cause TVI to neighbourhood. My home was located in a weak electric field area of TV broadcast and all home used a preamp to amplify TV signals.

At the beginning, I used FT-900, a dipole and a mast. I always had to carry all the equipments from my shack to my car every time. So I needed to cheer up myself before portable operation. Soon I found a mobile whip antenna was enough when I operated CW. Easy antenna setting made me go to outdoor more frequently.

In 2005, I started a satellite communication from mobile. Fortunately, the down-link from VO-52 was very strong and I could work easily. I used a FT-857 for up-link and a FT-100 for down-link. My antenna was 2-band Yagi shown in Fig. 1.



Fig. 1

Of course I didn't forget HF bands. I installed the FT-857 and an ATAS-120A, auto tuning antenna system to my car. (Fig. 2) Carrying equipment from my shack to my car was no longer needed.

"The outdoor award" has been one of motivators to go portable operation. The rule of the award is to achieve 50 QSO from outdoor every month and continue it 12 months. I already won 4-years outdoor award. So I'm challenging to win 5-years outdoor award now.

Finally I introduce my latest equipment; rig: FT-857DM (50 W), antenna: ATAS-120A and MAT50 magnet sheet earth, power supply: home-made sub battery system and MFJ-4416B battery booster. My car is HONDA INSIGHT, a hybrid car. The strong inverter noise don't permit to operate during engine on. I need to engine off during QRV, but it is at risk of empty battery. This is the reason why I use the sub battery system.



Fig. 2

YAMA, 7K1CPT #15028

Dear friends. I introduce my portable operation. I am living in an apartment house. I have no good antenna. So when I want to QSO, I go to field and build my antenna and QRV.

My main shack is in my car. I use a K3. It is good performance for DX QSO. A P3 is good for finding DX station and clear frequency. (Fig. 1)

Main antenna is a 7-MHz to 28-MHz 7-band full-size dipole. It use Giboshi terminals. Giboshi terminal is a car electronics joint terminal. It is easy to build with a pole and a pulley for up and down antenna. I change joint connections to change bands and it finish in about 1 minuets. If I want to use 3.5 MHz and 1.8 MHz, I add extra wire element. Full-size dipole antenna is good for DX. I enjoy many DX QSO with my dipole. Five watts and dipole made over 200-DXCC. When I wanted to QRV on 160 m, I went to side of pacific ocean and built 160-m full-size dipole. I made QSO with USA station and another DX with QRP 5-watts! Making antenna is my pleasure too. Three band (14-21-28 MHz) dipole antenna is no need to change Giboshi terminals. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

When I go to mountain, I bring a radio too. Small KX3 and a dipole antenna is good for hiking portable. One day, I planed to go to Mt. Bounoone on weekday. If it was on weekend, I would use V/UHF band. But on weekday, I could not expect many QSO on V/UHF. So I tried to QRV on HF band, because 7 MHz and 10 MHz are good for domestic QSOs in the daytime. Many station around JA might watch the bands and would call me. I climbed by my foot about 2-hours and a half. At top of the Mt. Bounoore, I expanded a dipole. The height of it was only 3 meter high. I made 30 QSOs by 3-watts CW. (Fig. 3)

I love ride on my bike. I love bicycle too. But it is motorcycle KAWASAKI. I QRV from many place with small system. It is enjoyable touring and radio. (Fig. 4)



