International Morse Preservation Society and FISTS CW CLUB—East Asia Chapter

morsEAsia

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Recommended calling QRGs: 7.028, 10.118/10.128/10.133, 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
FEA Crossing: 7.025 to 7.030 MHz, from 2330UTC on Fridays
FEA-100 Award: http://www.feacw.net/qrv/FEA-100_Award.htm
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http://www.feacw.net/ or http://www.fists-ea.org/ (Secondary)

NEW MEMBERS

We are very pleased to welcome our latest members: Hide, 7L2VPL #23141, and Hiro, JR7CVG #23142.

MY BIOGRAPHY—HIDE, 7L2VPL, #23141

My name is Hide and call sign is 7L2VPL. I live in my birth place, Chiba Japan where about 60 km (38 miles) east of Tokyo.

I got a ham radio license in 1969 for the first time when I was a high school student. It was the age of change from AM to SSB. and got the code license in 1974. I had been enjoyed HF with beam antennas and 200 watts for 11 years from 1974. It was nice time in my radio history. Since 20 m ANT was 5 element mono band beam up 21 meters high. After that I moved to an apartment house so I had to QRT for some years and lost my original call sign during the QRT.

I restarted ham in 1992 with this new call sign 7L2VPL. I was on the air mainly on CW with small size antenna and 50 watts. QRP, experiment of electric circuits and home-brew of radio equipment were all my interests. And I had been enjoying the contact with many people of the world not only on a real air but also on VOIP program such as EchoLink and CWCom. I am looking forward to making contact with a lot of radio amateurs and SWLs of the world.

I moved to my birth place (country side) in 2021 and I have been on digital mode since then. I built 80/40 m DP, 20/17/15 m VDP, 40/30/20/15/10 m vertical, 12/6 m DP, long wire for 160 m band. TRX is IC-7300 with linear DXV200L 200 watts for HF and IC-9700 for CW and satellite mainly on V/UHF. I have been enjoying CW and digital mode and satellite right now. My goal is getting good skill of CW.

CW, A 40-YEAR GAP, AND TIME IN NATURE— HIRO, JR7CVG, #23142

In the bustle of Solar Cycle 21

My amateur radio journey began in 1978, when I was still a junior-high student. At the time, solar activity was rising toward the peak of “Solar Cycle 21,” and even with 10 watts on SSB it was possible to stations on the other side of the world.

I started out on 3.5 MHz SSB with a TS-820V and a vertical antenna that my father bought for me. Later, when I experienced the thrill of making DX contacts with a home-built antenna (a sloping inverted-V), I begged my father to help me put a 3-element Yagi–Uda on the roof. Before long, I was fully absorbed in SSB DX on 28 MHz.

Before school in the morning I could work North America and the Caribbean; after school in the afternoon, Oceania and Asia; in the evening, Europe; and late at night, Africa. Experiencing how propagation changed which parts of the world were reachable, depending on the time of day, instantly expanded my view of the world. During that period I learned Morse code, and I also learned Japanese Morse (Wabun). Exchanging greetings in my clumsy Wabun CW remains a fond memory.

An antenna photo from around 1980

But that passion didn't last long. With university, work, and the rush of everyday life, I stepped away from amateur radio after only about four years on the air. And then, for the next forty years, amateur radio drifted far from my daily life.

2021: A comeback after 40 years

The year 2021 became unforgettable for me. In the spring, my father passed away. Right after he died—after years of treatment that ultimately did not help—a nurse told me, "For a while after someone passes, they can still hear you, so please talk to him." For about ten minutes, until the rest of my family arrived, I was alone with my father and began speaking to him. I put into words, one by one, my gratitude for everything he had done for me and how he had raised me.

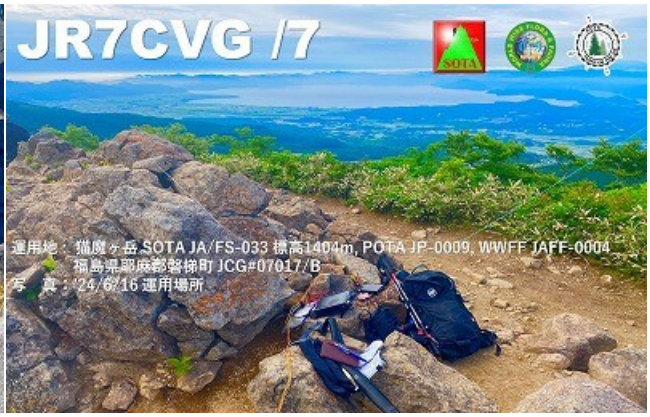
In that moment, something struck me: "The reason I can look outward and have even a somewhat broader perspective is because of amateur radio. The radio and antennas my dad bought me opened my world."

