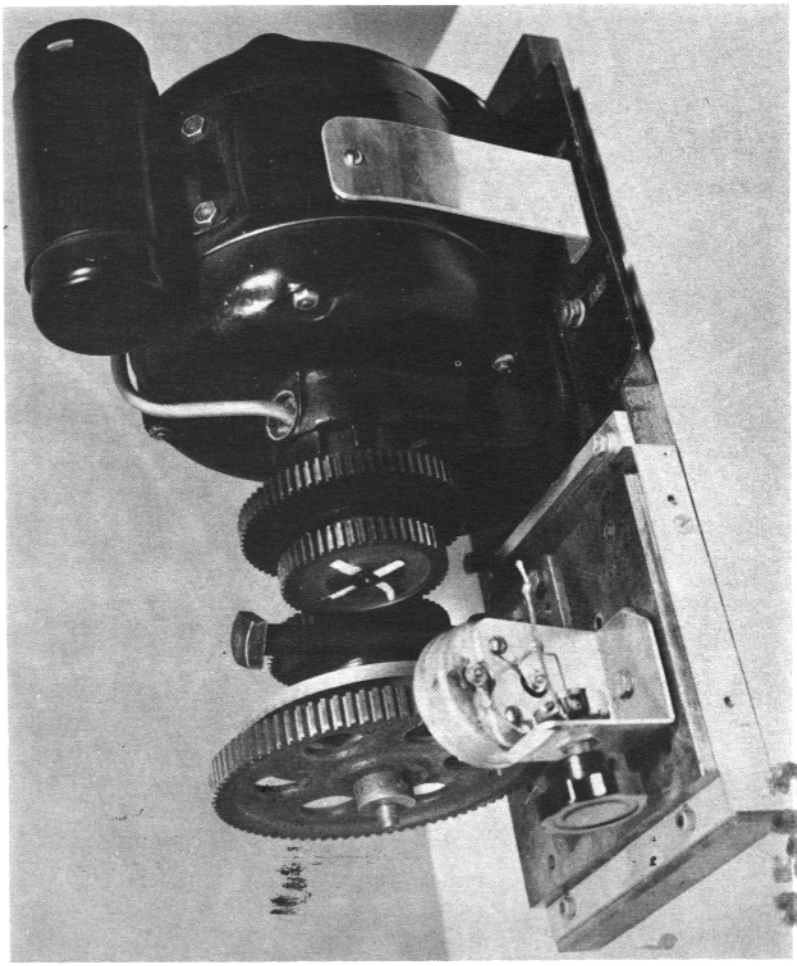
RTTY

NEWS OF AMATEUR RTTY

September, 1959
25 Cents
Vol. 7, No. 9



ACCURATE MARK SPACE TONE GENERATOR WØSV

HORSE TRADES

This page of the Bulletin is for use of amateurs who have RTTY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE OR TRADE and those looking for equipment to buy or trade. It is a free service and may be the means of getting someone on the air.

FOR SALE: Near new 0/39 FSK and CV-31C Dual Diversity converter with cables and inst. books **W4AAS**
J. M. Stockberger, 1242 Academy, Winston-Salem, N. C.

FOR SALE: Polar relays-255A — $5.00PPD **W6DIE**
Toroids, 1600 mhys CT — 3 for $2.00..... **W6DIE**

WANTED: March 1957 RTTY (Beeps issue) **XE1B1**

WANTED: Model 26 or will take a 12 ..... **W6LXG**

FOR SALE: Or Trade: Pair of 21-a printers, and reperf head **W6LXG**

FOR SALE: Index of Cmcl and Military RTTY stns. Over four hundred listings by freq. David J. Goodman, 14315 Milverton Road, Cleveland 20, Ohio

FOR SALE: Toroids, 287 mhys **K5SPU**

FOR SALE: Teletype repair parts and service **W2ZKV W6EV W9GRW**

FOR SALE: 1958 RTTY Call Books $1.00
1958 Bound RTTYS $5.00 ..... **RTTY**

FOR SALE: Model 14 typing reperf with kybd $150.00.. **W6AEE**

RTTY, Inc.
372 WEST WARREN WAY
Arcadia, California
Return Postage Guaranteed

Accurate Mark-Space Tone Generation WOSV

Bob Witschen, WØSV, regularly travels 60 miles each direction to attend meetings of the Twin City "RATS" which often run until midnight and he gets up at 4 AM to go to work! Bob has a fine basement shop with lathe and built this accurate RTTY tone generator which was described but not pictured in Sept. 1956 CQ. The 1800 rpm synchronous motor carries a 50 and a 70 tooth gear either one of which can drive a 60 tooth gear on a movable countershaft, the other end of the countershaft turning an 85 tooth gear at 1500 or 2100 rpm to produce 2125 or 2975 cycles by induction in a closely spaced earphone. The gears are all standard catalogue items and the motor was 1750 rpm before Bob ground four flat spots on the rotor. The accuracy is that of electric clocks!

RTTY SWEEPSTAKES CONTEST OCTOBER 30, 31, 1959

The sixth Annual RTTY SS Contest will be held starting Three PM EST on the 30th October and running until Midnight 31 October, EST. This provides thirty-three hours of operating for those who can stay at the Green Keys that long. Stations will exchange messages consisting of message number, originating stations call, check or RST report of two or three numbers, ARRL Sections of originator, local time (0000-2400 preferred), date and band used. Score one point for a message received and acknowledged by RTTY. Score one point for each message sent and acknowledged by RTTY. For final score, multiply the total message points by the number of different ARRL Sections (see page 6 QST) worked. Two stations may exchange messages again on a different band for added message points, but the section multiplier does not increase when the same section is worked on another band. Each foreign country counted by ARRL for DXCC credit is treated as a new section for multiplier credit. Logs should be mailed to RTTY, INC., 372 Warren Way, Arcadia, California.

