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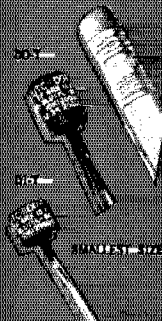


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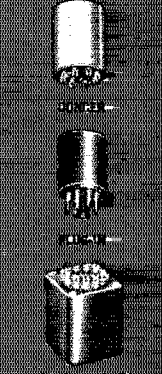
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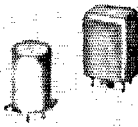


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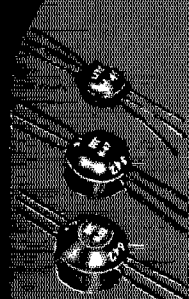
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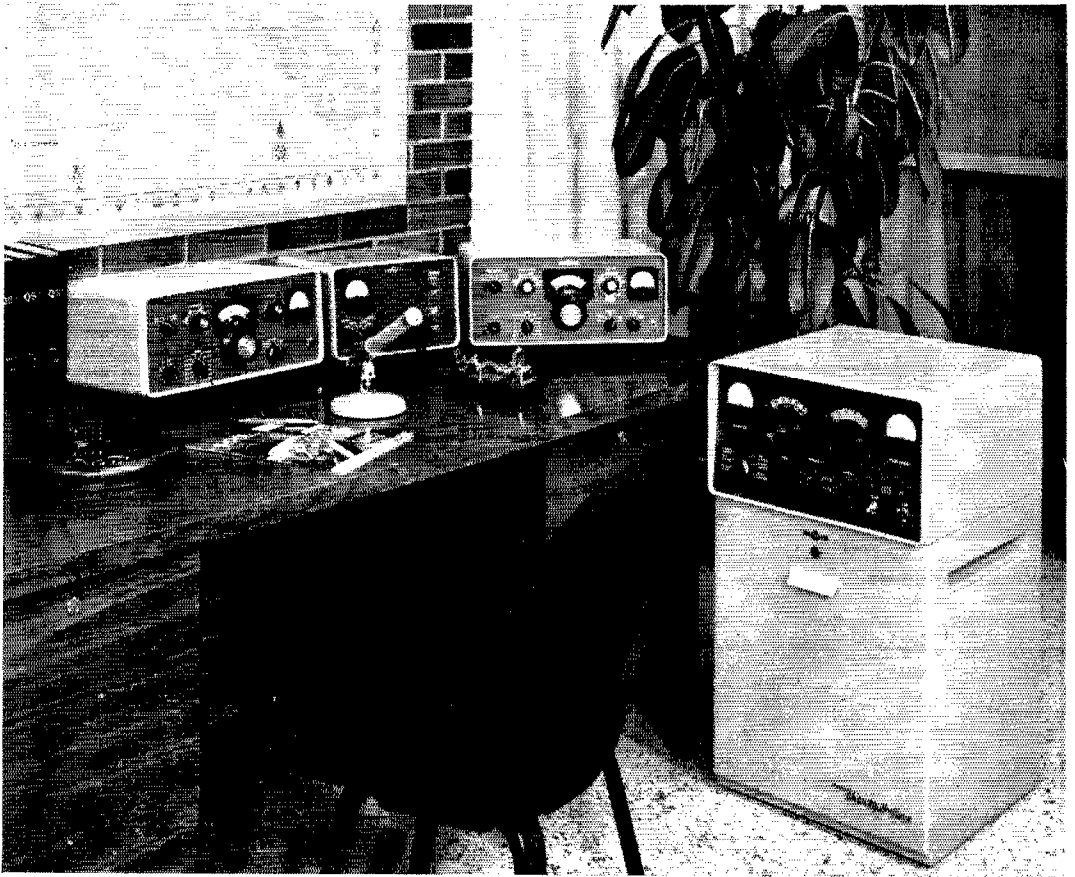
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Subscription rate in United States and Possessions, \$5.00 per year, postpaid; \$5.25 in the Dominion of Canada, \$6.00 in all other countries. Single copies, 50 cents. Foreign remittances should be by international postal or express money order or bank draft negotiable in the U. S. and for an equivalent amount in U. S. funds.

Entered as second-class matter May 29, 1919, at the post office at Hartford, Connecticut, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1102 of Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 9, 1922. Additional entry at Concord, N. H., authorized February 21, 1929, under the Act of February 28, 1925.

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INDEXED BY

Applied Science and Technology
Index
Library of Congress Catalog
Card No.: 21-9421

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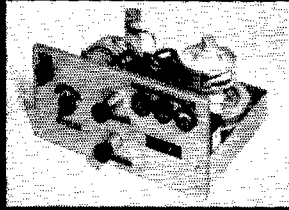
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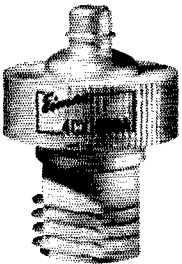
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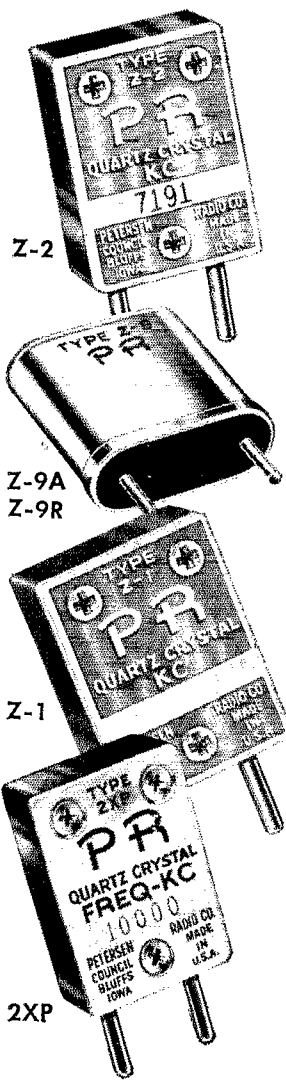
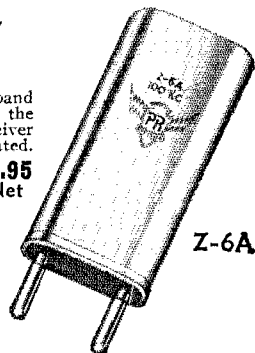
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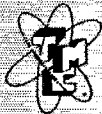
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Reports Invited. All amateurs, especially League members, are invited to report station activities on the first of each month (for preceding month) direct to the SCM, the administrative ARRL official elected by members in each Section. Radio club reports are also desired by SCMs for inclusion in *QST*. **ARRL Field Organization station appointments** are available in the areas shown to qualified League members holding Canadian or FCC amateur license, General or Conditional Class or above. These include ORS, OBS, OPS, OO and OBS. SCMs also desire applications for SEC, EC, RM and FAM where vacancies exist. OPS appointment is available to Novices and Technicians.

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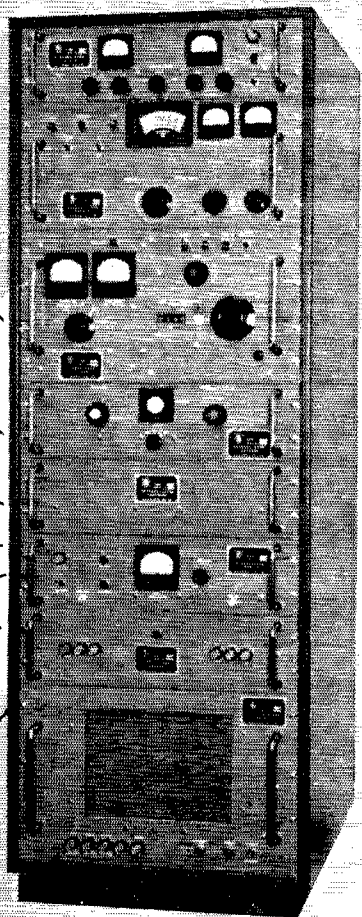
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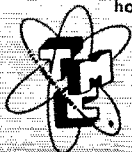
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BULLETIN 228

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All frequency determining elements in the SBG-1 are derived from a 1 mc source which has a phasing control for correction to an external standard. Also, the unit may be connected to an external standard of greater stability without degeneration to the standard. When the sideband exciter unit is bypassed, the Model SBG-1 may be used as an ultra stable R.F. frequency source.

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is a noncommercial association of radio amateurs, bonded for the promotion of interest in amateur radio communication and experimentation, for the relaying of messages by radio, for the advancement of the radio art and of the public welfare, for the representation of the radio amateur in legislative matters, and for the maintenance of fraternalism and a high standard of conduct.

It is an incorporated association without capital stock, chartered under the laws of Connecticut. Its affairs are governed by a Board of Directors, elected every two years by the general membership. The officers are elected or appointed by the Directors. The League is noncommercial and no one commercially engaged in the manufacture, sale or rental of radio apparatus is eligible to membership on its board.

"Of, by and for the amateur," it numbers within its ranks practically every worth-while amateur in the nation and has a history of glorious achievement as the standard-bearer in amateur affairs.

Inquiries regarding membership are solicited. A bona fide interest in amateur radio is the only essential qualification; ownership of a transmitting station and knowledge of the code are not prerequisite, although full voting membership is granted only to licensed amateurs.

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22 Birch Hill Rd., Great Neck, N. Y.
Vice-Director: Lloyd H. Manamon W2VQR
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Vice-Director: Sumner H. Foster W0GQ
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Vice-Director: Carmine A. Polo W1SJO
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837 Park Hill Drive, Billings, Mont.
Vice-Director: Harold W. Johnston W7PN
2727 Belvidere Ave., Seattle 6, Wash.

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Vice-Director: Joseph F. Abernethy W4AKC
768 Colonial Drive, Rock Hill, S. C.

Rocky Mountain Division

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Vice-Director: John H. Sampson, Jr. W7OCX
3618 Mount Ogden Drive, Ogden, Utah

Southeastern Division

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25 First Ave., N.E., Atlanta 17, Ga.
Vice-Director: Thomas M. Moss W4HYW
P.O. Box 644 Municipal Airport Branch,
Atlanta 20, Ga.

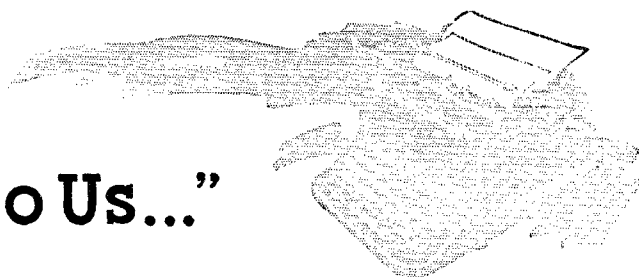
Southwestern Division

RAYMOND E. MEYERS W6MLZ
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Vice-Director: Virgil Talbott W6GTE
1175 Loughill Way, Monterey Park, Calif.