The chance to connect with the outside world—what my father had given me back then—was not something I wanted to leave as just a memory. I wanted to face it again. As a way of honoring my father, I decided to return to amateur radio. That decision became the driving force behind my comeback after forty years.

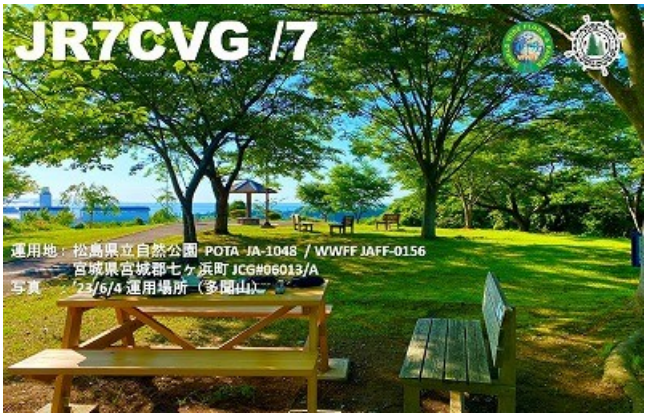
POTA, SOTA, and WWFF

When I restarted, I first researched how hams operate today, mainly through YouTube. What caught my attention was portable operation—especially "POTA (Parks on the Air)" and similar programs—and CW activity in the field, which didn't exist in the same way forty years ago.

Despite the long gap, I could immediately recognize the "dit-dah" rhythm as meaning, almost instinctively. Many of you who have returned to radio may feel the same—it was like riding a bicycle: once you learn it, your body doesn't forget. Still, I began rehab from about 12 WPM, and my second life in amateur radio started again with CW.



The keyword that defines my post-comeback ham life is "outdoors." Today I focus on three award programs: POTA, SOTA (Summits on the Air), and WWFF (World Wide Flora and Fauna).



Forty years ago, I was thinking about how to reach farther from my home shack and increase my DXCC country count. Now, I find great joy in putting a radio in my backpack and heading out into nature. When I set up an antenna on a summit (SOTA) or in a park (POTA/WWFF), a world opens up that I could never experience at home—something you feel with all five senses.

What I value most is the "real field experience" that I also share on my YouTube channel. There was a time when I chased unique park and WWFF references, but these days I feel my focus shifting toward enjoying nature through the act of operating itself. My ears follow CW signals, my eyes take in the scenery, and I imagine the other operator I just contacted. That multitasking is the true pleasure of portable operating—and it feels like the kind of richness I had been looking for.

So far I've done about 1,000 activations, and my total number of QSOs has exceeded 24,000. Behind each contact, there has been a story—sending CW while shivering in the snow, and a final activation at a park where morning POTA had become my routine (messages of "TUTUTU" from stations I often worked made my heart feel full). All of those moments have become part of my personal drama on the air.

Closing

In today's amateur radio world, FT8 is extremely popular. A computer can complete QSOs accurately, and that is a wonderful technological advancement. But personally, I believe the essence of this hobby lies in the human-centered process—sending with your own fingers on a paddle or straight key, and pulling signals out of the noise with your own ears. (This is simply a matter of preference; I am not denying FT8 at all.)

My amateur radio journey began in 1978, and after forty years of being QRT, it restarted in CW as a tribute of gratitude to my late father. CW may look inconvenient at first, but I think this simple way of communicating is precious in a world that constantly seeks convenience and comfort. I hope to keep sharing its appeal through portable operating from the field.

Finally, to everyone in FISTS: I hope to meet you on the bands. Whether from deep in a rich forest or from a windy summit, I truly look forward to making contact with you. 73, 72 and 44, JR7CVG HIRO / Hiro Saito
JR7CVG / HAM Radio Trails: https://www.youtube.com/@JR7CVG

WILD CAMP QSO—TAK, JS1QIZ, #15150

In mid-October, I spent a night in the forest with my radio.

