# RTT Journal ©

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### THIS IS JAPAN

52-8 TOKYU 2780 MATOBA KAWAGOE SAITAMA OP: MASAO KOSAKA

**JA1BYL** 

### RTTY JOURNAL

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BY: Mark Spenser, WA8SME General Delivery Beale AFB, CA 95903

I wonder if other proud owners of Info-Tech M-200E and M-44 model RTTY demodulators and AMTOR converters are intimadated by the number of interconnecting cables required to make the system work? After a few years of silent RTTY operation with the M-200E, I surrendered to the urge to try my hand at AMTUR and upgraded my station with the purchase of the M-44. A few hours after stripping RG-58U coax and resoldering 1" phone plugs and RCA jacks, I was merrily chirping away on AMTOR, a mode come of age in the deepening decline of the sun spot cycle. After awhile I reminisced about straight RTTY, but when I looked at the tangle of cables to convert back and forth between RTTY and AMTOR, I said; nope, another day.

Enough was enough! I wanted to be able to switch between AMTOR and RTTY with just one switch. The result is the circuit in Figure 1. Though designed to interface with a Kenwood TS-930S, minor changes in FSK/ITL sense and PTT connections can make the circuit adaptable to other rigs.

### DESCRIPTION

The centerpiece of the Switch is the IC-GlLS97, which contains 8 TTL switches, in two banks of four, that are enabled to pass TTL signals or disabled to high impedance by applying the appropriate voltages to a control line (in this case; low enables, high disables). Refer to figure 1 while each section is detailed.

Whether the M-200E is demodulating and displaying incoming RTTY from the receiver or displaying TTL data streams from the keyboard (M-300C) or M-44 AMTOR converter, is determined by the signal presented at the RA AUX jack. If the input signal is at high impedance state, then the M-200E will display received RTTY signals. If the signal presented is active/TTL, then the M-200E will display data being sent from the keyboard (via RA/MON) or processed by the M-44 and sent to the M-200E via J-4. ICla provides the proper signal. If RTTY is selected, ICla is disabled and at high impedance. Signals from the keyboard are active when the unit is transmitting or high impedance when in stand-by thus allowing the M-200E/M-300C pair to function normally. If AMTOR is selected, ICla is enabled allowing the active

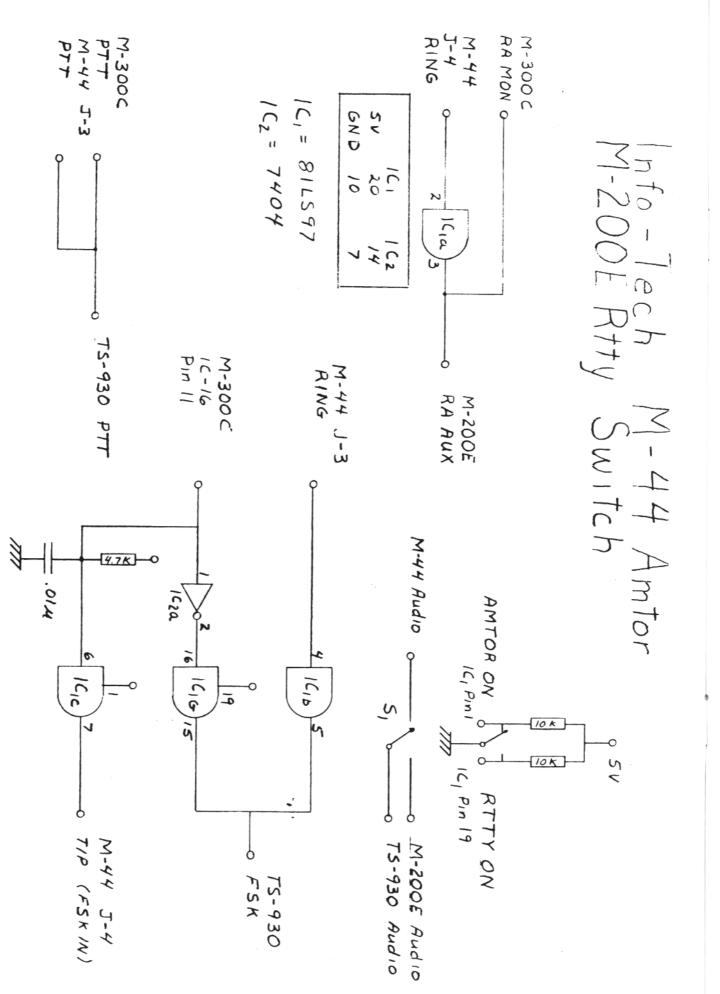
TTL signals for the M-44, J-4 to control the M-200E. Properly programming the M-300C according to handbook instructions will prevent keyboard interference, i.e. keep the keyboard in the non-transmit mode during AMTOR operation: control X, control 0 and type away.

