

Short Wave News

1/3

Vol. 3 No. 6
June, 1948

For Transmitter and Listener



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AN AMALGAMATED SHORT WAVE PRESS PUBLICATION

VALLANCE'S SPECIAL LINES

SHORT WAVE ALL-DRY 4. An all-dry straight short-wave receiver covering wavebands from 11-350 metres and using plug-in coils. A four-valve circuit is used, comprising 1N3, 1N5, 1H5, 1C5, output stage for loudspeaker. The power supply is 90 volts high tension and 1.5 volts low tension. The slow motion dial operates precisely adjusted two-gang condensers and the whole is housed in a black crackle finished metal cabinet with side handles and rubber feet. Price £12 12s., plus P.T. Coils Extra.

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TYPE, ANB-M-CI. This microphone unit is of the carbon type and is suitable for working into the pick-up sockets of a radio, in conjunction with a battery and transformer. Price 1s 5d. each.

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"Q-MAX" CHASSIS CUTTER, for an easy, quick way of cutting holes in sheet metal or aluminium. The cutter consists of three parts: a die, a punch, and an allen screw. Available in the following sizes: $\frac{1}{4}$ " Button base, 9s 6d., plus 9d. for key. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Octal base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", all at 12s. 6d., plus 1/- for key.

HEADPHONES H533. An extremely sensitive pair of lightweight headphones with an impedance of 600 ohms, made by Western Electric. These phones are ideal for crystal sets or receivers with low impedance output and are suitable for high impedance with 4-1 (approx) transformer. Complete with ear-pads, leather head bands, headphone cord and jack plug. An excellent bargain at 3s. 9d. per pair.

PICK-UPS to suit everyone. Crystal:—Rothermel Senior £3 2s., S8 £2 16s., U48 £1 14s. 6d. Amplion £2 11s. 7d. Moving Coil Lexington senior, with sapphire and transformer in mumetal box, £9 14s. 6d. S.E.I. with transformer, £3 19s. 9d. Lightweight Moving-iron, Connoisseur with transformer £4 4s. 7d. Goldring with sapphire, £3 5s.

PICK-UP HEADS (magnetic) Fit all gramophone tone arms, £1 8s.

SOLDERING IRONS. Pyrobit Instrument and Wireless types 200/220v., 230/250v. Price £1 2s. Solon 200/220v, Straight bit 19s. 6d. 230/250v Straight bit 19s. 6d. Pencil bit £1 2s.

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OP705. Ten watt. Universal push-pull transformer, maximum continuous primary, current 70 m/as each side. Primary 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 4,000 ohms, centre tapped. Secondary, 0-2.5-5-7.5-15 ohms. Price £2 9s. 6d.

OP750. Special High Fidelity transformer for single PX4 or PX25 Glass valve. Primary 3,800 ohms. Secondary 0-2.5-5-7.5-15 ohms. Price £2 0s. 2d.

OP754. Special High Fidelity Transformer for two PX4 Glass valves in push-pull. Primary 6,000. Secondary 0-2.5-5-7.5-15 ohms. Price £2 6s. 9d.

OP756 as above for two PX25 in push-pull. Primary impedance 6,000 ohms. Price £2 9s. 6d.

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Short Wave News

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IN this age of controls, controls and more controls, we are inclined to lose sight of two natural tendencies which are as old as the world itself and which have, through the centuries, done more to shape our ends than all the regulations, which each successive civilization has established to govern its communal activities. *Evolution and natural selection* may at first seem to have little to do with amateur radio. Our art is but thirty years old: these natural phenomena need more than thirty thousand years to show their effects. But all the same, the underlying process is there. Amateur radio, has during these thirty years, shaped its own ends, quite irrespective of rules and regulations.

In this number we publish a short contribution from our old friend Justin Egerton, G8MU, entitled "*C.W. Versus Phone*" "*A Plea to live and let live.*" As he points out, on the face of things, some form of band planning would—in our present outlook—seem to be indicated. But, as he also points out, during the passage of time, a system of band planning has evolved, and it only needs adherence to this convention to ensure quite an adequate system of planning on each amateur band. It has become the custom to reserve the first 50—100 kcs. of each band on the L.F. end, for CW. Until the wave of bad manners and lack of consideration for others, which infiltrated our lives after the war, swept over amateur radio as well, this custom was heard from either side. But now the phones are appearing in the CW portions of the bands and the CW is getting mixed up with the phone and no one seems satisfied.

Those who accuse the R.S.G.B. of drawing up a plan without consulting the rank and file of the amateurs of the country should remember that when a plebiscite was held by the society some months ago only a couple of hundred or so members bothered to reply. The writer of this editorial was one who did vote for band planning. Theoretically it is certainly to be desired. But as with so many present day controls, in practice there are so many snags with them that they are not worth while to the majority of those concerned.



EDITORIAL

IS BAND PLANNING WANTED?



To judge from the lack of interest shown in the R.S.G.B.'s plebiscite, it would seem that British Amateurs just do not want any form of band planning, no matter how excellent the proposed plan may be. They would prefer to continue with the arrangements which have grown up during the natural evolution of our hobby. All they ask is that everyone conforms to the conventions which have by now become traditional. What hope is there that those who work out of existing arrangements will toe the line in respect of any other band planning schemes?

A.C.G.

NOTICES

THE EDITORS invite original contributions on short wave radio subjects. All material used will be paid for. Articles should be clearly written, preferably typewritten, and photographs should be clear and sharp. Diagrams need not be large or perfectly drawn, as our draughtsman will redraw in most cases, but relevant information should be included. All MSS must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope for reply or return. Each item must bear the sender's name and address.

COMPONENT REVIEW. Manufacturers, publishers, etc., are invited to submit samples or information of new products for review in this section.

CHEQUES and Postal Orders to be made payable to "Amalgamated Short Wave Press Ltd."

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to "Short Wave News," 57 Maida Vale, Paddington, London, W.9. Telephone CUN, 6579.

V.H.F. News

Sporadic E Propagation Opens.

MAY 10th, saw the opening of this year's "Sporadic E season." At 1305 hrs. G6DH heard WIPPH/MM calling CQ on 51.5 Mcs. He was peaking to S9 on fone. Contact was established, when 6DH learnt that WIPPH/MM was 200 miles west of Naples. The opening remained until 1600 hrs. On 13th May, G6DH heard OK1ID on 50 Mcs. He was sending auto on MCW and was S9. F8ZF also heard him, but no contacts were made as the OK did not appear to be listening for replies. FA8IH was heard on 50 Mcs. on 15th May, also at S9. He bemoaned the fact that there was so little activity. On this day the band stayed open until 2025 hrs.

G6DH says that there have been Sporadic E openings almost every day since May 10th, but that there has not been enough activity to make good use of them. Now that the season is 'open' activity on 60 Mcs. will no doubt increase and we should much appreciate reports from those who have not so far sent us reports on their 60 Mcs. activity. May we have them by the 12th of the month please?

MUF Checking.

Those readers who are checking the daily MUF are making good progress in their arrangements and producing some worthwhile results. A. J. Slater is checking daily at 0800, 1400 and 2000 hrs. So far the highest recorded MUF was 36 Mcs. on April 11th. He is checking E.W. and S. paths as we have suggested. Some mornings the MUF has been down to 22-24 Mcs. Leslie Orton is also checking MUF's. He says, "April has generally speaking brought a reduction in MUF's, so far as stations from the west are concerned. On the other hand, Moscow has been heard up to approx. 35 Mcs.

Readers Reports.

It is very encouraging to find the number of readers' reports and letters so much on the increase. Those who are finding the normal bands lacking in interest after a surfeit of dxing, are turning their attention to what is going on above the 30 Mcs. line on their receivers and this month we have quite a batch of letters from those who are finding this little explored part of the spectrum of interest.

Friend A. J. Slater, G1650, Southwick, writes to say that he is now devoting nearly all his time to VHF listening. He now has a Type RF 27 converter, the coils on which have been rewound. With 7 turns on the oscillator and 8 turns on the mixer and r.f., a coverage from

49 to 61 Mcs. has been obtained. He is using the converter with an SX24 as a 7 Mcs. I.F. A rotary dipole 30 ft. high has been installed whilst a three element beam is in course of erection, being temporarily 15 ft. high, where it is giving a 5 db., gain over the 30 ft. dipole. A type 31 converter is the latest acquisition. This uses three S.P. 61's as r.f., mixer and oscillator, the tuned circuits are not ganged—it has separate controls for each. It covers 56-76 Mcs. and is as good as the Type 27 on 60 Mcs. A.J.S. says he will probably put coils in for 35-50 Mcs. and use it for MUF checking. Some good reception has been coming the way of A.J.S. recently. The Devon boys, 2BMZ, 3AUS, 6WT and 5ZT have been heard very consistently. F8GH, 150 miles distant has been heard on several occasions, as has also F8LO. The best local is G2XC. So far six counties have been heard.

An interesting catch was an aircraft signing MKUAZ heard by G3BEX on 60 Mcs. at S8, on May 6th, at 2015 BST. The aircraft gave his local time as 2215 hrs.

Bert Onslow, G1555, Hove, is another who is putting in plenty of time on the VHF's. He too, uses a Type RF 27 converter. Used with a 7 valve superhet, it is giving him very good results. He gives the same data as A. J. Slater for rewinding the coils. He also remarks that the motor generator out of the IFF receiver 3002 is ideal for beam rotation with a gear box of three speeds—10, 5 and 3 rpm. Using the fields in series, it runs on AC and is reversible and develops about $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p.

Bert comments on how well F8GH comes in but comments that the Frenchman hardly ever seems to work anyone except F8NW. F8LO in the Seine area is another consistent signal from across the Channel. Bert says that he has had some very nice letters from VHF stations to whom he has sent reports and returns from QSL cards have been 100% so far!

Our regular standby, Jim Bramhill, G2BMI, has been having a grand rebuild. He has managed to obtain an 8 Mcs. crystal and plans to tackle the 144 Mcs. band with crystal control. The plan is 8010 kcs. xtal oscillator, tritring to 16020 kcs., followed by an 807 tripler to 48060. Then two C.V. 63's in a push pull trebler to 144180 kcs., with an 832 in the final as pp PA. He is hoping to alter the long lines rig described in the SWN last month and try it as a neutralised push pull pa. He hopes to do this by adding two cross over wires from the cathode lines to neutralise the two CV63's and applying bias to cut-off.

Jim is hoping to convert a Type 27 converter to 144 Mcs. To date he has heard 17 counties on 60 Mcs., which as he says should give VHF SWL's some incentive to do some listening.

(Continued on page 150)

AROUND the BROADCAST BANDS

Monthly Survey by "MONITOR"

All times are given in G.M.T.

(For EST subtract five hours;

for AEST add ten hours)

MANY reports have been received this month and it has been difficult to comb out the best DX heard to fit into my allotted space of three pages. Well, to cut the chatter, let's get down to this month's mail bag, but here I should like to mention that closing date for news, etc., is now the *1st of the month*. QRA : Monitor C/o "SWN." Now to the news :

● Asia

Celebes. Jean Beauvoir (Natal) sends along a letter he has received from Radio Macassar, dated Feb. 20th, QRA : Radio Macassar, Strandweg Zuid 2, Macassar (Celebes) East Indonesia.

Daily schedule is as follows :

Weekdays from 0300-0630, 0900-1500
2230-0030

Sundays from 0000-0630, 0900-1500

Programme Highlights : Non-stop variety "Pennies from Heaven" for Overseas Listeners on Saturdays and a classical Concert on Fridays. English commentary on Mondays and Fridays from 1250-1300. Power 10kW. Freq : 9360 kcs. and 5030 kcs. Reports are always appreciated.

Japan. Dr. T. B. Williamson (St. Albans) returns to the fold after several months and lists many DX stations this month using a Phillips SH7 with 15ft. Semi-vertical Antenna. Firstly he mentions the Tokio station on 9655 kcs. announcing as JOAK is in fact JKF1 which relays MW JOAK. Tom says it can be heard very occasionally around 2200-2230. Sidney Pearce (Berkhamsted) says he has letter veri from them which states that they have no cards as Broadcasting is limited. Schedule 2225-0745. Arthur Cushen, our good friend down in Invercargill, states that letter veries are now being issued by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, Tokio (Nippon Hoso Kyokai).

Schedules of their BCs are as follows :



"Cathay" Cinema and Buildings in Singapore. The Home of "Radio Malaya."

JOAK 1 (SW outlet)

JKC Yamata (5kW) freq. 7257 kcs. 1955-1400 : JKF Nazaki (5kW) freq. 9655 kcs. 1955-0745 : JKF2 Nazaki (5kW) freq. 4910 kcs. 0755-1400 : JO9K Kawaguchi (300 Watts) 9550 kcs. 0000-0200/0400-0520.

JOAK 2 (SW outlet)

JKA Nazaki (5kW) 7285 kcs. 2055-2300/0020-0300/0220-0300/0755-1330 : JKG Kawachi (5kW) freq. 9690 kcs. 2055-2300/0020-0100/0220-0300. JKG2 Kawachi (5kW) freq. 4930 kcs. 0755-1330.

WVTR (SW outlet)

JKD Nazaki (5kW) freq. 6015 kcs. 2115-1400
JKE Yamata (5kW) freq. 9605 kcs. 2145-0845.
JKE2 Yamata (5kW) freq. 4860 kcs. 0855-1400.

JOAK 1 (SW outlet)

JVW Kawachi (7.5kW) freq. 15225 kcs. 2250-0730.
JVW2 Kawachi (7.5kW) freq. 9505 kcs. 0755-1400.
JVW3 Kawachi (5kW) freq. 15235 kcs. 2250-0730.
JVW4 Kawachi (5kW) freq. 9560 kcs. 0755-1400.