Unfortunately, it rained until midnight. After finding a space with relatively few puddles, I pitched a small tent and a tarp using a tree trunk. I also spread five ground-wires onto the ground (and puddles). I hooked a rope onto a tree branch and spread an antenna element (8m) toward the branch from the waterproof ATU on the ground.

The first thing to do was to find “not-dripping-wet” twigs for the bonfire cooking. Although they were totally wet, not dripping, I had enough for cooking dinner.

After enjoying some QSOs, I made a fire and cooked my dinner: steamed rice and a meat-and-vegetable soup. After dinner, I participated in a domestic contest as a QRP entry.

The rain stopped when I got up the next morning. After having breakfast, I joined the FEAnet QSO and reported my location. The view of the wet forest with morning sunlight was magnificent. I also found some wild mushrooms and took photos of them.

Although I did not expect the rain to continue throughout the 1st day of the camp, it was a nice experience. Immersed in no sound but raindrops on the tarp and completely alone in the wild forest, I was in the ideal condition for enjoying CW communication, since there was not much else to do.

I filmed the camp and uploaded it to YouTube; it can be found by searching for my call sign. I hope you can enjoy the wet atmosphere. 73, JS1QIZ, Tak

DAYS OF RADIO AND MOUNTAINS—TARO, JR0QWW, #5578

At the beginning of this year, I set a few personal goals. One was to climb Mt. Kitamata in the Iide mountain range, whose elevation—2,025 meters—matched the year 2025. The other was to finally reach Kumonodaira in the Northern Alps, a place I had hoped to visit since my university days, and, if possible, to make my way to the remote hot spring at Takamagahara.

In late July, I headed for Mt. Kitamata with a tent on my back. The heat was intense, and I struggled at times with dehydration, but I eventually reached the summit. It turned out to be a SOTA point (JA/NI-011), so I took out my KH1 and called CQ on HF. It was just before 6 a.m., and conditions were poor. No replies came back. As I continued to send CQ, I felt that the rhythm of the key itself was becoming part of the mountain’s stillness. In the end, I made a few contacts on 433 MHz FM with stations in Yamagata and Niigata, then quietly packed the rig away.

In mid-September, I found myself heading into the Northern Alps once again, this time for a reason. I had been invited to participate in a project called the Kumonodaira Science Lab https://kumonodaira.com/sciencelab/kumolabweek2025/. Thirty-six years ago, as a student, I had passed nearby and thought, “Someday, I’ll go there.” Without a clear purpose,

that someday never came—until this year. I trained for months, losing five kilograms along the way, and finally managed the trip on a two-night, three-day schedule. At last, I stood in Kumonodaira.

Heavy rain prevented me from reaching Takamagahara hot spring, one of my original goals. Accepting that decision felt like part of the mountain experience. I carried a 145 MHz handheld radio and made a one-way call toward a friend staying at the shoulder hut of Mt. Yari. Speaking into the microphone and sensing another presence beyond the ridge brought a quiet feeling of connection that only radio can provide.

On the second night, I stayed at Yakushizawa hut. The caretaker there had once appeared on NHK radio's Yama Cafe and happened to have a recording of the broadcast. We listened together and talked about her experience on the program. Hearing a familiar radio voice deep in the mountains, I was reminded how naturally radio, mountains, and people come together.

I did not accomplish every goal I set for myself this year. Still, the feel of the key, the unanswered CQ, and a few simple conversations in the mountains remain with me. As someone who has shared CW with fellow operators, I feel that leaving one goal unfinished is simply an invitation—to listen again, to send again, and to return.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR RXs EARS!—GEORGE, 7J1ATG/VK4BGR/GW3YTC/JS2PNZ, #15076

Hello—I am George (7J1ATG/JS2PNZ) and by the time you read this—Christmas will have gone and the New Year (2026) started—so I hope you ALL had a very Merry Christmas and that you will have a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

For the past few months I had started to "wonder" about the receive sensitivity of my IC-705 that I use at my IZU Remote Site when I was testing my 23 cm transverter. I was getting 569—589 RST reports but I was only receiving the other party about 539 (or less) on most occasions!

The IC-705 (and indeed all ICOM rigs) are great rigs and sure enough when I checked the RX sensitivity it was as good as, or better than, the specification claimed!

