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MEETING NOTICE - The Texas DX Society meets the second Friday of each month except when changed by the Board of Directors. The next meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. on May 11, 1984 at the Bellaire Hospital Professional Building, 6550 Mapleridge.

RUSSIANS CHANGE PROCEDURE FOR ASSIGNING CALLSIGNS (courtesy of K1KI and translation by W4KM) The following is a full (but non-literal) translation of a February 19, 1984 article on page 4 of the Sovetskiy Patriot.

CALL-SIGN REFORM

BY K. IVANOV, CHIEF, STATE TELECOMMUNICATION INSPECTORATE,
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION OF THE USSR

The Ministry of Communication of the USSR has approved a new instruction on the procedure for assigning call-signs to amateur radio stations. Several modifications are introduced into the present amateur call-sign system, significantly increasing the reserve of call-signs and the possibilities of identifying oblasts, krays, and republics.

The following information will be reflected in each amateur call-sign. The country will be identified by the first letter, U or R. Call-signs beginning with these letters will be used both on ultrashortwave and short wave, and call-signs with the initial letters EZ and EY will be replaced.

The union republic will be identified by the second letter of the call-sign. The distribution of these letters remains as before: A,N,V,W,Z - RSFSR; B,T,Y - Ukrainian SSR; C - Belorussian SSR, etc. All call-signs of collective stations, beginning with the letters UK, will be replaced by others identifying the union republic. Collective stations will be issued six character call-signs with the prefix UZ in the RSFSR, and with the regular republic prefix in the other republics (UB,UT - in the Ukrainian SSR, UC - in the Belorussian SSR, etc.). The distinction between collective stations and individual ones will appear at the end of the suffix. Individual stations will be assigned three-letter suffixes ending in AA to VZ, and collective stations will be assigned suffixes ending in WA to ZZ. In order to convert to this identification system, it will be necessary to replace six-character, individual call-signs that end in the letters WA to ZZ, e.g. UA6AYL, etc.

The smallest Administrative-Territorial Division Unit (yedinit'sa administrativno-territorial'nogo deleniya - YeATD) identified in the amateur call-sign is the oblast', kray, ASSR, autonomous oblast', autonomous district, or city directly subordinate to a republic -- Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Alma-Ata, Tashkent, and Sevastopol'. The identification of the YeATD is

different for the RSFSR and for the other union republics. In the RSFSR they will as previously be identified by numbers and the next-following letter (4P, 9M, etc.). In the other republics the YeATD will be designated by two letters to the left and right of the number. Thus, the designation for Khar'kovskaya oblast' will be not "5L" but "B-L". This type of identification will sharply increase the reserve of call-signs. For example, in the example cited of Khar'kovskaya oblast', not only the series UB5LAA-LZZ and RB5LAA-LZZ, but also analogous series of call-signs with numbers from 1 to 0 (UB1LAA, RB4LBC, etc.) will be issued. The procedure for using series with different numbers is stipulated in instructions sent to each local GIE (gosudarstvennaya inspektsiya elektrosvyazi - state telecommunication inspectorate) - roughly equivalent to the Federal Communications Commission in the United States.

In addition to the changes cited above, all six-character call-signs in Alma-Atinskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts (except the cities of Alta-Ata and Tashkent), and the cities of Kiev and Sevastopol', will be replaced. This results from the conversion to separate issuance of call-signs within these cities and in the oblasts surrounding them. The changes amount to replacing one letter in the call-sign. For example, in Alma-Atinskaya oblast' the call-sign UL7GAL will be replaced by UL7QAL, and in Kiev UB5UAT will be replaced by UTSUAT. Applying the same principle, the call-signs in Navoiyskaya and Talasskaya oblasts, which have received the identifiers "I-Q" and "M-T" will be changed.

It should be noted that not one five-character call-sign issued earlier will be changed, even when it does not correspond to the oblast' identification system. At the same time issuance of five-character call-signs to individual first-category shortwave radiostations is being resumed. The licensees of these stations may if they wish exchange the six-character call-sign to them for a new five-character one. This may be done after 1 May 1984, when the local GIE offices have completed the mandatory portion of the callsign changes.

