

NEW MEMBERS

We're very pleased to welcome our latest members: Tony zhang, BA3AX #22121, and Emi, JK1MBT #22122.

SELF-INTRODUCTION - EMI, JK1MBT, #22122

Hello, I'm Emilio (JK1MBT) and relative new to this hobby. I'm from Argentina but living in Japan for more than 10 years, my QTH is in Yokohama and trying to setup my remote station in Argentina (LU1GBA). I try to operate, when time allows me, in HF/VHF/UHF. I can do digital, phone modes and starting CW (slowly and learning). Also I like electronics and computing, looking forward to practice and learn CW!



HF Maldol Multiband (Argentina Win Football World Cup)



Practice CW with straight key

Homemade Keyer (PCB from JH1LHV)

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SELF-INTRODUCTION - TONY ZHANG, BA3AX, #22121

I am BA3AX. I was born in 1955 in Tianjin, China. I joined amateur radio in 2005. I like the modes allowed by CW, SSB, RTTY and so on, and I know many friends. Best 73.



CAMBODIA UPDATE 2 - DAVE, XU7AKG/ZL3AIK, #15253

Some more good news from Cambodia. The TRC are now renewing our Cambodian Licences, after a break of 2 years. We are now able to meet the new requirement of operating a rig with a Cambodian Type Approval, the FT-891. The current resident licence holders are Tadao XU7AKU, Dave XU7AKG, Larry XU7AEY, Sok Oeun XU7AKM, Yoshi XU7AKJ with Franco XU7AKP and David AH0AM also in the process and hopefully, more to come. There will soon be more young Cambodian operators from the NPIC applying for their licences, having passed their exam.

However. overseas amateurs who have been emailing the TRC regarding temporary visitors licences have recently received a notice from the TRC to the effect that there will be no more temporary licences issued to visiting hams. We were all sad to see this and wonder why, as so many hams have visited and operated here under temp licences over the years. Our group will keep talking to TRC personnel and will try to see if a solution can be found for visiting amateurs.

EYE BALL MEETING AT HAM FAIR 2023 - AKI, JL1GEL, #15147

Ham Fair was held on 19th and 20th August at Tokyo Big Sight Convention Center. Some FISTS members coming to the Fair went to a Japanese bar and enjoyed eyeball meeting.

Photo: from left to right: JL1GEL/Aki, JG1BGT/Ujiie, JK7UST/Sugi and JJ1VNV/Akky.



STATUS UPDATE - REED, BV4QO, #15130

Hello friends from FISTS! It has been ten years since I joined FISTS. Over the years, my CW skills have not improved much. I always have some excuse for not having time to do it. Now that I am retired, I should face this dream that I have had since I was a child.

Whenever I go back to FISTS, I'm always touched to see old friends still there. Thank you for your efforts for FISTS! And I have to say, FISTS, I feel very friendly with you guys.

My base station now uses a shortened vertical dipole mounted along the house. I use the acronym "SVDP" to describe this antenna when doing CW QSOs. It mainly works on the 40-meter band and is adjusted to resonate with many surrounding objects to match the impedance of the transceiver, which makes it easy for me to maintain, but the disadvantage is that it suffers from QSB.

I got a CW response on July 4. At first, I read the call sign JN2KYG. As QSO goes, I read JA2KYG. I panicked a little and also made a lot of QSD; in fact, I didn't hear any other messages except the call sign. Luckily, near the end, I read JR2KYG. This "R" explains why I heard the "N" first and then the "A." Thanks, QSB! Later, I confirmed all the DX information from QRZ.com. Thank you, JR2KYG Taka san, for your patience in QSOing with me!

For some health reasons, I use my left hand to operate the straight keys. But I am right-handed, my left hand is not as flexible as my right hand, and it causes a lot of accidents during keying. So you may hear many QSDs during my transmission. Please forgive me. Please forgive my left hand too!