Relays from JOAK1 on stations JVW, JVW2 are for repatriation camps in Taihoku and Shanghai. Relay on JVW3 and JVW4 are for similar camps in Changchun, Peiping and Tientsin.

SHORT WAVE NEWS

China. Michael Francies (London, N.W.) sends in schedules of XGOA Nanking and XGOY Chungking.

XGOA Nanking 11,835 and 9,730 kcs. Beamed to N. America :

0130 Nat. Anthem, announcement and Chinese Music. 0145 News and commentary (Kuo-Yu). 0200 Chinese music and songs. 0210 News in Eng. 0220 Concert Hour. 0240 Commentary in Eng. 0250 Vocal selections. 0300 Talks in Eng. 0310 Operatic selections. 0330 News in Eng. 0340 Chinese Opera (Eng. introduct.). 0400 Close of N. American transmission.

0800-0900 "Musical Hour." Mon.: Peiping Opera. Tues.: Symphony. Wed.: Cantonese Opera. Thurs.: Chinese Concert. Fri.: Symphony. Sat.: Peiping Opera. Sun.: Sunday music.

0900 Service to Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific Is.: Mon., Wed., Fri., Sun. Dance music. Tues., Thurs., Sat. Movie music.

0940 Talks in Eng. 0950 Violin and Piano Solo. 1000 News in Eng. 1010 Concert Hour. 1030 Commentary in Eng. 1040 Chinese music. (11 mc freq. only).

XGOA 11,835 kcs. Service to Mongolia, Tibet and South Sea Chinese :

1100 News and Review given on Mondays in Burmese, Tues. in Mongolian, Wed. Tibetan, Thurs. Malayan, Fri. Moslem, Sat. Chinese Overseas Report, Sun. Concert Hour. 1110 News and Review in Cantonese, then Amoy at 1120. 1130 Fukien and Cantonese music. 1140 News in Cantonese foll. by Commentary at 1150.

XGOA 11,835 kcs. Service to Japan and Siberia :

1200 Japanese music (Sun.: Sweet music). 1210 News in Japanese (Sun.: Commentary in English). 1220 Commentary in Japanese (Sun.: Dance music). 1230 Dance music. 1240 News in Russian (Thurs.: Commentary in French). 1250 Chinese music. 1300-1330 News and commentary in Kuo-Yu.

XGOA 11,835 kcs. Service to India, South Africa and Eastern Europe :

1330 Dance music. 1340 News in Fr. 1350 Orchestra selections. 1400 News in Eng. 1415 Russian music. 1430 News and commentary in Russian (Thurs.: Arabian). 1445 Cantonese opera. 1500 News in Cantonese. 1515 Close down. Schedule of XGOA is effective as from Dec. 15th. 1947.

XGOY Chungking 15,170 kcs. Trans. 1 to Australia, New Zealand, E. Asia :

0955 Chinese music and programme review. 1000 Western music on records "Dancing

Disca." 1020 News in Mandarin. 1030 News in Cantonese. 1040 Peiping opera. 1100 News headlines in Mandarin. 1105 "In Modern Mood" (Western music). 1130 Close of Trans. 1.

On Sundays at 1030-1130 has Religious prog. entitled "The Baltimore Gospel Hour," while "Back to the Bible" is given from 1100-1130 on Sats.

Transmission 2 is given over 6,140 and 7,155 kcs. to E. Asia/S. Seas :

1135 Programme preview and news in Cantonese. 1145 "Concert Hall" (Western music). 1200 News in Eng. 1210 Chinese songs. 1220 News in Mandarin. 1230 News in Eng. 1235 News in Siamese. 1245 Chinese music. 1300 News and commentary in Mandarin relayed from XGOA. 1330 "On the March."

"Sermons in Song" is given from 1235-1250 on Weds.

Transmission 3 to N. America and Europe :

1345 Programme preview and Cantonese music. 1350 News in Cantonese. 1400 News in Eng. 1415 Western music. 1420 News in Mandarin. 1430 Western music On Mon. "Organ Memories," Tues. "Rhythm Makers," Wed. "Music of Manhattan," Thurs. "Hawaiian," Fri. "Waltz Time," Sat. "Saturday night party." 1455 Headline news in Mandarin. 1500 "Evening Star" (Western music). 1515 "The Symphony Hour" (Western music).

On Sundays the programme includes at 1430-1500 "Bringing Christ to the Nations," while at 1500-1535 Foreign Ministry news in Code is transmitted.

Transmission 4 to Europe, America, China and South Seas :

1600 News in Eng. 1610 News in Mandarin at dictation speed. 1645 Nat. Anthem and close down. Schedule effective from Jan. 1st, 1948.

Phillipines. KZPI Manila has moved to 9490 kcs. and KZOK states power is 250 watts, slogan "Voice of the Nation" and operated by Phillipine Broadcasting Corp. Freq.: 9690 kcs. (Williamson). KZRH Manila 9640 kcs. heard at 2115 QR4U with news at 2115-2130. Dance music from 2145-2200. At 2220 gave local time as 0620 (Leytonstone ISWL Chapter. 9 RX posts. Good luck to all the fellows there who are doing such good work of BC surveys).

Korea. HLKA 7933 kcs. has been heard in the States by Charles Southall of Philadelphia. He says they may be off the air now as the transmitter was only used because land circuits were not available.

QRA : Commanding General, USAMGIK A. G. Personal, A.P.O. 235-2, C/o Postmaster,

San Francisco, Cal. Schedule : 2115-2300.
Eng. 2230 (LC ISWL)

Iran. Teheran EQB heard over 6320 kcs. at 1500 in parallel with EQE 4795 kcs. and MW EQA 895 kcs. Eastern type music. (Williamson).

● Pacific

Hawaiian Islands. Ray Aldridge (Amer-sham) lists KRHO Honolulu 15250 kcs. at 1000 with R8 signals and Pearce has heard them on their 17800 kcs. channel being R6 but some QRM giving U.N. programme 0730-0845, Eng. at 0800. Well heard on 15 Mc. channel at 0900-1505. Takes NBC features 0900-1100 and CBS at 1300 and 1400-1505.

Samoa. Apia ZM2AP 7700 kcs. heard irregularly when relaying MW stn. Time? (Cushen).

● Australasia.

Australia. Sidney Pearce has heard the foll. on his "Sky Champion": VLC7 11,810 kcs. R6 signal during BC to E. Coast of USA ending at 1415. News at 1400. BC to Brit. Is., New Zealand 2000 R7 over VLC 15,200 kcs. (replaced VLC9 as from March 31st) until 2145. In parallel to 2130 VLA8, VLB9. At 2145 tells listeners in New Zealand to retune to 15,160 kcs. or 11,760 kcs. for programme in Eng. and listeners in Brit. Is. to tune to VLG6 15,230 kcs. which opens at 2210.

Iball lists : VLH4 Melbourne 11,880 kcs. QSA5 R6. 2030-2110 News/Dance music. VLQ3 Brisbane 9,660 kcs. QSA3 R6 2045-2115 when faded out. Bad CW QRM. News at 2045 foll. by Church Service. VLB9 9,615 kcs. QSA5 R9. 2000-2050 giving music and news (2030) Amateur Hour. VLA8 11,760 kcs. QSA5 R9 2000-2050 as VLB9. VLG6 Melbourne heard R8 when signing on at 2000 but usually fades out before 2100 (Aldridge). VLA6 15,200 kcs. QSA5 R9 plus, VLB3 11,760 kcs. QSA5 R9 plus, VLC9 QSA4 R8 broadcast early morning session to Brit. Is. from 0700-0815 (VLC9 closes at 0745). From 0830 onwards the Pacific Forces programme is received fairly well over VLA6 QSA4 R6-7 and VLB4 11,810 kcs. QSA3 R6. At 0855 the Asian programme begins over VLC4 15,320 kcs. and VLG10 11,760 kcs. Both being QSA3 R6-7. At 0900 the two programmes combine for 10 minute newscast (Potter).

Pearce gives the foll.: Trans for British Is. 0700-0745 over VLC10 21680 kcs. in parallel VLA6 and VLB3 to 0815. 2000-2145 R7 over VLC 15200 kcs. (replaces VLC9) in parallel VLB 9540 kcs. (Jammed) VLA8 11760 kcs. Variable signal to 2130 Programme for Forces in Japan etc., R7 from 2145-2315 over VLB11 15160 kcs. in parallel VLA8 (often QRMed from Sao Paulo 11765 kcs.) VLG6 15230 kcs. joins prog. for Br. Is.

at 2210. poor signal. BC in Fr. for Tahiti R7 at 0600 pn 11760 kcs. and VLG6 15240 kcs. (VLA6 Sats.). For New Caledonia at 0800 R7 over VLC4 15320 kcs. For East Coast of USA : R5 over VLC7 11810 kcs. 1200-1315 (from Apl. 25th), News at 1200 and 1300. BC to Brit. Is. 1400-1500 over VLA6, VLG10 also to 1445 over VLC4 15320 kcs. and for Asia VLB9 9615 kcs. VLR Melbourne now on 9580 kcs. while VLW5 9660 kcs. replaces VLW7 on 9520 kcs. (Williamson).

New Radio Australia TX VLG11 15210 kcs. heard 0300-0400 daily and 0200-0730 on Sats. with sporting events. VLW5 Perth heard well with ABC relays at 1015-1600. (Cushen). A. Holden (York) lists VLQ3 Brisbane 9660 kcs. Heard well almost nightly around 2030. A. Aldridge has logged VLH4 Melbourne 11880 kcs. at 2000 with R8 signals also VLQ3 at same time R7. D. C. Potter (Birmingham 24) has heard VLA8, QSA5, R9x, VLB, QSA5, R9, VLC, QSA5, R8-9, VLA6, QSA5, R8, VLB10, QSA4, R7, VLC4, QSA4, R6 (CW QRM) VLB9, QSA3, R5 (Letters can only be answered direct OM if an SAE is enclosed). Douglas Hall (London N.W.9) sends in his first contribution to this column, says he has built himself a one valver and is getting very good results with it, using simply 'a 10 ft. piece of copper wire'! This reader has heard Radio Australia on it. (Nice going Douglas and lets hear more from you, but please lay out your log as in this column OM). (Incidentally your scribe has a circuit of a Short Wave Crystal Set plus the Crystal!). Another first log comes from Liverpool with Alan Willey at the controls of his home made O-v-2. VLA8 has been heard at 2000 QSA5 R7-8. At sign-off 2130 QSA4 R5 with bad QSB.

● Honours List.

Arthur Cushen (New Zealand) comes out top this month with 106 Countries verified.

J. Beaunoir stands in No. 2 position with the 'cards' from 84.

Monty Preston is third with his 59 Countries verified.

	Verified	Heard
A. Cushen (Invercargill)	106	000
J. Beaunoir (Natal)	84	105
M. Preston (London)	59	117
E. Field (Watford)	50	76
A. Levi (Belfast)	49	54
Dr. T. B. Williamson (St. Albans)	47	102
C. M. Southall (U.S.A.)	39	67
D. O. French (Norwich)	28	58
L. W. Lewis (St. Leonards-on-Sea)	28	54
E. Strangeway (Malton)	20	71
S. D. Tovey (Buckhurst Hill)	12	56
R. Iball (Workshop)	10	55

(continued on page 148)

C.W. *versus* PHONE

A plea to live and let live

by JUSTIN EGERTON, G8MU

BEFORE the war the writer always used phone and forgot all about C.W. after passing his test just like some others we know of! After the war he started on phone once again and then suddenly realised that his morse speed was very low. It was therefore made a rule to have just one C.W. contact every night for practice.

Soon it became very apparent that phone stations were occupying far too much space in the ether for the amount of intelligence communicated. The idea came into the writer's mind that perhaps it was rather selfish to occupy so much of the ether. The result was that phone was used less and less and since November 9th, 1947, all contacts have been on C.W. Incidentally morse speed has improved considerably but it is not proposed to return to phone now that C.W. only has served its purpose!

Using a reasonably selective receiver it is possible to receive at least ten C.W. stations without mutual interference in the space occupied by a correctly modulated phone station.

If the phone station is overmodulated or is putting out excessively high frequency side bands the space occupied is much greater still and much interference is caused.

It is quite obvious that C.W. and phone do not mix and must be kept apart. Therefore some band planning is advisable.

For a long time it has been an unwritten rule that the first 100 kcs. at the low frequency end of each band is reserved for C.W. only.

Unfortunately, however, a few selfish phone stations, chiefly foreigners, are spoiling things on the 80 metre band by operating in that portion.

It is understood that R.S.G.B. proposals to other European countries are that the first 50 kcs. at the low frequency end of the 80 metre band should be reserved for C.W. only and the next 50 kcs. for C.W. and phone mixed. The remainder of the band 3600 to 3800 kcs. (less Tom Tiddler's ground) is to be devoted exclusively to phone.

It seems to the writer that this suggestion is not good enough. The A.R.R.L. has pointed out that C.W. is the fundamental method of communication and that all parts of each band must be open for the use of C.W. Allowing the second 50 kcs. (3550 to 3600 kcs.) to be open for C.W. and phone use virtually excludes C.W. stations from operating in that part of the band.

It would be fairer to reserve the first 100 kcs. or at least the first 75 kcs. for C.W. only, leaving the remainder of the band (again not forgetting Tom Tiddler's Ground) for phone and C.W. It is obvious that C.W. would only be used in the phone portion in a case of emergency but the right to use this fundamental method of communication must not be lost.

In conclusion—the plea is—use your phone transmitter under correct operating conditions and keep out of the C.W. portion of the band. The maximum enjoyment of our amateur bands will then be obtained by everyone.