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

I hope to QSO with many stations. Yes, with you too. Enjoy life with CW. 73

FEA CW NET RESULTS: NO. 485 TO 497, NAO, JO3HPM #15008

No.	Date (Y/M/D)	Time (UTC)	Freq. (MHz)	Controller	Participants
497-2	2014/6/29	0800-0841	14.054	JE1RZR	JO3HPM, JK7UST, JL1GEL, VK7AD
497-1	2014/6/28	2300-0003	7.026	JO3HPM	JK7UST, JE1TRV, JP1BJB, JS1QIZ, JA4MRL, JH1KMU, JE1RZR, JI2GZC
496-2	2014/6/22	0800-0900	14.054	JE7YTQ	JE1RZR, JO3HPM, JL1GEL, JH1KMU
496-1	2014/6/21	2300-0003	7.026	JO3HPM	JE1RZR, JR0QWW, JA4IJJ, JP1BJB, JH1KMU, JR7OEF, JK7UST, JI2GZC, JS1QIZ, JL1GEL
495-2	2014/6/15	0800-0848	14.054	JE7YTQ	JE1RZR, JO3HPM
495-1	2014/6/14	2300-2345	7.026	JO3HPM	JA4IJJ, JS1QIZ, JI2GZC, JE1RZR, JK7UST
494-2	2014/6/8	0800-0858	14.054	JE7YTQ	JE1RZR, VK4BGR, JO3HPM
494-1	2014/6/7	2300-0010	7.026	JO3HPM	JE1RZR, JL1GEL, JS1QIZ, JK7UST, JP1BJB, JE1TRV, JA9MAT, JJ1TTG/6
493-2	2014/6/1	0800-0838	14.054	JE1RZR	JO3HPM, VK4BGR
493-1	2014/5/31	2300-0000	7.026	JO3HPM	JS1QIZ, JA4IJJ, JK7UST, JE1RZR, JP1BJB
492-2	2014/5/25	0800-0837	14.054	JE7YTQ	JO3HPM, JE1RZR
492-1	2014/5/24	2300-0000	7.0265	JO3HPM	JS1QIZ, JA4IJJ, JE1TRV, JP1BJB, JK7UST, JF3KNW, JE1RZR
491-2	2014/5/18	0800-0845	14.054	JO3HPM	VK4TJ
491-1	2014/5/17	2300-2335	7.0265	JO3HPM	JE1TRV, JK7UST, JP1BJB, JS1QIZ, JI2GZC, JH1KMU
490-2	2014/5/11	0800-0906	14.054	JE7YTQ	JH1KMU, JP1BJB, JL1IRB, JE1RZR, JL1GEL, JL3YMV/3
490-1	2014/5/10	2300-2358	7.026	JL3YMV/3	JE1TRV, JS1QIZ, JK7UST, JE1RZR, JA4IJJ
489-2	2014/5/4	0800-0845	14.0545	JE1RZR	JO3HPM, JH1KMU, JL1IRB, JF3KNW
489-1	2014/5/3	2300-2355	7.0263	JG0SXC	JO3HPM, JR7OEF, JK7UST, JL1GEL, 8J4SNP/4, JA4IJJ
488-2	2014/4/27	0800-0831	14.054	JE7YTQ	JO3HPM, JE1RZR
488-1	2014/4/26	2300-2338	7.0069	JG0SXC	JO3HPM, JE1RZR, JP1BJB, JA4IJJ, JR7OEF
487-2	2014/4/20	0800-0843	14.054	JE1RZR	JO3HPM, JK7UST, JL1GEL
487-1	2014/4/19	2300-2350	7.026	JO3HPM	JG0SXC, JE1RZR, JL1GEL, JH1KMU, 7J1ATG/1, JE1TRV, JI2GZC, JA4MRL
486-2	2014/4/13	0800-0015	14.054	JE7YTQ	JO3HPM, JE1RZR, JJ1IZW, JL1GEL, JA4MRL, JL3AMK, JJ0RBX
486-1	2014/4/12	2300-	7.026	JJ0RBX	JO3HPM, JE1RZR, JP1BJB, JA4IJJ, JL1GEL, JI2GZC, 7J1ATG/1, JH1KMU
485-2	2014/4/6	0800-0820	14.054	JE1RZR	JO3HPM, JH1KMU
485-1	2014/4/5	2300-0004	7.026	JG0SXC	JO3HPM, JE1RZR, JL1GEL

FINALE

In 1975 Ms Tabei stood on the top of the world.

She has always climbed mountains. When she was ten, she climbed Mt Chausdake with her classmates and teachers. Then she realized that she loved climbing.

Over the years she climbed many mountains with her friends and family. In 1971 she joined a group which was planning a big climb. Every night she prepared for the climb by jogging. And this was just the start.

Early in 1975 Ms Tabei and her group went to Nepal. While they were climbing, they had a lot of problems. They were out of breath from the lack of oxygen. The sunshine burnt the inside of their mouths. The temperature was minus 30 °C at night. Above the height of 7000 meters, they could climb only 300 meters a day. At times she wanted to give up. But she kept climbing and at last she stood on the top of Mt Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

Ms Tabei climbed Mt Everest. She also climbed the highest mountain on each continent. She is the first woman to do both. Why does she love climbing? The best answer is in her own words: "You can reach the top of any mountain if you walk step by step. You don't have to walk fast. You only have to keep walking. There's no shortcut, no giving up".

This is a quote from an English textbook for junior high student in Japan. How about this one? "You can reach the top of any CW QSO if you pound brass step by step. You don't have to pound fast. You only have to keep pounding. There's no shortcut, no giving up". 73/88 and stay sober de Nao.