My sending speed has been around 15 WPM recently. If you are willing to QSO with me, thank you for staying below 20 WPM. A speed below 18 WPM will make it much easier for me to read under the QSB. I love the feeling of operating a straight key; it's great for maintaining a calm mind, even if it's slow and laborious. Be well and safe, my friends. See you on the air!



me, July 4

the shortened vertical dipole

BACKPACK CAMP WITH HF QRV - TAK, JS1QIZ, #15150

As I do not have a car, the way to the camp field already consumes much of my energy, especially when the gears are heavy. Pitching the tent also requires time and energy, especially in the mid-summer sunshine.

To solve the problems, I got a 900 g tent which can accommodate only one backpack beside myself to spend a night at a campsite beside a mountain stream. This forced me to pack everything in a backpack by eliminating "unnecessary" gear.

I tucked the sleeping bag in the bottom of the backpack without its stuff bag, chose 170 g HF three-band 5-W CW TRX (SW-3B), put most of the food into the military cook pod.

Carrying only a backpack did save a lot of energy. The tent required only 10 minutes to pitch. These allowed me to enjoy a soothing mountain stream view while QRVing 30-mrs and 40-mrs having 19 QSOs, including four chats while leaving the time for bonfire cooking.

Sleeping in the small tent was surprisingly comfortable because the air mat and the air pillow did not have any extra space to escape from my body. The full mesh door of the tent also provided comfortable ventilation.

I enjoyed QRV, food, sleeping, and, of course, the beautiful environment of the mountain stream. The investment for the new tent (it was not expensive, indeed) was worth it. 72 and 73 Tak, JS1QIZ



SO FAR - I HAVE NEVER CAUGHT THE "BUG", GEORGE, 7J1ATG/VK4BGR/GW3YTC, and JS2PNZ, #15076



Simplified BUG KEY?

Hello FISTS EA members - my name is George - I was born in Ireland but have lived/worked in several countries including the UK/Australia and more recently in Japan where I have lived/worked for about 30 years now (on/off). In Japan I use the "Foreign Resident" callsign 7J1ATG which I obtained in the 90's and very recently I have been granted a fixed station callsign (JS2PNZ) for my IZU QTH. I also hold the calls GW3YTC & VK4BGR.

CW is my favourite Ham operating mode. I also do "some" SSB/FM and also I have tried FT8 and more recently DSTAR - both of which I find "interesting" - but these other modes will not replace my love of CW.

My CW activity is mainly HF based but on occasions I call CQ on 2-mtrs or 70-cms and have had replies at times and I have also sometimes heard on-going QSOs on these bands and managed to "BK" and have a nice QSO. So there is some CW activity on 2-mtrs/70-cms and my IZU QTH being at about 560 mtrs above sea level is a great QTH for 2-mtrs/70-cms CW operation!

In my years of CW Operation (with over 15 years as a Radio Officer in the Merchant Navy and being involved in HAM Radio Ham for over 60 years) I have never used a bug key (electronic keyer) "on-air"! I have "dabbled" off-air on occasions practicing with a vibroplex type key - but never really got the hang of them or adequate confidence to try "on-air".

During my time in the Merchant Navy - bugs/paddles were strictly banned from the radio room on the grounds that in the event that the Radio Officer not being available to send a DISTRESS (for any reason) the Navigation Officers (whom were also trained to send slow speed Morse) could use the Straight Key to send a DISTRESS MESSAGE which would likely be impossible if a "bug key" was in place in lieu of the standard straight key!

The standard "STRAIGHT KEY" was also always firmly fixed in place on the Right Hand Side of the Radio Room Desk. Even Left Handed people - had to pass the Morse Code Competency Test using their Right Hand - which must have been a great challenge!

The firmly fixed STRAIGHT KEY on the RHS of the desk also provided a good anchor point for sending CW during rough weather when the Operator was being thrown around his chair..... LEFT HAND firmly gripping the Key cover and Right Hand firmly attached to the key and sending CW. Can you imagine how a Vibroplex key or bug may have been difficult to use in such conditions??



Typical Marconi (MIMCO) Ship Radio Room of the late 60's/early 70's - Fixed STRAIGHT KEY "bolted" to the RHS of the Desk!