I'd like to take a moment to discuss two mods required to drive the TS-930S FSK circuit with the M-44 or M-300C. As supplied by the factory, the M-44 FSK output consists of audio tones intended to be fed into the mike jack of a SSB transceiver. One problem with using this technique with the TS-930S is that narrow IF filtering is available only in the CW or FSK modes. This filtering sure comes in handy, and often! To modify the M-44 to provide TTL signals compatable with the TTL requirements of the TS-930S FSK input, unsolder and lift one side of capacitor C-17 and run a wire from point H to J-3 (ring). These parts are marked on the M-44 schematic and easily identified on the circuit board.

A similar modification is required to provide TTL FSK signals from the M-30UC. As supplied by the factory, the FSK output is provided by a switching transistor design to accomodate older, high voltage/current systems. However, this output transistor is driven by TTL signals that can be taped to drive both the M-44 or TS-930S FSK inputs. Simply attach a wire to pin 11 of IC16 (7406) in the M-300C. I added a separate ½" phone jack for this signal. This signal is in the proper sense to drive the M-44 but, must be inverted by IC2a to the proper sense to drive the TS-930S.

The remainding sections of ICl perform similar switching/issolation functions for FSK signals from the M-300C or M-44 sent to the TS-930S. IClb, when enabled, passes FSK data from the M-44 to the TS-930S. IClc in turn, passes M-300 FSK data to the M-44. When RTTY is selected, IClg is enabled, allowing FSK data from the M-300C (in proper sense) to drive the TS-930S. The resistor and capacitor were added on the M-300C FSK line to provide some filtering of the line. I had trouble getting the M-44 to respond to the M-300C signals. The pull up resistor and filter capacitor cured the trouble.

The remainder of the circuit is straight forward. S1 is a double pole/double throw switch. Une section switches receiver audio between the M-44 and M-300C. Finally, the M-44 and M-300C PTT



WASSME

lines are wired in parallel and connected to the transceiver.

#### OPERATING TECHNIQUES

With the units hooked up for quick switching between modes, developing some operator techniques can enhance the system operation. Here are my step by step procedures for system start up:

- Turn on the M-44, M-200E and M-300C before turning on the transceiver. This prevents momentarily transmitting when the M-44 closes the PTT line to turn on.
- 2. Disable the M-300C automatic transmit function by typing Control X, Control O.
- 3. Turn on the transceiver.
- 4. Switch to AMTOR and load the keyboard memories and M-44 SELCAL using the E-1 monitor function of the M-44. I load two different changeover messages: one for RTTY, DE WABSME K (RETURN); and the other for AMTOR DE WABSME K (RETURN) "?

#### CONCLUSION

With the flip of one switch (plus ASCII to RTTY on the M-200E and M300C functions) changing from AMTOR to RTTY becomes quick, easy and without frustrating cable swaps. This one box opened to new AMTOR horizons while retaining the old stand-by, straight RTTY, the easy way.

CUL Mark Spenser, WA8SME....

1985 A. VOLTA RTTY DX CONTEST RESULTS

				٠.
	CALL	SCORE	CLASS	
1.	9H1EL	25,615,408	A 1	
2.	HB9CAL	10,015,152	A 1	
3.	UT5RP	3,759,720	A2	
4.	OHIAF	3,310.632	A2	
5.	G4SKA	2,354,160	A1	
6.	OH2BDN	1,825,289	A2	
7.	OK3KII	1,130,880	В	
8.	OK3KGI	1,117,152	В	
9.	DL6LAM	900,592	A2	
10.	SM5FUG	630,168	A1	
11.	YU3AE	454,664	A1	
12.	DL8LAS	356,408	A1 .	
13.	IZSVA	290,400	Al	
14.	K6WZ	257,280	A1	

15.	G4MK0	241,300	A2
16.	SPYBCH	176,171	A2
17.	KB2V0	166,600	A2
18.	YU4PX	124,950	A1
19.	EA4DET	101,520	A2
20.	IV3UT	44,160	A1
21.	SM5AAY	35,588	A2
22.	OH2BYL	32,760	A2
23.	DK5KJ	24,396	A1
24.	DF5BX	7,800	A1
25.	GW3LAD	3,996	Al
26.	UK2FU	3,710	A2

### S.W.L.

١.	101469	10,253,628
2.	NL4483	947,784
3.	UA 125731/U5	F 667,253
4.	FE3700	506,121
5.	DEIDMH	65,702
6.	DE8AAM	9,724

Control logs: I2UVI, I2DMI, I2DJX.

Winners: 9HIEL single operator/all bands-Trophy.

UT5RP single operator/single band-Trophy.

OK3KII multi operator-Trophy.