West Gulf Division

GRADY A. PAYNE W5ETA
5103 Linden St., Bellaire, Texas
Vice-Director: Robert D. Reed W5KY
4339 S. Peoria, Tulsa 5, Okla.

"It Seems to Us..."



SWITCH TO SAFETY

"... All the local hams and myself agree that Wally had more intelligence than to do something like this, but he probably did it without thinking," writes a ham friend of K9PRR, one of two Elmhurst, Illinois, high-school juniors who were killed instantly while stringing up a long-wire antenna — over a power line.

As newspaper accounts of the tragedy relate, the youths were putting up a 100-foot antenna between two trees in the yard. They had carefully soldered 18-inch lengths of copper wire together and were ready to fasten it to the trees. One of the boys tied a crescent wrench on the end of the wire to give it weight. While the ham held one end, his pal tossed the weighted end over a 2300-volt power line and caught the wrench as it fell.

The boys were standing on wet, soggy ground, when the antenna hit the electric wire. Either the power line insulation was worn, or the antenna wire cut through it.

"... he probably did it without thinking..."

Alertness to safety precautions out-of-doors is just as important as care with potential electrical hazards in the ham shack. Without exception, overhead wires must be avoided, whether power or telephone lines. *Never* assume that insulated wires are safe. *Never* secure an antenna to any power or telephone pole. *Never* tie an antenna to a tree when electric or phone wires run through it. Anywhere power lines exist, the safety-conscious amateur will always visualize a hands-off danger flag, a vivid reminder that chance contact can be fatal.

And remember that, indoors, 115 or 230 volts in house wiring, and 350 or 500 volts in a speech amplifier or receiver power supply, is enough to end an amateur's career. While the tragic story which prompted our safety discussion this month occurred out-of-doors and dealt with high-tension lines, let's quickly enumerate ten important principles making up the ARRL Safety Code for your ham shack.

❖ Kill all power circuits completely before touching anything behind the panel or inside the chassis or enclosure. It takes so little time to pull a power plug from the wall socket.

❖ Never allow anyone else to switch the power on and off for you while you are working on equipment. While your hand might be gently resting on a plate-cap, your friend might then decide that you wanted the power to be turned on.

❖ Don't shoot trouble in a transmitter when tired or sleepy. Even that extra cup of coffee won't help, after you have made a fatal mistake.

❖ Never adjust variable links by hand. It's tempting but dangerous.

❖ Avoid bodily contact with grounded metal (racks, radiators) or damp floors while working on the transmitter. Bedroom slippers do not provide much insulation either.

❖ Never wear phones while working on gear. Never!

❖ Follow the rule of keeping one hand in your pocket — it could save your life.

❖ Never pull test arcs from transmitter tank circuits — the pencil you hold may turn into a posie stem.

❖ Instruct members of your household how to turn the power off, and how to apply artificial respiration. Your local Red Cross chapter can supply instruction sheets on the latest approved method of resuscitation.

❖ Finally, develop your own safety techniques. Take time to be careful. One moment of carelessness is one moment too late.

These safety suggestions are a part of the *ARRL Safety Code*. Copies are available from Hq. on request and should be posted in every ham shack.

Examine your shack carefully for hazards you might least suspect. When visiting a ham friend, don't be bashful about offering safety suggestions.

Switch to safety!

QST

**SWITCH
TO SAFETY!**



OUR COVER

A salute from *QST* to the Army Signal Corps, which on June 21 celebrates its one hundredth anniversary. Our cover this month is by way of comparing the status of Army signals in 1860 and in 1960. The photo on the upper portion of the cover shows a couple of Army men waving a flag, which, in 1860 and for many years afterward, was about the only way of communicating across any distance at all. If a fog rolled in, or heavy smoke, you had no signals. In today's army, as indicated on the lower panel of the cover, a jeep driver can pick up a radiotelephone, dial a central switchboard, and be instantly connected to any one of a hundred other jeeps in the area. If phone patches were legal, he could possibly even check home to see how the wife and kids were withstanding the rigors of war.

Eyes right, and read more about the Army Signal Corps.

COMING A.R.R.L. CONVENTIONS

June 4-5 — Southeastern Division, Atlanta, Georgia.

June 18-19 — West Gulf Division, Dallas, Texas.

July 30-31 — North Dakota State, Minot. September 2-4 — Pacific Division, San Mateo.

September 10-11 — Central Division, Indianapolis, Indiana.

September 16-17 — Quebec Province, Montreal.

October 7-8 — Great Lakes Division, Cleveland, Ohio.



(See page 70)

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION CONVENTION

Atlanta, Georgia — June 4-5

A Southeastern Division ARRL Convention and Greater Atlanta Hamfest to be held June 4-5 in Atlanta is being sponsored jointly by the Atlanta Radio Club and the Confederate Signal Corps. The site is the new air-conditioned activity building of the Shrine Yarrab Temple, 400 Ponce De Leon.

Technical sessions, operational displays, and equipment displays by distributors are planned. A welcoming swimming party at the Gary Motel, reserved for out-of-town guests, will start the activity for Saturday, June 4. A dinner-dance is

set for 7:30 that evening and a Royal Order of the Wouff Hong Initiation at midnight with Director James P. Born, W4ZD, in charge of the ceremonies.

The Sunday morning program begins with a "dutch" breakfast at 8 o'clock. Demonstrations are to be presented by Georgia Tech. The Confederate Signal Corps will hold a transmitter hunt and code contests. Dinner will be served in the Temple dining room (\$2.50; children \$1.25).

General convention information may be obtained from Ed Lewis, W4MDS, 805 Cowan Avenue, Hapeville, Ga., or Dr. H. J. Climo, KN4-PRS, 55 Osner Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

WEST GULF DIVISION CONVENTION

Dallas, Texas — June 17-19

The Convention committee of the West Gulf Division is extending an invitation to the "Big 30 Round-up" at Dallas, Texas on June 17-19.

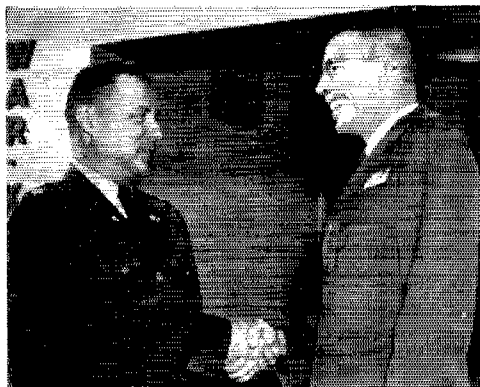
The Baker Hotel is the site. A Friday night, June 17 pre-convention party is planned, to be followed by well-known technical speakers on Saturday and Sunday. XYLs are being given special consideration with extra activities. Transmitter hunts on 75, 10 and 6-meters are planned by the Dallas Caravan Club.

Sponsoring the West Gulf Division Convention is the Greater Dallas Amateur Radio Council, representing eleven clubs in Dallas County.

Convention registration is \$10.75 and includes a banquet, luncheon and dance. Further information is available by writing to West Gulf Division Convention, 3127 Fifty First Street, Dallas 16, Texas.

Strays

WINXJ cites news report of a Fort Monmouth staff sergeant who can send 30 words a minute with either hand, 18 a minute with his right foot and 16 with his left foot. But shucks, says WINXJ, that's no trick. "Sending with the left foot, a lack and alas, is an all too common phenomenon on the bands!"



Major Sidney S. Rexford, left, is the new Chief MARS Army. Here, he is getting a welcome from Capt. William E. Bettis, Chief MARS Air Force.

Messages may be transmitted to and received from the new Atlas Satellite through this intricate antenna and other electronic equipment in the mobile vans behind it. The equipment is the tracking station at Fort Stewart, one of four in Project Score.

100 Years of Army Signals

BY MAJOR SIDNEY S. REXFORD,* W2TBZ

MARKING one hundred years of Army signals on 21 June 1960, the U. S. Army Signal Corps celebrates a century of service to the Army and the Nation.

From colored signaling flags to a communications satellite relaying voice and teletype messages in outer space, it is a unique record: the first independent signaling organization of the military, the first such organization to support the Army in wartime, and the first of its kind in many other respects. It has been responsible for civilian as well as military communications advances.

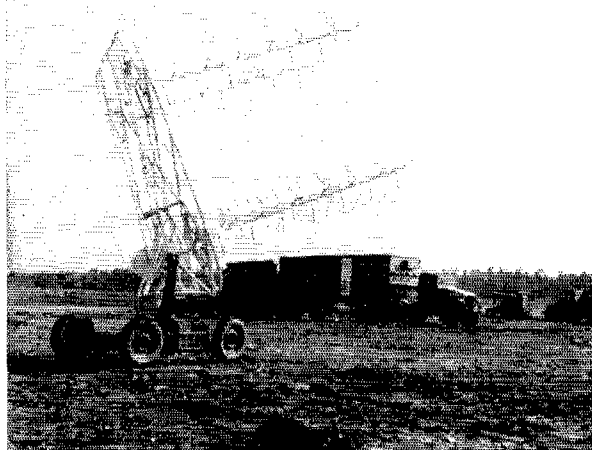
The founding of the Signal Corps as a separate branch is attributable to an Army surgeon, Major Albert J. Myer, whose interest in helping the deaf led to a system of sign language between military outposts. Authorized as Signal Officer of the Army on 21 June 1860, Major Myer filled a unique position as director of the first full-time signaling function of a national army.

At once he began to build a corps of signalmen whose services during the Civil War proved so invaluable that a formal U. S. Army Signal Corps was established in March of 1863. The orange color distinguished by the historic Army Dragoons, who were redesignated Cavalry, became the branch color of the new Signal Corps. The new Corps was to serve as both a combat arm and a technical service, a dual role continued to this day.

Major Myer's signalmen employed the wigwag flag by day and torches by night, waving them in a code system, watching and reading through telescopes between companion stations. The system was effective in fixed lines along the Potomac River above and below Washington, and in tactical actions throughout the war.

Major Myer also had ideas of putting the electric telegraph into the field service of the Army. Civilian telegraphers, directly controlled by Secretary of War Stanton and paid by the Quartermaster, were from the start of the war employed in the military effort of the North. This was the U. S. military telegraph, which provided command and administrative communications between major headquarters.

* Chief MARS Army
(Historical portions by Office of Technical Liaison OCSigO and SigC Historical Division.)