So it has always been STRAIGHT KEYS for me when CW operating - even when I was using Ham Radio - apart from in recent years when using my "Remote CW Stations" in which case a PC Keyboard is used for CW Transmission.





Typical Marconi (MIMCO) Ship Radio Room STRAIGHT KEY of the late 60's/early 70's

Currently - I live some of the time in Yokohama and at other times at my IZU QTH where my Remote Station is located. When I am in Yokohama and use my Izu Remote Station for CW Transmission I have to use my PC Keyboard. Using the PC Keyboard to send CW is at times convenient - but for me it is not as satisfying as using my favourite STRAIGHT KEY - however currently the PC keyboard my only option when using my Remote Station.

My favourite STRAIGHT KEY is my Ericsson FIL ZH Ser 744 pictured below:-





The Ericsson FIL ZH Ser 744 is very large and very heavy so not really considered portable when travelling (unless you are prepared to pay excess baggage) ... but a beautiful STRAIGHT KEY to send CW on. The size/weight is the main reason it stays at my IZU QTH!

I was gifted the Ericsson FIL ZH Ser 744 by a Ham Radio friend some years ago and will be forever grateful for that gift.



Cover removed from FIL Ser 745 Unit - similar to my Ser 744

Whilst travelling (and for use when I am based at my Yokohama QTH - although limited antenna set-up at the Yokohama location makes QSOs rare) I have with me the HI-MOUND HK-705 - slightly modified (mushroom knob added) as shown right which I find to be a good "portable" key:-

I hope to continue to use straight keys in the future but I have noted that - as I age - I have a less flexible wrist so my ability on a STRAIGHT KEY may decline in the future.

For this reason - I have recently decided to try and become a reasonably skilled BUG KEY Operator! I now have 2 BUG KEYS and a practice Oscillator and



when time allows I practice their use I am getting better ... but have not gone live "on-air" yet!



More details on the PUTIKEEG Paddle Key

キーダイヤル間の距離は調整可能です

それも左右反転機能

I find both the HI-MOUND MK-706 and the PUTIKEEG Paddle Key good to use but I seem to have more success on the HI-MOUND so far!

When will I go live "on-air" using a BUG KEY? Hmm - time will tell I guess - but if such a change is really necessary in the future - I want to be ready to use a bug key competently - 73s/George

ENTITIES RECEIVED AT MY LOCATION - TAKESHI, JA4IIJ, #15084

Getting older, most people gradually lose energy and become less active. I want to do something more before that happens to me, even though I am already one of them.

Regarding my radio hobby, I have dreamed of achieving DXCC and WAZ since I was young. After retiring 10 more years ago, I restarted CW to make my dreams come true. However, my best system at my home (Cushcraft R9 and a 200 W TRX FT-2000D) does not seem strong enough to achieve DXCC by CW.

Thus, two and a half years ago, I started FT8 maintaining CW activity, especially on chat QSOs. FT8 can manage very weak signals at the expense of information amount to exchange: From signal-to-Noise ratio (S/N), the 1 W FT8 is theoretically equivalent to 1 kW SSB (about 30 dB) and 4 W CW (6 dB) [1]. The popularity of FT8 may have been due to this good point. As I wrote previously, I reached DXCC owing to FT8 in one year.

After achieving one of my goals, aiming for greater heights, I want to know quantitatively how many entities have been received at my location. I am very interested in HF propagation (an expression of space weather). FT8 may be a valuable tool for better understanding propagation.

I learned that the FT8 software (WSJT-X) recorded all received data in a file called all.txt, which was a large sequential file with a size of 1.6 GB when I started the analysis. This is big data that I have never treated before; since it was too large to manage with Excel, I decided to analyze it by a simple program on my own.

When I was a student, I studied the FORTRAN language to use a mainframe, then BASIC accordingly to the development of personal computers (microcomputers). BASIC was easy to run, but at that time memory constraints were ridiculously large. However, today, PCs have huge memory with fast CPUs. These days I have been using a BASIC, commonly known as QB64, and made a simple software to extract the call sign from all.txt and parse it into the country name.