It is obvious that the greatest number of those wishing to exchange their call-signs for shorter ones will apply in the initial period, and it cannot be excluded that several radioamateurs may apply for the same call-sign. In order not to overload the GIE organs with having to resolve such conflicts, a procedure has been established by which the exchange of call-signs will be carried out on the basis of lists presented by local federations of radio sport via the corresponding oblast' (or kray or republic) DOSAAF committees. The local FRS's would do well to begin drawing up these lists right away. The FRS's must provide guidance at the corresponding local FIE's on which specific five-character call-signs will be issued in a specific oblast'. The last name and initials of the licensee of the first-category station, his six-character call-sign, and the license number are to be shown in the list of those wishing to exchange call-signs; the desired five-character call-sign may also be indicated. The operating permits of the radiostations included in the list must be attached when it is forwarded to the GIE.

Once the call-sign changes mentioned above have been made, radioamateurs may keep the call-signs assigned to them when they upgrade the category of their radiostation. Even when achieving first shortwave category, the exchange of a six-character call-sign is not obligatory. At the same time orders have been given to the local GIE offices to change call-signs mandatorily when a radioamateur moves from one oblast' to another. Collective and individual

amateur radiostations whose call-signs are changed as a result of the reform may only begin using their new call-signs on 1 May of this year.

To Summarize:

1. Some existing individual call-signs will change.
2. All existing collective (club) callsigns will change.
3. EY and EZ calls (novice-160 meters) will be changed.
4. No pre-1971 calls (two letter suffix) will be changed.
5. New two letter calls will be issued to Category I (200 W) licenses, if applied for (optional).
6. Callsigns must be changed if moving to a new oblast.
7. New rules become effective on May 1, 1984.

Callsign Structure:

First letter - always R or U

Second letter - always indicates which republic

A-N-V-W-Z	R.S.F.S.R	(now UA1-2-3-4-6-9-0)
B-T-Y	Ukraine	(UB5)
C	Byelorussia	(UC2)
D	Azerbaijan	(UD6)
F	Georgia	(UF6)
G	Armenia	(UG6)
H	Turkoman	(UH8)
I	Uzbek	(UI8)
J	Tadzhik	(UJ8)
L	Kazakh	(UL7)
M	Kirghiz	(UM8)
O	Moldavia	(UO5)
P	Lithuania	(UP2)
Q	Latvia	(UQ2)
R	Estonia	(UR2)
E-K-S-U-X	Not Used	

Number - remains the same for R.S.F.S.R., for the other republics, it means nothing.

Third Letter - for the R.S.F.S.R. indicates the oblast, in combination with the number. For the other republics, in combination with the second letter, indicates the oblast.

Fourth Letter - anything, except W-X-Y-Z for club callsigns only in the republics (not R.S.F.S.R)

Fifth Letter - anything, maybe absent

Minor details...in the R.S.F.S.R, club callsigns will have a Z as the second letter. Four oblasts will have distinct callsigns (new) for the city and for the non-city portions (UL-G, UB-U, UB-J, and UI-A) No word on whether they will count as new oblasts. Navoy oblast will become UI-Q (was UI8LN-) and Talas will become UM-T(was UM8PN-).

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO AGREEMENTS The FCC has released the list of countries with which it has agreements for third-party communications and for reciprocal operating privileges in the Amateur Radio Service.

International amateur radio is governed by the International Radio Regulations, which state that they shall be made in plain language and shall be limited to messages of a technical nature relating to test and to remarks of a personal character, which by reason of their triviality, do not justify recourse to the public telecommunications service. Business messages are prohibited.

The countries with which third party agreements exist are Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The U.S. also has an agreement with the International Telecommunications Union permitting third-party communications with its station 4U1ITU in Geneva, Switzerland.