But Major Myer wanted tactical electric telegraph which could be moved about for free employment in the field, when visual signals could not be used. Working with civilian inventors, he brought about the development of Army's first electrical communication device, the Beardslee magnetolectric telegraph set. Hand-operated (without batteries) and readily portable, it could signal over several miles of insulated field wire, which soldiers laid rapidly over the ground or strung on lance poles. They called it the "Flying Telegraph."

Congress in 1870 authorized a national weather service and assigned it to the War Department, whose Army Signal Corps telegraphers at outlying posts offered a ready and inexpensive means of simultaneous weather reporting from coast to coast. The weather service of the Corps grew rapidly, soon comprising hundreds of reporting stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in adjoining areas of Canada and the Caribbean. Regular weather reports and storm warnings became a popular and demanded routine, and included exchange of weather data with foreign nations and the beginning of international cooperation in large-scale scientific efforts.

The Signal Corps in 1880 participated in the first Polar Year, an international effort to learn more about the Arctic, with two expeditions — one to Point Barrow, Alaska, the other to Lady Franklin Bay on Ellesmere Island, opposite northern Greenland.

In 1891 Congress decided that the weather service was too civilian in character to remain in the Army, and the Department of Agriculture took over this service as the Weather Bureau.

Meanwhile new modes of communications had come to the Army — the heliograph (an apparatus for telegraphing by using the reflected rays of the sun) and the telephone.

Immediately after the loss of the weather function, the Army resumed interest in military balloons, assignment of this responsibility being made to the Signal Corps. In the Spanish-American War the Corps' one balloon did duty during the assault on San Juan Hill.

In 1900 Congress assigned to the Army Signal Corps responsibility for communications to and within Alaska — cable and wire lines serving not



Major General Ralph T. Nelson, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army

only military garrisons there but all civilian needs as well, to the benefit of mining and fishing interests and other settlements scattered throughout the Territory. Radio, or wireless telegraphy, was introduced in 1898 into the Army by the Signal Corps. One of the first military circuits employing this new technology was a 100-mile link across Norton Sound to Nome, Alaska, obviating a difficult land line or underwater cable route to that outlying settlement.

The success of the Wright airplane in 1903 led to the formation of the Aeronautical Division in the Signal Corps in 1907 — and a contract with the Wright brothers for an airplane to meet Army specifications. The plane made its initial flight at Ft. Myer, Virginia, on September 3. In the course of subsequent flight tests, this airplane crashed on September 17, severely hurting the pilot, Orville Wright, and fatally injuring his passenger, 1st Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, a Field Artillery officer on duty with the Army Signal Corps for aviation service — the first man ever to die in heavier-than-air powered aircraft. The next plane which the Wrights built to meet their Army contract was delivered in 1909. U. S. Army aircraft continued as a Corps responsibility until the War Department took aviation out of the Signal Corps in May, 1918, setting it up as the Air Service — which later became the Army Air Corps.

In 1913, Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven inherited an expanding variety of Army Signal Corps activities. These included field radios, aircraft radios, increasingly elaborate long-range wire, cable and radio circuits, and fire control systems for directing the fire of large guns on targets visible only to remote observers. A month before the United States entered World War I in 1917, Brig. Gen. G. O. Squier became the Chief Signal Officer.

Squier built up the Corps tremendously, from fewer than 2,000 officers and men to over 50,000 by the close of 1918. A permanent Army Signal Corps post at Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey, was begun as Camp Alfred Vail, centered on a nucleus of signal schools and laboratories.

Squier induced the world-renowned physicist,

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, to come from the University of Chicago to head up Army Signal Corps research and development activity. Many new kinds of equipment, particularly vacuum tube radios, were designed and produced by industry.

In France the outpost companies of field signal battalions provided all telephone, telegraph and radio service down to the barbed wire, while signal telegraph battalions built heavy-duty communications lines across the country. At Paris the Signal Corps maintained a laboratory in which worked such scientists as Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, who developed the superheterodyne circuit during his overseas service, and who later invented frequency-modulated radio.

Army photography became an increasingly important Army Signal Corps function during World War I, expanding to include motion pictures and training films so necessary to train quickly large numbers of recruits.

During the decade of inevitable military shrinkage after World War I and the ensuing decade of the depression, one Chief Signal Officer after another struggled to maintain, against oppressive shortages of money and men, a skeletal Signal Corps. They promoted new developments in wire and radio, and brought out a steadily improving series of SCR (Signal Corps Radio) numbered sets of ground and airborne radios. They improved the War Department Radio Net and Army communications links within the continent and beyond — to such outlying posts as Hawaii and Panama.

Gen. Mauborgne, a research-minded chief, especially supported the highly secret beginnings of Army radar, which Col. Blair, Director of the Army Signal Corps Laboratories at Ft. Monmouth since 1930, had initiated. Col. William R. Blair holds the fundamental and basic patent for American radar. From the Signal Corps' pioneering in the development of our country's radar have evolved the many radars used in the military and those employed in numerous civilian applications such as navigation, storm tracking and air lines flight direction and control.

In the years immediately before America plunged into World War II, the Signal Corps promoted Dr. Armstrong's newest contribution to radio, frequency modulation, which soon revolutionized mobile communications in Army combat.

Maj. Gen. D. Olmstead succeeded Mauborgne a few months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, an occasion when the Army Signal Corps radar ACR-270 on the north shore of Oahu performed properly, detected the Japanese airplanes 130 miles away, and gave the warning which men would not believe.

At once Olmstead received a superhuman task of expansion which paled the rapid growth of the Corps in the previous World War, not so much in manpower as in research, development, and production. While the Corps leaped from 27,000 to 350,000 officers and men in four years, enormous and increasingly intricate growth occurred

in the research, development, and supply of equipment, in the training of men in the applications of new electronic devices and weapons previously unheard of: complex radios in every tank and command car (push-button f.m. radio), mobile long-range radio, radio relay, carrier communications, radio-teletype employed in the new world-wide system of ACAN (Army Command and Administrative Net), and radar.

Radar alone soon equaled the great variety of radio and wire items in the many forms in which this new technique developed — radars both for ground troops and for the explosively expanding Army Air Corps. Under Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, 1943-1947, the Army Signal Corps emerged from the four-year ordeal much larger and with far wider activities and responsibilities than ever before. This was true despite the fact that the Corps lost to the Army Air Corps late in 1944 all electronics responsibility for aviation, and lost late in 1945 all radio intelligence activity. This last, a specialized application of communication-electronics, had greatly expanded during World War II. Though these losses momentarily cut away from the Corps nearly half its men and activity, within a few years the Signal Corps' assumption of new and important missions regained and enlarged its stature in the Army.

The fact that significant research and development did not greatly decline was exemplified by man's first contact with the moon, accomplished by Army radar¹ at the Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, Camp Evans, Belmar, N. J. In 1946, this proved the feasibility and marked the beginning of space communications in which the Corps continued to pioneer, culminating in SCORE — the Army-developed signal communications relay equipment — which radioed President Eisenhower's Christmas message to the world from outer space in 1958.

Electronic support for guided missiles began in 1949 at the Army's White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico and soon grew into the large U. S. Army Signal Missile Support Agency. The experience and early participation in this phase of communications-electronics work was to permit the Army Signal Corps to provide major science and electronics support to subsequent missile and space programs.

Phenomenal growth in recent years — acceler-

¹ QST, May, 1946, p. 65.

ated by the missile and space era — has characterized numbers of other major Signal Corps efforts. For the nation's air defense, *Missile Master*, an electronic control and coordination system for use with *Nike* and *Hawk* missile batteries, was developed by the Corps and industry. The first operational system was put in action at Ft. Meade, Maryland in December of 1957. Additional systems to perform this vital electronic air defense mission are being installed at key complexes throughout the United States.

The advent and rapid development of Army missiles brought forth a relatively new and expanding electronics mission area for the Signal Corps — that of combat surveillance and target acquisition — essentially gathering information day and night, in all weather, about the enemy for employment of weapons systems against him.

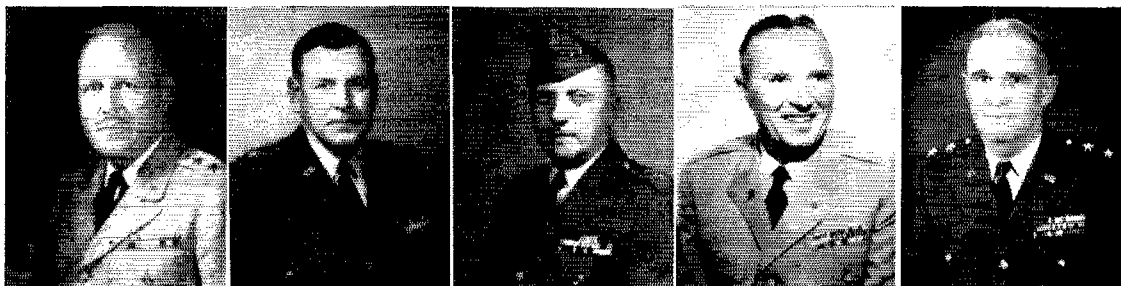
The U. S. Army Combat Surveillance Agency was established to provide direction for this major systems area. The Corps developed and introduced on an expedited basis a number of surveillance equipments — a few of these being modified versions of existing off-the-shelf type items. Among these new equipments were first generation pilotless surveillance drones; the man-packed *telescout* television system; mobile and portable surveillance radars, one weighing only 80 pounds, and sensors such as airborne radars, infra-red and photographic cameras. Development continues toward improved systems utilizing a variety of means — radar, photography, infra-red, TV, seismic and acoustic — some to be carried in advanced surveillance drone vehicles and manned Army aircraft.

Significant advances were made in avionics, involving electronic devices and communication for Army aircraft. Besides communication sets, a mobile control tower was developed. The Corps is developing, in a joint program with the Navy, an instrumented flight system for helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, with real picture presentation to the pilot. Also in progress are navigational systems employing visual map presentation to show the pilot the in-flight location of his plane.

Automatic data processing, added to the world-wide ACAN system in 1955, is being directed to tactical communications; and militarized equipments for use in the field army are under development. The first model of *Mobidic*, a large mobile all-purpose computer, will be deliv-

No wonder the Army went to wireless!





Amateurs in the Corps—from left to right, Maj. Gen. Herbert L. Scofield, K8DBH; Maj. Gen. Earle F. Cook, W4FZ; Maj. Gen. James Dreyfus, W4KHN; Brig. Gen. Elmer L. Liffell, K3BNI; Maj. Gen. William D. Hamlin, W4WH.

ered to the Signal Corps this year (1960). These and other advances in elaborate tactical communications, including a tiny belt-pack or helmet radio carried by an individual soldier, made possible by micro-miniaturization techniques; mobile and air-transportable long-range communications central for STRAC-type missions; and satellite communications have revolutionized once again the art of military signaling founded by Major Myer a hundred years ago.