There could be many reasons why my RX sensitivity was not that great (antenna cable specs / cable lengths etc etc—but I have used appropriate coax/lengths for the various bands).

Clearly it looked like I had an issue with my 23 cm transverter RX sensitivity which was using my IC-705 as a driver/receiver (2 m to / from 23 cm) plus another possibility was that during all my 23 cm QSOs, so far, the other stations had been using an ICOM IC-9700 or IC-905 both with super sensitive RXs intended for Satellite working!

To compensate for what appeared to be my slightly “DEAF” 23 cm RX I investigated the addition of an external pre-amp which was initially only intended for 23 cm use.

I obtained (via Mr. Amazon) 6 (low cost) pre-amplifiers to test/trial:—

On “Bench Testing” the 6 pre-amplifiers (which ranged in cost from about Yen 900 to Yen 2,800) the results were very impressive with all giving better performance than their claimed specification 20 dB thru 40 dB (over the 10 kHz / 100 kHz / 1 MHz / 10 MHz to 6 GHz range (even the 2 and 3 GHz pre-amps still gave impressive gain at 6 GHz!).

Two of the pre-amps (black and orange above) have an internal rechargeable battery and the battery when fully charge, so far, gives several hours of continuous use plus the protective case allows easy installation!

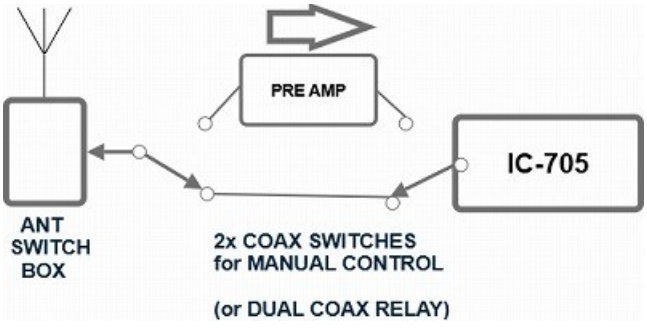
I finally selected the above black and orange pre-amps (one for use on my Izu remote and one for use at my Yokohama QTH) and will use the remainder for other projects/work (or if I forget to switch the pre-amp out of the feed on TX).

As you will know—the best location for a pre-amp is as near as possible to the antenna itself but that raises some issues in practice such as a power supply feed / switching in/out during TX/RX etc. Additionally as at my Izu remote I have 8 different antenna covering H/F / 2 m / 70 cm and 23 cm that are controlled via an antenna switch box (using coax relays) such an approach would have been a nightmare!

Therefore as a “compromise”—I installed the pre-amp at my IC-705 antenna input.

The result was surprisingly GOOD! Much better than expected.

Additionally—this arrangement not only adequately “fixed” my slightly DEAF 23 cm RX that uses the 2 m drive / RX of the IC-705—but had the additional benefit of increased sensitivity on 2 m / 70 cm and the upper H/F bands—IF required?



CAUTION! Although the IC-705 has a maximum power output of 10 W—it is likely enough to damage the pre-amp if you forget to switch the pre-amp OUT of the feed on TX!

So far—I have managed to remember to do that switching "IN/OUT" manually using the dual coax relays on my Izu remote—or manually using coax switches at my Yokohama shack.

If I do forget at any stage—it will mean another order for Mr. Amazon I guess (and he really needs the extra $ doesn't he?).

The results on improved reception (on weak but audible signals) has been amazingly good on 23 cm (CW) thru to 17 m (H/F).

On lower H/F bands the improvement is less noticeable. It will not "pull" a very weak signal out of the noise—but greatly improve the reception on quite weak signals but may require adjustment of filter bandwidth and RF gain to prevent overloading the front end of the IC-705.

On 23 cm / 70 cm and 2 m CW RSTs of incoming signals from weak stations have improved typically from S3 to S8/9 at times and my RST reports are now comparable to the ones I receive from the other stations.

On 70 cm FM (not a band I use a lot for TX—but often do QSX—good Japanese language practice)—the results have been even more impressive as shown below in snips from my Izu remote PC screen below:—

A "scratchy" S3 FM simplex

becoming an S9 + "FULL QUIETING" signal!

So what started as a project to improve my 23 cm RX sensitivity—which it did—due to the "compromise" I decided to take has improved my whole installation performance with a bit of extra RX gain available if/when needed on other bands.