NEW ZEALAND CALLSIGN CHANGES (from ARRL Letter Volume 3, No. 3 & 4) On January 1, 1984 New Zealand changed its callsign assignments as follows.

ZK1	Cook Islands (no change)
ZK2,9	Niue
ZK3	Tokelau Islands (were ZM7)
ZL1-4	Mainland New Zealand (no change)
ZL5	Antarctica (no change)
ZL6IW	Intruder Watch Station (no change)
ZL7	Chatham Islands (were ZL3/C)
ZL8	Kermadec Islands (were ZL1/K)
ZL9	Auckland & Campbell Is. (were ZL4/A)
ZLØ	Visitors to mainland New Zealand (no change)
ZM1-0	Reserved for special occasions

SENEGAL CALLSIGN CHANGES (from ARRL letter Volume 3, No. 3 & 4) Effective January 1, 1984, the Senegalese will allocate a different callsign prefix to each of the eight regions of the country to be 6W1 - 6W8. The current suffixes remain the same; for instance, 6W8DY now signs 6W1DY.

SPRATLEY IS. Look for 1S2CK to activate around the "middle" of May. The exact date is not being published because of "itchy trigger fingers on a near-by island". QSL's go to WBØTEC.

BETTER CHECK YOUR DXCC LIST FOR TUNISIA (reprinted from the DX NEWS SHEET) The Italian national amateur radio society has received a letter from the Tunisian Ministry of Communications making the following points: (1) Apart from a few temporary licenses, the amateur radio service in Tunisia has been suspended since 1958. (2) At the time of writing (November, 1983), only 3V8PS has a genuine license. (3) No TS8 prefixes have been issued in Tunisia (4) 3V8AA and 3V8JYC (who both have Italian QSL managers) do not have official licenses. The letter goes on to ask the Italian society to contact the QSL managers of these

stations in order "to stop these violations of international regulations which reflect badly on amateur radio".

RUMORS ABOUT CHAD Stories are abundant about the operation of F6BYN/TT, but the latest one indicates that he has only received verbal permission, but is expected to seek written documentation. (he better...I worked him! -ed.)

FOR YOU NEW RTTY DXERS (de W5DOZ) Here's some good dx for you and your new C-64 computer. 9V1VP advises he is QRV for all comers and skeds can be had through the ZS6CC RBBS...T77J worked on 15M 1711Z 21.1 MHz QSL via CBA...ZK1XL North Cook Is. worked on 14.089 MHz 0620 Z March 3 QSL to ZK1CG...T32AB Christmas Is. worked March 12/13 on 20/15 Meters QSL via N7YL...C21BD Nauru worked on 20M 1450 Z March 31 QSL via AJØX...VK9ZW Willis Is. worked on 20M March 29 QSL via VK6YL...FH8CR Mayotte worked on 15M March 3 1300 Z QSL route unknown....

ARRL BULLETINS VIA RTTY (by W5DOZ) HR ARRL BULLETIN NR 30 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT APRIL 13, 1984 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

THE ARRL PETITION FOR RULEMAKING FILED ON MARCH 28, WHICH REQUESTED THAT THE NEW INTERNATIONALLY ALLOCATED BANDS AT 24.890 TO 24.990 MHZ AND 902 TO 928 MHZ BE OPENED UP FOR THE U.S. AMATEUR USE, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED RM 4784. WITH REGARD TO THE 24 MHZ BAND, THE LEAGUE REQUESTS THAT THE LOWER 40 KHZ BE RESERVED FOR A1 AND F1 EMISSIONS, WITH THE UPPER 60 KHZ AVAILABLE FOR A1, A3, A4, A5, F3, F4 AND F5 EMISSIONS. COMMENTS ARE DUE AT FCC ON OR BEFORE MAY 14. REPLY COMMENTS ARE DUE ON OR BEFORE MAY 29. SEE HAPPENINGS IN MAY QST FOR DETAILS. AR