In order to be scored, contest entries should be received by RTTY not later than November 15, 1959 Certificates will be mailed to top scorers in each ARRL Section. Best of luck and see you in the Contest . . .

CONTEST PERIOD

Time	Start	End
EST	1500-30	0000-1 Nov.
CST	1400-30	2300-31 Oct.
MST	1300-30	2200-31
PST	1200-30	2100-31
HST	1000-30	1900-31
GMT	2000-30	0500-1 Nov.

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A SIMPLE METHOD OF IMPROVING THE SELECTIVITY OF THE AN-FGC-1 TERMINAL UNIT

DAVE E. CHAPMAN, W9DPY

A number of fellows have picked up the AN/FGC-1 terminal unit in one of its many forms. This terminal unit is an excellent device and with the limiters incorporated will operate under extremely bad fading conditions. It does have one major defect. This defect is the broadness of the bandpass in both the mark and space channels. In checking over the operation of the terminal unit, 600 ohm filters were designed for both the mark and space channels. These filters, to accomplish the required results, were complicated and expensive. It then appeared from careful investigation that a real simple filter similar to the one described by the author in the August 1956 RTTY magazine could be inserted following the gain control pot in either the mark or space channel and do a good job.

Referring to Figure 5, a schematic with constants for *resonant* filters is shown. These filters are high impedence and are easier to handle than the low impedence units originally furnished. The constants given in Figure 5 are in uf. Standard United Transformer Corporation variable inducters type VIC-8 and VIC-14 were used. It would be possible to decrease the size of the VIC-14 down to a VIC-12, or to increase the size of the VIC-8 to a VIC-9. In addition the coils out of the FL-5 described in the article previously referenced would be satisfactory.

As an incidental factor the selectivity is slightly better for these filters than the ones previously mentioned (August, 1956 RTTY).

Upon investigation it was found that there were two 10/32 screws at the top and bottom of the detector panel near the pots marked "Adjust M receiver gain" and "Adjust S receiver gain." The spacing between these screws is 5¾ inches. Referring to Figure 4, you will find the outline of a terminal strip showing only the one dimension. This strip is the one that appears in Figure 1, and the brackets may be seen in the same picture. The brackets were old transformer mounting brackets spaced from the terminal strip by an additional nut then fastened with a lock washer and nut, the screw being a 6/32 binder head. The height of the terminal board above the bracket is not important as long as it clears the wiring. I believe this one turned out to be approximately 1 inch.

The elements of the filter are not critical. They were assembled as shown in Figures 1 and 2 with the condensers on the face of the terminal board and the variable coils on the rear.

The entire assembly when completed appeared as in Figure 2. The input leads are covered by black spaghetti. One ground lead was used which appears in the center and is a bare wire. The grid leads are the white spaghetti covered leads at the ends.

After the unit is assembled and preliminary adjusted on the bench all that is necessary is to drop the brackets over the two screws previously mentioned and fasten the entire filter in place with two 10/32 nuts. Referring to Figure 33 in the AN/FGC-1 instruction book, Page 44, you will find that there is a connection between the 20K mark pot and the grid of MVA-6SJ7 tube. This connection is a piece of wire about an inch long. Remove it and the corresponding wire from the space pot.

The proper section of the filter is then wired as follows: The black wire of each section goes to the point marked "X" on the arm of the 20,000 ohm pot. The light wire (output of the filter) goes to the grid of the MVA and SVA-6SJ7 respectively. The ground wire is taken to any convenient ground. Referring to Figure 3, you can see the entire unit installed in the proper location. (Note that the adjustment screws face outward) Figure 11 on Page 10 of the AN/FGC-1 instruction book shows the rear view of the same trigger amplifier before the installation of the added filters.

These filters are sharp enough to produce degredation of the signal if the shift falls under 800 cycles or over 900, in fact you can begin to notice a deterioration with the variation and shift of as little as 25 cycles.

Some other comments about the AF/-FGC-1 may be pertinent. The RF filters on the relays are extremely good. I am using several relays in my own system employing this same type of filter and have found it to completely eliminate any detectable hash.

Several schemes have been promoted for reversing the shift of the AN/FGC-1 so that signals with reversed shift can be printed. On the jack panel you will find two pairs of jacks marked "detector out channels A & B" and "receive relay in Circuit 1." If you are using the normal relay and want to reverse the shift all you need is a double terminal patch cord which may be put in these two jacks and reversed to give you the reverse shift. I keep a standard patch cord in place on these two jacks continuously and if I need to reverse the shift, pull one of them and insert in reverse direction. These jacks have plus B on them so be careful not to touch any exposed parts on the plugs.

One other thing was necessary in my installation and that was to remove all of the series resistors found in the polar relay *contact* circuits. It was also necessary to remove the "holding relays" that operate when a steady mark signal is received. In place of these holding relays I use a shorting relay across the polar relay contacts. When the transmitter circuits are energized (in my transmitter) it closes the contacts on this relay, completing the loop through the printers so that the system may be used without interference from the receiver. The advantage of operating the system with a short on the output of the polar relay rather than a short on the audio input or a disconnect on the audio input is that the coils of the printer are always energized, therefore the machine does not run free. It also leaves the frequency indicating mechanism of the terminal unit operative so that you may monitor your own transmission. One thing that is extremely interesting is that it is much easier to reset your transmitter to the frequency of the received stations using the frequency indicator on the AN/FGC-1.