The accomplishments of the Corps have always been the accomplishment of its individuals and lately its teams of individuals. Radio amateurs, as a group apart from ordinary individuals, possess the necessary scientific curiosity and perseverance required by the Signal Corps. Amateurs have been drawn to the Corps since the earliest days of radio and have served in every capacity and at every echelon from Chief Signal Officer down to the lowest private in the ranks. The number of amateurs and ex-amateurs who are now uniformed members of civilian employees of the Signal Corps is not available but indications are that the figure is considerable.

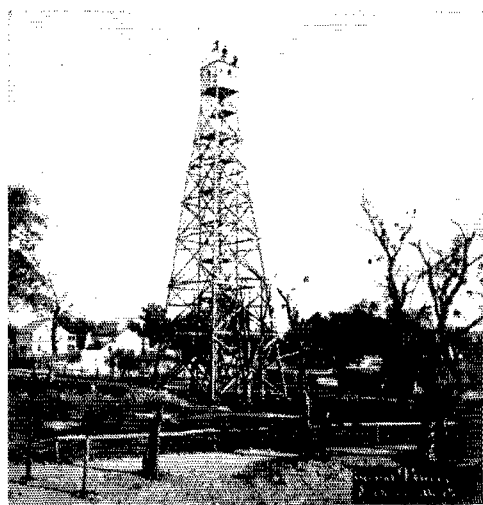
As early as WW I, the Signal Corps recognized

the value of amateur operators and by the end of the war nearly every able-bodied amateur was employed pounding brass on either land or sea. It was through the efforts of these amateurs also that those war years saw amazing advances in the art of wireless communications. Many of the country's leading amateurs returned from the war to enter the fledgling communications industries. Their brand names still appear on familiar products.

World War II again placed the burden of supplying trained operators and technicians on the amateur society. An amateur, with an inborn feel for electronics equipment, could be trained in radar and radio teletypewriter repair and operation in a fraction of the time required for a raw recruit. His inventiveness and flair for "haywire" would keep war-weary equipment still plugging away long after it had outlived its normal expected life span. It may have been true that by this time the physical and electrical appearances of the equipment were so altered as to strike horror to the hearts of non-amateur inspectors, but no one could deny that it was still operating.

Not only the amateur himself but, in many cases, his equipment also went to war. Considerable quantities of receivers and transmitters were bought from their amateur owners to help fill equipment gaps until industry could raise production to supply the wartime demand. Cases were reported of amateurs in uniform reporting for duty in military stations to find their own receivers or transmitters waiting there for them.

Not all amateurs assimilated into the Signal Corps went into uniform. Hundreds were hired in the Signal Corps laboratories to work on crash programs in research and development, and as inspectors at manufacturing plants working on wartime projects. Still more took up chalk and textbooks at Signal Corps sponsored schools to teach the communications art to recruits and junior officers. The only deficiency noted in the contribution by the radio amateur to the Signal Corps effort was lack of quantity. There always existed a bigger demand than the supply could satisfy. The amateur ranks have swelled from 50,000 at the start of WW II to 220,000 now. Still there is no doubt that this increase is not yet enough to supply the needs of the Signal Corps and the multitude of other



Signal Tower during the Civil War, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 12, 1864.

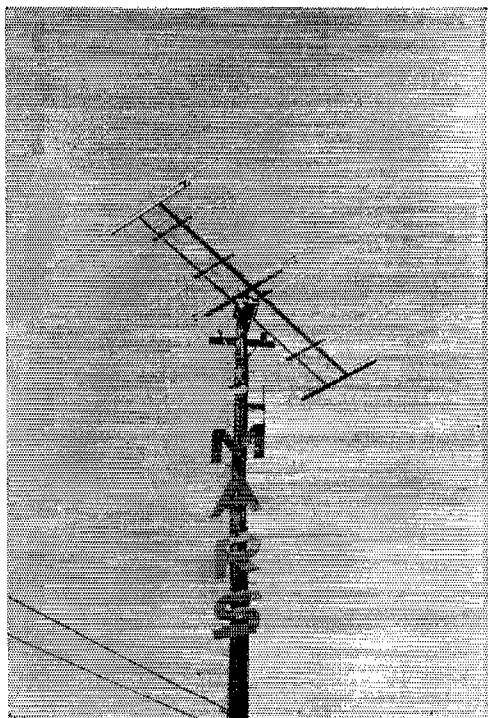
communications requirements in case of a similar emergency.

The contributions of radio amateurs to the Signal Corps have continued unabated and from every appearance will continue to become more marked with the advancement of the state of the electronic art.

The parking lots at our Signal Corps activities are filled with private automobiles with mobile antennas and call letter license plates. Call letters are proudly displayed on the name plates of desks of the most prominent Signal Corps personnel and QSL Cards hold places of honor under the glass desk tops of top Signal Corps executives and engineers. Among them are: Major General Earle F. Cook, W4FZ, Deputy Chief Signal Officer; Major General Herbert L. Scofield, K8DBH, Chief, Procurement and Distribution Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer; Major General James Dreyfus, W4KHN, Director J-6 (Communications-Electronics), Joint Chiefs of Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense; Major General William D. Hamlin, W4WH, Commanding General, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; and Brigadier General Elmer L. Littell, K3BNI, Commanding General, U. S. Army Signal Supply Agency, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The amateur membership within the ranks of junior officers, enlisted personnel and civilian employees of the Signal Corps numbers in the thousands. Furthermore, this membership grows daily and even high-ranking officers are obtaining amateur licenses as they discover that amateur radio offers an ideal means of retaining service-made friendships both while in the service and after retirement and lends personal prestige to the individual.

Large numbers of Signal Corps members with amateur licenses have now reached retirement age and are beginning to apply their amateur skill and their Signal Corps training in areas of Civil Defense, municipal governments, youth organizations such as the Boy and Girl Scouts and in the nation's technical education system. Their competence is evidenced by their ready acceptance by these agencies.

The Signal Corps is proud of the assistance the nation's amateur radio operators have provided and the role they have played in shaping the last fifty years of its hundred-year history. In the future every satellite orbiting in space, every tracking station following its path, and every word of communications or bit of information received from it will have been made possible by the efforts of radio amateurs at all levels of Signal Corps Command. The potential for



10 and 20 meter rotary beam antenna of MARS, USARPAC at the 49th State Fair at Sand Island.

contribution of the amateurs to the Signal Corps effort is ever expanding.

The United States Army, with Signal Corps representatives, has repeatedly championed the radio amateur and his privileges against attacks of foreign and domestic interest. The last international conference on frequency allocation saw the entire allocation of amateur radio frequency blocks successfully retained intact. It is noteworthy that the senior United States spokesman at this conference was Mr. Albert L. McIntosh, W3ZM, of the United States Army Frequency Engineering Office, a Signal Corps activity. The theory of reciprocity is still valid. The accomplishments of the Signal Corps relies to considerable extent upon support by radio amateurs and the radio amateurs may look to the Signal Corps for encouragement and careers.

The Signal Corps looks forward to an unlimited mutual association with the radio amateur society and is prepared and anxious to do all within its power to further the interests of amateur radio at home and abroad.

QST

Strays

One day last fall WV2CQH wrote to W6TC concerning the HBR-14, requesting some help in winding the coil forms. W6TC replied with some advice, and included the comment that the HBR-14 was hardly a project for a novice. However, in the meantime, WV2CQH, being 15 years old and not realizing that the project was "impossible," had gone ahead and built the HBR-14. Just nine days after he started construction, he had it working on the air! Incidentally, it cost him \$38 — money he had saved up from his school lunches.

I.F. Noise Limiter

BY WALTER J. STILES,* K5ENB/WZNYO

RECEIVER noise-limiter development appears to have moved contrary to the flow of the art since the original work of Lamb.¹ While the pattern for over-all receiver circuit development has followed the path of continually increasing complexity, noise-limiter development has, essentially, taken the direction of simplification. This has necessitated compromises which have been justified by the fact that even the best and most complicated receiver noise limiters could be considered only relatively satisfactory.

Ideally, a noise limiter should operate at the antenna input in order to prevent overloading of any of the receiver circuitry. Such a location for the noise-limiting circuit is currently impractical, primarily because insufficient impulse intensities are available at this point. The Lamb circuit functioned in the i.f. section, but subsequent general practice has moved the limiter farther along the receiver chain to the audio output of the second detector. This change, while providing simplification, has exposed more of the receiver circuitry to bombardment by noise pulses, and thus a general deterioration in performance.

The circuit described here moves the noise-limiting action a step back toward the antenna. The additional protection thus provided is especially desirable for the product detector, which is rapidly becoming commonplace in most communication receivers. The noise-limiting action is in all ways comparable, and in most cases superior, to that of the more conventional audio limiters. The limiter functions equally well on a.m., c.w. and s.s.b. signals,² with product and diode detectors, and introduces neither loss of receiver sensitivity nor unacceptable audio distortion. The operating threshold is adjustable. In practice there is an apparent improvement in signal-to-noise ratio, an effect particularly noticeable in reception of weak c.w. in a crowded band dominated by higher-intensity signals.

In the circuit shown in Fig. 1 the 6AL5 serves as a symmetrical pulse-type shunt i.f. noise clipper with adjustable threshold and automatic signal reference. When resistor R_1 is switched into the circuit by closing S_1 , capacitors C_1 and C_2 charge to the average peak level with such polarity that they oppose the flow of current in the limiter tube. When a sudden change in level

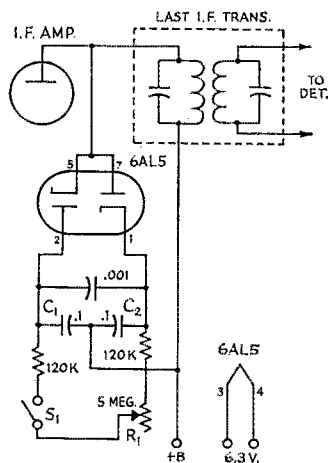


Fig. 1—Circuit of the i.f. noise limiter. Capacitances are in μ f. C_1 and C_2 are paper tubular. R_1 is a 5-megohm control, linear taper.

occurs (this normally represents noise pulses) the excess signal is shunted across the i.f. output transformer. Thus a large percentage of the noise pulses are prevented from reaching the detector circuit.