IØ14769 SWL - Trophy.

### FROM THE LOG by Dee, N6ELP

The 5th Annual RTTY Worldwide Championship contest has just finished and from the looks of it, it was a good one. With the bands being better than they have been for awhile, 'everyone' turned out. The contest pointed out one glaringly obvious thing....RTTY needs more spectrum. The twenty meter band was crowded on the one side by AMTOR and on the other side by packet and all over was the sounds of CW. If you did not have a linear and good beam/good location, you were lost in the shuffle.

At 0010Z, after informing a station calling "CQ contest", that the contest was over, I was delighted to be able to have good contact with several RTTYers with no annoying stations nearby calling CQ etc. Joe, AJØX in this months column, has hit the nail squarely on the head when he advises all RTTYers to use the band plan he researcned. What have we to lose in trying it?

Mark, WA8SME tells me that 'HOMEBREW' is not dead...I believe him....so how come YOU have not sent us some contribution in to the JOURNAL???? Looking forward to hearing from all of you.de DEE





BY:Dick Uhrmacher, KØVKH 212-48th Street Rapid City, SD 57702

# MSO'S

Hi Gang! MSO activity continued hot and heavy in the past month, and system sophistication continues to grow. I recently received a list of the commands to operate the WAIIUF Mailbox, (located on the International Mailbox Frequency, "Mark"= 14.097.500 KHz), and I will list a few of them here. Jerry is one of the "old timers" in MSO type operations, and runs a fine machine. Commands are:

IUFZW-Send mailbox WRU, (Who are you?)

- IUFZL + (Your callsign)- Logs you onto the IUF Mailbox System.
- :Q Sends 5 lines of Quick Brown Fox.
- :D + (Your callsign) Checks Directory for your messages.
- :U Lists all "Read Only" messages.
- :DM Lists callsigns of all stations having messages.
- :DA Lists all callsigns in the Directory.
- :M + (Callsign) To store a message for "callsign". Drop your carrier immediately after the callsign. After system replies, continue with your text. Store message with 4 N's. (NNNN).
- :P Causes system to send your messages.
- :P (Filename) Plays read only files with (file-name).
- :KILL Deletes your files from the system.
- :X Used to log off the system, and reset any speed changes.

Jerry reminds all users that each command should be preceded by a CR/LF Carriage return/ line feed), as well as followed by a CR/LF. Commands not received on the left most margin, (left justified), are ignored by the system. While logged onto the system, commands must be recieved by the system within one minute, or the system will automatically log you off.

Try it you"ll like it! [Editors note: That's what I have on my bumper, preceded by "Amateur Radio".] The systems have many other neat features, such as remote user commanded speed changes, retransmission capabilities, etc. Thanks

#### MSO RAMBLINGS:

Harry, W6KFX, of Hollister, California, reports that he has recently acquired a new HAL ARQ 1000 AMTOR Terminal, and plans to chirp along with the best of them! ---- Both AL, NIAPI, and Brownie, K5FL, have experienced some difficulties with their TS-940S's, in MSO service. Nothing drastic, But it did require that the rigs make the trip to Compton for service. ---- Dick, WD4MTC, continues to recuperate from his surgery. We all hope that he rejoins us soon on the National Autostart Frequency. ----Clark, W9CD, has returned to Urbana, Illinois, after some vacationing in Oklahoma, and using what can only be described as a compromise antenna. Welcome back Clark! ---- Don, W5QXK, reports that he has his driveway in at the new homw, but still hasn't had time to put up a tower and beam. Hurry up Don, we miss that whopping signal of yours!

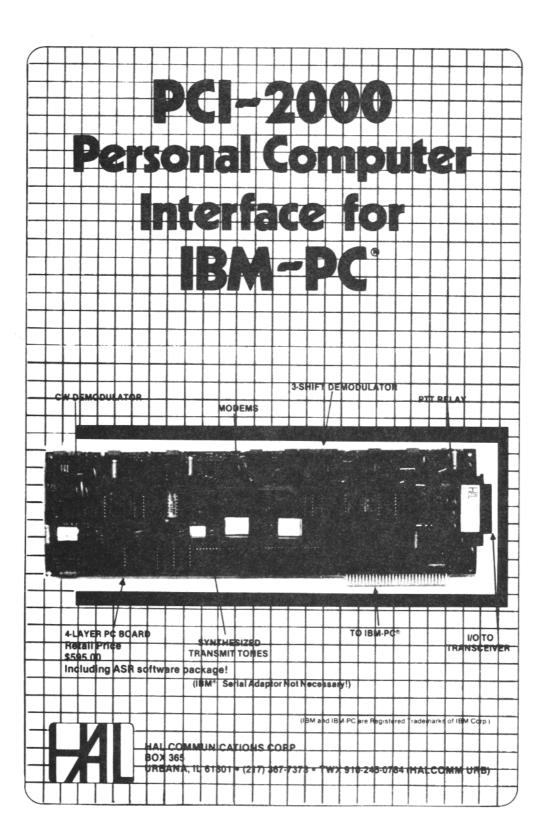
### MSO SOAPBOX:

Although I am sure that all MSO SYSOP's are aware of the Control Operator requirements of Part 97 of the Commission's Rules, I think it is a good idea to once again define "unattended operation". Subpart 97.79 specifically states that, "The control operator shall be present at a control point of the station, except when the station is operated under automatic control". ("Automatic Control" is at present MOT authorized in the HF Spectrum). It simply means that if you are not where you can control your Amateur Radio equipment, (no matter what the mode), it can not be left unattended!

Subpart 97.91, One-Way Communications, simply states that you may not "broadcast" from your Amateur Radio equipment. Code practice, emergency drill practice, and informational bulletins, (such as WIAW's RTTY bulletins), are exempted. However, you may NOT call a file from your MSO just to "broadcast" it across the airwaves!

Subpart 97.123, Unidentified Transmissions. No licensed radio operator shall transmit unidentified communications or signals. This simply means that you MUST identify your transmissions! If you're accessing a MSO, calling a friend, testing your equipment, no matter what the excuse, IDENTIFY your signals!

Subpart 97.125, Interference. No licensed radio operator shall willfully or maliciously interfere with or cause interference to ANY radio



communication or signal.

Subpart 97.119 Obscenity, Indecency, Profanity. No licensed radio operator, or other person, shall transmit communications containing obscene, indecent, or profane words, language, or meaning.

At the risk of implying that soem SYSOP's may not be familiar with the FCC Rules, the above information is provided as a reminder that we all live by a set of rules. Without rules, anarchy would reign supreme, a situation that none of us would like. Recently, an East Coast Amateur Radio Station has been observed repeatedly violating most of the FCC rules mentioned above. His blatant violations continue despite the warnings and obvious distaste shown by fellow Amateur Uperators.

The prupose of listing the rules above is not an attempt to change his ways, but are listed as a refresher for all SYSOP's. Several formal complaints have been filed with the FCC concerning these infractions of the Rules by the East Coast station, which simply means that the FCC Monitoring Stations are closely monotoring his activities, and consequently, those of MSO operations. Over the eight years of MSO operations with which I am familiar, most every MSO SYSOP strives to comply with the Rules. MSO's have provided a valuable service over the years, and will continue in the future, providing that we operate and maintain our equipment within the framework of the Commissions's rules. With the advent and apparent popularity of Packet Radio, which lends itself to unattended operation, there may be changes in the future. However, let's keep our operations within the Rules, and not let one obviously illegal operator ruin it for all!

### DAYTON RTTY DINNER

As of this date, (February 5, 1986), 32 individuals are pre-registered for the Annual RTTY Dinner, to be held during the Dayton HAMVENTION. With space limited to 50, those interested in attending should register soon. Unly KØVKH, Dick, and K4KOZ on the National Autostart Frequency, and WAIIUF, on the International Mailbox Frequency, are authorized to accept reservations. Come and join us, we always have a very nice time, and we'd be proud to have you at the Saturday night get together!

That's it for this time gang. Let's hope that band conditions improve a bit, and that those of us on the 'sick list' get to feeling great again. Enjoy RTTY and the MSO's! DE: Dick, KØVKH.





\$219<sup>95</sup> Suggested Amateur Net Price

The AEA model PK-80 is a wired, tested, and calibrated version of the famous TAPR TNC-2 and comes with a one-year conditional AEA warranty.

You can interface the PK-80 with any ASCII terminal or a personal computer and standard terminal software. The PK-80 is loaded with all the latest AX.25 version 2.0 software and advanced packet hardware circuitry that makes the TNC-2 the newest benchmark for comparision.

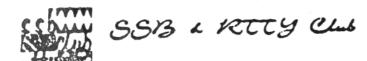
Compare the following as representative of the advanced new features relative to the competition.

- Hardware HDLC for full duplex
- True Data Carrier Detect (DCD) for HF operation
- Operates with 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, and 9600 baud terminals
- Five front-panel status indicators
- Multiple connect
- Connect check (poll final bit) fully implemented
- Connect AUTO response message
- Only three commands necessary for making standard contacts
- 82 software commands possible for the most demanding requirements

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### 20° ALESSANDRO VOLTA RTTY DX CONTEST

The SSB & Rtty Club of Como and the Associazione Radioamatori Italiani have pleasure in announcing details of the 20° "A. VOLTA RTTY DX CONTEST". This contest is organised in order to increase interest in the rtty mode as used by radio amateurs and to honour the italian discoverer of electricity, ALESSANDRO VOLTA.