In conclusion, I would like to say that receiving operation under difficult fading conditions is much better with the AN/-FGC-1 than with the terminal unit I have been using. The older terminal unit is a Gates-type terminal unit and it will work through some types of interference that the AN/FGC-1 will not. The advantage, of course, is that having two terminal units you have almost a 100% chance of copying any operable signal. Again, regarding the Gates unit, some comments might be added at this point to help the fellows that have used it:

1. I added a negative bias control for the 6Y6G tube by putting a voltage doubling silicon rectifier system on the filament circuit. This gave me 15 volts DC as a negative bias. In addition I moved the printer magnet to the plate circuit of the 6Y6 to get away from degeneration. There are several polar relays still in the cathode circuit but they do not cause "kick backs" or pulse distortion. In addition, some automatic bias changes as recommended in the revision article appearing in RTTY have been added so that on copying mark only or space only the system is more nearly biased to its proper operating point.

Let me repeat again that unless you are using the standard 115 volt DC supply for the printer magnets and other operations, the removal of any series resistors from the AN/FGC-1 polar relay contact circuit is almost a necessity.

Good luck with your sharpening up of the terminal unit and I will be glad to hear from any of the fellows that are using it.

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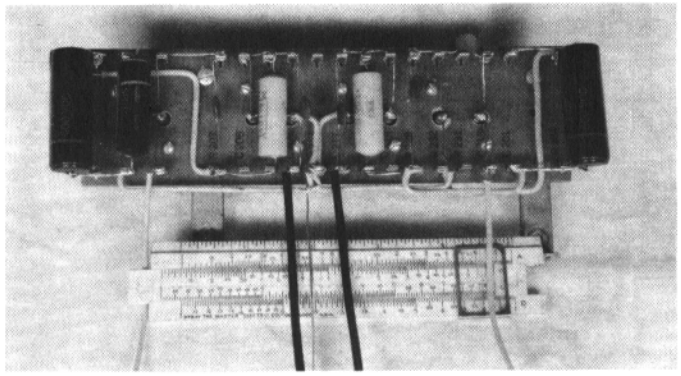