The above is reprinted from The Ham Ration with the kind permission of its editor, G2AJU

Formation of the Midland Centre of the Television Society

AS television broadcasting will be extended to the Midlands in the near future, it is essential for all interested in this new science to have a common platform for study, discussion and practical construction. The Television Society, which was founded in 1927, have, therefore, formed a Midland Centre with HQ in Birmingham.

The Inaugural Meeting was held in April at the University in Birmingham and future meetings will take place on every first Wednesday of each month at 7 p.m. After the summer recess (during July and August) the new

session will commence on September 15th, with meetings thereafter on each first Wednesday.

Engineers, electrical contractors and radio dealers alike will find it an advantage to become members of the Society, the programme of which caters for the scientist, the engineer and also for the television salesman and service man. A series of lectures is scheduled and all interested are invited to write the Lecture Secretary, Dr. W. Sumner, F.T.S., M. Inst.E., 169 Mary Vale Road, Bournville, Birmingham, 30.

A 28 Mcs. Rotary Beam Aerial

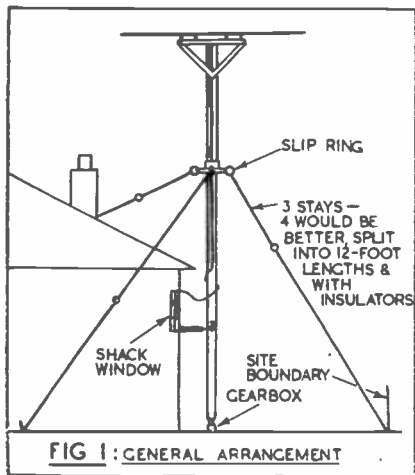
by

CLIFFORD RANFT, G5RF

THIS description of the 28 Mcs 3 Element rotary beam at G5RF is not put forward as a high speed method of getting 60 db over S9 reports from Australia with 5 watts input. The main purpose is to suggest a somewhat unconventional means of achieving the rotation, in case anybody is putting off the job because of the very reasonable fear of wires, pulleys, electric motors, drive shafts, gear wheels and suchlike fiendish devices.

The writer did not like the sound of the above, nor did he like the idea of dashing out into the rain (or worse) to twist the flaming thing round before the bloke at the far end finished his CQ. Therefore other arrangements were considered. The answer to the weather problem, in the absence of fiendish devices, was obviously to park it where it could be reached without leaving the shack, i.e. outside the shack window.

A further requirement was that it should be easy to make and cheap. It is often possible (but not always) to get results by sheer weight of finance, but to get the maximum results with the minimum equipment and financial outlay is real ham radio.



One day an old Morris gear box was found (yes I know what you are thinking—I said “found”), and inspiration dawned. Why not use this as the bottom bearing and rotate the whole outfit, pole and all? But what about

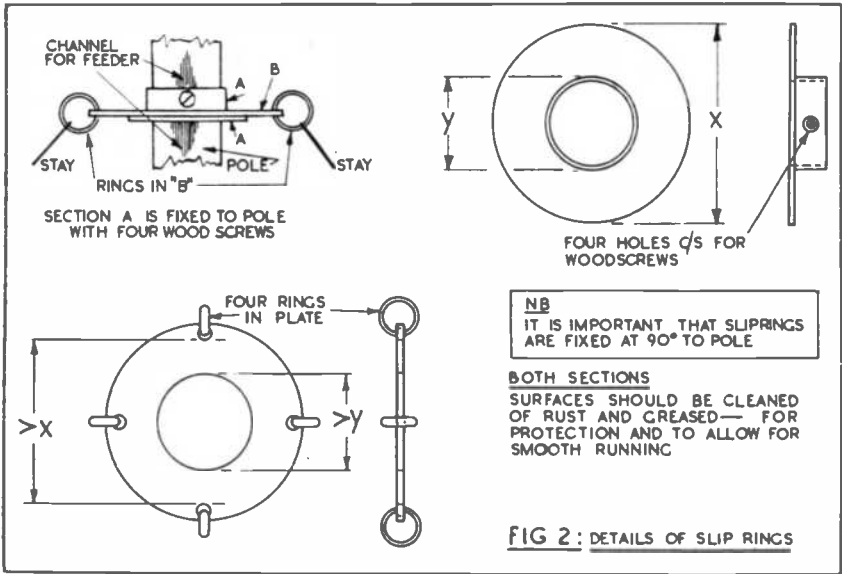
the stays. A sort of “slip-ring” effort was cooked up for that and drawings passed for attention of the local blacksmith (see Fig. 2)—Fig. 2 is the “slip-ring,” not the blacksmith!

It will be noticed from the general drawing Fig. 1 that the stays are not at the highest possible place on the pole—this is due to the lack of space in the 5RF garden for the stays on one side. If they were put higher up they would be going up at too steep an angle to be effective. One effect of this is rather nasty swaying of the top in a strong wind, so ropes are hung from the top ready to anchor the thing down in heavy weather. With stays immediately under the “V” at the top, this of course would not be necessary and it is obviously advisable that this be so if the layout permits. It will be further seen that the top is 27 feet up—somewhat better results would be expected if the height were increased to one of 33', as better low-angle radiation should result. This is only a matter of getting the right pole and does not affect the principle. 5RF had a 27' pole holding up a long wire which the beam was to replace, so this pole was used.

No reference will be made to the radio performance of the beam—this is outside the purpose of the article. The beam is fed with 90 ohm coaxial and a Q section, because some flexible form of feeder was considered more convenient, as the beam is continuously rotatable, though there are limits, of course, otherwise the feeder will be pulled out by the roots.

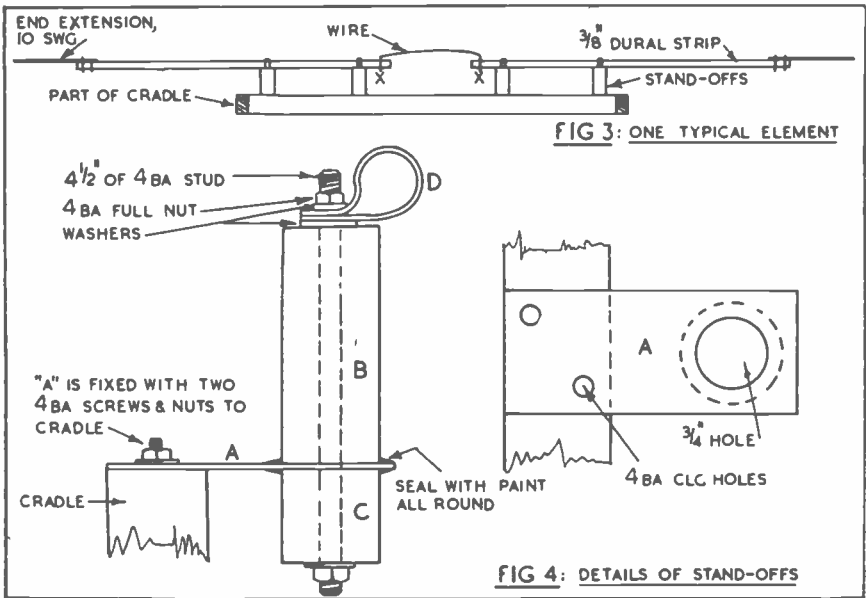
The elements are of $\frac{3}{4}$ " O.D. duralumin tubing which is a bit thinner than usually recommended, but there is not much tendency to droop, such droop as there is can be corrected by arranging for the outside stand-off insulators to be $\frac{1}{2}$ " longer than the inside ones.

This tubing is sold by ironmongers as curtain rod, but most thoughtlessly in 14' lengths. This difficulty is surmounted by cutting the lengths in half and doing a compromise by bolting bits of aluminium strip (thick wire, say 10 swg, would do) on the ends—a foot at each end is about enough and bridging the gap in the middle with wire bolted securely to the duralumin (Fig. 3). This wire “bridging the gap” can, as a convenient “by-product,” be used for adjustments on the element lengths in tuning up, as it can obviously be made any reasonable length.

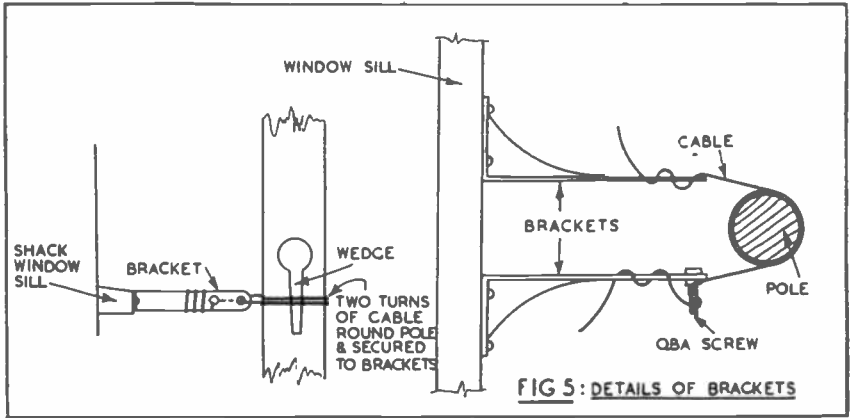


The stand-off insulators can be any of the well known makes but the actual home made "SRF" version is shown in Fig. 4. The pedants will condemn the low leakage path in these but the voltage at the points where they

are used is not very high and no loss appears to occur in wet weather, and no mechanical stress is placed on the insulating material, which is a desirable condition not met with in porcelain stand-off insulators.



"A" is of 16 swg brass. "B" and "C" are separate lengths of 1 in. polystyrene rod with 4BA clearing holes down centre. "D" is of 16 swg x 1/2 in. wide aluminium strip to grip tubing



Rotation is extremely easy—the beam can be turned with one hand, in fact even a light breeze will swing it about. Therefore some arrangements must be made at the bottom to keep it in position. The answer is in Fig. 5. It is very crude and an improvement is being sought, any improvement must however enable release to be quick. If the pole still tends to run inside the wire lashing, a wedge pushed in by hand (a cheap carpenter's screwdriver will do for this) will hold it against any wind met with so far.

The obtaining of the gear box is the important thing, of course. There may be alternatives and it may also be that they are obtainable from automobile junk yards. If you own a car the answer is easy—you have so little chance of ever being able to run it again that you might as well take the box out and put it to some use.

Unless the pole is absolutely perfectly straight the gear box should not be cemented into the deck, but it should be afforded some sort of grip. At 5RF it rests on a few stones (small, ordinary, garden) pushed into the soil. There is no tendency to subsidence or for the base to move sideways apart from a sort of oscillation when the pole revolves, due to the latter being a wee bit crooked.

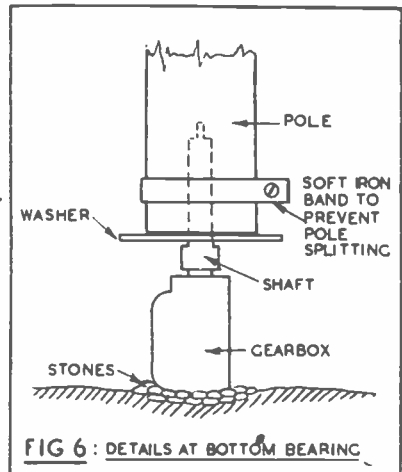
Whilst it is not essential for the pole to be dead straight it would be nice—however, reasonable crookedness is allowable as there are only two fixed points—if you decide to put two lots of stays. Of course the pole must be quite true. How much crookedness you will tolerate will depend on how much wobble at the bottom you think safe, or how drunken an appearance on the way up or at the top you will allow—I am not committing myself.

The fixing of the pole to the gear box requires some skill and daring as the hole for the shaft

must go dead straight into the pole. Detail in Fig. 6 (I am going to have to do an awful lot of drawing!).

The top "cradle" is shown in Fig 7 (ye gods, another one).

It is recommended that the outfit be assembled on the ground and then hoisted up en bloc. With four tough bods and a ladder (ladder worth at least three bods) the hoisting operation should be no more than the usual shambles. If a fifth person can stand by to free the stay wires from the hoisters' necks, guide the elements past the rose bushes and answer passers-by's damfool questions, so much the better. Those with circus experience may try more adventurous methods—erecting the pole and then climbing up holding the beam with their teeth and fixing it on in mid-air—but for ordinary men this is not recommended.



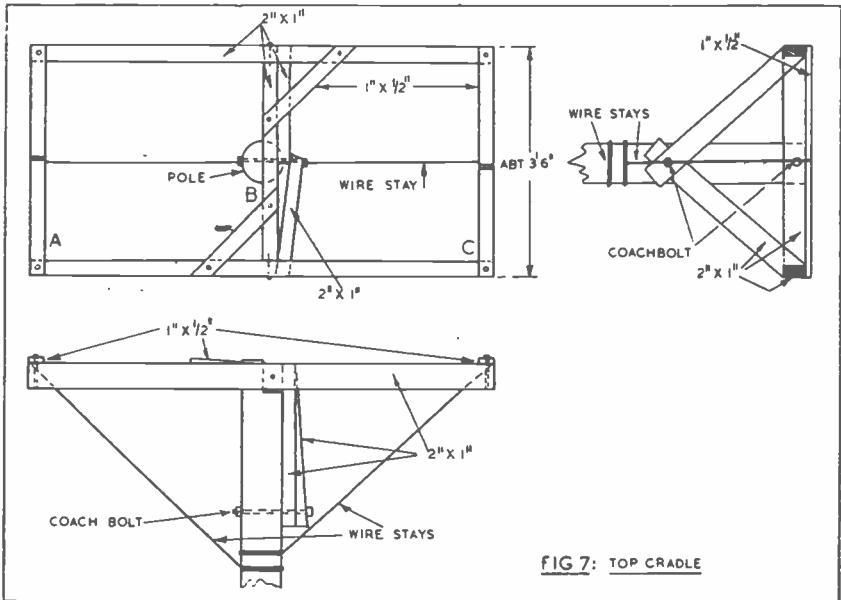


FIG 7: TOP CRADLE

The length depends on element spacing, about 7 ft. 0 in. for 0.1 wavelength. Elements fix on and in line with spars A, B and C. Care should be taken to avoid electrical contact between wire stays where they are fixed to pole.