### RULES

TEST PERIOD: Saturday, MAY 10th, 12:00 GMT to Sunday, MAY 11th

1986, 12:00 GMT(in the future it will be held

every 2nd weekend of MAY).

BANDS :

: 3,5-7-14-21-28 Mhz Amateur bands.

CLASSES

: al)single operator/all bands; a2)single operator/

single band. b) multi operator/single trasmitter

(list the name and call of all operators involved).

c) SWL.

EXCHANGE POINTS: Contacts between stations of the same Country

are not valid(count for zero exchange points, zero multiplier and zero qso; example: W2... can work W3-4-5-1-ect. but not other W2 stations). All two

-way RTTY contacts will count for points in

accordance with the Exchange points table. The two-way RTTY contacts, with stations outside one's own Continent, made on 3,5 or 28 Mhz are worth the double.

CONTACTS

: Stations may not be worked more than once on any band. Additional contacts may be made with same

station if a different band is used.

MULTIPLIERS: A multiplier of one is given for each Country

contacted. The same Country may be claimed for extra multiplier if a different band is used. An additional multiplier for each Intercontinental country worked

at least in 4 bands. Contact with a station which

would count as a multiplier must be found in at least

4 other logs, or contest log from the multiplier station must be received in order to be valid.

SCORING

: Total exchange points times the total number of

multipliers times the total number of QSO.

COUNTRY LIST: ARRL Country List plus each USA, Canada and Australia

call area (1 trough 10) will be considered as separate

Country.

MESSAGE

: RST - QSO nr. - ZONE nr.

SWL's

: The same rules for scoring, but based on stations and

message copied.

by July 16th 1986 to qualify. The logs must be received date/time gmt/call-sign/message sent/message received/points/multipliers. Enclose a summary score sheet with a list of multipliers worked. Comments will be very much appreciated. Send logs to the contest manager:

12DMI Francesco DI MICHELE - P.O. Box 55 - 22063 CANTU'-ITALY.

AWARDS : TROPHY to the top stations in each class; Certificates to all contestants.

### EXCHANGE POINTS TABLE

YOUR zone	
1444557222512222222222222222222222222222	-
33332221147550000000000000000000000000000000000	~
150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	- S
1 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	- 3
1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	~ Z
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2228112244400000000000000000000000000000	23
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25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	35
220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220 220	8
3255 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325	27
34 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	28
4 2 2 2 4 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	29
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25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	监
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00000000000000000000000000000000000000	6

# TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE?



### \* MORSE \* BAUDOT \* ASCII \* AMTOR \* PACKET \*

### FIRST FIVE MODE DATA CONTROLLER

The Pakratt model PK-64 by AEA is the world's first computer interface that offers Morse, Baudot, ASCII, AMTOR and Packet all in one box (hardware and software included) at a price many competitors charge for Packet alone (from \$219.95 Amateur net). Do not let the low price fool you; coming from any other company but AEA it WOULD be too good to be true. The PK-64 works with virtually any voice transceiver. The Pakratt is the easiest of any to hook up and have operating in just a few minutes.

In Packet mode, the PK-64 offers virtually all the features of every other Packet controller on the market, plus many important features left out by others due to cost constraints. For example, we have included a hardware HDLC, true Data Carrier Detect (DCD), multiple connect with up to ten stations simultaneously and full implementation of version 2.0 of the AX.25 protocol.

Because the PK-64 was designed specifically for the Commodore 64 (or C-128 and SX-64) computer, we have been able to do many things not economically feasible with general RS-232 interface controllers. For ex-

ample, the Pakratt includes true split screen operation with on-screen status indicators and an on-screen tuning indicator.

### **ENHANCED HFM-64 MODEM OPTION**

The standard PK-64 will operate all modes with a phase-lock-loop (PLL) detector roughly equivalent to all popular packet modems in the marketplace (except we have included extra filtering). The enhanced HFM-64 modem option offers true independent dual channel filtering with A.M. detection (like the famous CP-100 Computer Patch<sup>TM</sup>). The enhanced HFM-64 option also offers a hardware LED tuning indicator (like the CP-100) and a front panel variable threshold control for setting maximum sensitivity under various band conditions. We recommend the HFM-64 option for anyone keenly interested in weak-signal heavy-QRM HF operation. For anyone desiring to operate FM RTTY with the standard North American tone pair or CW receive, the HFM-64 is required. The HFM-64 is field installable with no soldering or test equipment required.