First, the all.txt file was divided into a file with two million lines, the size of which was selected for the tentative analysis by EXCEL. This yielded 13 files (129 MB each). Each line of a file corresponds to one record of FT8 communication (date and time, transmission frequency, transmission/reception distinction, mode, S/N, time difference, modulation frequency, and message). It should be noted that the FT8 message (max 18 characters) was exchanged several times in a QSO, and these data were recorded in all.txt. An objective call sign is included in the message.

After extracting a call sign from the message, it was checked and verified with a country database. For the call sign list, those from ARRL and JARL were used. QRZ.com was used sometimes to check special call signs. The database was frequently updated to identify unrecognized call signs. Of course, the extracted call signs were limited to those of the caller because the call sign of the called station could not always be heard [2].

It took approximately 90 min to analyze the 13 files using a Windows 10 PC (Core i7-9700, 3 GHz), and the summary was output as a CSV file. Figure 1 illustrates the eight most numerous entities. Japan is, of course, the most received entity (8.9-million-time records and 34.6% of the whole), and the eighth was Thailand (0.45 million times and 1.7%).

It should be noted that the received frequency was arbitrarily selected (only one frequency selected from 3.5, 7, 10, 14, 18, 21, 24.5, 28, and 50 MHz) depending on the condition, and the frequency was changed several times in a day during the time 7-23 JST.

Surprisingly, the others (11.5%) included about 200 entities, as shown in Table 1. Bouvet expedition 3Y0J (Feb 2023) was recorded only 14 times (0.5ppm of all, rank 211 in Table 1) but I could not call since the signals were very weak. I have many entities to try QSO before Bouvet.



Fig.1 Frequently received entities. (Total number of records, 25.8 M).

Now I am trying to find Zone 2 stations to complete the WAZ. However, after the present analysis, I found that I had

already received several stations from Zone 2 and the number of records was over 200 (14 MHz band last year, mainly), which means I may have a chance soon. The present analysis was only for the number of call signs in the received records; however, information on the frequencies and time would be more interesting.

FT8 is an excellent technique that enables cheap and popular cars to run on a DX highway following sports cars. Some CW lovers claim that the increase in FT8 users comes at the expense of other mode activities, especially CW. Maybe so, but I think they would like to run on the highways. DXCC by digital is easier to achieve nowadays, but it never means that the high value of DXCC by CW becomes deteriorated. Hesitantly to say, it is my personal goal. We live in an era that highly values personal diversity. Thank you for reading, 73/88.

- Joe Taylor's lecture "Work the World with WSJT-X", <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=233HQs_8JGQ</u> where only "Weak-signal S/N Limits" is discussed (about 29 min). KA9SWE referred his data and added power difference (1 W FT8 vs 1024W SSB), <u>https://site.ieee.org/msn/files/2019/04/FT8-KA9SWE.pdf</u>.
- [2] Examples of FT8 messages: a) CQ JA4IIJ PM64, b) VE2XYZ JA4IIJ -20, c) VE2XYZ JA4IIJ RR73. In these messages, only JA4IIJ is the target of extraction, and VE2 station. is not. PM64 is the grid locator and -20 indicates S/N in dB.

Acknowledgements

JA4IIJ would like to express his thanks to JO3HPM for his valuable comments and interest on this article.