Figure 1

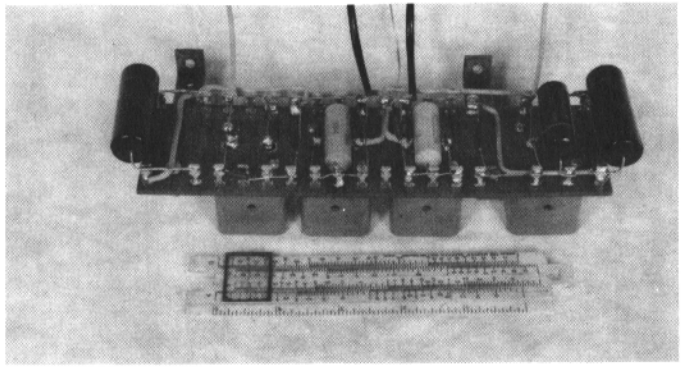


Figure 2

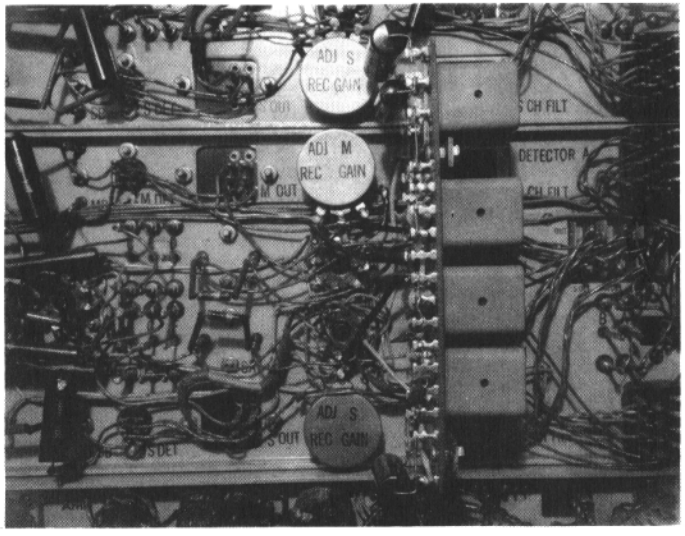


Figure 3

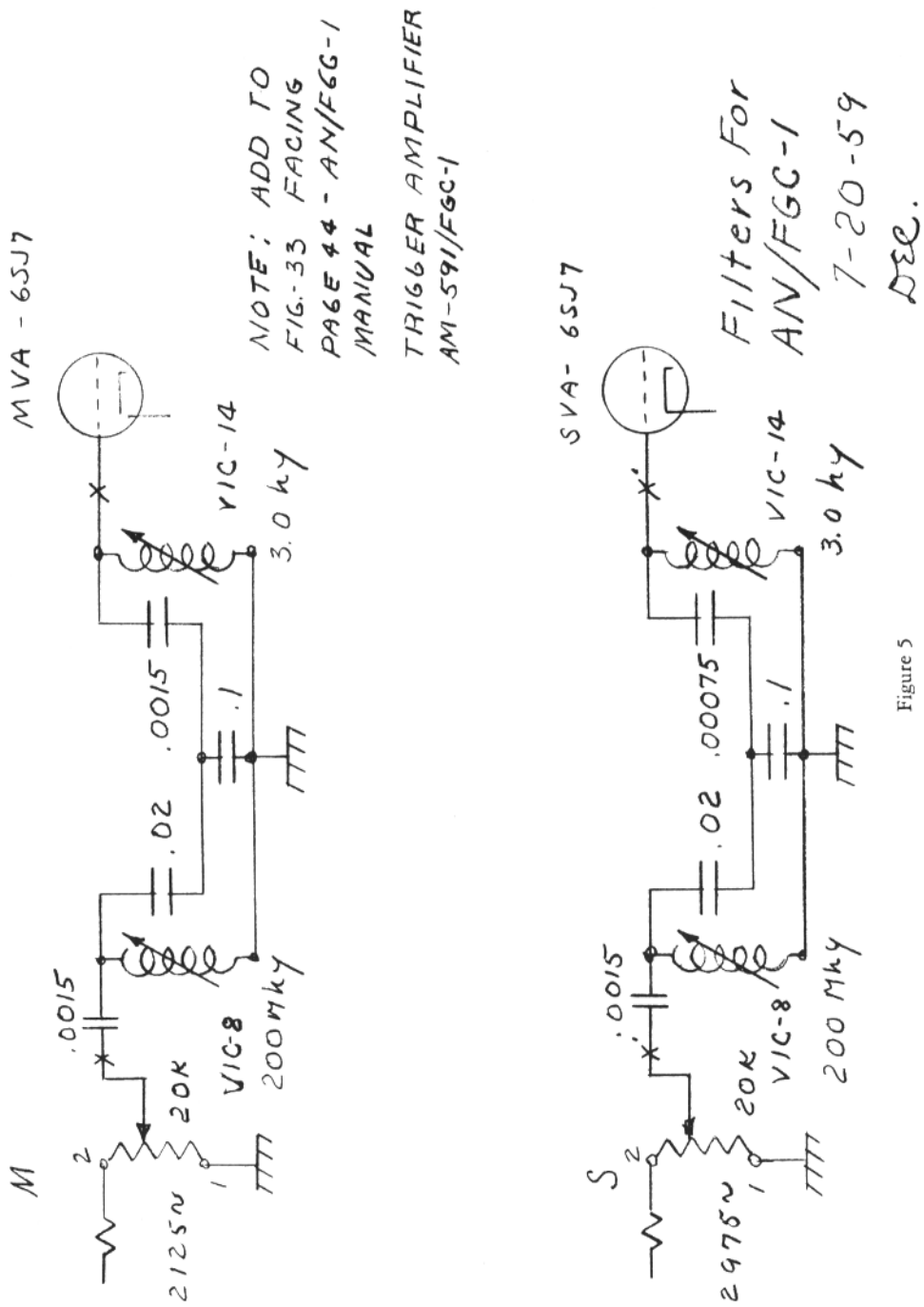


Figure 5

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FSY AND MODEL 14'S

HANS GOLDSCHMIDT, SM5KI

Stockholm Va Sweden

Odengatan 38

FSY is one of the finest RTTY-gear made. They are in original boxes and include plugs —most of them have instruction booklets. Were originally made for a certain project that was dropped before equipment came into use. They are of late design and include all facilities you expect from a first-class commercial design.

Main features are: Can be connected to most 50/60 cy. mains 110 or 220VAC—low weight and small size—fit in excisting 19" racks or may be stacked atop of receiver—accept standard 850cy. or narrow audio-shift at standard centre frequency—by combination of proper units, operation in space or frequency diversity may be obtained—no conversions or alterations to be done: just connect FSY between receiver and teletype machine. Panel text is Swedish but translated into English in instruction booklet drawings.

Prices: CONVERTER $98
AFC $65
POWER SUPPLY $33
CATH. RAY .....ALL SOLD

Units are sold in CONVERTER + AFC combinations only. However, 2ea. POWER UNITS can, at the moment, be had with each combination.

Model 14's can be delivered in quantities. Mains voltages: 110 or 220VAC 50/60cy.—110 or 220 VDC. Have speed regulators, print on paper strip and have a key-board. Were taken out of service because all machines were changed over to more modern types. Are therefore in good, working, condition. They might, however, need the usual amount of oil and cleaning. Original owner crated them in sturdy, wooden boxes—2ea. machines in each box.

Price: $39ea. machine including export packing. Minimum order 10.

How order? Just order per letter or telegram. You will then be informed if ordered equipment is available. "First come - first served."

You pay then by a "Irrevocable documentary credit" with bank in Stockholm through your local bank which means that I will be paid when showing documents, saying equipment left Stockholm for you.

Shipping is usually made by boat through shipping forwarding agents. The agent in your country will charge you transportation costs by sending you equipment C.O.D. Please note: if shipped air-mail parcel, transport costs must be included in your "Irrevocable documentary credit." This latter method of transportation is strongly recommended for FSY. Its advantages are: quick delivery — economical as costs are less than shipping through air transport companies and transportation costs are the same to *any* part of your country. Also equipment is handled with more care.

Additional information on request. Will go for summer vacations soon but will, to some extent, be available. Letters arriving Stockholm June 28 - August 5, should be sent to: "Hans Goldschmidt, Poste Restante, Stockholm 1, Sweden."

73 es good luck. HANS

I was very glad and very interested to receive your kind letter and all those wonderful booklets. It was very kind of you to put so much effort for helping an overseas ham. Anyway, I am sorry that this letter was not sent away before today. Thought I should give you as much information as possible and it was not too easy to get all the dope on the model 14. When I first wrote you I did not have a complete list on what mains voltages they are. Instead of opening all those sturdy boxes I just

waited for a complete list. So, as you see, I can deliver 110 Vac machines as well as other voltages. The price should be just right for US hams I have been told.

Yes, I have got quite a number of answers on your note in RTTY. Even one fellow in England is very interested. Are there any other active RTTY-ham in Europe than G3JNG? Should be interesting to put together a "local" gang here in Europe.

I would be very glad to hear your suggestions and critics on this pamphlet. I know my English is not so good and it would be very nice if you have time to correct my "lingo," hi! I think that the average ham will understand me. I hope!

Hope to hear soon from you. Once again: thanks for all your help!