### WORKS WITH THE POPULAR C-64 COMPUTER

AEA designed the PK-64 around the

low-cost C-64 because of the special architecture features making it especially suited to Amateur Radio applications. The C-64 should not be viewed as a mainframe, but rather a very economical accessory to your data communications system. Many owners of expensive computers such as IBM, TANDY, APPLE, KAYPRO, ATARI, etc., are now buying the low cost C-64 and dedicating it to their operating position. They simply cannot find software for their machine that even approaches the power and user friendliness of the PK-64. Plus, think of the convenience of having only one controller and keyboard to go from one mode to another without having to redo cabling!

The PK-64 is so complete that all you need to do is wire up a microphone connector to the end of a cable (provided) and you are ready to go. There is no need to track down special terminal software, cabling or even a power supply. It all comes with the PK-64. So do not be the last on your block to own the most exciting new product in years. See the PK-64 at your favorite dealer or write for our specification sheet now.

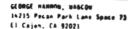
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# HITS &

# MISSES





### LIGHT COMPUTER

In my column last month, I discussed the photons and the raw speed obtained by use of photons. Now let's look at other advantages they have. Photons have no charge or mass and are often thought of as ghostly waves rather than particles. Photons have little effect on other photon nearby. They can even pass right thru each other.

This phenomenon excites computer scientists because multiple beams of light in an optical switch, could remain seperate, whereas several currents in a single transistor inevitably become mixed.

This optic ability evokes visions of being able to exploit, better than ever, the innovative computer architecture known as parallel processing instead of solving problems step by step as most computers now do. New types of computations will probably come out of optics parallel machines, break apart computational puzzles and solve their thousands or millions of separate parts all at once.

Let's look at another general advantage that optical switches might be able to operate in more than the "Off" and "On" states of transistors which are sometimes known as "O" and "I". Additional functions could be created, for example, by having increasing, but discrete, levels of laser brightness in an optical switch. These bursts of light could be the basis for creating a richer logical system, representing for instance, "O", "I", "2", "3" and so forth. This could allow scientists to roam far beyond the binary logic that has long dominated computer design.

The quest to create optical switches is hampered by the very quality that makes photons so attractive, namely their ability to not intefere with each other. It is the interference between two streams of electrons, after all, that creates

the switching action in transistors.

The solution to this non-interference hurtle is our friend the transphasor. It fires a laser beam, a highly focused light at a special crystal that is made of antimonide. Most of the beam bounces off it, but some also passes inside, where it bounces back and forth with very little escaping.

When a second, weaker laser is also directed at the crystal increasing only slightly the intensity of the light, a major threshold is reached inside the crystal and the reverberating waves of light start to reinforce one another, causing laser light to suddenly flash out the other side of the crystal. In effect, a weak beam of photons exerts control over a strong one. The leverage is similar to that in a transistor where a weak flow of electrons can control a strong one.

The present state of the art of such optical switches require a great deal of power and are much bigger than silicon electronic devices however, each optical switch is separate as transistors were in the 1950's. The goal now is to shrink optical switches and pack them tightly together. The cost and size will decrease much as the integrated circuit accomplished in the use of the transistor.

Many hurdles remain to be solved. The creation of tiny optical switches made from gallium arsenide, a material mainly used in solar cells and semiconducting lasers is a step toward the final solution.

Optical computing may prove to be a powerful adjunct to the fibers of glass that carry light wave communications. These can carry thousands of times more information than metal wires on telephone poles.

I will end my column this month, I hope my column on optical computers was interesting and thought provoking.

So long for now, George, WA6CQW.....

### CLASSIFIED ADS

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1986 NATIONAL CONVENTION- September 5, 6 &7,1986. Now taking advanced registrations. Postmark before April 15,1986 is eligible for both the "EARLY BIRD" and "ADVANCE REGISTRATION" prizes. Advance registration is \$7. \$10 after 8/15/86. Banquet (prime rib) \$25. Ladies luncheon \$10. Friday night Dinner/Dance/Cruise with open bar and transportation to/from ship \$33. Prices are per person. Checks payable to:SANDARC, Inc., POB 82642, San Diego, CA 92138. Town & Country Convention site reservations call 800/542-6082 from CA; 800/854-2608 in USA. Ask for ARRL rates. Arrange discount air while on line. See you there.

HAL COMMUNICATIONS STRIKES AGAIN! If you have an IBM-PC, then you want to utilize the new HAL PCI-2000 interface and software to turn it into the ultimate in a computer based RTTY system! Morse, Baudot and ASCII, 103/202 modems, all speeds and shifts, split screen and a host of other features. Write or call Dick, KOVKH, DIALTA Amatuer Radio Supply, 212--48th St., Rapid City, SD 57702 602/343-6127. Our prices can't be beat!