No	Entity	nnm	47	Ecuador	490	86	Turkey	122
0	Conway Peef	0126	48	Croatia	469	87	Brunei Darussalam	115
9 10	New Zealand	9120 8664	49	Switzerland	403	88	Marshall Is.	102
11	Philippines	8414	50	Netherlands	400	89	Mauritius	100
12	Taiwan	8375	51	Estonia	394	90	Nepal	99.8
12	Hong Kong	7508	52	Rodrigues I.	391	91	Uzbekistan	93.4
17	Argenting	6800	53	Belize	382	92	Cyprus	93.3
15	Furonean Russia	5746	54	Czech Republic	373	93	Reunion I.	88.4
15	West Molovsio	J740 4158	55	Guadeloupe	368	94	Timor - Leste	83.6
17	France	3278	56	Guadeloupe	368	95	Malawi	79
18	Fast Malaysia	3162	57	Greece	353	96	Angola	75.8
10	Brazil	3046	58	Bosnia-Herzegovina	337	97	Tonga	75.2
20	Ukraine	2696	59	W. Kiribati (Gilbert Is.)	324	98	Lithuania	75.1
20	Viet Nam	2551	60	Belgium	311	99	Kenya	66.1
$\frac{21}{22}$	Italy	2012	61	Serbia	295	100	C. Kiribati (British	65.9
23	Uruguay	1739	62	Banaba I. (Ocean I.)	290		Phoenix Is)	
23	Guam	1628	63	Austria	289	101	Colombia	65
25	Singapore	1621	64	Vanuatu	283	102	N. Cook Is.	65
26	Snain	1545	65	Canary Is.	279	103	Ghana	65
27	Alaska	1415	66	Sweden	268	104	Papua New Guinea	60.1
$\frac{-7}{28}$	Fed. Rep. of Germany	1295	67	Costa Rica	228	105	Saudi Arabia	58.3
$\frac{-0}{29}$	Mongolia	1272	68	Norway	227	106	Chatham Is.	57.5
30	Belarus	1228	69	Sri Lanka	226	107	Qatar	56.5
31	Kazakhstan	1222	70	Sardinia	222	108	Wallis & Futuna Is.	55.9
32	Canada	987	71	Cuba	221	109	Georgia	55.9
33	India	945	72	Minami Torishima	211	110	Oman	54.7
34	Mexico	938	73	Mariana Is. 2		111	Scotland	53.9
35	Hungary	916	74	Kyrgyzstan	196	112	Ceuta & Melilla	53.3
36	Slovenia	887	75	Kuwait 17		113	Congo (Republic of the)	52.2
37	Poland	846	76	Macao	160	114	Jordan	50.2
38	Chile	833	77	Portugal	159	115	Peru	49
39	Samoa	817	78	Denmark	159	116	Isle of Man	46.2
40	Finland	658	79	Palau	158	117	Maldives	46
41	Hawaii	641	80	Slovak Republic	149	118	Madeira Is.	44.9
42	England	634	81	Latvia	148	119	Micronesia	41.7
43	Bulgaria	622	82	Pakistan 134		120	Lebanon	39.2
44	South Africa	580	83	Paraguay 132 121 Falk		Falkland Is.	37.4	
45	Romania	545	84	United Arab Emirates	126	122	Azerbaijan	37.1
46	Israel	542	85	Corsica	122	123	Azores	36.6