I plan to carry out further testing on the system for a while and then may automate the pre-amp change over as my next project!

BTW—I still make regular CQ calls on the A1 club 6 m / 2 m / 70 cm and 23 cm ".081" and have received a few (very few) answers on 2 m and one on 70 cm—but still hoping for the popularity of these higher band A1 club calling channels to increase and become the "norm". If your rig is on one of these channels in the background—you may catch a CQ call more often.

Hope to hear you on ".081" in 2026. Best 73s to all—George

MY 50-YEAR-OLD DREAM HAS FINALLY COME TRUE—AKI, JJ0SFV, #15271

2025 was an unforgettable year. I started my radio career in 1976 as JJ1KCB. At the time, I was using an FT-101ES, bought by my late parents. My dream was to use this radio to communicate on CW, but I was unable to obtain a telegraph license, and the station was closed. Two years ago, I purchased an FT-101E and had it professionally restored. Then, last year, I was able to communicate on CW for the first time with this radio. My 50-year-old dream has finally come true. Now, I'm enjoying a relaxing rag chew with this radio.

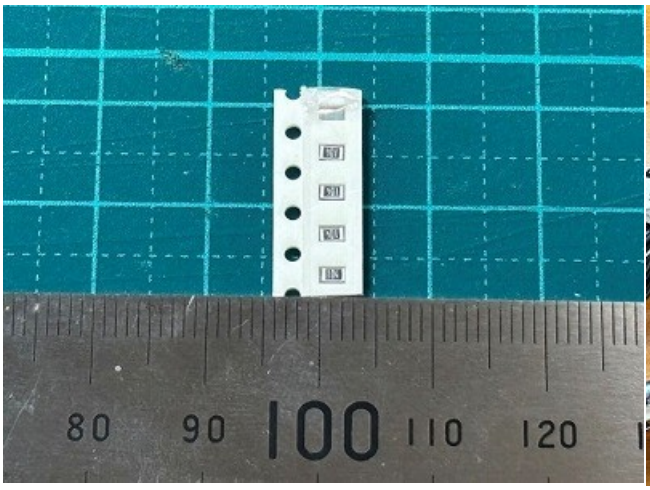
TINY TRANSCEIVER KIT "VN-4030"—NOMO, JK1QYL, #22496

In August 2025, at the Ham Fair 2025, I purchased the "VN-4030" at the AKC (Amateur Kit Creators) booth. It is a dual-band transceiver kit designed for the 40 m and 30 m bands and sold by JL1VNQ/Haru-san. I began assembling it in October and finished at the end of November. After receiving the JARD warranty, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications completed its inspection on December 9.

This radio's circuit design is very interesting. The transmitter power amplifier is a Class D push-pull amplifier that uses two MOSFETs. A microcontroller-controlled synthesizer IC provides the transmit frequency signal, which is buffered by a logic gate IC and applied to the output stage as return to zero square waves. Due to the efficiency of Class D amplifiers, over 10 watts output power can be achieved without a heat sink for the final-stage MOSFETs.

The receiver section is a simple single superheterodyne consisting of one RF amplifier and two IF amplifiers. A five-crystal, ladder-type filter provides 600 Hz bandwidth. Frequency conversion and CW demodulation are achieved by mixing the synthesizer output signal with ring detectors.

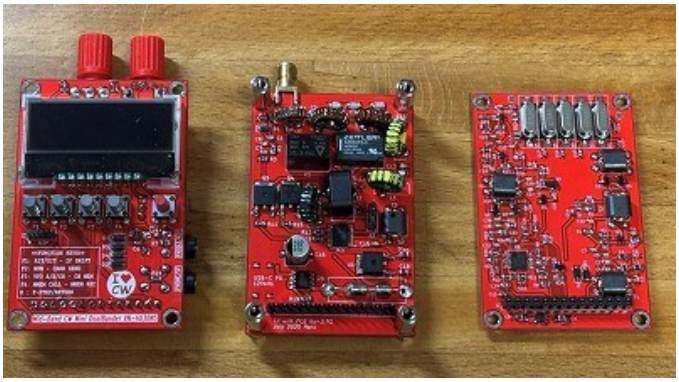
This kit includes three circuit boards the size of business cards. Soldering over 200 small chip components (2 x 1.2 mm) and winding all 12 toroidal coils are required. At nearly 70, precise construction was tough, so I gathered a magnifying glass, tweezers, and other tools in advance.