THE DAYTON-CINCINNATI chapter of the Quarter Century wireless association will hold its' 1986 annual banquet on April 25th, the Friday night of the Dayton Hamvention. Leland Smith, National QCWA President, will speak on, "THE FUTURE OF AMATEUR RADIO." Happy hour is at 6:30; dinner is 7:30, at the newly remodeled Imperial House, I-75 and Needmore Road. For tickets and information contact: Bob Dingle, KA4LAU, 657 Dell Ridge Dr., Dayton, OH 45429. Come and bring a friend. Q WA membership is not required to attend.

TELETYPE EQUIPMENT -Warehouse full of Model 28, 33 and 35 KSR's, ASR's, TD's, typing reperfs, mod kits and parts. Collected over 15 years. Must vacate by June 30th- \$5,000.00 for the lot. Also RTTY demodulators and video RTTY equipment. Send SASE for complete list and prices. Lawrence R. Pfleger, K9WJB, 2600 S. 14th Street, St. Cloud, MN 56301. PH. 612/255-9794.

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HENRY RADIO IS OVERSTOCKED with used and demo RTTY and SSTV gear; IRL 1000 TU's, new \$325! Hal ST-6000 \$550, DS-3100 \$1450, new CWR 6850/AMTOR 10A combo for \$995, used only \$750; AEA Micropatch \$115; used HAL CT-2200 W/KBD \$550; used 12" green monitors \$99; Robot SSTV, 400, 450C, 800C, used call for prices. Okidata and Panasonic printers, Mitsubishi P50-U video printer \$399; Used HAL AMTOR ARQ-1000 \$499. Call George, AB6A at Henry Radio, Los Angeles, 1-800/421-6631 or 213/820-1234.





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### PROPAGATION.LOOK'N UP!

A few days of the month of February brought exceptional band conditions. Ten and fifteen exhibited signs of comparable to peak years and twenty was a 24 hour DX band to all parts of the world. These days will become more prevelant as we move through the bottom of this cycle and to take advantage of them, one must listen, watch the propagation reports, listen and call! Wonder how ,many good days we have had and didn't know they were good 'cause everyone was just listening? Operating is going to be fun again and soon.

#### TWENTY METER BAND PLAN

Several months ago, among the more active stations in the 14075 to 14100 RTTY segment, rumbles began.... MSO's are killing the DX stations, DX stations are transmitting on top of the MSO's, AMTOR is chewing up the lower part of the segment, wide spread confusion is starting and is going to get worse as band conditions improve. Then HF packet started its' motor..... these users were smart; they had listened to the many suggestions that we move above 14100 KHz and utilize that part of the band, and why not? It's a legal mode all of the way up to 14150 KHz. I, over the period, had asked for comments from RTTY'ers, AMTOR users, DX'ers, packeteers and other interested parties as to their thoughts on occupying additional "legal" spectrum. The ARRL through my director, was asked to give thought to the situation and jointly, with our input, give blessing to a new "gentlemens" band plan agreement. This was not to happen. Perhaps their action (?) is understandable, although not forgivable. Bill Snyder, WOLHS former MC of this column and now associated with WORLDRAUIO, perhaps explained ARRL's reluctance to move on this when he approached the League with regard to MSO operation.... to quote Bill (from his column in the March 1986 issue of  ${\tt WORLDRADIO})$  "The League went into action, President Vic Clark appointed an ad hoc committee to look into the matter.

Well, the director who was named chairman of the committee wrote me a letter and asked, 'What is an MSO?' I wonder if he ever figured it out?" Another political appointment....no doubt....and certainly not the answer to getting the job done. You said it all Bill, and my apologies to you for not understanding your feelings when all of this started.

Someone has to take the "bull" by the horns, and with the input that has been provided this writer over the past few months, the following band plan for twenty meters is suggested for implementation now!

The new Gentlemens Agreement for Twenty Metter, AMTOR, Mailbox (MSO), Packet:

14065-14075 AMTOR and AMTOR Mailbox use. 14070 AMTOR National Calling Frequency.

14075-14098 RTTY and two Mailbox (MSO) frequencies, 14085.625 mark and 14095.355 mark to be shared with general RTTY use.

14100-World Wide (CW) Propagation Beacons.

14101-14115 Packet. 14110 Packet National Calling Frequency.

14115-14125 RTTY General Use other Mailbox (MSO)
Operations 14120 RTTY National Calling
Frequency.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

A note on the preceeding frequencies.... As mentioned earlier, a deluge of suggestions prompted this writing. AMTOR has fairly well positioned itself at the bottom of the segment replacing some RTTY operation there and thus squeezing the RTTY segment upward. The CW segment is squeezed downward a bit, but by its' very nature is a space conserving mode and should not suffer. The existing RTTY segment was somewhat further squeezed by Mailbox activity. This is of concern, but is acceptable if Mailbox and general RTTY use follow the rule of co-existance through good operating techniques. The two recognized frequencies for Mailbox activity have approximately thirty stations listed for them. This is good spectrum management by further relieving other parts of the segment. Above this is the World Wide CW Propagation stations. A valuable service to the Amateur fraternity and certainly worth the apace occupied. Packet is further accomodated with an allocation within the plan. A growing mode that may well relocate a number of todays RTTY, AMTUR users. Upwards, general

### MSO COLUMN CONTINUED

RTTY use is again accommodated. This open area can be shared with all of the other modes (Packet, AMTOR, etc.) as required, however, it is space that is presently needed for RTTY DX and general QSO activity. National calling frequency channels have been designated as standard practice.