The circuit can be added to most receivers without affecting their original performance except when S_1 is closed. The exact frequency of the i.f. amplifier is relatively immaterial, and the circuit has been tested on both 455 and 2215 kc. with comparable results. Its use to provide noise-limiting action in an automobile receiver should prove to be most effective, and the installation could be made without compromising the receiver's use for broadcast reception. The mechanics of the installation should be such that the leads to the i.f. transformer are as short as possible. If the threshold control R_1 is necessarily mounted in a remote position, it should be connected through a length of flexible coax, such as RG-58/U. Preferably, it should be mounted as close to the 6AL5 tube as practical. If the builder is tempted to return the center tap of C_1 and C_2 to ground rather than to the B+ end of the i.f. transformer, he will discover a noticeable deterioration in performance.

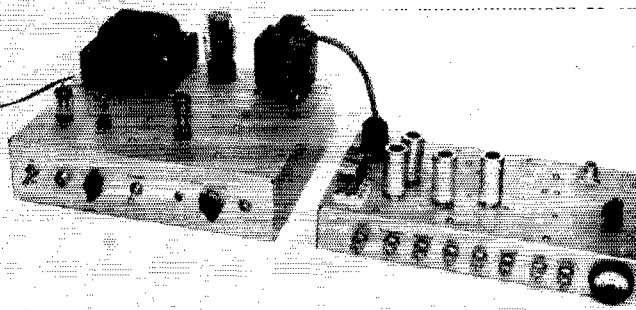
The amount of use of any receiver feature is usually directly proportional to its practical effectiveness. In three years of operating a 75A-4 at K5ENB, the receiver's original noise limiter was switched on less than a total of ten minutes. Since installing the circuit under study, it has never been switched to the "off" position. QST

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¹ Lamb. "A Noise-Silencing I.F. Circuit for Superhet Receivers", *QST*, February, 1936.

² This is the case with the author's 75A-4 receiver, in which, because of the particular circuit arrangement used, it is unlikely that any substantial amount of b.f.o. voltage is present in the primary of the last i.f. transformer. In other receivers this might not be so. In such case the b.f.o. voltage in the i.f. transformer primary would determine the limiting level on c.w. and s.s.b. signals, or at least put a "floor" under the limiting level. — Editor.

The complete transmitter, ready for operation on either 50 or 144 Mc. At the left is the combination modulator and power-supply unit. The controls on the front of this chassis, starting from the left, are the power switch, microphone jack, audio gain control, transmit-standby switch, phone-c.w. switch, and key jack. Components and controls on the r.f. chassis, right, are identified in the layout drawings, Figs. 3 and 4.



A Complete Band-switching 50- and 144-Mc. Transmitter

The "Tech" Special

BY LEWIS G. McCOY,* WIICP

Now that the holder of a Technician Class license can use 144 Mc. as well as 50 Mc. a transmitter that can be used on both bands makes a logical combination. The newly-licensed Technician probably will want to start off with something that is relatively inexpensive, which automatically excludes high power, but at the same time wants his rig to be something better than a toy. And if it has enough power output to serve as an exciter for a higher-power amplifier later on, so much the better.

The band-switching transmitter shown in the accompanying photographs is that kind of rig. Using the type 7558 tube — an improved v.h.f. version of the 5763 just recently announced by RCA — in the final stage, it is capable of efficient operation on both 50 and 144 Mc., and with a reasonably-good antenna system acting in cooperation, its 15 watts input will put out quite a respectable signal on both bands.

R.F. Circuit Details

The r.f. line-up of the two-band transmitter is shown in Fig. 1. The oscillator, V_1 , a 5763, uses 8-Mc. crystals in the grid-plate oscillator circuit, tripling in the plate circuit for both 50- and 144-Mc. operation. The plate tank, L_1C_1 , of the oscillator covers 24 to 27 Mc. Output from V_1 is used to drive a 5763 doubler, V_2 . On 50 Mc., output from the doubler is fed directly to V_4 , the 7558 amplifier, through S_{2A} . For 144-Mc. work the output from V_2 is used to drive V_3 , a 7558 tripler stage.

When operating on 50 Mc. V_3 is taken out of operation by grounding the screen of the tube by

* Technical Assistant, QST.

In this bottom view of the modulator and power-supply chassis the 12AX7 speech amplifier socket is at the upper left; to the right are the 6C4 socket, driver transformer, 12BH7 socket, and modulation transformer. Immediately below the modulation transformer is the keying relay. (A double-pole relay is shown but only one pole is required.) Power-supply components are mounted along the rear (bottom) edge of the chassis.

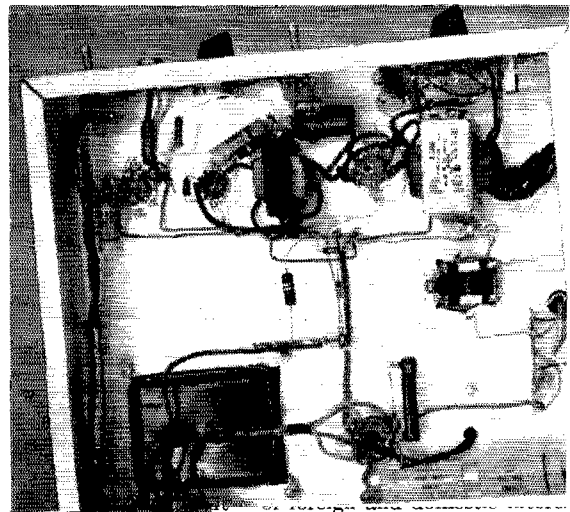
Here's a set that should satisfy the needs of the beginning Technician. Covering both 6 and 2 meters, it delivers more output than the transceivers so popular on those bands, costs less to build. Useful, too, as a driver for a higher-power amplifier.

means of S_{2A} . Although C_5 and the output capacitance of the tube are added to the capacitance of the 50-Mc. doubler circuit, C_3L_2 , the minimum capacitance is low enough so that this circuit is capable of tuning to 54 Mc., the top limit of the band.

For 144-Mc. operation, S_{2A} feeds the output of V_2 to the grid of V_3 . C_6L_3 , together with the input capacitance of the 7558 final, becomes the 144-Mc. grid circuit of the amplifier.¹ Of course, S_3 must be switched to disconnect the tripler screen from ground. S_3 also serves as tune-up control by grounding the screens of V_3 and V_4 , as required, to prevent damage to the tubes if their circuits are left off resonance. V_1 and V_2 are protected by cathode bias.

The tank circuit of the amplifier, consisting of L_4 , L_6 , and C_7 , is series-tuned. When the circuit is tuned to 50 Mc. L_6 is the tank coil, but this

¹ This coupling scheme is similar to the one used in the Hallicrafters SR-34 ("Recent Equipment," QST, June, 1959).



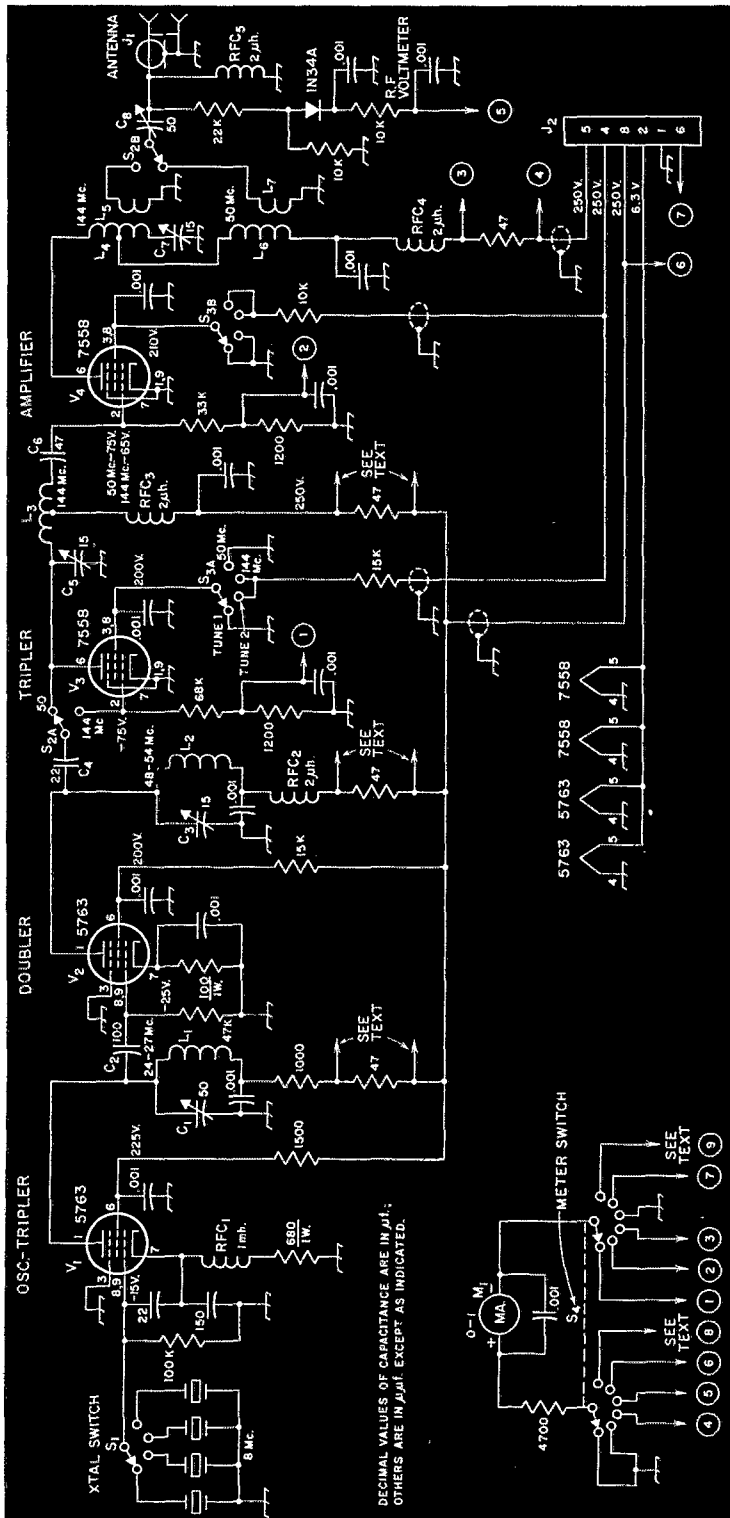


Fig. 1—Circuit diagram of the 50-144-Mc. band-switching transmitter. See separate parts list for components other than the r.f. coils listed here.

L₁—9 turns No. 20, 5/8-inch diam., 3/8 inch long, 16 turns per inch (B & W Mini-inductor 3007).

L₂—5 turns No. 16, 1/2-inch diam., approx. 1/2-inch long (see text).

L₃—3 turns No. 16, 1/2-inch diam., approx. 1/2-inch long, tapped at center.

L₄—5 turns No. 14 enam., 1/2-inch diam., turns spaced to 3/8 inch. Enamel should be scraped from the area at center of coil (2 1/2 turns) for soldering lead from L₆.