Someone will have wondered how the feeder gets past the stays—a channel is gouged in the pole so that it will pass *inside* the neck of the slip-ring. (See Fig. 2).

The equipment described is admittedly not a luxury outfit but it serves its purpose in that the signal can be steered with little inconvenience, waste of time, bodily discomfort and financial outlay into any part of the world, or

at least any part not served by the old Lazy-H.

The contraption has been up since last summer and no ills have befallen, either electrical or mechanical, though one day perhaps we will tell (if the Editor lets us) of the day Arthur (6AB) and I defied death and summary arrest with a tower ladder when it was decided to alter the matching at the top—but that's another story.

BROADCAST BANDS (from page 143)

N.B. For this list give Countries not calls. Readers who do not report their standings after 3 months will lose their position in the list.

We hope to issue certificates to the holders of the most Countries QSLd up to *Mid-night December 31st, 1948*. So get cracking fellows and make use of those Report Pads.

● **QSLs Received.**

J. Beaunoir : Radio Macassar, J. Holden : CSX2 AFN (Munich) CKCX. A. Cushen : PR13 (6000) Sofia (9330) Damascus (12000) JYW4. E. Field : WRUL, WRUW, WRUX (all for special I.S.W.L.Bs) WLWS (sends plain card... typewritten with call letters stamped in red). A. Aldridge : ZPA5, VLH3, CSX2, VP4RD, WRUL, WRUW (I.S.W.L.Bc) Singapore (6-9, 15 and 21 Mcs. rprts). S. Pearce : CBLX, CFRX, EPQ, Hambourg U.N. Geneva PZH5 (5843) HJAP (by air) Rot-Weiss-Rot Vienna (FB card in red and white and aerial

masts in green) TGWA(15170) D.B.R. VLC, VLB10, VLG10, VLG6, VLB9, VLQ3, JFK Singapore (21720, 11735, 11770, 6770) CQM4 (1st report from England) (Very nice work Sidney...hope they oblige your Scribe !). G. Knight : TAP, PCJ, Berne, Stockholm. A. V. Wilkinson : YFA4 (card shows island scene picturing volcano) CR7BG Capetown (5 Mcs.) Radio Andorra. D. C. Potter : WRUL WRUW CKNC CKCS Madrid (by Air) HER5 HEI5. Dr. T. B. Williamson : HP5B KZOK VLH4 VLQ3 PMA6 YNDG TGWA FXE FZI CXI CXA6 Rome Kuala Lumpur.

Editorial Note. *It is regretted that through lack of space news from N. and S. America and W. Indies and Europe has had to be omitted. Both the Editor and "Monitor" wish to thank the many readers who sent in reports for this feature last month. More space will be allotted to this feature next month.*



AMATEUR RADIO IN THE FAROES

From Information
Supplied by
INGVAR G. OLSEN
OY3IGO

INGVAR G. OLSEN, OY3IGO, prides himself very justifiably on being the first amateur to be issued with an OY call. At the end of the 1920s there was an amateur in the Faroes but he had an OZ call—in keeping with the island's parent country, Denmark. From 1930 to 1946 there were no amateurs in the Faroes. In October, 1946, Ingvar got his licence. He expected to get an OZ call. Imagine his surprise and pleasure when he was issued with an OY call! "So," he remarks, "were lots of other amateurs the world over—one more prefix to work, hi!" Ingvar says: "So you will appreciate that all the amateurs who have worked any station signing OY, before 1946, have been working pirates. There are still some OY pirates operating and my own call has been pirated too, as I am getting QSL cards for contacts I have not made." At the present time the only other genuine OY, is OY8LA (ex OZ8LA). He is to be heard on the air at the time of writing, but is expected to return to Denmark shortly.

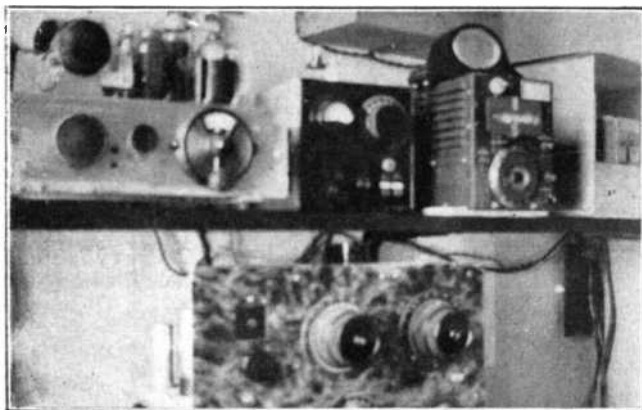
OY3IGO QSL's 100%. He is unable, of course, to mail his card direct, and he points out that ships do not sail from the Faroes to England every week! Therefore there may be some delay in getting his card.

The photos we reproduce, herewith, show a corner of his shack. From left to right the gear is as follows:—The transmitter, which is used for 14 and 7 Mcs., is an ECO-PA. The PA stage uses two Mullard CL33 tubes in parallel. A CL33 is also used in the ECO stage. Ingvar writes:—"The Tx is built on a very old Philips receiver chassis. This chassis, when it was used for the receiver, was on the bottom of the sea for some time, having been dropped overboard from a ship. For more than 10 years this drowned receiver was put away in a corner in the shack. When rebuilding my Tx I needed a heavy chassis, which was im-

possible to get made up here, so I cleared it of all components and it has proved of great use for my little Tx."

The input at OY3IGO is about 35 watts. 220 volt D.C. mains are all that is available. The aerial is an ordinary long wire about 54 feet long. It runs in a N/S direction above an iron roof, and is surrounded by electric and telephone wires. All the components used in





*A Corner of the Shack
at OY3IGO*

the Tx are receiver spare parts, suitably converted for the job. The PA coil is wound on cardboard as nothing better was available. The ECO coil and valve sockets are the only "no-loss" components used. A new Tx is under construction at OY3IGO but Ingvar says that components are very hard to get, the dollar shortage in the Faroes preventing the purchase of components from the U.S.A.

Next to the Tx, on the shelf—seen in the photo—is a little transmitter presented to OY3IGO by a friend. This is a simple CO-PA with an input of 12 watts. It is seldom used as he prefers the ECO. It has, however, been used for some 3.5 Mcs. QSOs. Then on the shelf is an aircraft transmitter which is another newly acquired gift. This is not yet in use as the 220 volt mains are insufficient for it. These 220 volt mains are a sore point with Ingvar. Not only do they make amateur radio difficult, but the D.C. is very expensive—1 Krone per KWH—about one shilling a unit, on British standards. It is hoped to have 220 volts A.C. in about a year's time, so OY3IGO is "going slow" on building any new gear at the present time.

On the right hand side of the shelf is a new receiver under construction. It is a big super-het with RF—oscillator—mixer—two IF stages—det/AF—output—rectifier—ballast tube and BFO. It will be constructed for AC/DC.

Under the shelf is the present receiver which was built during the war from available spare parts. It is an AC/DC job with CCH35 frequency changer, EF39 IF, EB33 det/AF—CH33 output, EF39 BFO—CY31 rectifier and CIC ballast tube.

Ingvar has worked 50 countries so far, and has had 800 QSOs. As he gets little time to spare, he is usually only to be found on the air on a Sunday afternoon between 1300—1500

GMT. Operation is limited to cw on 14 Mcs at present. Ingvar's job is that of a radio service engineer in a Philips' shop at Thors-haven. During the war he met many Englishmen, among whom he made many friends, and he wishes to send his greetings to any of them who may read this.

We think Ingvar is to be congratulated on having overcome so many difficulties to keep the flag of amateur radio flying in the Faroe Islands.

Our photos show Ingvar himself, his shack, and the village of Funningur, a typically "Faroese" village.

* * *

VHF NEWS (Continued from page 140)

That worthy stalwart of VHF activity on the East Coast—Arthur Simons, G5BD,—reports that on May 11th, a television signal from Moscow? was heard on 49.5 Mcs. On the day before, one station told 5BD that CT and I had been worked via Sporadic E, and on May 14th, G3DA worked F9BG. Some of the Hull boys have established contact on 60 Mcs. with the Newcastle area. G5OS of Hull has worked G5G1, G2BS and G3CYY, all of Newcastle, and G3ALD, also of Hull, has worked one of these Newcastle stations. G2XS of Kings Lynn, Norfolk, is on 60 Mcs. again, with a much stronger signal than last summer and he is much in demand by the 'county collectors.' G5BD has been maintaining good contacts with G2XC in Portsmouth, whenever conditions have permitted.

Mr. D. Outram, King's Cross, N.W.1, is yet another who is using a modified Type RF 27 converter. He uses a BC 348 as the IF unit. He has heard F8ZF for his best dx to date.

Resonant Lines

—By Centre Tap

IT is tantalizing that so many of the new components on show at the recent R.C.M.F. exhibition are not likely to be generally available to constructors for a considerable time yet, particularly as so many of the exhibits were of direct interest. At least three manufacturers are producing variable capacitors with built-in bandspread units—belated, but very welcome. Plug-in electrolytics, dual potentiometers with concentric spindles, ganged controls, and "disc" speakers were much in evidence. It was pleasing also to see a number of well-known firms who have not in the past given marked attention to transmitting components displaying so lively an interest.

There were no special sensations and I looked in vain for the "formic" wire which was announced some time ago. It is claimed that even after six coats of insulation it is no thicker than a cobweb wisp (or a third the diameter of human hair). Sixty-two miles of it go to a pound and it was said to be capable of carrying 100 m.A.

S.W. receiving gear was of course well in evidence, being primarily designed for television receivers and vitreous enamelled resistors of much reduced dimensions with comparable ratings to the large awkward mounting types which developed a mass of fine surface cracks when run near their maximum rating. The latter disadvantage is being more completely eliminated and considerable research has been devoted to the high stability types.

OFF COLOUR

Talking of resistors brings an old grievance to mind—colour coding. Not with the code itself; far from it. I always feel the choice of the colours orange and yellow, two of the commonest in use, was unfortunate. So many of the yellows look like orange, and the oranges can so easily be taken for yellows. I recently made a mistake through this which caused much extra work in using at 470,000 with a "yellow" dot which looked more like orange (47,000). It wasn't discovered until testing-out and a whole lot of bits had to be moved to get at it.

Actually, it wasn't the first time I had been caught, so I normally check them with an ohmmeter. It is not always easy to be certain especially when it is only a small dot or a narrow band and the confusion of these colours in the final figure means a difference of ten times. It would have been better if one of the lesser used figures had been used for one or other of them, such as 6, 8 or 9.

Please don't write to tell me that you have seen reds that look more like orange, I have too. Nor am I colour blind. In fact I was once specially tested for colour-blindness through the full range and it was one of the few things I "passed" with (literally) flying colours.

Oddly enough, although one man in three is deficient on some colours at least, the ratio with women is only one in nine. Advantage can be taken of this and doubtful colours can be passed to the YL or XYL for her opinion. I tried that once, too, and was rather shaken to have the colours described as "teapot brown, pillar-box red and tangerine" so I knew I was safe with 12,000 ohms.

INVISIBLE INK

While on the subject of deciphering colours I am reminded of a odd question recently put to me. It concerned ascertaining the type numbers of valves when the marking has worn off the glass envelope.

Frankly, I don't know, although I have heard suggestions that the latent markings become temporarily visible if you blow a mouthful of warm breath over the spot where you suspect the number used to be. I don't think it works, at least not for me, but perhaps there is some special preparation before blowing which I omitted, such as swallowing a couple of tumblers of neat whisky. If so, at present day prices it would be cheaper to buy a new valve! It is also rumoured that leaving the valve in the "fridge" for a while, when condensation on the envelope occurs everywhere except where the number used to be, makes it clearly discernable.

Neither of these treatments have proved effective, says the questioner, and suggestions from chemically-minded readers, such as "smoking" in some fumes or the other (except old soldiers' breath, which doesn't work), will be welcomed.

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

Urgent wants still unsatisfied. Miniature crocodile clips for experimental tappings on coils, etc.

Transfers for marking control names on panels. Proof of how effectively this CAN be done is to be seen on much Service-type gear.

Finally, printed scales calibrated in "S" units to stick over the normal scale of the average two-inch milliammeter.

On the Ham Bands

Conducted by Les Coupland

—G2BQC

FIRSTLY, here is some hot gen on new prefixes for South Africa. They are as follows :—

ZS7.....Bechuanaland
ZS8.....Basutoland
ZS9.....Swaziland

Now we will know who is who. Secondly, we offer an apology to OY8LA who, according to OY3IGO, is definitely genuine and is OZ8LA operating in the Faroes. Unfortunately we have no QTH at present, though we are still "digging," but in the meantime cards will reach him via EDR in Copenhagen.

Thirdly, another apology—this time about "DX QSL's." This feature is now back again in all its glory with this issue and we are sorry that it had to be held over for a couple of issues. Now to things in general.....

If you have tuned around the bands recently and decided to buy a new receiver—don't. Conditions have been foul, though indications are that they may well be back to normal by the time you read this. 28 Mcs., though, will probably not show much general improvement till the Autumn.

A letter from Waldemar F. Keller, British Zone of Germany, states that all D calls in the series, D2aa-D2zz, D4aaa-D4zzz, D5aa-D5zz are OK but all others are unofficial (even though they QSL). Sorry for the errors in the April issue OM ! A good idea which is being tried out by the SWL's in Germany is to see how many bands a particular station can be heard on. MD5KW has been logged on 5,10, 20, 40 and 80 metres. One thing, it does foster a little competition.