I started assembling it piece by piece in October, but soldering the chip components was much more difficult than I expected. I enjoy electronics and have no problem to solder standard resistors and capacitors with lead wires, but

soldering surface-mounted chip components was extremely difficult. I almost gave up halfway through. However, I replaced the soldering iron tip for precision components, and I finally completed building the kit.

I encountered several problems along the way. First, I lost a chip resistor while assembling the control board. Despite my careful handling, I accidentally dropped it under my desk while taking it out of its small packaging. At just 1 mm in size, it would be nearly impossible to find if it fell onto the carpet, so I had no choice but to order a replacement online from a parts shop in Akihabara. The part cost about 10 yen each, but it cost me 600 yen, including shipping, to procure it. Still, that was far cheaper than taking the train to and from Akihabara.



Also, since I was unfamiliar with soldering chip components, I made some poor soldering mistakes early on. The first control board I assembled didn't work right away. Even looking at the soldered joints with a watchmaker's magnifying glass made it difficult to tell whether they were good or bad. After much trial and error, I applied a generous amount of electronics paste flux and resoldered all the parts that looked suspicious. Finally, it worked.

Furthermore, during the final testing stage, I found a problem in the AGC. Despite exchanging emails with Haru-san, I was unable to identify the cause, so I sent the assembled radio to him for inspection. The cause was quite embarrassing, a poorly soldered diode in the AGC circuit.

The completed transceiver is compact and slightly smaller than a business card. It is housed in a custom-made, 3D-printed case and stand. When powered by a 12V power supply, it achieved over 10 W with a dummy load. The receiver sensitivity is similar to that of my usual IC-7610 when the preamp is turned off, which makes it suitable for practical use.

I successfully assembled the QRP Labs QCX mini three years ago, so I attempted to assemble this kit. However, soldering the many small components was quite challenging, and it was far more difficult than the QCX mini. In any case, QSOs with a home-brewed radio is one of the joys of amateur radio. I'm thinking of combining it with the A1 CLUB "YEAR KEY" for the QSO Party in January 2026.

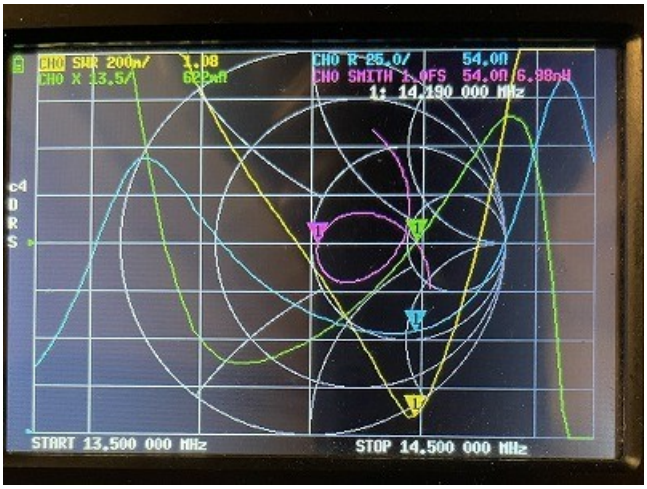
MY CHALLENGE FOR NEW ANTENNA—MANABU, JI2MED, #15020

I installed 5 el LFA (Loop Fed Array) antenna on 20 m in Shima city in November 2025. It's first time to make a LFA. It has a horizontal looped radiator so looks like 6 el Yagi. The length of boom is 14 meters. I designed it by MMANA simulation software as usual. The analyzer shows almost same figures as simulation. The front gain is 14.95 dBi. I used the materials used for 5 el W1JR yagi in Miura.

Well, I would say the performance of LFA is not much different from previous W1JR. The one of the advantage of LFA is good at static noise since it has a closed loop radiator. I cannot say exactly that LFA is better than W1JR in the term of low noise RX because the location is different in Shima and Miura. Shima's location seems to be better having few neighbor so that less origin of artificial noises.

Actually I pay much attention to pick up modest signal from NA and EU over the LP. After such QSOs some operators sent e-mail and it makes me so happy. Also I could achieve good result in the last CQWW CW contest as row score base. So I feel like my challenge for new antenna is paid off now.