L₅—2 turns No. 14 enam., 3/8-inch diam., spaced 3/8 inch (see text).

L₆—4 3/4 turns No. 14 enam., 1/2-inch diam., close-wound.

L₇—4 turns No. 20 insulated wire, 1/2-inch diam., close-wound.

coil acts as an r.f. choke when the circuit is used on 144 Mc., where L₄ is the tank coil. The output links, L₅ and L₇, are switched by S_{2B}. C₈, a 50-μuf. variable capacitor, is the loading control.

A 0-1-ma. milliammeter connected as a low-range voltmeter is used to meter the various circuits. Current is determined by measuring the voltage drop across resistors in series with the circuits in which the current is to be measured. Regular ranges are as follows: modulator and amplifier plate current, 100 ma. each; tripler and amplifier grid current, 5 ma. each. The fifth position of S₄ is used to connect M₁ as an r.f. voltmeter across the output coax connector, thus providing a visual indication when power is

actually going to the transmission line. The sixth position is open, allowing the meter to be used for measurements not included above.

Modulator and Power Supply

The speech-amplifier and modulator, Fig. 2, utilizes a 12AX7 dual triode, V_5 , as a two-stage resistance-coupled amplifier, followed by a 6C4 driver, V_6 . Output from the driver is transformer-coupled through T_1 to the grids of V_7 , a 12BH7 operated with its two sections in push-pull. Either crystal or dynamic microphones can be used with the unit. Output power from the modulator is enough for fully modulating the 15 watts input to the r.f. amplifier.

The tripler screen is also modulated, along with the plate and screen of the amplifier. This increases the drive to the final amplifier on modulation peaks, with a resulting improvement in the modulation characteristic, and simplifies the phone-c.w. switching.

RFC_6 , between the microphone jack J_3 and the grid of V_{5A} , is for preventing feedback troubles because of r.f. pickup on the microphone leads.

Capacitors

- 15 0.001- μ f. disk ceramic.
- 1 0.003- μ f. disk ceramic.
- 2 22- μ f. mica (one for C_4).
- 1 100- μ f. mica (C_2).
- 1 150- μ f. mica.
- 1 47- μ f. ceramic (C_6).
- 1 Dual 450-volt electrolytic, 40 μ f. per section (C_9).
- 3 10- μ f., 50-volt electrolytic.
- 3 15- μ f. variable (C_3 , C_5 , C_7) (Hammarlund MAPC-15-B)
- 2 50- μ f. variable (C_1 , C_8) (Hammarlund MAPC-50-B)

Resistors

- 5 47-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 100-ohm, 1-watt composition.
- 1 470-ohm, 1-watt composition.
- 1 680-ohm, 1-watt composition.
- 2 1000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 2 1200-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 4700-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 2 1500-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 3 10,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 2 15,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 22,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 2 33,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 2 47,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 68,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 2 100,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 220,000-ohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 1-megohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 2.2-megohm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt composition.
- 1 500,000-ohm control, audio taper (R_1).
- 1 20,000-ohm, 10-watt wire wound.

Sockets and Connectors

- 1 Octal plug, female (P_1) (Amphenol 86-CP8).
- 2 Octal sockets (J_2 , and one for V_8).
- 1 7-pin miniature sockets.
- 6 9-pin miniature, four with shield base.
- 1 Coax chassis receptacle, type SO-239 (J_1).
- 4 Crystal sockets.
- 1 Open-circuit jack (J_4).
- 1 Microphone jack (J_3) (Amphenol 75-PC1M).

Switches

- 1 S.p.s.t. toggle (S_7).
- 1 D.p.s.t. toggle (S_6).
- 1 Rotary, 1 section, 1 pole, 4 positions (S_1) (Centralab PA-1001).

The power-supply components were selected to provide a B-plus voltage of 250, as this is the maximum rating for the 7558 when operated as a plate-modulated r.f. amplifier. A choke-input filter, consisting of L_3 and C_{9B} , is used.

S_8 is a double pole, single-throw toggle switch with one section serving as the transmit-standby control and the other section, S_{8B} , controlling 115 volts a.c. for an external antenna relay. The transmit-standby function is accomplished by opening and closing the center tap of T_3 .

The phone-c.w. switch, S_5 , is used to short out the modulation transformer and transfer the screens of the tripler and amplifier to the keying line. A single-pole double-throw 6-volt a.c. relay is used to key the screens of the tripler and amplifier tubes. In the key-up position the screens of the two tubes are grounded. When the key is closed K_1 is energized and screen voltage is applied to the two stages.

Construction

The r.f. section and power supply-modulator are separate units, both using fairly large chassis

PARTS LIST

- 1 Rotary, 1 section, 2 poles, 6 positions (S_4) (Centralab PA-2003).
- 1 Rotary, 1 section, 2 poles, 4 positions (S_3) (Centralab PA-1003).
- 1 Rotary, 1 section, 2 poles, 3 positions (S_5) (Centralab PA-2005).
- 1 Rotary, 2 sections, 2 poles, 2 positions (S_2) (Centralab, two PA-1 sections and one type PA-302 shaft assembly).

Transformers

- 1 Power, 700 volts center-tapped, 200 ma.; 5 v., 3 amp.; 6.3 volts, 6 amp. (T_3) (Thordarson 22R07).
- 1 Driver, 5:2:1 primary to one-half secondary (T_1) (Thordarson 20D76).
- 1 Modulation, 10 watts, 10,000 ohms plate-to-plate to 4000-ohm Class C load (T_2) (Thordarson 21M68 or Merit A-3008).
- 1 Choke, 8 hy., 150 ma. (L_3) (Thordarson 20C54)

Tubes

- | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| 1 6C4 | 1 12BH7 | 2 5763 |
| 1 12AX7 | 1 5U4G | 2 7558 |

Miscellaneous

- 1 1N34A diode.
- 1 1-mh. r.f. choke (RFC_1) (National R-50).
- 4 2- μ h. r.f. choke (RFC_2 - RFC_6 , inc.) (National R-60).
- 1 Relay, s.p.d.t., 6 volts a.c. (K_1) (Potter-Brumfield type KA5AY).
- 1 0-1 milliammeter, miniature type (M_1).
- 1 6-volt pilot lamp, No. 47 (I_1).
- 1 Pilot lamp jewel and socket.
- 1 Aluminum chassis, 2 \times 7 \times 13 inches.
- 1 Aluminum chassis, 3 \times 10 \times 12 inches.
- 7 Tie-point strips, 5 terminals.
- 1 Terminal strip, two screw terminals (TB_1).
- 1 Piece of copper flashing, 6 \times 8 inches.
- 1 Piece of 1/32" aluminum, 2 \times 6 1/2 inches.
- 10 ft. No. 14 enameled wire.
- 10 ft. shielded wire (Belden 8885).
- 1 Roll hookup wire, No. 20 or 22 insulated, 25 feet.
- 1 Length B & W Mimiductor No. 3007 or Airdux 516T (L_1).
- 8 Small knobs.
- 3 Pointer knobs.
- 1 Line cord and plug, fuse-in-plug type (P_2).
- 2 Fuses, type 3AG, 1-1/2 amp.
- 2 Panel-beating assemblies, 3-inch (E. F. Johnson 115-256-2).
- 2 Shaft couplers, one insulated.
- Miscellaneous hardware;
- 8-Mc. crystals as desired.

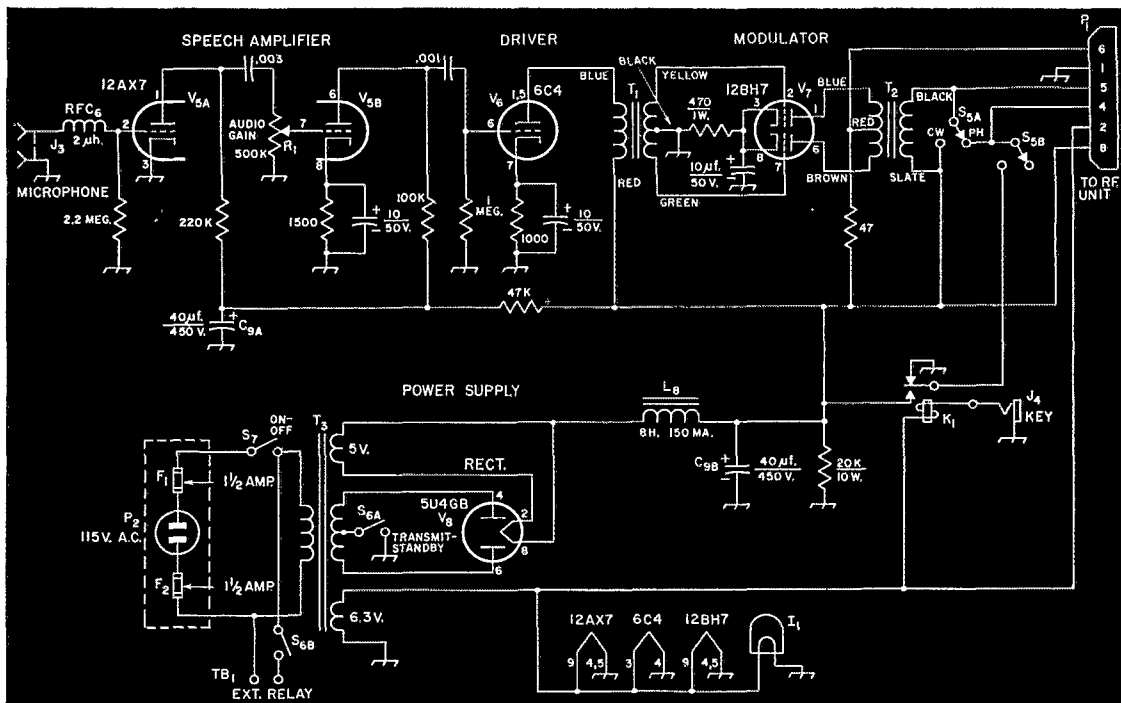


Fig. 2—Circuit diagram of power supply and modulator. Unless specified otherwise, capacitances are in $\mu\text{f.}$, resistances are in ohms, resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ watt. Capacitors with polarity marked are electrolytic. See parts list for component data.

in the thought that construction would be easier. A $2 \times 7 \times 13$ -inch aluminum chassis is used for the r.f. unit, with a 6×8 -inch piece of flashing copper mounted on the under side of the chassis. All r.f. grounds are made to the copper. The main reason for the copper sheet is to help prevent ground currents from wandering all over the chassis. The copper may not be strictly necessary, but it is a good precaution — at least, the unit as described is stable in every respect.