Ross Cary, ex-VS9ET, paid me a visit recently and gave all the gen on his station in Oman. During the early days he ran 15 watts to an 807 and later on about 50 watts to a modified R1154 (hence the chirpy note, explains Ross !). He hopes to be in G for a spell and has applied for his ticket. Good luck, Ross. VS9GT is now the call of the Signals Section in Oman. Anyone who has not had a card from VS9ET and would care to send details of the QSO to me c/o SWN will get their card. Ross says he will QSL 100% but would appreciate a few cards in exchange !

That's about the lot on the "general" line so thanks to everyone for their kind wishes, and for their grand support to the feature.

Readers' News

Don Robertson, GM1051, keeps Scotland well represented with his usual fb log. Ten seems to be Don's favourite band, on which he has logged KG6CJ, VS7SV, ZS6JB, ZE1JX, OQ5BR, C1SJ, 7TS, J2AMA, PK2RK, 3SO, HL1BB, VP4TZ, M13ZJ, APIZ, ZL1AF, TG9AB, etc. "C4AP" causes Don a lot of bother with his 150 kcs. band-width phone. My, my, wonder where he really is ! 14 Mcs. has produced some good 'uns like VR3A, KL7FO, VR4AA, C8yr, J3aad. C8yr, by the way, is in the really rare Zone 23.

P. E. Woolmer, G116, of Grantham, uses an MCR1 and a frame aerial. This is his first report, so welcome OM to our "happy band." 14 Mcs. produced CX4CS, HH2CW (does he ever QSL ?), HK3FO, KH6GS, MD5AP, OQ5AI, UA1KBA, UB5KAG, VP2GB, VQ4NSH, ZC6WF and ZL2BN. Hope to hear from you again OM and please QSP my 73 to 4KZ when you see him !

Maurice Wilks, G1584 (Manchester), having just "come ashore" from the R.N. has built a new RX, an EF50 TRF, and heard on 14 Mcs. CT1AY, CX2CO, EA3MB, HK1FQ, LU6AJ, MD9AG (Austria, OM), UA4FA, UB5KAG, VO1BW, ZB2A and numerous W's.

Dave Hayes, G323 (Hoddesdon) had quite a field day with his R1116 receiver and $\frac{1}{2}$ -wave vertical. PK3JM was logged on 7 Mcs. phone. Very fine ! 14 Mcs. produced ST2RN, VP6NO, VQ4SHE, VP7PS, VU2JP, YV5AD, ZL1BD.

W. J. C. Pinnell, G1832 (Sidcup), is another who sends along his "first" of stations heard on his V55R. All on 7 Mcs.: CO2KV, PY4IK, XE1GX. On CW : HC1jb, KG6ae, LU8dh, MD7az, PY1am, 7ws, W7dhs, T12am, ZL1ca. How's that for DX on 7 Mcs.? Can anyone beat it ?

D. W. Waddell, (Nantwich), seems to hear some uncanny call-signs on his R1155, the best specimen being PO5LE calling AB2FD on 14 Mcs.! Some guys must strain themselves thinking 'em up ! Some good DX was also logged such as C7TY, CE2CC, CO2MA, TG9RV, VE6FK, 8M1, VK2BT, 3BH, 3BZ, 3LN, 4UD, 5DQ, etc. CW, though, seemed to be the best with C6hh, 8yr, (would like to hook that one !), CR6ai, FM8ad, HH2bl, HZ1ab, J3aad, KG6ai, KH6mi, KL7da, gg, id; KZ5ap, bc, cs ; PZ1al, fm ; ST2fn, SU1ch, 2be ; VE8aw, VP2ad, 4tad, tt, 6cdi, 8ad, 8ge, 8gl ; ZD3b, 4av, 6ac ; Y12df, 2am. Excellent

effort OM and it proves that for producing the rare ones CW is the thing.

B. Davies, G1807 (Beckenham), using a "Hambander," hooked stuff like AR8AB, C1CH, 7TY; EA9AI, EL5A, EK1AD, ET3AE, AF; HC1KJ, HH2ED, HI8WF, KH6AW, KL7FQ, NY4ZQ, OA4M, OQ5CF, OX3BD, LUIJC, ST2CH, 7. VK's including 4VD and 6DD, VP2AB, GE, GW, 6MO, 9F; VQ4KTH, VU2CQ, XE1AM, VE8AD, ZB2A, ZC1AF, ZC6AW, ZD3B and ZL2BT. Whew! Nice log, OM.

D. L. McLean (Yeovil), sends in a remarkable log and, as usual, it is crammed full of good DX. D.L.M. remarks on the consistency of PK2RK and ST2FU on 28 Mcs. and says KG6AW/VK9 is soon closing down (our loss!). The AR88 pulled in AP2D, AR8AB, C1BC, 9YR, CR9AG, CX5AL, HHIHB, HL1AA, 1AE; J2AMA, 9AAI, 9ACD; KA1ABX, KG6AAF, 6CB; KL7PE, KV4AD, KZ5BJ, VK2ADR, 3BW, 5AE; VP3CDA, 4TAK, 5AL, 5AS, 5EM, 6JC, 9F; VQ2FR, 3ALT, 3HGE, 4CJG, 5PBD; VS7AC, VU2BF, W6YOT/C6, YNIET, YSIAC and ZP8AC. Also lots more for which we have not the space! All heard on 28 Mcs. On 14 Mcs. we see ET3AF, IIAEW (Sardinia), IIA XV (Sicily), KG6AA, KH6GF, NY4ZQ, PK3WG, VP3LF, VS1BA, and numerous VK's and W's. A really fine log OM. Keep up the good work.

M. Dransfield, G1731 (Purley), sends along a nice letter and has some kind remarks about my 7 Mcs. phone. Tnx OB! By the way, if you are near 67 Old Lodge Lane why not look up G8TB who is an old RAF crony of mine? An MCR1 accounted for CX1US, EK1DM, EQ2L, OX3BD, PY7VB, VK2AGU, 2BT, 2NO, 3LN; VO6V, VP2AG, ZBIS, and ZL2BT. Yes, OM, GD3UB does work on the high frequencies. He gave me a new country!

F. Clarke, G2FAY (Oldham) has been working some nice DX on 7 Mcs. including OX3fs, CT2ag, VE3hsf, EA3oo. Fred has also worked various W districts, and PY, VK and ZL have been heard. Yes, I agree about the phone on the LF end of the band. I did it myself once and did I get a tearing up by post-card from GM! My best DX on 7 Mcs. has been ZL2qm. 73 Fred.

Derek Sellen, G1450 (Ipswich), turns up again and has heard on his one-valver and a 35 ft. aerial EA9AA, AI; FT4AN (do any FT stations QSL?); I6USA, KP4FM. On CW J3aad, Y12am, ZD1bd, UA9cc, UN1aa, etc. Please make clear in future which is CW and which is phone. Tnx!

Peter Gambles, G4GI (Woodhall Spa) has been "tearing 'em up" on 14 Mcs, phone with MF2AA, XE1AC, YS1GM, YV5AB, TI2RC, YV5ABT, VP9L, TI2AFC, TA2OA and HRICE. Nice work, Peter, let's hear from you again.

P. Barratt, G889 (St. Neots), uses an O-v-1 and heard C07VP, EL3A, KH6CS, 6GF; LU7AX, OX3GE, ZB2A, ZC6LA on 20. Down on 10, Pete logged C4CH, CR9AG, CX1DV, HZ1AB, J9ACD, OA4BK, VK5AE, 6HL; VP4TT, 2BG, 5AL, 6CDI, 9F; VQ4ERR, VU2LJ, 2BG, ZL1OF, 2PV, 3FS, 3GJ, 3LE. Nice work.

A. Levi, G138 (Belfast), running a "504" and a two-wave aerial logged on 28 Mcs. AP2D, C1CS, EL2A, EQ1RX, HL1AJ, 1AR; J2GHQ, 9ACB; KA1ABZ, KG6AAF, 6AW/VK9; PK1MJ, XE1FU. On 14 Mcs., with a half-wave doublet C06AJ, J2ROC, 9ABL; KH6GF, KL7UM, VE7adj, 8NB; VK3VQ, 6DD; YS3PL and ZL2BT tumbled in.

C. W. Spencer (Loughborough), sends along the sole top band log this month. This is the first report from C.W.S. even though he has read "SWN" from No. 1! These were logged one Sunday from 1000-1200 and 1900-2015 on an O-v-1: G2RP, DTQ, ANL, AGQ, DRT, 3TP, BOB, ARD, BEZ, QQ, 6VD, 8CZ, HA on the morning session and G2NV, 3QQ, BOF, AFZ, 4BI, 5XB and 8DZ in the evening. The "Lincolnshire Poachers," 2DRT, 3ARB and 6VD, are very well received on this band.

A. Baldwin, G193 (Leytonstone), comes up with a nice log. He has removed the phone jack from his "Hambander" and replaced it with a 15 uF. bandspread tuner. (No, OB, I use the "640" on all bands). CW on 14 Mcs. really does produce the plums. Proof of the pudding?...CR6ai; 6ak, 7bb, 7bc; CT3ab, FT4ab, J4klt, KA1vvs, KL7lt, PZ1wk, ST2ks, UA9kaa, UD6ah, UG6wd, U18kaa, UJ8ae, VK4xj, ZD4au, ZE2jn. On phone we note KA1ai, MT2B, OX3BB, PY6CO, VE7GK, 7ZM (old Bill on phone? Never!) 7 Mcs. CW turned up with CT2ag, PY2afi, SV1sl, VE2um, 3afb, W6wuv, 7bwu, 7pcg, 7sx, etc. Good going.

G. W. Cardwell, G1396 (Barnsley), has once again taken up his interest in the SW's (and more to the point—our column!) after an illness of 4 months. Here's to a quick recovery OM and hope you get your fair whack of the DX. These were heard on 14 Mcs. phone: ZL2BT, 1HY, 4GA, 1MM, 2AG; VK3TH, 2EA, 4DO, 3AP, 6DV, 7TR; ZC6LA, VU2BK, 2AU; VP9F, 4TE, EK1AA, AR8AB, KH6BN, KL7IT and ZS2AS. These were logged on a commercial superhet under adverse conditions. (Please list future logs in alphabetical order. Tnx).

J. Lewis, G681, uses a BC superhet with no bandspread but nevertheless picked out UBSKAG, W6RA, 7HIA; CE6AA, C07VP, LU7CK, YV5OY, HK3AN, VP2AG, VK2UA and CIHK.

John Waters, G1282 (Birmingham), really makes the job a pleasure with his very nice letter. He uses a V55R and a 5/10m converter,

with a 60 ft. long-wire aerial. His location is 900 ft. above sea level. "5" only produced 2AK and 4LU but keep plugging OM. On 28 Mcs. VK2CE, ST2CH, VQ5PBD, KAICF, AR8AB, CR9AG, VP6CDI, OQ5CK, KZ5MB, PZ1M, J2AMA, PY2FT, VO2AT, ZL3FL and VS7PS were all logged. Your converter seems to be OK, John,—remember that 28 Mcs. is the most erratic band of them all! Hope you are now fit again. 73.

Geoffrey Pennington, G1048 (Birmingham), heard KH6GS, W6IDY, ZC6SQ, CX2CO and W7BL on a home built O-v-1 and 55 ft. aerial.

Denis Rickers, GW1048 (Wrexham), uses a BC superhet and logged these on 14 Mcs.: LU4DD, 7CK; CE2CC, HK1GF, 3FO; YV5AY, VO6AF, C1CH, EK1AB and MF2AA (Trieste). (You will find the ZS's on 14 Mcs. around 1900-2000 GMT and the VK's between 0700-0900. It will probably be found that the W's will soon show up in force in the mornings). Denis encloses a log from another GW fan, namely.....

Garth Parry, GW1887, who uses a SH4 with LS and a spiral aerial and heard ST2KA, W6RWQ/VR6, C1CH and VO2AP.

K. Davis, GW1528, makes up the trio from Wales and puts forward NO2UA as his best DX, but suggests he must be in another world! You seem to have a happy little band there in GW, which in my opinion is the right way to do things.

Arthur Simons, G5BD (Mablethorpe) worked PY1sh on 7 Mcs. recently. Good show, Arthur. Incidentally, apologies for printing your call as G5BB last time.

W. A. Martin, secretary of the S. London Chapter, using a B2 receiver logged C1CH, CO7CX, CX1VD, ET3OE, MD1H, MD2B, 5PS; ST2FU, 2RN, ZC6SQ on 14 Mcs. and, using an O-v-1, on 28 Mcs., J2AMA, SUIWE, Y15W, ZBIAK, and IAC.

Mal Geddes, G2SO, contacted VR6AB of Pitcairn Island recently, and he says that the operator of this station is an Englishman whose home QTH is Horsham, Sussex. 2SO got a report of RST 489 from him on 14 Mcs using the pushpull 807 rig described in the January 1948 number of SWN. Aerial was 132 ft. long wire.

D. L. McLean, Yeovil, has been putting in some time on top band. He reports reception of G2BSU, 2CUI, 2CYF, 2HZ, 2MM, 2NV, 3AYL, 3BSX, 3YT, 5MM, 5LO, 6GN, 6GU, 6ZQ, 8HI, 8PX, GW2BG, and GW4FW.