I have attempted to fairly represent those of you that sent me your suggestions. If I have stepped on someone's toes, you probably didn't make your feelings known in the first place. The time for quibbling is over, we need to move to occupy the space available to us and the preceding band plan is our start. Are you going to use it....it's all up to you.

### DX WORKED AND HEARD

BAND	TIME	MODE	QSL VIA
15	2306Z	RTTY	ZL4QS
20	2140Z	RTTY	POB 75, Macuspana,
Mexico			
20	1926Z	AMTOR	
20	1256Z	RTTY	
20	1308Z	RTTY	
15	1920Z	AMTOR	
20	1916Z	RTTY	POB 155, Mahan,
Canary	Island	S.	
20	2305Z	RTTY	POB 283, Manaus,
Brazi1			
20	22357	RTTY	
20	2038Z	RTTY	
20	20127	RTTY	POB 441, Porto
Vehlo,	Brazil.		
20	1131Z	RTTY	
20	2202Z	RTTY	WA4VDE.
20	1218Z	RTTY	N5HH
20	2204Z	AMTOR	
20	2245Z	RTTY	
20	1050Z	RTTY	
20	2129Z	RTTY	
20	22012	RTTY	
Active	mostly	on AMTO	R in the 14070-14080
	15 20 Mexico 20 20 20 15 20 Canary 20 Brazil 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	15 2306Z 20 2140Z Mexico. 20 1926Z 20 1256Z 20 1308Z 15 1920Z 20 1916Z Canary Island 20 2305Z Brazil. 20 2235Z 20 2038Z 20 2012Z Vehlo, Brazil 20 220ZZ 20 1218Z 20 2245Z 20 2245Z 20 1050Z 20 2129Z 20 2129Z 20 2129Z	20 1926Z AMTOR 20 1256Z RTTY 20 1308Z RTTY 15 1920Z AMTOR 20 1916Z RTTY Canary Islands. 20 2305Z RTTY

segment from 1830 to 1900 and 0600 to 0700Z.

A35PP-Active mostly weekends, 21090 and 14090. QSL ZL4QS.

TU20J-14090, RTTY, 2241Z, Gerard is located in Gagnoa.

HH2MC-14085, RTTY, Fast QSL return via KB4IT.

OD5NG-More reports of QSL returns from manager WA1ZFS. If you have tried a different route I would suggest that this one be given a shot!

That just about covers it for this time. I hope to have more DX related information next month and with the band plan activity out of the way that should work out fine. The band plan displaced a great deal of otherwise available column space and my personal time, but it was, and remains important to our DX activity....besides.... someone had to do it! [ED. note: We thank Joe for all of the time invested in this study].

My personal thanks to each of you that contributed to the band plan effort. You are far too many to list. My thanks also to AGØN, K6WZ, JAIDSI, KTIN, WA8DRZ and KD6TH for the additional input that makes all of this possible.

See each of you next month and until then, best of DX and very 73, from Joe, AJUX.....

### LETTER RECEIVED FROM THE MARTIN COMPANY

"Crown MicroProducts is alive and well and living in Marysville, Washington under the name of The Martin Company. I have sold five RUM-116's since the first of January and approximately 50 copies of the E-Z Packet 80 Packet Terminal Program for the TRS-80 Mod I/III/IV. I have a new RUM-116 RTTY Program for the TRS-80 Mod IV which operates with 80 characters per line. I have over the last 30 days repaired 5 ROM-116's which were returned for repaair as well as a Flesher TU-470."

"In addition to the ROM-116 which I am continuing to manufacture, sell and service, I have some Flesher TU-170A's, TU-300's and TU-1200's in stock at very good prices."

"If you would mention in the RTTY JOURNAL that Crown MicroProducts is now The Martin Company and still supporting its previous customers and still selling fine hardware and software, it would be very much appreciated."

" Thank you very much for the cooperation. As an added note, Flesher Corp. is still in business but just out of the Ham Radio business."

"Sincerely Gary W. Martin, The Martin Company, 8918 44th Dr. NE. POB 982, Marysville, WA 98270. 206/653-9596."

The RTTY JOURNAL is happy to have 'found' this company. Now if all of you will spread the word to those wanting to get in touch with them.....

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