Figs. 3 and 4 give the important dimensions for mounting components on the front and top of the r.f. chassis. Also, Fig. 4 shows the tube socket orientation which should be followed when installing the sockets. After making the socket holes in the chassis lay the copper sheet against the chassis top and mark off the socket holes on the copper, or else fasten the copper sheet to the chassis in the proper position and cut all the holes simultaneously in both. This will help you insure correct alignment of the two pieces.

The tube manufacturer recommends that the grid and plate terminals of the 7558 be shielded from each other to prevent external feedback when the tube is operated as a straight-through amplifier. For this purpose, a shield shaped like a right angle is used. The shield is made from a piece of aluminum measuring $2 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide lip for securing it to the chassis, and is 3 inches long on one side and $3\frac{1}{2}$ on the other. It is secured to the chassis with four screws and nuts. The shield crosses the socket of V_4 between Pins 2 and 3 on one side and between Pins 8 and 9 on the other.

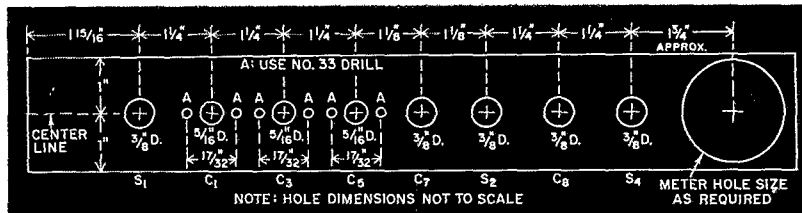
C_7 and the rear section, S_{2B} , of the band switch are mounted on the shield.

The rotor shafts of C_1 , C_3 and C_5 should not touch the chassis where they come through the front wall. This means that particular care should be taken when installing the capacitors because there isn't much space to spare between the rotor shaft and mounting holes. Connect the rotor soldering lugs to the copper, using short leads. All r.f. ground connections should be made to the copper plate, keeping the leads as short and direct as possible.

The r.f. coils, L_1 through L_7 , are all of the air-wound type. L_1 is supported between the stator of C_1 and one tie point of a terminal strip that is mounted between the socket for V_1 and the edge of the copper sheet. L_2 is installed between the stator of C_3 and a tie point mounted alongside the socket for V_3 . L_3 is mounted between the stator of C_5 and one side of C_6 ; one of the unused terminals on S_{2A} serves as a tie point for the junction of L_3 and C_6 .

In the amplifier tank circuit, L_4 is connected between the plate pin of the socket for V_4 and the stator of C_7 . The 50-Mc. coil, L_6 , has one end connected to a tie point on a strip mounted near the rear edge of the copper. The other lead from L_6 is soldered to the center of L_4 . The 144-Mc. link, L_5 , is mounted inside L_4 and is connected at one end to the rotor terminal of C_7 (which is grounded) and at the other end to a switch terminal on S_{2B} . We used sleeving (spaghetti) over L_5 to make sure there was adequate insulation between the two coils. The 50-

Fig. 3—Drawing showing hole size and placement of controls on front of r.f. chassis.



Mc. link, L_7 , is connected between chassis ground and a tie point on the same terminal strip that supports L_6 . The link is oriented so that it is coupled to the bottom (cold end) of L_6 .

All r.f. chokes should be mounted as close to the coils as possible (although preferably not inductively coupled to them), keeping the leads short. Also, the grid resistors should be connected to the grid pins on the tube sockets with the shortest possible leads. All bypass capacitors should be connected close to the tube terminals or coils they are bypassing, using short lead lengths. When soldering small resistors and capacitors, hold the lead being soldered with a pair of pliers. The pliers will conduct the heat away from the component, preventing damage from too much heat.

Shielded wire is used for the connections from J_2 to the tube heaters, for the screen leads to S_3 , and for the B-plus leads to the terminal strips that hold L_1 and L_8 . The shielded wire is used to minimize r.f. coupling through the power-supply leads and, with a bottom plate on the chassis, helps confine harmonics within the chassis.

Construction of the power supply and modulator is not critical and the general layout shown in the photographs can be followed. The power-supply components are mounted along the rear of the chassis and the modulator is near the front. The keying relay has a single mounting screw, and a rubber grommet should be used when installing the relay to minimize its mechanical noise while keying.

In the units shown here, the cable which connects the two chassis together is about 10 inches long. A longer cable could be used, depend-

ing on the individual operating arrangement.

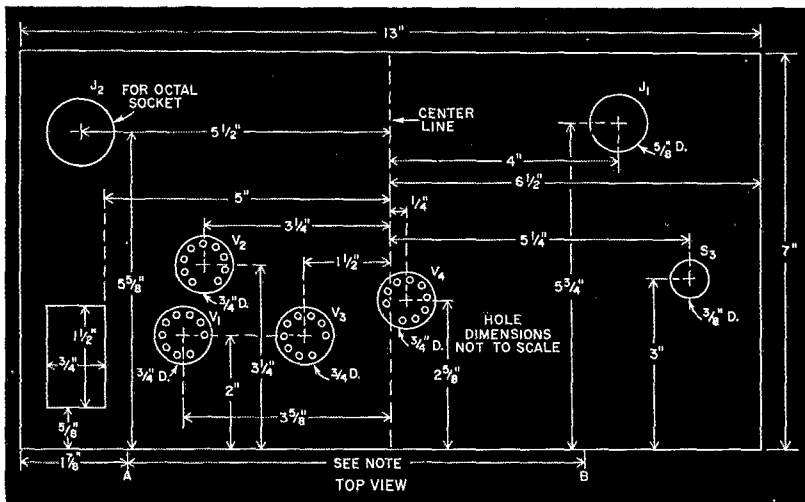
In wiring the modulation transformer, T_2 , you'll find several leads coming from the secondary; two of these, black and slate, are connected to S_5 . The remaining ones should be taped to prevent accidental short circuits and then tucked out of the way.

Testing Procedures

Before applying power to the units, carefully check all wiring for errors. Then put the transmitter switch in the standby position and turn on the power switch.

In order to facilitate testing, all the important voltages are shown in Fig. 1. The plate and screen voltages can be measured with a regular test meter, if you have one. If not, you can use the milliammeter, M_1 , as a voltmeter by setting the meter switch, S_4 , to the last (open) position. Then ground the negative side of the meter through switch position 9, and connect a 510,000-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt resistor from point 8 to a test prod. This converts the milliammeter into a voltmeter with a full-scale reading of 500 volts. Be sure to use insulated wire for the test lead and cover the resistor with tape or spaghetti in order to prevent accidental shock. This meter cannot be used to check the negative d.c. grid voltages shown on the diagram, however, because its resistance is too low. A vacuum-tube voltmeter is the best instrument for this purpose. Actually, it is not necessary to check the d.c. voltages at the grids of the tripler or amplifier, because provision is made for measuring the grid currents in these two stages. If these grid currents are as specified later, the voltages at the grids of the oscillator

Fig. 4—Layout drawing of top of r.f. chassis, showing orientation of tube sockets. This is a top view; sockets should be mounted so the pins as seen from the top of the socket match this drawing. Note: Copper plate, 6 x 8 inches, butts against front wall of chassis between points A and B



and doubler also will be in the proper range.

Don't be concerned if your rig shows slightly different voltages than those given. Variations are to be expected because of component tolerances, and a difference of 10 per cent or so won't affect the over-all performance.

The open position of S_4 also can be used for measuring the plate currents of V_1 , V_2 and V_3 . Each of these tubes has a 47-ohm resistor in its d.c. plate lead. With S_4 in the open position, connect clip leads to switch terminals 8 and 9, and clip the other ends across the 47-ohm resistor in the circuit to be measured, with terminal 9 connected to the plate side of the resistor in each case. (Be sure the power is off while these connections are being made or shifted!) The meter has a full-scale range of 100 ma. in this case. V_1 and V_2 each take a plate current of approximately 30 ma. The plate current of the tripler, V_3 , is about 40 ma. These currents do not have to be measured in the course of normal tuning procedure, so a check of this type need be made only when the transmitter is first built, or in case maintenance is required after, for example, a component failure.

For 50-Mc. tune-up put S_3 in the "Tune 1" position, set S_4 to read amplifier grid current, and adjust C_1 , C_3 , and C_5 for maximum grid current, which should be between 2 and 4 ma. If you find that you cannot get enough grid current there are a couple of things you can check. First, make sure the oscillator is working by listening for the signal in a receiver tuned either to the crystal frequency or to its third harmonic. If the oscillator isn't working you've got a bad crystal or a wiring error. Another possible reason for insufficient drive is that the C_3L_2 circuit isn't tuning to the 50-Mc. range. Check the setting of C_3 that gives the most grid current; if the plates are fully open it may mean the circuit isn't tuning high enough to reach 50 Mc., in which case reduce the inductance of L_2 slightly by spreading the turns. On the other hand, if the plates of C_3 are fully meshed as you approach maximum grid current, the coil turns

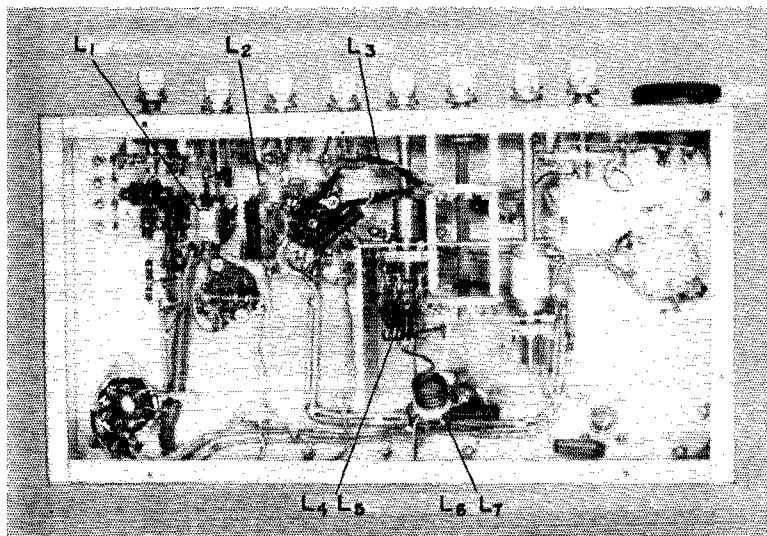
must be squeezed together to lower the frequency enough to give you adequate tuning range.