On the other hand LFA is not good for multi-band design. Now I consider to upgrade current LFA to another antenna. It's most enjoyable time for me to dream how can I develop antenna system!



SUMMARY OF FEA NET IN 2025—NAO, JO3HPM, #15008

In 2025, FEA net remained active. We would like to thank all participants. George, 7J1ATG/VK4BGR is very active in all areas, including this net, this newsletter, and the 6 m / 2 m / 70 cm and 23 cm calling frequencies. Nomo, JK1QYL, who joined last year, has certainly increased his participation. And Hide, 7L2VPL, who joined in October, has also participated actively. From FDU, we are happy to hear Roy, VK6RR most time. The FEA net controllers were Sugi, JK7UST, Aki, JL1GEL, Tak, JS1QIZ, Takeshi, JA4IIJ, Manabu, JI2MED, and me. All results are listed in http://www.feacw.net/qrv/FEA_Net_Result.html. Since Solar Cycle 25 peaked in 2024, the propagation conditions in 2025 were on a downward trend. We are always waiting for your call from all over the world. We welcome you, even if you are not an FEA member. See you at the FEA net!

Summary table in 2025.

	Part 1 (7 MHz)	Part 2 (14 MHz)
Total number of nets	52	52
Average participants per net (including controllers)	8.4	5.2
Number of actual participants (including controllers)	23	23
The day with most participants	12 stations (11 Jan., 15 Mar., 22 Mar.)	8 stations (2 Feb., 16 Mar.)
Number of nets with no participants	0	0
The persons who participated most (excluding controllers)	JE1TRV (47 times)	7J1ATG (49 times)
The day with most countries	none	23 Nov. 4 countries
Countries	JA	F, JA, PY, VK

Participants list excluding controllers.

CALL	PART1+2	PART1	PART2
7J1ATG	87	38	49
JE1TRV	80	47	33
JO3HPM	66	38	28
JI2MED	51	39	12
JL1GEL	47	33	14
JJ1FXF	45	39	6
JK1QYL	40	40	0
JA4IIJ	38	28	10
VK6RR	32	0	32
JS1QIZ	31	31	0
JK7UST	20	3	17
JA4MRL	18	15	3
7L2VPL	7	7	0
JR0QWW	6	6	0
JG1BGT	5	5	0
JJ1TTG	4	4	0
JM4AOA	3	3	0
JR7OEF	3	3	0
JF3KNW	3	2	1
JE1OFR	2	2	0
BX8AAD	2	0	2
HL1MIM	2	0	2
HL5BXW	1	1	0
JA7MBT	1	1	0
JF2PHJ	1	1	0
JI6MDA	1	1	0
EA1BOT	1	0	1
F6DKQ	1	0	1
JA8ZZZ	1	0	1
JH1VHG	1	0	1
JH2HTQ	1	0	1
PY1AX	1	0	1
VK3DBD	1	0	1
VK4NGR	1	0	1
VK5GG	1	0	1
ZL1NZ	1	0	1