Subscription Rate $2.75 Per Year

RTTY is the Official Publication of the

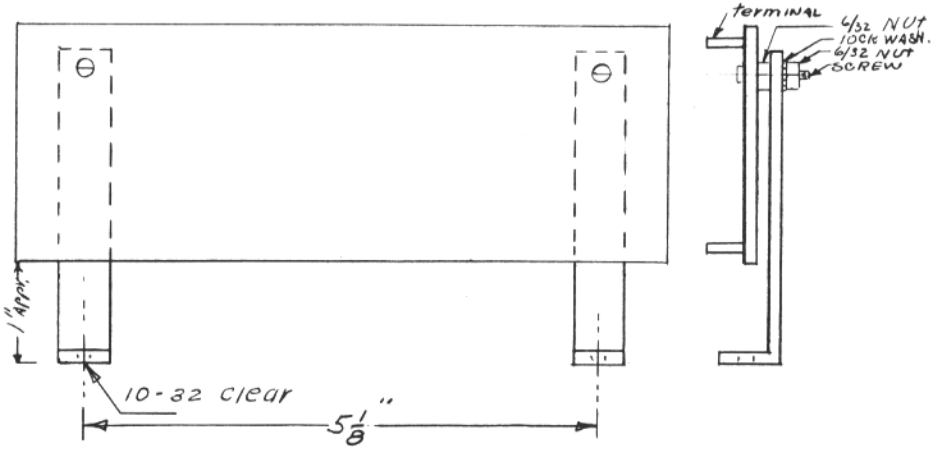
RTTY Society of Southern California

and is published for the benefit of all RTTY Amateurs and Experimenters

Permission to copy is granted provided credit is given.

For Information Regarding the Society Contact the Following:

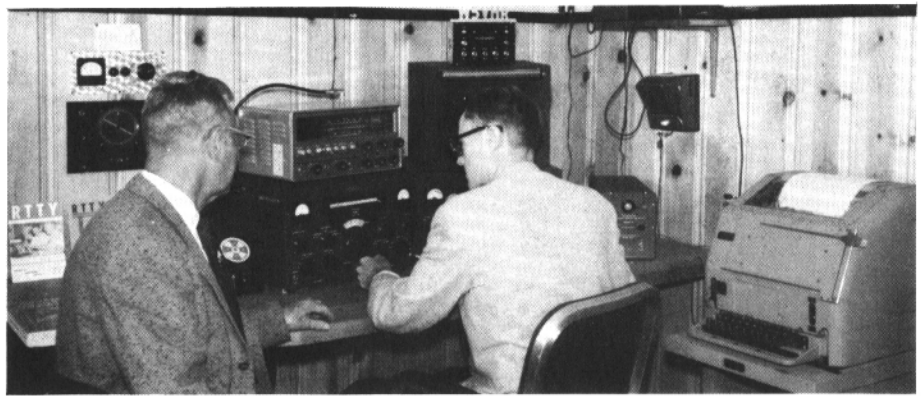
W6AEE — Merrill Swan
W6SCQ — Lewis Rogerson
For Traffic Net Information:
W6FLW W6IZJ
For "RTTY" Information:
W6DEO W6AEE



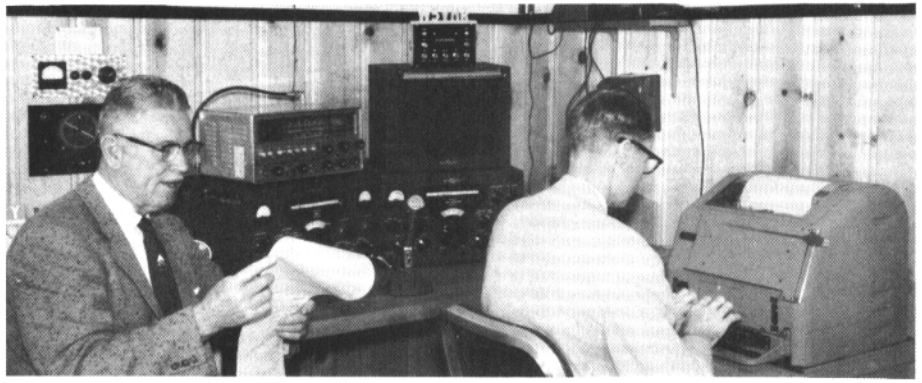
Terminal Strip Detail
DEC 7-20-59

AN/FGG-TU
Figure 4

HOUSTON, RTTYers



Cap W5VHR **Earl W4DGW/MM**



Cap W5VHR **Earl W4DGW/MM**

Brad Beard 5th District QSL MGR
W5ADZ

Transistor Keyer For Holding Magnets Printers

PHIL CATONA, W2JAV

Here is a keying deal that I have been using for keying a holding magnet such as a model 26 (or others if so equipped). I find that with keying with a transistor you can cut the RFI to practically nothing and only have the contacts handle a few mils while keying 25 or so . . . with the supply voltage at 35 volts the range was still 80 points . . . No doubt with a bit hefter transistor a 60 mil pulling magnet could be used with the same effective results . . .

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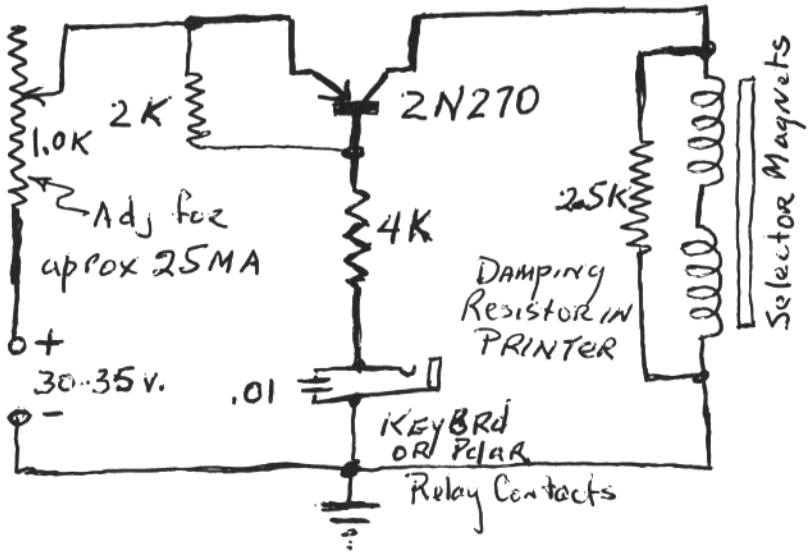