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124	Balearic Is.	35.7	154	Namibia 13		184	Malta	5.1
125	Zimbabwe	34.1	155	Nauru 13.7 185 Gibraltar		Gibraltar	5.1	
126	United Nations HQ	34	156	5 Wales 13.7 186 Liechtenstein		Liechtenstein	4.9	
127	Laos	32.9	157	7 Guantanamo Bay 11.7 187 UK Sov. Base Ar		UK Sov. Base Areas on	4.7	
128	Tajikistan	32.8	158	El Salvador 11.5 Cyprus		Cyprus		
129	Spratly Is.	32.7	159	Easter I. 11.5 188 Curacao		Curacao	4.6	
130	North Macedonia	32.3	160	Benin 11.2 189 St. Helena		St. Helena	4.4	
131	Panama	31.4	161	Bonaire	11.1	190	Niue	4.4
132	Dodecanese	30.4	162	Egypt 10.7 191 Iran		Iran	4	
133	Ireland	29.2	163	Guatemala 10.7 192 Burkina Fa		Burkina Faso	3.9	
134	Solomon Is.	27.8	164	Mauritania	10.4	193	Virgin Is.	3.8
135	Cote d'Ivoire	27.4	165	Equatorial Guinea	9.3	194	Liberia	3.7
136	Kingdom of Eswatini	25.9	166	Lakshadweep Is.	9.1	195	Svalbard	3.7
137	Seychelles	25.7	167	Andaman & Nicbar Is. 9.1 196 St. Lucia		St. Lucia	3.1	
138	Bolivia	24.2	168	Rwanda 8.		197	Montenegro	2.9
139	Luxembourg	22.3	169	Dominican 8.1 198 Bhut		Bhutan	2.6	
140	Northern Ireland	21.5	170	Madagascar 7.6 199 Armenia		Armenia	2.3	
141	Kaliningrad	20.6	171	Togo 6.9 200 Ethiopia		Ethiopia	1.9	
142	Moldova	20.3	172	Nicaragua 6.7 201 Eritrea		Eritrea	1.8	
143	Mali	19.7	173	Cape Verde 6.7 202 Guin		Guinea-Bissau	1.6	
144	Jersey	18.5	174	Dominican Republic	6.5	203	Djibouti	1.5
145	Republic of Kosovo	18.2	175	Iceland	6.4	204	Mozambique	1.3
146	Venezuela	17.5	176	Andorra 6.3 205 Greenl		Greenland	1.1	
147	South Sudan (Rep of)	17.5	177	Honduras 6.2 206		Comoros	0.9	
148	Crete	15.5	178	Bangladesh 6		207	Jamaica	0.8
149	Bahrain	15.3	179	Algeria 6 208		Botswana	0.8	
150	Cayman Is.	15.3	180	San Marino	5.6	209	Libya	0.7
151	Guernsey	15.2	181	Antarctica 5.6 210 Son		Somalia	0.6	
152	Tanzania	14.7	182	Cambodia	5.4	211	Bouvet	0.5
153	Aruba	14.1	183	Sudan	5.4	212	Grenadamo Bay	0.4

SEEED XIAO RP2040, MICRO PYTHON AND ELECTRONIC KEYER -YASU, JH2HTQ, #15166

I worked to build up an electronic keyer by Python program in Aug 2023. It can do using too both the paddle key and straight key on same time. I referred to "Raspberry Pi Pico MicroPython ele-key" by JH7UBC 2022-03-04.



JH7UBC: <u>https://blog.goo.ne.jp/jh7ubc/e/77bf4bf43e6ca608735a0f1ec0694bae</u> My YouTube: <u>https://youtu.be/Avv5i3jNoFQ?si=0X2oOsjXz15q8Wsm</u>