FEA CW NET RESULTS: NO. 1085 TO 1097—NAO, JO3HPM, #15008

No.	Part	Date (Y/M/D)	Start Time (UTC)	End Time (UTC)	Freq. (MHz)	Controller	Participants
1097	2	2025/12/28	08:00	08:27	14.054	JL1GEL	VK4BGR, JI2MED, JO3HPM, VK6RR
1097	1	2025/12/27	23:00	00:22	7.026	JA4IIJ	7J1ATG/2, JR0QWW, JO3HPM, JJ1FXF, JS2AHG, JK1QYL, JJ1TTG, JI2MED, JR7OEF, 7L2VPL
1096	2	2025/12/21	08:00	08:27	14.0535	JL3YMV	JI2MED, VK6RR, VK4BGR
1096	1	2025/12/20	23:00	00:04	7.026	JI2MED	7L2VPL, JR7OEF, JA4IIJ, 7J1ATG/2, JS2AHG, JS1QIZ, JK1QYL, JJ1FXF, JM4AOA
1095	2	2025/12/14	08:00	08:30	14.05425	JI2MED	JO3HPM, VK4BGR, JL1GEL, JA4IIJ
1095	1	2025/12/13	23:00	00:14	7.0275	JS1QIZ	7J1ATG/2, JI2MED, JL1GEL, JO3HPM, JK1QYL, JE1TRV, 7L2VPL, JA4IIJ
1094	2	2025/12/07	08:00	08:18	14.054	JL3YMV	VK4BGR, VK6RR
1094	1	2025/12/06	23:00	23:55	7.026	JL1GEL	JS1QIZ/1, JO3HPM, JE1TRV, 7J1ATG/2, JK1QYL, JA4IIJ, JA4MRL
1093	2	2025/11/30	08:00	08:15	14.0535	JL1GEL	VK4BGR, JI2MED
1093	1	2025/11/29	23:00	00:04	7.026	JA4IIJ, JO3HPM	JS1QIZ, 7J1ATG/2, JA4IIJ, JE1TRV, JK1QYL, 7L2VPL
1092	2	2025/11/23	08:00	08:36	14.054	JI2MED	VK4BGR, JO3HPM, JL1GEL, JK7UST, PY1AX, F6DKQ
1092	1	2025/11/22	23:00	00:00	7.0255	JS1QIZ	JI2MED, 7J1ATG/2, JO3HPM, JE1TRV, JJ1FXF, JK1QYL, JA4IIJ
1091	2	2025/11/16	08:00	08:28	14.054	JL3YMV	VK4BGR, VK6RR, JI2MED, JL1GEL
1091	1	2025/11/15	23:00	23:58	7.0265	JL3YMV	JL1GEL, JE1TRV, 7J1ATG/2, JI2MED, JK1QYL, JA4IIJ, JS1QIZ/1, 7L2VPL
1090	2	2025/11/09	08:00	08:30	14.054	JI2MED	VK4BGR, JO3HPM, JL1GEL, JK7UST, EA1BOT, JA4IIJ
1090	1	2025/11/08	23:00	00:00	7.026	JI2MED	JE1TRV, JO3HPM, JS1QIZ, JL1GEL, 7J1ATG/2, JK1QYL, JR7OEF, 7L2VPL
1089	2	2025/11/02	08:00	08:38	14.054	JL1GEL	VK4BGR, VK6RR, JS2AHG, JO3HPM.JI2MED
1089	1	2025/11/01	23:00	00:15	7.026	JA4IIJ	JS2AHG, JL1GEL, 7J1ATG/1, JO3HPM, JS1QIZ, JJ1FXF, JK1QYL
1088	2	2025/10/26	08:00	08:26	14.0545	JL3YMV	JI2MED, JL1GEL, VK4BGR
1088	1	2025/10/25	23:00	00:12	7.0085	JL1GEL	JI2MED, JK1QYL, JS2AHG, JO3HPM, 7J1ATG/1, JS1QIZ, JA4IIJ
1087	2	2025/10/19	08:00	08:34	14.054	JL1GEL	VK4BGR, JO3HPM, JI2MED, JK7UST, JS2AHG, JA4IIJ
1087	1	2025/10/18	23:00	00:10	7.026	JS1QIZ	JO3HPM, JI2MED, JE1TRV, JL1GEL, JJ1FXF, 7J1ATG/1, JK1QYL, 7L2VPL, JA4IIJ
1086	2	2025/10/12	08:00	08:31	14.0543	JI2MED	JO3HPM, VK4BGR, JL1GEL
1086	1	2025/10/11	23:00	00:02	7.0085	JA4IIJ	JI2MED, JO3HPM, 7J1ATG/2, JL1GEL, JS1QIZ, JJ1FXF
1085	2	2025/10/05	08:00	08:40	14.0545	JL3YMV	VK4BGR, JK7UST, BX8AAD, JL1GEL, JS2AHG, JA4IIJ
1085	1	2025/10/04	23:00	23:55	7.024	JS1QIZ	JO3HPM, JE1TRV, 7J1ATG/2, JL1GEL, JJ1FXF, JK1QYL, JM4AOA

FINALE

This time, I received a lot of articles from members. As an editor, I'm very happy. There were three articles about portable operation. Operating in nature looks like fun. This style will become more and more popular. On the other hand, there was also an article about a big gun setup: a 20-m tower, a 5-element antenna, and a KW. That is one of dream for many hams. Calling DX SOTA/POTA by such setup and surprising them must be fun too. The ways to enjoy amateur radio are full of variety. Move, rather than ponder! I pray for a peaceful world. 73/88 and stay sober de Nao.