ALL ABOUT PAPER TAPE

TELETYPE

15. Teletype's high speed tape punch is designed to record data from high speed systems. It punches tape at speeds up to 60 characters/second. The punch can be supplied for five, six or seven-hole codes. It will perforate a single tape or two tapes simultaneously. Each code hole has an associated code punch controlled by its own magnet. An additional magnet is used to govern the tape-feed out mechanism. Thus, six magnets are used for five-hole operation; seven for six-hole operation, and eight for seven-hole. Single or double-tape reels can be supplied.

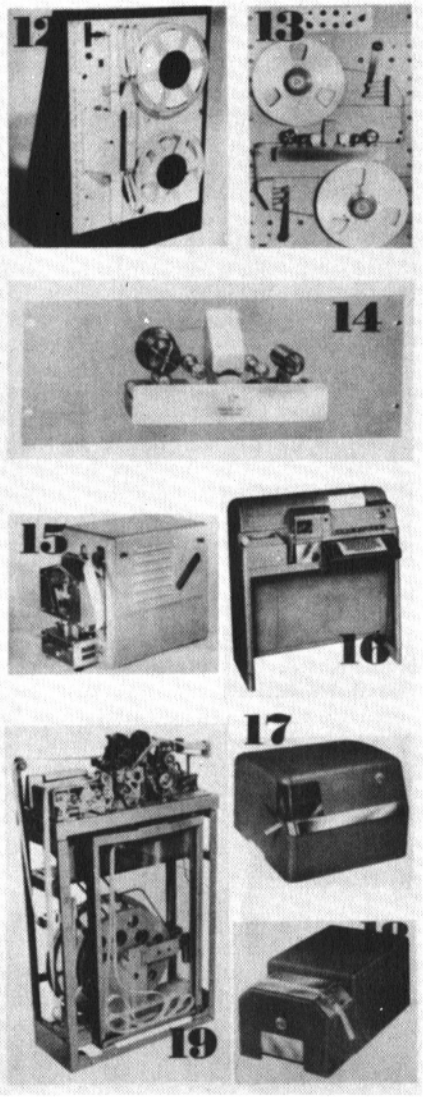
16. An automatic send-receive set by teletype operates at 100 wpm, provides facilities for typing, tape punching, tape transmission, tape reception, sending and receiving page copy on message paper or multi-part business forms, tape as a by-product of both transmission and reception, plus providing a built-in control system for remote apparatus. Will function off-line locally or on-line over communication channels.

Two units, the Teletype Model 28 tape punch and tape reader are now being introduced for communications, data processing and other applications.

17. The tape punch receives incoming sequential signals and translates them into perforated code combinations on tape, types corresponding characters on the tape and provides facility for parallel-wire output signals for control of external equipment.

18. The tape reader translates code of perforated tape into electrical impulses for sequential transmission or parallel wire transmission and receives electrical impulses from external parallel-wire source and converts these impulses for sequential transmission.

19. The Model 28 RT reperforator transmitter-distributor is a high capacity, self contained punched tape message relaying facility for receiving wire signals at speeds ranging from 60 to 200 wpm, converting them into perforations in paper tape and transmitting them at the same or another speed to local or remote receiving



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British Amateur Radio Teletype Group

NEWS SHEET NO. 1
June 1959

Amateur radio teletype operation has become well established in quite a number of countries, particularly of course in U.S.A. So far, in this country, no activity of this sort has occurred, but just recently signs have arisen which suggest that there are a number of radio amateurs in this country who would like to extend their activities to this form of communication. There are various reasons for the past inactivity in this field in this country. Primarily, the difficulty of acquiring teleprinters has put an insurmountable obstacle in the path of those who might have given it a try. But a further obstruction to its progress has been the often deliberate mis-statements which have been made about it. It was said to be illegal; that our amateur transmitting licenses did not permit this mode of transmission. This is not true; as we have ascertained from the G.P.O. Again, the necessary "know-how" has been hard to come by. Certain American magazines have carried articles on the subject and the latest edition of the ARRL Handbook has a section dealing briefly with RTTY practice as found in the U.S.A. But until three articles appeared by Jim Hepburn, VE7KX, in the February, March and April issues of "The Radio Constructor" last year, nothing dealing with the subject from the radio amateur's point of view had been published in this country.

In view of developments in this sphere in other countries, it was felt that something should be started in this country. Accordingly, the "British Amateur Radio Teletype Group" has been formed. Its purpose is to bring together those who are interested in this subject so that they may benefit by such experience and knowledge as each member may have. They hope to disseminate knowledge about Amateur RTTY, to enquire into sources of equipment and generally to protect the interests of those who wish to participate in this aspect of amateur radio. Already we hear rumors that steps have been taken in some quarters to get the G.P.O. to stop facilities for Amateur RTTY in this country. The Group has already initiated enquiries into this, and is watching the situation closely and any moves in this direction will be strongly opposed. We have discovered too, that there are sources of teletype gear—including teleprinters—suitable for amateur use, available at prices less than most amateurs are prepared to spend on a communications receiver or commercially built transmitter. We are in touch with amateurs in European countries with the intention of interesting them in RTTY, so that some European activity can be obtained.

We are quite aware that we shall have a great deal of opposition to face from some quarters. SSB was ridiculed and called "Donald Duck" phone by the critics when it was first introduced to amateur radio. At the moment RTTY is disparagingly referred to as "jingle bells" or "QRM Machinery"—which it certainly is not.