Waldemar F. Kehler, Schleswig-Holstein, B.Z. Germany, reports reception of the following Gs on top band. G2fnw, G2fbu, G3bvj, G3bof, G3GW, G4ga, G3cet, G2iz, G8vz, G8jk, GW8ct, G6zn, GM4hz, G3ht, G2FLK, G3AZI, G3BSX, G3BYV, G5XM, and G8JM. All stations were received at good signal strengths and Waldemar would be pleased to

exchange QSL cards with any of these stations if they are interested. Waldemar says that the QSL section of the DARC at Stuttgart has been closed down. He himself is QSL manager for the Allgemeiner Radio Bund Deutschlands, and all cards addressed to him c/o Post Office, 24b Husum, Schleswig-Holstein, Brit. Zone, Germany, will be delivered ok.

Suggestion.

It has been suggested that, in future, DX logs should be split up into sections such as "commercial superhets," "communications receivers," "one-valvers," "two-valvers" and so forth. The argument is that by segregating the logs into such sections it will be fairer to the readers who only use simple gear. To us, it looks like a good idea and we would appreciate any views on the subject.

● **DX QSL's Received.**

J. Waters, C1CH, SUIHF. (John says he has had many more QSL's since using SWN report forms, so it does prove that an efficient and neat report is appreciated).

D. L. McLean, EA9AI, MD5AK, ST2CH, VE1QW, 4TC, 6PP, 8MF (Took 16 months as there is only one mail a year to 8MF!), VK2AFE, 5MP, VP3HL, VQ2PL, VU2AN, 7JU; W2QHD/MM, 7EKA, 7JGI, 7JHS, 7KPE and ZS6JA.

C. M. Southall: HK3BI, PY2LM, KP4BI, I1PH and HB9DQ.

W. J. C. Pinnell: ST2CH, VP4TAE and ZS1BY.

L. H. Waine: VE6PP, VP4TU, VK5FL, W5EYK, GZK, 6YNN, 7AYG, EKA, I1X, BLX, EZL, KOW, VAZ (all 28 Mcs.): CN8BB, ST2CH, VQ3EDD, VU2CS, YV5ABT and ZS1ED (14 Mcs.).

D. Hayes: CX2CL, OZ5FY, HK1DZ.

D. Robertson: KP4ES, PK6HA, VK5NR, ZC1AF, YS3PL, ZD1BD, W6MLA, JRY, ZL4FT, VE7AER (last two for 7 Mcs.).

C. G. Tilley: VK2WD, VU7JU, PY7AX, PY7AY, VK2AML, M1B, VE6WS, 6PP; ZL3AW, TRIP, W6TDW, 5LGS, 7KKI; VE4LF, 3CD, 6LM, 6EL, 6TM, 4YO, 8OE; ZL4GK, ZSIDO, OQ5BR, VU7AB (27 watts), UA1AF (15 watts), ZD4AL (25 watts), VK2BZ, 6MU, 6RU; VU2AN, 2EQ; AR8BM, XE2KV, LU5CZ, VP2DC, 2GE; ZB2A. Nice work!

● **Oddments Dept.**

Wot! No queries? Strange, but for the last couple of months we have not had enough queries to run the usual Query Corner. Does everyone know all the answers these days, or have most of the funny 'uns vanished? You tell us!

PI1VNS is a radio school station at Alkmaar, Holland. PI1KLM is ditto at Haarlem....

KB6AD is now on Canton Isle (KC6) and will be on soon with a beam tacked to an 80 ft. tower....CR6AI, AQ and AN say they will QSL all SWL reports. Steady on, boys, or they will alter their policy!...Rare one is RV2 on Raiyavoe Island. He will use an authodox call (prefix FO8) when his ticket rolls up....The picture from Fiji is that these are active: VR2AD, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AT, AU (all at Nadi Airport); 2AR, 2AX (at Laucala Bay); 2AS and 2AW (at Suva). The QSL manager is 2AS, Stan Mayne, Box 184, Suva....The QSL Bureau for all J calls (except 8/9) is now Far Eastern Amateur Radio League, APO 500, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco....K8NAC is the call of the Naval Air Station at Columbus, Ohio. It will shortly take the air, with the aim "to provide goodwill, to offer a means of recreation for personnel interested in radio, and to provide world-wide friendly contacts"....By the time you read this, K2UN, the "amateur" station of the United Nations, will be on the air. It will run a kilowatt!....Over in Korea the following are now active: HLI's AA, AB, AC, AD, BB, MH, WH. The QSL Bureau is Major S. G. Blencoe, HLIAA, 24 Corps, APO 235, c/o PM, San Francisco.

TOPICAL DX QRA's

AR8BC: Box 1119, Beyreuth. (also AR8BM).
 C3LT: Box 163, Canton, China
 C7TS: Box 12, Taiyuan Shan, S. Prov., China
 C8YR: Yu-Ruey-Chi, Box 73, Lanchow, Kansu, China.
 CP1AS: Casilla 889, La Paz, Bolivia
 EA8EDZ: Apartado 11, Villa Cianeros, Rio de Oro, Spanish West Africa.
 EK1DI: Box 179, British Post Office, Tangier.
 JSLOK: APO 929, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco.
 J9ACD: APO 331, c/o PM, San Francisco.
 KH6KQ/VR1: CAA Administration, Palmyra Island.
 KZSAC: Box 407, Balboa, Panama Canal Zone
 MD2A: P. Joubert, c/o B.A.O.C., Tripoli.
 MD2B: Ken Williams, c/o B.A.O.C., Tripoli.
 MD2E: B. Orrel, c/o Cable & Wireless Ltd., Tripoli.
 MD2F: A. Gover, c/o B.A.O.C., Tripoli.
 MD5GW: Officers Mess, "L" Camp No. 2, Base Workshop, R.E.M.E., Tel el Kebir, Egypt.
 MD3AB: Eritrean Signals Squadron, M.E.L.F.S.
 M13ZJ: P.O. Box 247, Asmara, Eritrea.
 PK6TO: Col. Stoop, Box 76, Macassar, Celebes.
 ST2JE: RAF Station, Khartoum, Sudan.
 VK5AE: Box 234, Darwin, Northern Australia.
 VP3TR: T. Rast, Atkinson Field, British Guiana, via APO 857, c/o P.M., Miami, Florida.
 VP3TY: T. Clavier, 25 Norton Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 VO4HRP: Box 1010, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
 VO8AZ: P. O. Small, R.N.B., 15 The Camp, Phoenix, Mauritius.
 VR9AA: Funafuti, Ellice Islands.
 VS1CF: Box 434, Singapore, Malaya.
 VS6AY: Box 541, Hong Kong.
 VS7AC: N.H.Q., Trincomalee, Ceylon.
 XAEG: Major L. Hill, 13 CPS TPS WKSP, C.M.F., Trieste.
 XU2UU: Box 2323, Peking, China.
 ZC1AF: RAF Amman, Transjordan.
 (Thanks to the following for sending along QRA's: D. L. McLean, C. M. Southall, P. Barratt, D. Robertson, A. J. Slater & D. Hayes). D5AA, AE, etc., via R.E.F.; EA1W via WIAZW; MB9AA via RSGB; OX3SF via EDR; SV1RX via RSGB; ZD4OA via W2PPV; VP7NG via ARRL; EA1A via WIAZW; KH6LX/VR1 via ARRL; ZD8B via RSGB.

Ten Metre Review

Mid April - Mid May

By C. Ranft, G5RF

Editorial Note. We regret that this is the last "Ten Metre Review" G5RF will be doing for us. His primary reason for having to discontinue this feature is that of business commitments, but, as he points out, 28 Mcs is so much on the decline at the moment that it may be difficult to find enough material to make the feature worthwhile. We should like to thank 5RF very much on behalf of our readers for his contributions in the past. As and when 28 Mcs news occurs in the future, we shall include it in the "On the Ham Bands" feature, so would readers please now send their 28 Mcs logs to Les Coupland.

CONDITIONS are on the way down to the summer low level. At the beginning of the period conditions were fairly good, but since the beginning of May, everything North of East/West has gone with very few exceptions, and—a sign of summer—"Sporadic E" (short skip) has turned up a few times though only to the South so far.

We can only hope that the band recovers next autumn. In the meantime, I am afraid it will be only Africa, S. America and SW Asia. The Ws went out rather early this year.

Europe. As last report, plus one or two Southward Spor. E openings to Mid-France and Italy. These openings should increase from now on.

Asia. Morning openings to N.E. but these are becoming very patchy, and openings confined now to S. and SW Asia. (VU. AP. VS7. AR.)

Africa. Unaffected and consistent, though strengths rather lower than one would like. ZS peaking about 1700.

N. America. Disappeared early in the period, only opening to W4, W5, VP6 on a few evenings. Goodbye until next winter!

S. America. Quite good on many evenings up till late hour, also openings to PY, PZ etc., some mornings.

Oceania. Morning VKs down at end of period but good on 21st April and workable several mornings early in period. Very poor of late. Same with the ZLs only more so. Long route open evenings of 18th., 24th., 26th., April with VK2, TG, VK3, YP, YT, NM, VK4ZT on cw. Crafty Corner: ZS2CB reports working VP8AD who uses fone and cw on 28020 kcs (only frequency). EQ1RX about 28030 kcs on fone, says he is at Abadan, Iran.

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC PRESS SERVICES

Period G M T	Call Signal	Frequency kcs	Period G M T	Call Signal	Frequency kcs
0130-0315	GBV	78	1600-1700	GBV	78
	GIJ	6985		GIM	12975
	GBI	10865		GPF	16190
	GBO	13665		GCF	19005
	GBK	11988	1715-1815	GCF	19005
	GPX	11645		GCV	19365
GAV	14455	GIA	19640		
0330-0500	GPX	11645	1830-1930	GBV	78
	GAV	14455		GIH	10650
0445-0545	GBX	10530		GDZ	13910
				GCF	19005
0715-0845	GIH	10650	1830-1930	GAX	14515
0945-1045	GCV	19365	1945-2045	GBO	13665
1100-1200	GBV	78		GCV	19365
				GIM	12975
			GCV	19365	
			GCF	19005	
1215-1315	GCF	19005	2100-2200	GBV	78
				GCV	19365
				GIA	19640
1330-1430	GBV	78		GDI	7780
			GIM	11980	
			GPF	16190	
			GCF	19005	
1445-1545	GCF	19005	2215-2315	GBK	11988
				GCV	19365
				GIA	19640
1445-1545	GAG	17105		2330-0100	GBV
			GIJ		6985
			GBI		10865
			GBO		13665
			GBK		11988
			GAV		14455
	GDZ	13910			

From time to time we have been asked by readers for details of Press Services, which are valuable aids to Morse practice. We publish such a list above, through the kindness of the G.P.O. They point out that due to iono-spherical changes, the short wave frequencies are often replaced, so the above list may not always be applicable in all cases.

FROM time to time we receive copies of amateur produced radio journals, club bulletins and district news letters. It is some time since we read one with as much interest as we did recently, when we received a copy of "The Ham Ration," produced by G2AJU, for the Ipswich District of the R.S.G.B. The obvious difficulties of producing a readable amateur journal are very ably overcome by giving readers something really interesting and stimulating to read. Two articles in particular, we liked so much that we have obtained permission from their authors to

reproduce them. One—"C.W. versus Phone. The Old Controversy, A Plea to Live and Let Live," we reproduce elsewhere in these pages. The other on "D.C. Supply Mains," by G8WN, will appear shortly in our companion journal, the "Radio Constructor." It is good too, to see that the Ipswich Branch of the I.S.W.L. is contributing notes to this periodical. Altogether a most interesting and praiseworthy effort and we hope its editor gets the credit due to him, from those of his readers who do not realise all the difficulties which come the way of those who take up 'editing' for a hobby.

Q.R.P. CLUB NOTES

by Mal Geddes—G2SO

OWING to pressure on space for last month I was unable to submit the usual Notes. Herewith however, a rather enlarged version for this month, and am pleased to say that more interest is being shown, numerous fellows have written to the writer, for which many thanks.

To quote a letter received from G8JC, "I have read the observations of G2SO in the January issue of the "Short Wave News" and this is a section of ham radio that could be exploited far more than is being done. Perhaps I might be permitted to add my views on this subject. Pre-war, I was licensed for 10 watts only and working on two of the three permitted bands, I used nothing more than the then, 59 Tritet oscillator with an input of 5 watts. Reports averaged 569x from almost all European Countries on both 7 and 1.7 Mcs. Far more work was done on 7 Mcs. than the lower frequencies. Taking up the threads again just twelve months ago, I have operated 100% on 7 Mcs. using three different frequencies and have, until two months ago been running a maximum of seven watts. With this power I have contacted the whole of Europe, including the NOT so phoney PXIC. Three months ago I raised W4 and W2."...8JC continues, "Recently whilst in contact with GC2FMV I gradually decreased my power until I finished up with RST449 using .9 watt.I have now increased my power to 25 watts but taking my higher power into consideration, I really cannot see any benefit and reports still average 569. My only 'dx' so far has been three UB and UC contacts." In conclusion he believes that the forty metre band could still be a very good band for dx if the 150 watters would not use that power for purely cross town contacts.

G3ATU of Roker, Sunderland, submits his first letter to this page. He is particularly interested in low power daylight contacts on 160 metres, and would be pleased to arrange a sked with any interested stations willing to co-operate with him. He is at present using VFO into a 6V6 PA with 5 watts input. He quotes a recent contact with G3CTE (Sunderland) G5QU (Redcar), and G3ACK (Blyth) G3CTE using a signal generator with an input of 0.017 of a watt worked the other stations mentioned, and obtained a report of S8! What next? Prior to the RSGB QRP Contest he was using a Pierce oscillator with an input of between 0.2 and 0.4 watts, and contacted PAø and ON4 on CW, and GM on fone. I presume these contacts were on 7 Mcs. 3ATU suggests another SWN low power contest, and

suggests one not lasting a week however! I hear that G3BUE (Colchester) is also on 1.7 Mcs. with a signal generator, and has contacted London!