HR ARRL BULLETIN NR 32 FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT APRIL 19, 1984 TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A SOLAR ECLIPSE, APPROACHING TOTALITY IN THE SOUTHEAST, MIDDLE ATLANTIC AND NEW ENGLAND AREAS, WILL OCCUR ON MAY 30, 1984. AMATEURS PLANNING PROPAGATION EXPERIMENTS DURING THE ECLIPSE ARE URGED TO ADVISE ARRL HQ OF THEIR PLANS. INFORMATION ON EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED DURING THE FEBRUARY 26, 1979, ECLIPSE APPEARS IN JULY 1979 QST, WITH BACKGROUND MATERIAL IN THE JANUARY 1979 ISSUE. FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE INCLUDED IN FUTURE WIAW BULLETINS. AR

SWEEPSTAKES RESULTS (de K2TNO) May QST reported results of the 1983 Arrl Sweepstakes. The TDXS placed third in the medium club category in what was for us an off-year with only 35 logs. The North Texas Contest Club took the top spot by 700K points and 8 more logs. So this year we'll need a super effort to win back the gavel.

Tops in single-op CW in STX was K5LZO, edging out N5JJ by 1500 points. The rest of STX reads like the club roster. By the way, we had five stations over 1000 QSOs, the only section with that many! Think the competition is fierce here? You're right.

Meanwhile on SSB, N5DU was tops in STX by a comfortable margin over KZ5M (ole larangitis-mouth). Bob's score was good for sixth high nationally.

CQ WPX CW RESULTS (de K2TNO) 1983 May WPX results were reported in May CQ. NA5R and company won W/VE multiop, and placed in the top ten worldwide. KZ5M was 15th W/VE. This contest is getting more popular every year.

UPCOMING EVENTS (de K2TNO) CQ-M is May 11-12. This is a Russian contest that brings out the rare oblasts. Only problem is that results are obtainable only by sending Orvld, K5VWW, to Box 88.

CQ WPX CW occurs over Memorial Day weekend, May 26-27. Several new antenna farms in the club should be QRV by then, and there are rumors of some CW multi-multi efforts. Logs and details at the May TDXS meeting.

RECIPROCAL LICENSING IN THE UK (de K5TU) A US amateur visiting the UK at a fixed address and wishing to operate under reciprocal permission will be issued a license G4/call, (such as G4/K5TU) or G6/call, depending on his class of license. It will cost you 12 pounds Sterling, or approximately \$19.20 for the ticket, and will be valid for one year. You can renew it for the cost of the license fee. If you are visiting and have no fixed address, you can apply for a three month mobile license for the same \$19.20, but is not renewable. In some cases, a seven day permit may be issued by the UK authorities as a goodwill gesture if you file your application too late.

I was told that with the operating permit in hand, you have no problem importing your gear into the UK unless it has the 10 or 11 meter bands on it. In this case, you have to get an "Import Authority Letter" which is obtainable from the Regulatory Department, Department of Trade and Industry (Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London SE1) at no charge. Further information is available from the Post Office, Radio Amateur Licencing Unit, Chetwynd House, Chesterfield, Derby S49 1PF. (tel. 44-0246-2075555)

AA5Y Electronic Garage Sale
482-0540

Speech Processor - Vomax Model 3 C	\$ 50
UHF Transverter - Microwave Modules 28 MHz to 432 MHz	\$ 200
Palomar Pre-amplifier (for transceiver)	\$ 75
Amplifier - Tokyo HL 82V 2 Meters 85 W	\$ 100
Microphones:	
Yaesu YD 148 (hi/low impedance)	\$ 20
Astatic 10D (high impedance)	\$ 40
Electronic Keyer - Redi Kilowatt 6 memory keyer with remote	\$ 50
Transceiver 2 meters - Trake TR22 w/ xtals	\$ 75
Telephone answering machines:	
Phone Mate	\$ 75
Sanyo	\$ 100
Sony Cassette Recorder TC 100	\$ 25
Wilson Handi Talkie 1405 SM	\$ 150
VIC 1525 Printer	\$ 150
Pioneer TX9 Speakers	\$ 50



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