In our next News Sheet we will deal with the question of equipment and any news we may have gathered. So until then, 73, and pass this around amongst those of your friends whom you think may be interested. There are no subscriptions required to join the Group—just a genuine interest in the project. So if you are keen, write in and let us know.

Arthur C. Gee, G2UK.
Hon. Secretary B.A.R.T.G.
"East Keal,"
Romany Road,
Oulton Broad,
Suffolk.

LITERATURE AVAILABLE

We have obtained three copies of the "Radio Amateur's RTTY Handbook" by Wayne Green W2NSD and Byron H. Kretzman, W2JTP. These are available *on loan only* and in order to insure their return, a deposit of 10/- on each copy will be made, refundable when the copy is returned.

Sets of the three copies of the "Radio Constructor" referred to above are available from the Hon. Secretary free of charge.

"The Teletype Story" by the Teletype Corporation, U.S.A. available on loan, postage 6d.

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Florida RTTY Society BULLETIN

No. 1 September 1959

OUR FIRST

We hope that this little news bulletin will meet with your approval and while not elaborate as a publication is concerned, feel sure that it will do much to bring together, on a common ground, those of us interested in amateur Radioteletype.

It is to this end our bulletin will be published.

We invite your support and cooperation in making it and the Florida RTTY Society a success.

✦

MEMBERSHIP

Application for membership in the Florida RTTY Society can be made direct to the Secretary.

FROM THE BY-LAWS

This organization is a non-profit one and is devoted to the education, instruction, understanding and furtherance of radio printer operations among licensed radio operators.

All applications for membership must be made in writing and no person shall become a member until such application shall have been approved by the Membership Committee.

Any reputable person of good moral character whose application for membership has been approved may become a regular member. However, he or she, must be the holder of an amateur radio operator's license.

° YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN °

✦

FLASH

The Society has been advised of the possibility of a number of model 15 machines being made available to members. Cost is unknown at this time, but they will be passed along to members at cost to the Society, plus small handling charges to cover paper work and delivery.

These machines will first be offered to members and then to other amateurs who may wish to acquire one.

✦

ACTING OFFICERS

The following officers are serving the Society until our annual meeting in January 1960:

President .....Albert Rielly, W4WMN
Vice-President .....Robert Hill, W4GVK
Secretary-Treasurer .....Fred W. DeMotte, W4NWM

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tom Lipscomb	W4RTJ
Doug Wells	W4TJU
Orvall Goe	K4VKY
Newell Davis	W4QR

✦

PUNCHING TAPE

Bert, W4EAS of Gainesville is busy constructing for others these days — Don't know how he does it what with engineering WRUF . . . Bob, W4GVK, Jacksonville finishing up new shack . . . Russ, W4ZGR, Jacksonville, shifting crystal, but has not released the dope yet — cum on Russ . . .

Al, W4IYP, San Mateo, and Jim, K4QKA, Melbourne, rattling the keyboard with good results . . . Nat, W4AYU, Umatilla, looking for selector magnets and model 15 motor . . Larry, W4KJN, Savannah, Ga., says he would like to print all of us, W4RWM had nice solid qso recently with Larry . . . the gang is urged to meet around 7135-40 kc on Sundays at 1:30 p.m. . . . how about it?

If you know any fellows, who would like this bulletin mailed to, let the Secretary know . . . Doug, W4TJU, Tunedin, is good source for TU dope . . . a great many of Doug's terminal units in use . . . drop him a line . . . Newall, W4QR, DeLand, has Doug designed TU ready to go and is awaiting delivery of machine . . . fellows send in your items on what you are using, what you need, and what is new at your station . . . Tom, W4RTJ, Jacksonville, will soon be going again on RTTY . . . that is good news . . . Albert, W4WMN, also of JAX has new TCS going now and added new tape gear too . . . MARS, RTTY gang doing much to further cause . . . Don, W4EHU, Gainesville, takes trip to West Coast.

Boz, W4GVK, JAX, has excellent reference library on most RTTY gear if you get stuck.

✦

NOW AVAILABLE

Model 15 motors; Rolled paper; Polar Relays; Model 26 with table; one TJU Terminal Unit.

Write the Secretary for further information.

If you have any RTTY gear for sale, trade or give away, drop us the information and it will be published without charge.

AMATEUR RADIOTELETYPE SOCIETY
38-06 1st St. Woodside, N. Y.

BULLETIN-LETTER #639

Abandonment of Society's Alternate Name

The real old timers in amateur RTTY are, perhaps, the only ones who realize that our organization has had three, not two, names since the Society's establishment in mid-1946. The original name was "The Amateur Radioteletype and VHF Society." By the end of October of that year the "VHF" was dropped, although there were some who maintained that, regardless of what postwar bands became available to radio amateurs (and eventually to RTTY) the future of)amateur radioteletype was tied up to the VHF portion of the spectrum.

By 1948 no sizeable amount of low-frequency teleprinter operation had yet taken place. The pro-VHF members were insistant that "VHF" be mentioned in our title, even though by that time it was apparent that low-frequency printer work was certain to be common in the future. To keep everyone happy the "club," as we referred to ourselves for brevity, adopted "The VHF Teletype Society" as an alternate name. The pioneer article in QST magazine (October 1948), which spread the "word" far beyond the boundaries of the three original states, was published under the "VHF" name, as we had little to boast about in the scanty experimentation on the low bands. At that frequency work was permissible. The comtime it was not even known whether lowmercials using F-1 to replace their CW circuits did so under the plausible assumption that F-1 emission was merely "unstable CW." There was simply no regulation permitting or forbidding it! The publication of the article made an immediate difference in the situation. With amateurs coming on with RTTY in the far corners of the country transcontinental and then transoceanic contacts, using FSK and AFSK, immediately became an everyday occurance on our Ten and Eleven-meter bands.