Apologies this month to G3XT, I mentioned in my previous notes that he was at Saxmundham, Norfolk. His actual address is of course Stratford, Near Saxmundham, Suffolk. I hide my head in shame! 3XT has recently built a Hartley oscillator, obtaining good reports as regards strength and stability, but complains of finding difficulty in getting the note free from chirp. His input has been 3 watts. He remarks on the fact that how convenient it is to be able to QSY, as most of his previous contacts have been made using xtal control. To quote from his letter—"I find that 7 Mcs. is a much more consistent band for QRP than 3.5 Mcs. The latter is good sometimes, but seems to have a lot of 'below Par' days when all signals seem lacking in punch and it is very difficult to get out on QRP. It is seldom that I have to call long on forty without getting a reply from somewhere; but on 3.5 Mcs. I can sometimes call at intervals for an hour or more and raise nothing. My experience in this respect seems to be the reverse of yours and 6ZN's. Maybe it is partly a matter of location." He obtained a 1200 miles report of RST589 on 7 recently, with a 100% contact in the evening. Makes one wonder what some hams use 150 watts for!

In March last G6ZN came on eighty at about 0545 GMT and with an input of three watts to his Hartley raised W2JGP (N.J.) RST459 and immediately after another Yank in W3AJH (PA) getting 449. A day or so before he raised HB9FQ who was using 2 watts on same band, and 6ZN gave him RST459. Continuing the remarks of this station he mentions that on 11th April whilst operating on twenty metres with 4 watts input he raised W6LW in reply to a CQ, but unfortunately due to terrific QRM the contact was not finished. This with his aerial of 132 ft. end on. He now intends using a folded dipole. The results obtained at 6ZN are really amazing.

G3BDQ of St Leonards on Sea, has been on twenty metres with a single xtal tritet, and using an input of approximately 4.5 watts has had numerous contacts including 558 from UB5 and 589 from D4AYO. His best contact being 449 from W4iml. 3BDQ has also a QRO rig with inputs ranging from between 100 to 150 watts, and says that he gets more kick out of the low power dx QSO's.

(Continued on page 162)



INTERNATIONAL SHORT WAVE LEAGUE

Monthly Notes by G3AKA

Annual Subscription 1/-

Dorset : Our CR for the county, Don Tonks, is at this moment on an intensive "square bashing" course ! In other words, he is now in the RAF. We are fortunate to have secured the services of Hawtrey Williams, G1386, as a Deputy CR whilst Don is in the services. Will Dorset members please note the new address and drop a line to the new CR on their activities? The address is H. Williams, "Tara," Rowland Avenue, Poole.

East London (Sec. : A. Baldwin, 28 Wallwood Road, Leytonstone, E. 11).

The Chapter is going very well and has settled down to a programme of work which has proved very popular. A network of 10 listening posts has been formed for the purpose of the clubs band surveys. The current survey is for 11-12 Mcs., with CSW6 (11030 kcs.) as the target station. In addition to this, all amateur bands are covered. Collective reporting to "Monitor" and to G2BQC has now been started. The Chapter is soon to start its own BC station list with the aid of our station record cards.

A sketch of the Chapters listening network and its organisation has been sent to HQ and a copy will be sent to any other secretary who may be interested. Please write to HQ.

West London (Sec. : J. Hebborn, 71, Saxon Drive, Acton, W. 3).

An inaugural "get-together" was held at the secretary's home on April 22nd, which has been followed by meetings at the Chapter on each subsequent Thursday. A committee of five has been elected, consisting of J. Hebborn (Sec.), G. Ford (Treasurer), G3AKA, J. Clarke and G. Lovelock (members). A programme for the future has been drawn up with the following items included :—Club to start work on the construction of a QRP transmitter and portable receivers for use in the proposed Field Day : the installation of regular morse classes ; the construction of the "Basic Superhet" and additional stages ; monthly Query Bees ; "Junk Sales" ; the construction of a permanent Chapter transmitter as soon as a "ticket" has been granted.

Meetings are now held, every Thursday (7.30-10.00), at 14, Wolverton Gardens, Ealing, W.5, and the Chapter is indebted to Geoff Ford for placing a fine workshop at the disposal of the club. For intending new

members, Wolverton Gardens is almost opposite Ealing Common underground station and a 607 trolleybus practically passes the door.

Ipswich (Sec. : J. Dean, 11 Royal Hospital School, Ipswich).

In the past month, four new members have joined the Chapter. Meetings are now held every three weeks in order to comply with the convenience of the majority of members. A letter from Austria promises a visit from MB9AA when he returns to this country. Morse instruction is still progressing and many interesting discussions have taken place, particularly on the subject of band-planning. The opinion of the Chapter is that the new proposed splitting of the bands is quite unfair to the CW operator, most notably the inadequacy of the 50 kcs. on 3.5 Mcs. It is felt that the actual amateur operators could have been given a greater opportunity to express their views.

Ipswich is another Chapter about to launch a field day, and we hope to have some news on the results next month.

Swansea (Sec. : G. W. Longhurst, GW3AAO, 82, Gower Road, Sketty, Swanses).

Not much news this month from South Wales, although we hear that the club TX is now almost ready to go on the air. All they are waiting for now is the ticket ! 3AAO has just located another club locally, which has its own TX, and hopes to work in some mutual co-operation. New recruits are always welcome at the Chapter, details being available from the sec.

Driffield (TR : J. E. Price, 12, Hutton Road, Cranswick, near Driffield).

The TR, together with member D. J. Redshaw, is attempting to consolidate Yorkshire's position by forming a Chapter in or around Driffield. Will any member living in the area please contact the TR as soon as possible so that plans can be drawn up to get the club launched? Thanks, OM's.

Surrey: Great upheaval has occurred! We have unfortunately lost the grand services of G. E. Smallbones, who has had no alternative but to give up his League work. Sorry to lose you, OM, and hope you will be able to resume your activities soon. Taking over the CR-ship is G. Lovelock (8 Monks Road, Banstead).

Greg is now appointing reps for areas of the county, the following being the basis : North East : K. L. Fuller, 20 Colcokes Road, Banstead. South East : B. Attwood, Mau-bri-ern, Old Potteries, Cockshot Close, Reigate.

Others are needed, so any offers would be greatly appreciated. Please contact the CR.

Rotherham & Sheffield (Sec. : B. Kendal, 13 Fraser Road, Rotherham).

The two Chapters have now combined in a scheme whereby meetings are held every other Wednesday, alternatively at Rotherham and Sheffield. At the last meeting, several members took receivers along, amongst which were a 1224A, an EF50-6Q7-6F6 TRF and a 955 super-regen. The Chapter is getting prepared for the coming contest and a fine array of receivers is all ready—so Yorkshire looks like being well represented !

Brian mentions the fact that there must surely be readers in Rotherham and Sheffield who do not make use of the club facilities, and he would be more than pleased to hear from any potential new club member.

North West London (Sec. : F. Wells, 8 Evangelist Road, Kentish Town, N.W.5).

The committee have decided to place a definite restriction on the total membership. It has been found in the past that certain members have "joined" the Chapter, taken along receivers to be repaired—and then disappeared. It is felt that the facilities and the use of equipment should be exclusively for the use of regular attenders and not for those who merely attend when they want something done ! At present there are vacancies for five new members, though applications over and above this number will be given due consideration. An intimate and friendly atmosphere at the club is resolved to be the basis of activities.

An honorary membership has recently been granted to a Norwegian residing in London. Future activities planned include a 5-metre field day for May 29th, using battery-operated gear. The club TX, now in "skeleton" form, has been temporarily put aside in order to build up the gear for the field day. Four members of the Chapter entering the City & Guilds Exam this month and, though they all are reported to have the jitters, we wish them the best of luck and hope they will soon be the proud possessors of tickets.

Birmingham (Sec. : G. Moore, 42 Fern Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 24).

The quest for a new club-room still unrewarded, the Chapter continues to meet at the Chamber of Commerce. It transpired that the DX contest was again won by member H. Stockley. Congrats, OM, and hope to see you plugging away on behalf of the club in the

Inter - Chapter Contest! Further listening periods have been arranged.

It was decided that winners of future club contests and members who give talks or demonstrations should be excused paying their subs. We hope the sec. has not been overwhelmed with offers! The Radio Amateurs Exam still claims a prominent place and Mr. Needham is doing a good job of work in instructing the members on the principles of the questions for the last exam.

A junk sale is scheduled for the next meeting.

Dabblers Dept.

Our Scottish Representative, Jack Thomson, suggests that many members, like himself, derive much pleasure out of experimenting with unconventional circuits but who cannot find anyone else to try them out and compare results. Jack suggests that it may be possible to get members together for the purpose of co-operating in this line. Who knows, says Jack, we may discover another Marconi! Seriously, though, the idea has distinct possibilities and we suggest that the experimenters amongst us get in touch with Jack. Wherever one of these unconventional circuits shows good results we would be willing to publish details in the "News." The address is J. Thomson, 15 Chambers Street, Peebles, Innerleithen.

THE QRP RECEIVER SECTION

Sec. : A. Jotcham, 119 Exeter Road, Dawlish, Devon.

To the time of writing, the response to the formation of the section has not been overwhelming, though some interesting letters have been received. It is proposed to keep a file of all members actively interested, which will record the gear in use, circuits, and general notes. Members who have not yet written would oblige if they would send me all the data for filing. Tnx.

Requests have been for logs, receiver constructional articles and similar features. Probably the best idea is to forward logs to me and then to include them, in bulk, in "Ham Bands." In this case, please note that I must have the logs by the 10th of each month. Regarding constructional articles we could easily get together on this and probably produce some interesting notes for publication. The Editors have promised us space for such articles occasionally.

Also needed are "hints and tips" on simple receiver design and practice. These will be included in ISWL Notes whenever possible. Here's wishing you the best of DX, but trusting you will let other members into your little secrets too! Let's hear from you OM's.



Around The Shacks

No. 17

ISWL
G1086

Fred Hardstone
Streatham
London, S.W.16

THE photograph shows the very neat and efficient-looking SWL station operated by Fred Hardstone, at 43 Shrubbery Road, Streatham, London, S.W.16. The receiver on the extreme left of the desk is a modified ex-Army R208 superhet; it now has an S meter, send/receive switch, and an EF50 replaces the 6K8G. The frequency range of the R208 is 10-60 Mcs and it is used mostly for ten metre DX reception. Standing on the R208 is a Hallicrafter S40A, which has a four-band coverage of 540 kcs. to 43 Mcs. A noise limiter is fitted and an S meter will be added on some "rainy day"!

To the right of the R208 is a Radiovision V55R. This has been modified and now has a micro-dial fitted to facilitate logging. By its side is a matched moving-coil speaker. Atop the V55R is the Radiovision Preselector, which covers from 9-90 metres with its two stages of EF50's.

Two aerials are in use; a 60 ft. Inverted L, 40 ft. high, and a half-way doublet cut for 14 Mcs. band. The latter is made of 1" thin walled dural tubing and is situated on the roof. A 2-element beam for 28 Mcs. is under consideration.

Taking all in all, Fred has a very nice layout at his shack and he certainly does hear some fb DX. The first interest in short wave listening came in 1938, though with war service

activities were forcibly stopped till "demob." Though a keen interest is taken in all aspects of short wave radio, the main interest is in the DX on 14 and 28 Mcs. When DX conditions are poor, quite a lot of listening is done on 1.8, 3.5, 7 and 60 Mcs. and Fred is now building a converter all ready for activity on the 144 Mcs. band. Apart from hams, considerable listening on the broadcasting bands makes a sideline at G1086, particular interest being in the low-powered broadcasters.

Like most SWL's, the collection of QSL's forms a vital part of the set-up and, though many very fine veries are in the collection, Fred says that all cards are prized by they for a VR2 in far-away Fiji or for the 5-metre reception of a G. Out of the batch perhaps the best two are from ZD6DT, the one and only ZD6 on the air, and from VE1IL who was heard on 3.5 Mcs. when using only 15 watts of phone. Fred says some kind words about our Report Pads.

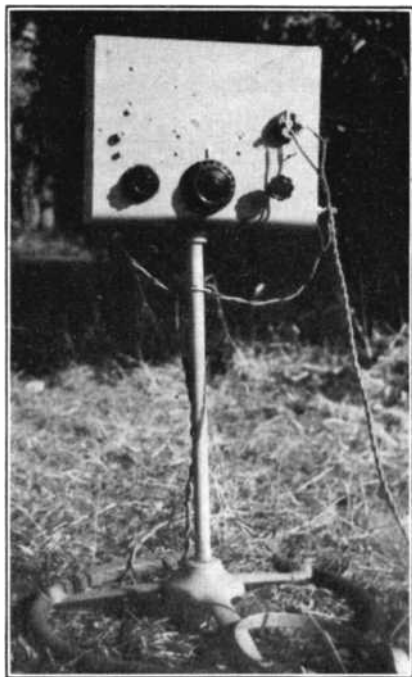
The thrill of logging DX has never left the op. since the day he pulled in his first W station back in '38 and he says "the bug sure has bitten me well and truly." That's how it is with most of us! It is the intention to get a G call as soon as possible and we wish Fred the best of luck in this direction. He says it would be nice not only to hear the DX but to work some of it, too.

My Favourite Receiver No. 18

By W. Oliver, G3XT.