FEA CW NET RESULTS: NO. 967 TO 979 - NAO, JO3HPM, #15008

No.	Part	Date	Start	End	Freq.	Controller	Participants
		(Y/M/D)	Time	Time	(MHz)		•
			(UTC)	(UTC)			
979	2	2023/09/24	08:00	08:25	14.054	JL1GEL	VK6RR, JS2PNZ, JO3HPM
979	1	2023/09/23	23:00	00:13	7.026	JE7YTQ &	JS1QIZ, JS2AHG, 7J1ATG/2, JL1GEL, JA4IIJ, JJ1FXF, JH2HTQ,
						JO3HPM	JG1BGT, JA4MAT
978	2	2023/09/17	08:00	08:33	14.054	JE7YTQ	JO3HPM, JS2AHG, JA4IIJ, VK6RR, JS2PNZ
978	1	2023/09/16	23:00	23:59	7.026	JS1QIZ	JL1GEL, JO3HPM, JA4IIJ, JG1BGT, JS2AHG, 7J1ATG/2, JH2HTQ,
							JJ1FXF
977	2	2023/09/10	08:00	08:19	14.054	JO3HPM	VK6RR, JK7UST, JS2PNZ
977	1	2023/09/09	23:00	00:05	7.026	JA4IIJ	JK7UST, JS1QIZ, 7J1ATG/2, JO3HPM, JS2AHG, JJ1FXF
976	2	2023/09/03	08:00	08:27	14.054	JL1GEL	7J1ATG/2, JK7UST, JS2AHG
976	1	2023/09/02	23:00	23:45	7.026	JS1QIZ	JL1GEL, JO3HPM, JK7UST, JA4IIJ, 7J1ATG/2
975	2	2023/08/27	08:00	08:48	14.054	JE7YTQ	VK6RR, VK5GG, 7J1ATG/2, JO3HPM, JJ1FXF, JS2AHG
975	1	2023/08/26	23:00	00:00	7.026	JL3YMV	JS1QIZ, 7J1ATG/2, JL1GEL, JJ1FXF, JH2HTQ, JA4IIJ, JS2AHG
974	2	2023/08/20	08:00	08:17	14.054	JO3HPM	7J1ATG/2, JI7FBM
974	1	2023/08/19	23:00	00:05	7.0265	JA4IIJ	JO3HPM, JH2HTQ, 7J1ATG/2, JL1GEL
973	2	2023/08/13	08:00	08:23	14.054	JL1GEL	JK7UST, VK6RR, 7J1ATG/2, JO3HPM, JJ1FXF
973	1	2023/08/12	23:00	00:11	7.026	JL1GEL	JS1QIZ/1, JO3HPM, JA4IIJ, 7J1ATG/2, JG1BGT, JR3FOX, JI2GZC,
							JH2HTQ, JJ1FXF
972	2	2023/08/06	08:00	09:00	14.054	FEA	7J1ATG/2, JS2AHG, VR6RR, JR6OSY, JL1GEL
						Activity	
						Hour	
972	1	2023/08/05	23:00	23:40	7.008	JS1QIZ	JE10FR, JL1GEL, JS2AHG, JH2HTQ, 7J1ATG/2, JJ1FXF
971	2	2023/07/30	08:00	08:36	14.054	JO3HPM	VK5GG, BX8AAD, VK6RR, 7J1ATG/2, JK7UST, JS2AHG, JJ1FXF
971	1	2023/07/29	23:00	00:00	7.027	JE7YTQ	JS1QIZ, JO3HPM, JJ1FXF, JS2AHG, 7J1ATG/2, JA4IIJ, JH2HTQ
970	2	2023/07/23	08:00	08:28	14.054	JL1GEL	7J1ATG/2, JS2AHG
970	1	2023/07/22	23:00	00:13	7.026	JA4IIJ	7J1ATG/2, JS2AHG, JO3HPM, JL1GEL, JJ1FXF, JH2HTQ
969	2	2023/07/16	08:00	08:44	14.054	JE7YTQ	VK5GG, JO3HPM, VK6RR, 7J1ATG/2, JJ1FXF
969	1	2023/07/15	23:00	23:59	7.0255	JS1QIZ	JS2AHG, JE1GEL, 7J1ATG/2, JK7UST, JO3HPM, JJ1FXF, JA4IIJ
968	2	2023/07/09	08:00	08:55	14.054	JO3HPM	VK5GG, 7J1ATG/2, VK6RR, JK7UST, JL1GEL, JS2AHG, JJ1FXF,
							JA4MRL
968	1	2023/07/08	23:00	00:12	7.026	JA4IIJ	JO3HPM, 7J1ATG/2, JS2AHG, JS1QIZ, JJ1FXF, JM4AOA
967	2	2023/07/02	08:00	08:42	14.054	JL1GEL	JO3HPM, VK5GG, VK6RR, 7J1ATG/2, JK7UST, JJ1FXF
967	1	2023/07/01	23:00	23:48	7.026	JS1QIZ	JL1GEL, JE1RZR, JO3HPM, JE1TRV, 7J1ATG/2, JJ1FXF, JA4IIJ,
							JF3KNW

FINALE

Some days ago I operated on SSB. It had been 12 years since I had operated anything but CW. It was because a neighbourhood OM asked me a SKED QSO. He came back to ham radio recently and found my signal sounded very strong. I connected a brand-new microphone for the first time to my current radio. It was fresh and a little fun to operate the unusual mode. Thank you for giving me the opportunity, OM. Someone say that trying new things or unusual things is the secret to staying young. Have you tried anything new or unusual recently? Please tell us about it. 73/88 and stay sober de Nao.