By 1951 the A.R.T.S. name was used mainly for news and activities and V.H.F.-T.S. was concerned mostly with the procurement of equipment and the distribution of technical information to interested amateurs. A certain degree of confusion has existed because of the twin titles and the Society finally came to a decision to eliminate one of the names. Although "VHF Teletype Society" will still be carried, in a subordinate position, on our stationery, this will be merely to indicate to those who have communicated with the Society under this title that it is one and the same organization. Please discontinue any further use of the "VHF" name. The A.R.T.S. Bulletin has been tapering off mention of it over the past 4 years. All activities of the Society are now concentrated under the one name and address.

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One of my present interests is the dissemination of aviation weather information. There is a wealth of such information coming into each aviation weather station and the F.A.A. communications stations, but the bulk of it never reaches the public engaged in private flying. This aviation weather comes over land-line teletype, and is designated as Service SA.

It is possible that the information could be put on the air by radioteletype, in much the same manner as WWV has operated for over a generation. Every little airport and private flyer then could have direct access to the information at a total cost of not over a few hundred dollars. I hope to do a bit of experimenting, to gain a better technical background on RTTY.

Thanks again for your courtesy. 73.

Cordially yours,
Forest Lampkin

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RTTY activity has been very low here lately but will pick up soon. Jay has been holding regular skeds with W7MAH in Reno on two meters and they expect to go to two meter FSK very soon.

I had attempted to arrange a daily schedule with Cas at Okinawa a while back only to find out that he had left for the states the day before! But a couple of the fellows out there are attempting to get going on RTTY and as soon as they do I will no doubt be holding a sked with them; this is all being arranged thru Jay's dad, W6HSB who works them regularly on 20 meter SSB. Will let you know when these things finally happen.

NCARTS had a very FB set up at the San Jose Convention; Jay and I were very sorry that you were not able to attend, we are looking forward to meeting you eventually. 73,

Jan O'Brien, K6HHD for
Jay O'Brien, W6GDO

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Nothing much in the way of personal activity on the air to report. I have been tied up all fall and winter with my activities as an adult leader in Boy Scout work and it sure keeps me on the go. I am Advisor to Explorer Post 72 here in Elmhurst and it is a very active outfit in more ways than one. I have 23 boys in the group (ages 14 to 17) and they have a wide range of interests. However, three of the boys are sporting General tickets, one is a Technician, and two others are catching the "bug" and will probably go for Novice in the fall. I have worked with these boys since they first got interested in Ham radio and am very proud of them. Incidentally, one of the Generals is my son, Tom, whose call is K9HXC. I hope to have more Hams in the gang before too long.

Three of us at the office (Western Electric Company): K9ECF, W9OOX, and myself, W9OKS, are organizing the Boy Scouts of DuPage Area Council who are licensed amateurs into a group to enter in the coming ARRL Field Day. We are organized as "The Emergency Service Radio Association" and have applied to the FCC for a station call. Our plans for Field day are pretty well formulated and we hope to cover all bands on CW, Phone and SSB. We are not planning on RTTY (Please forgive us) due to emergency power limitations. We should have a very good time and should learn some fast, but *good,* operating practices.

After Field day we plan on holding group sessions to bring the Novices and Technicians up to General and also will hold classes to help all with the fundamentals of Electronics. This all fits in with the Boy Scout program and we are merely combining business with pleasure. During this time maybe I will sneak in a little RTTY on the side! Hi!

Well, so much from here. Hope to see you at the next RTTY session in Chicago. 73 for now.

Stephen G. Lehmann, W9OKS
146 Fairfield Avenue
Elmhurst, Illinois

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F.C.C. REGS.

Quoted below is taken from our amateur regulations. We hope to find space in each month's issue for more of same to serve as a reminder.

"Special provisions regarding radio teleprinter transmission. The following special conditions shall be observed during the transmission of radio teleprinter signals on authorized frequencies by amateur stations:

(a) A single channel five-unit (start-stop) teleprinter code shall be used national telegraphic Alphabet No. 2 with respect to all letters and numerals (including the slant sign or fraction bar) but special signals may be employed for the remote control of receiving printers, or for other purposes, in "figures" positions not utilized for numerals. In general ,this code shall conform as nearly as possible to the teleprinter code or codes in common commercial usage in the United States.

(b) The nominal transmitting speed of the radio teleprinter signal keying equipment shall be adjusted as nearly as possible to 60 w.p.m., in any event, within the range 55 to 65 w.p.m.

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MARS B.C. No. 12

An increasing amount of radio-teletype-writer equipment is being excessed by both military and civilian activities. There is no doubt that much of this equipment will find its way into the hands of amateur radio operators through MARS and commercial channels. In anticipation of the acquisition of this equipment all MARS Directors and members are urged to consider the development of technical libraries, discussion groups for the exchange of information and tentative plans for organizing local and area MARS RATT nets. An efficiently operated RATT net is of inestimable value in situations where large volumes of traffic must be moved rapidly. (Ed note. For more information about Florida MARS nets and RATT plans contact A4BI for Dist. 2 and A4OVO for Dist. 1. Dist. 2 is lower half of state.)

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Late additional scores for RTTY SS Contest:

W1GNS	16	23	46	736
W4EHU	17	36	72	1224
W5TVG	11	12	24	264
W7JMH	7	7	14	98
W8RTZ	7	7	14	98
W9ROQ	19	31	62	1178
WØAJL	20	20	40	800
WØLFH	2	2	4	8
WØTOB	30	40	79	2370
WØYMB	15	22	44	660
VE3DGC	9	11	22	198
VE6UB	14	19	38	532
VE7EP	14	20	40	560
VK3KF	6	7	14	84