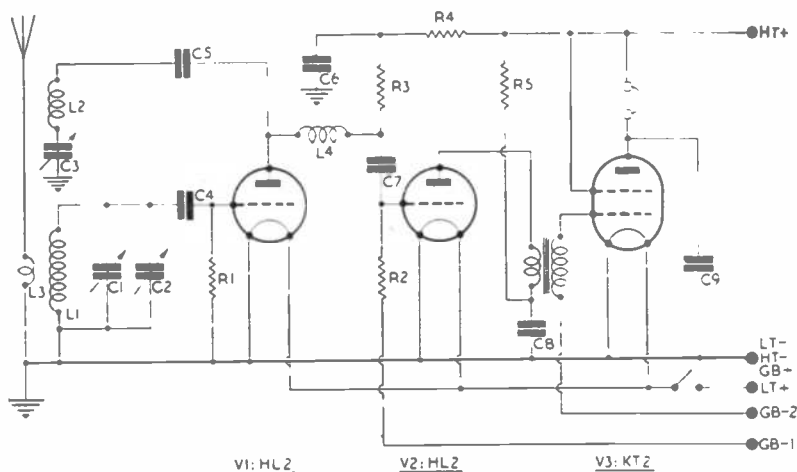
THERE is nothing unusual in the circuit of the receiver that has provided G3XT with about 850 QSO's (up to the time of writing), nearly all 100% "solid." On the contrary, it is a perfectly conventional O-v-2 with no novel features at all—just a standard detector with capacity-controlled reaction, followed by one resistance-capacitance coupled and one transformer-coupled audio stage.

The novel features of the receiver lie entirely in its construction and mounting. The components are housed in a strong metal case (made from the lid of a Government surplus test set, an ex-Air Ministry No. 102) which is mounted on a sawn-off inverted steering-column obtained from a car-breaker's dump.



COMPONENT VALUES: L1, L2 4 pin plug-in coil. L3 1 turn coupling. V1 Det. V2 L.F. V3 Output tetrode, triode or pentode.

C1 C4—100 μ F	C6—2 μ F	R1 2R—1M Ω
C2—40 μ F	C7—0.01 μ F	R3—30,000 Ω
C3—200 μ F	C8—2 μ F	R4—50,000 Ω
C5—0.001 μ F	C9—0.005 μ F	R5—20,000 Ω



MY FAVOURITE RX. (Continued)

The steering-wheel forms a most substantial base, which rests on the floor. A simple swivelling pivot arrangement enables the whole set to be swung into the most comfortable position for handling the tuning controls and reading the dials accurately without moving from one's easy chair !

The controls, reading from left to right in the front view of the set, are bandset, bandspread and reaction.

Two of the capacitors behind these controls, reaction and bandspread have slow-motion drives. The tuning coil plugs into the four-pin holder in front of the bandset capacitor. The central horizontal metal chassis carries the valves and L.F. transformer. The decoupling arrangements (which are lavish !) are mounted to the right of the detector valve. Apart from the batteries, that is about all there is in the set.

The set is beautifully stable, and when the bandset and reaction have once been adjusted for the 3.5, 7 or 14 Mcs. bands, the set is virtually a one-knob control receiver, just as easy to tune as a superhet, because the reaction is remarkably constant over the whole waveband—a great advantage in rapid searching for replies to calls.

Except for the rare occasions when a fault develops, or the H.T. battery gets "out for the count," the background noise-level is remarkably low. This means, that, QRM and atmospherics permitting, almost any signal that can be heard at all can be read with 100% solid copy !

The secret of the stability and rather unusually good selectivity of this set (considering the type of circuit, which is usually regarded as inherently unselective) seems to be the use of very light aerial coupling—just a single-turn coil placed near the grid winding.

* * *

RADIO CONTROLLED MODEL SOCIETY

In view of the country-wide popularity and interest shown in the Radio Controlled Model Society, the London section was formed at a meeting held in London on April 11th. The officers appointed for the area are as follows :—

Chairman : W. H. Mitchell, 48 Copse Avenue, West Wickham, Kent. Hon. Sec. & Treasurer : Lt. G. C. Chapman, R.N., Pine Corner, Firwood Rise, Heathfield, Sussex.

The London Area will hold a meeting monthly on the second Sunday. All interested in model control should write the secretary for further details.

QRP CLUB NOTES.

(Continued from page 156)

Another newcomer to the ranks of low power operators is G3NA of Hereford, who has been active recently on Top Band. During a contact with GM4HZ of Aberdeen, he was operating with an input of ten watts receiving a report of RST579, he finally finished the QSO with an HT of 10 volts, and received 449 from the GM; the frequency being 1890 kcs. he was unfortunately QRM'ed by the Loran pulses. His transmitter is an APP4C xtal oscillator. 3NA mentions the low power work that is being carried out by G3ARK of Ross on Wye, also G3WY near Hereford on forty metre band, and finally G3NI/P with an input of 0.75 watt. Perhaps these stations will inform the writer of their results. G3BEC (Yeovil) has been on 3.5 Mcs. with a battery CO, but without results, and complains of his insufficient aerial, he hopes to have a 132 ft. one in operation very soon.

G3BPE (Bexley) reports with a new 3 to 5 watt transmitter, and hopes to forward details of low power contacts obtained in the near future. That appears to be the lot for this month, so for the time being 73 to you all, and don't forget to submit the QRP DX contacts !

* * *

SPORADIC E AGAIN

Since the "opening" of the Sporadic E DX on 60 Mcs on May 10th, considerable activity has been observed. On the evening of May 18th, D. Outram heard F8GB (Q5 S9 at 2010), F8AQ (Q5 S8 at 2016), I1SS (Q5 S9 at 2020), I1DA (Q5 S8 at 2025), F3JB (Q5 S7 at 2215) and again at 2250 (S6). On the 25th of May the band was full of S9 signals from Italy and France.

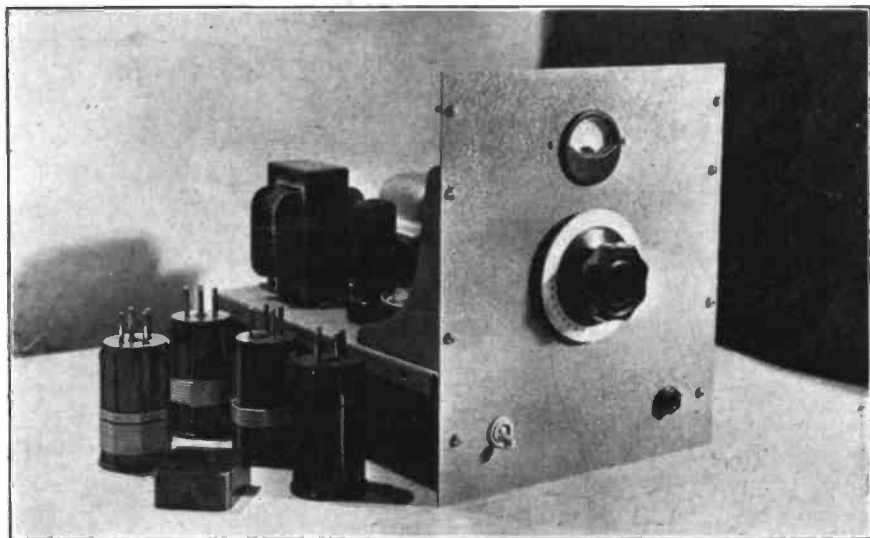
* * *

IS YOUR NUMBER HERE ?

QSL cards are now held at the Bureau for these members. If you want your cards, please send along some SAE's. Tnx ! ISWL/G170, 328, 347, 359, 588, 638, 641, 647, 701, 710, 713, 760, 811, 815, 823, 825, 835, 847, 897, 950, 936, 954, 962, 1019, 1293, 1395, 1419, 1459, 1504 and 1552. Also GM1051 and GM1896.

* * *

Did you know that the Waste Paper Salvage Drive is on again? Try and save all the paper you can. See that all waste paper goes to salvage, not into the stove.



Trade Notes

SHORT WAVE (HULL) RADIO 10 WATT C.W. TRANSMITTER

OUR photo shows the attractive little 10 watt transmitter made by Short Wave (Hull) Radio, 30/32, Princes Avenue, Hull. One of these small transmitters was sent to us for test, and, as can be seen from the illustration, is an extremely compact and neat little unit.

A tritron crystal oscillator and power supply are mounted on a chassis $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the panel being $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The whole is finished in grey crackle. Construction is robust and the finish and layout are good.

By means of plug-in coils and suitable crystals, the 160, 80, 40 and 20 metre bands can be covered, the last being obtained by using a cathode tuned coil. The switch shown on the bottom left hand side of the panel is to short the cathode when using the unit as a straight crystal oscillator.

Link coupling is used for aerial connection and the valve line-up is a 6L6 oscillator and 5Z4 rectifier. An input of 10 to 18 watts can be obtained. The unit can be used as a small transmitter or as a drive stage for a multistage transmitter. It forms an excellent start for the beginner who is assembling his first station.

The dial controls main tuning and a keying jack is provided as shown. The 0-75 mA moving coil meter reads anode current.

We have had this little transmitter on test from G2UK for sometime and the results have been very satisfactory. Operation on all bands has been carried out and even on the congested 40 and 20 metre bands, good QSOs were maintained. With suitable aerial loading, the anode current averaged 40 mA on 1.8 Mcs, 40 mA on 3.5 Mcs, 45 mA on 7 Mcs and 25 mA on 14 Mcs. The oscillator keys nicely and no trouble was experienced in getting aerial loading or from sluggish keying. On 160 and 80 metres, the transmitter was right on top of the job, nothing being desired in the way of better performance.

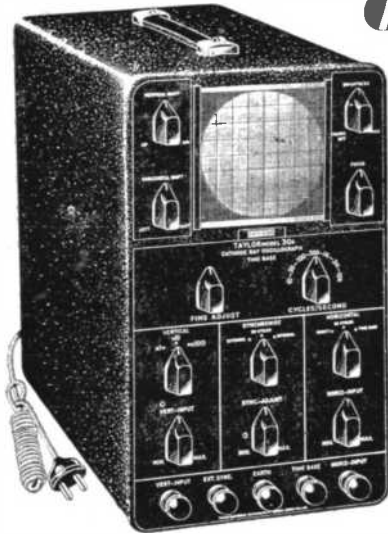
The price with crystal and coils for one band is £12 12s. 0d. Extra coils are 5/- each.

* * *

Clydesdale Supply Co. Ltd. : Every Clydesdale catalogue seems to get larger and more comprehensive. This is especially so of "List No. 4," which we have just received. Within its covers there are 94 pages, giving details of a wealth of components and surplus gear that will interest anyone actively engaged on radio construction work. It would be futile to try and list the various items—a copy may be obtained by writing direct to Clydesdale Supply Co. Ltd., 2 Bridge Street, Glasgow, C.5.

Henry's Radio : The May Retail List is to hand from Henry's and it contains a fine selection of radio components. Those who are interested in receiving these monthly lists may do so by applying to Henry's Radio, 5 Harrow Road, London, W.2.

Announcing . . . the New Taylor Cathode Ray Oscillograph



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This instrument is a general-purpose oscillograph using a 3½-inch tube. A linear time-base generator and a push-pull vertical amplifier are incorporated.

CATHODE RAY TUBE. A 3½-inch tube having a green fluorescent screen and electrostatic deflection is used in this instrument.

AMPLIFIER. A push-pull amplifier for the vertical plates is fitted and provided with a switch to give ratios of 1, 10 and 100 in amplification. The amplifier is designed to cover the audio frequency range, and useful amplification is available up to 100 k/c.

LINEAR TIME BASE. A linear horizontal time base is provided with coarse and fine frequency controls covering a range of 10-10,000 c.p.s. A switch and adjustable control enable the time base to be synchronised either externally or to the mains supply frequency or by the signal applied to the vertical amplifier.

SINUSOIDAL SWEEP. Provision is made for horizontal sweep at mains frequency. This enables quick identification of mains hum.

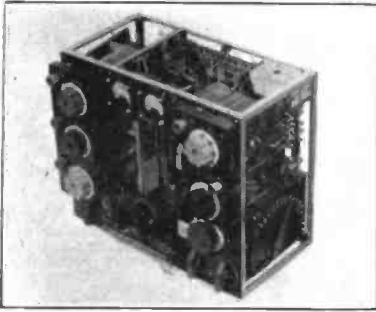
CASE. This instrument is mounted on a steel panel and fitted into a steel case. Both panel and case are finished in black crackle.

POWER. The oscillograph is operated from A.C. mains, 110 or 200-250 volts A.C., 40-100 cycles. Consumption is 25 watts.

DIMENSIONS. 15½ by 12½ by 7½ in.

WEIGHT. 24 lb.

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24" screen, new—17/6. Osram "Music Magnet" battery receiver, needs repair, MW and LW only—15/-. Write ISWL/G15, 64, Cavendish Road, Kilburn, London, N.W.6.

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REPORT PADS: Send a report that will really be appreciated by the recipient by using "Short Wave News" report forms. Each pad contains 50 printed forms and complete instructions. Price 3/-, post-paid—see below.

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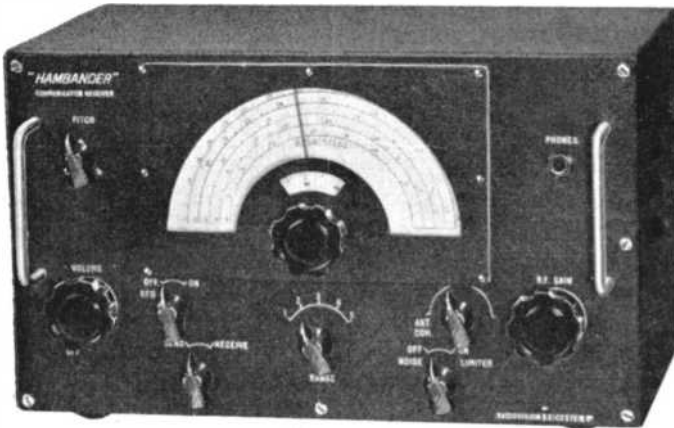
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