Once you have 2 or more milliamperes of grid current you are ready to test the amplifier. For testing, you'll need a dummy load; a good one for this purpose was described in a recent issue of *QST*.² Alternatively, four 6-volt 150-ma. dial lamps connected in parallel make a suitable load. Set S_3 to the 50-Mc. position and turn on the "transmit" switch, S_6 . The meter switch should be set for reading amplifier plate current. Adjust C_7 so that the plate current "dips," indicating that the final tank is in resonance. Off-resonance plate current may go as high as 90 ma., while the plate current at resonance will depend on the setting of C_8 . Set the meter to read output and adjust C_7 and C_8 for maximum indication. Then switch back to read plate current, which should not exceed 70 ma. The best setting of the controls is the one that shows maximum output with minimum plate current — minimum being some value close to 70 ma., but in no case higher than is necessary for getting the largest possible reading on the r.f. voltmeter.

The tune-up procedure on 144 Mc. is similar, with a few additions. Set S_3 to the first tune-up position and set the meter switch to read tripler grid current. Adjust C_1 and C_3 for maximum tripler grid current, which should be 2 to 4 ma. If you find that you cannot get enough grid current you may have to adjust L_2 as outlined in the 50-Mc. tune-up procedure. Advance S_3 to the "Tune 2" position and switch the meter to read amplifier grid current. Adjust C_5 for maximum grid current, and also repeat C_1 and C_3 . If you find that you cannot get enough grid current you probably will have to decrease or increase the inductance of L_3 by spreading or squeezing the turns. The amplifier tune-up procedure is similar to that described for 50 Mc.

(Continued on page 138)

²"V.H.F. Dummy Loads," *QST*, March, 1960.



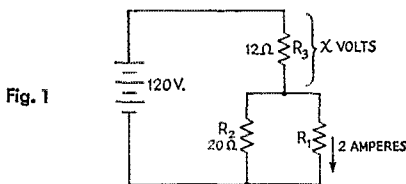
The final amplifier is at the lower right in this view of the r.f. chassis. Near the lower right-hand corner of the copper plate is C_8 , which is mounted on the aluminum bracket. An insulated coupler is used to connect C_8 to the panel bearing. Next to the coupling is S_{2B} and to the left of S_{2B} is C_7 . The 144-Mc. coil, L_4 , is just to the rear of C_7 . L_6 is near the rear edge of the copper plate.

How to Solve a Quist Quiz

BY PETER A. STARK* K2QAW

Being one who likes to waste time on irrelevant things, I always look first at the Quist-Quiz whenever I get my *QST*. For no particular reason, the one in the June issue seemed especially intriguing, if only because it seemed so easy.

The problem is very easy; in the network of Fig. 1, knowing the applied voltage, the values of the two marked resistors, and the current flowing through the third, calculate the resistance of the unmarked resistor. While easy to solve using the most elementary methods, this problem can be used to demonstrate some of the "cute" techniques of circuit theory which might come in useful in your next project. Here then are six ways of solving the thing.



Method One: The Simplest Way

Draw the circuit in the form shown in Fig. 1 and call the voltage across the 12-ohm resistor "x." Now we know that the current flowing through this resistor divides and passes through the 20-ohm and the unknown resistor. Using Ohm's Law, the current through the 12-ohm resistor is

$$I = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{x}{12}$$

The voltage across the 20 ohms is 120 volts minus the x volts, or $120 - x$, and the current through it is again E/R or

$$I = \frac{120 - x}{20}$$

Since this plus 2 amperes equals the current through the 12 ohms, we write

$$\frac{120 - x}{20} + 2 = \frac{x}{12}$$

and immediately simplify this to

$$\frac{360 - 3x}{60} + \frac{120}{60} = \frac{5x}{60}$$

$$5x + 3x = 480$$

$$x = 60 \text{ volts}$$

and therefore

$$120 - x = 60 \text{ volts}$$

and, since the current through the unknown resistor is 2 amperes and voltage across it is 60 volts,

$$R = E/I = 60/2 = 30 \text{ ohms.}$$

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 • *Been lucky in getting answers to the circuit problems posed in QST's popular Quist-Quiz department? Been depending on inspiration rather than logical methods? There are other means, too.*
 • *In case you aren't a puzzle fan, this is a highly readable resume of a variety of methods useful in solving electrical circuits.*
 •

Now that the suspense is broken and we know the answer, let's go to the next method.

Method Two: Kirchhoff's Laws

This is really the first method put into elegant and scientific language. We unknowingly used these two laws in the above solution, but we didn't state them as such. They are:

1) *The sum of all voltages around a closed path is zero.* Suppose you start on the 50th floor of a skyscraper, spend a couple of hours climbing and descending stairways at random, and at the end of the day wind up back on the 50th floor. The sum of the steps you climbed is the same as the sum of the steps you descended, or otherwise you would be on some other floor. In a like fashion, as you go around a closed circle in an electrical circuit, as long as you wind up where you started, the sum of all the voltages you have "climbed" or "descended" is zero.

2) *The sum of all the currents into a point is zero.* It's obvious that all the electrons flowing into one side of a terminal have to come out the other side. If you call all electrons flowing in "plus" and all flowing out "minus" and add them up, you get a zero net current.

Now let's apply these two laws to our circuit. Redraw the diagram as in Fig. 2, and to each arm assign a current I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 , as in the figure.

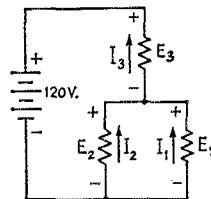


Fig. 2

Then assign a voltage E_1 , E_2 , and E_3 to each element, fixing an arbitrary direction.

Having drawn this figure, we notice first that $E_1 = E_2$. We next apply the first law to our closed paths:

$$120 - E_3 - E_2 = 0$$

$$120 - E_3 - E_1 = 0$$

$$E_2 - E_1 = 0$$

Next we apply the second law to get

$$I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

where $I_1 = 2$ amperes.

Now applying Ohm's Law, we see that

$$E_1 = I_1 R_1 = 2R_1 = E_2$$

$$E_2 = 20 I_2$$

$$E_3 = 12 I_3.$$

Combining the above equations, we get the following three equations in three unknowns:

$$120 - 12I_3 - 20I_2 = 0$$

$$120 - 12I_3 - 2R_1 = 0$$

$$2 - I_3 + I_2 = 0.$$

They can easily be solved by use of a little algebra to yield $I_2 = 3$ amperes, $I_3 = 5$ amperes and, of course, $R_1 = 30$ ohms.

Use of Kirchhoff's laws in this problem seems merely to complicate matters. But in some cases it is easier to use these laws than to try to use intuition the way we did in the first method.

Method Three: Successive Approximations

This one is a little hard to apply, but it's a bit on the "cute" side and might be interesting to try.

We at this point make believe we don't know what R_1 is. We do know, however, that it must be somewhere between 0 and 60 ohms. We get the 60 ohms as a maximum this way: Suppose it is 60 ohms. Then E_1 , using the notation of the previous method, is 120 volts and therefore E_3 is zero. This implies that there is no voltage drop across a resistor carrying current, which is ridiculous.

All right, let's presume R_1 is 50 ohms. This is just an arbitrary choice; we could just as well take 10 or even 13.743 — or any value between 0 and 60. Now suppose R_1 is 50. Then E_1 is $E = IR = 100$ volts, 100 volts across the 20-ohm resistor causes a 5-ampere current through it. We then know that $I_3 = 2 + 5 = 7$ amp. But this current flowing through 12 ohms must mean a voltage drop of 84 volts. Therefore E_1 must be $120 - 84 = 36$ volts. This corresponds to an R_1 of 18 ohms. What we have done is merely go around a circle, arriving at a value for R_1 different from the one we first assumed. This immediately tells us that our original assumption of 50 ohms was wrong, otherwise we would have gotten the same answer as we had started with. But — and here is the important thing — notice that 18 ohms is much closer to 30 than our assumed 50 was. Let's see what happens when we assume the value of 18 to be the correct answer:

$$R_1 = 18 \text{ ohms}$$

$$E_1 = 2 \times 18 = 36 \text{ volts}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{36}{20} = 1.8 \text{ ampere}$$

$$I_3 = 2 + 1.8 = 3.8 \text{ amperes}$$

$$E_3 = 12 \times 3.8 = 45.6 \text{ volts}$$

$$E_1 = 120 - 45.6 = 74.4 \text{ volts}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{74.4}{2} = 37.2 \text{ ohms.}$$

Notice that this value is still closer to the correct value. If we now assume this value to be correct and go through the same procedure once more, our next approximation is 25.68 ohms. Once more, we repeat and get 32.61. If we did this long enough, we would eventually reach something like 29.99999 . . . ohms. But let's look over the answers we got so far:

50
18
37.2
25.68
32.61

We see that the answers keep swinging back and forth around some central value, and we begin to suspect that maybe eventually they will get very close to it. We take a stab in the dark and guess that the final answer might be around 30 ohms. Try this value in the above procedure and lo and behold, the answer comes out 30 also. You've just made a lucky guess and got the right value.

Now this method isn't really very short either. But suppose you had a nice digital computer which was programmed to repeat this procedure. The whole thing uses only addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, things even the simplest computer can do. If you started the computer and let it run for a short while, it would eventually give you the answer. This technique is therefore quite useful in computer work.

Method Four: Theremin-Norton Conversion

Suppose you have a black box with two terminals, and you know that it contains a battery and a resistor. You are told to find out what is in it. You take a series of measurements: When you short the two terminals with a wire, you measure the current in the wire to be 10 amperes. You measure the open-circuit voltage to be 120 volts. Then you connect some arbitrary resistor across the terminals and measure the voltage across it. Suppose you connect 12 ohms and measure a voltage of 60.

Now, from the above measurements you can find a circuit which will satisfy these conditions, and therefore a circuit which might be in the box. The first thing that pops to mind is a 120-volt battery with a series resistor of 12 ohms, so you answer that that is the circuit inside the black box.

But hold on there, There is another circuit that would work just as well. It consists of a "constant current source" of 10 amperes with a 12-ohm resistor in parallel, like Fig. 3. This is completely

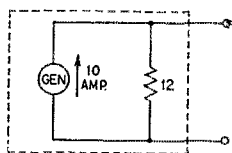


Fig. 3

identical with the former circuit with the battery and series resistor. Under open-circuit conditions,

the current source pushes 10 amperes through 12 ohms and therefore has an open-circuit voltage of 120 volts. When the terminals are shorted, the whole 10 amperes flows through the external circuit. With a 12-ohm load, the 10 amperes divides equally between the internal and external 12-ohm resistors, and produces an external current of 5 amperes and a voltage of 60 volts. These two circuits are named the Thevenin circuit (voltage source — series resistor) and Norton (current source — parallel resistor).

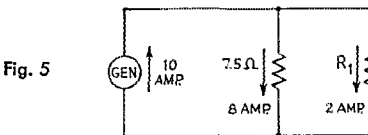
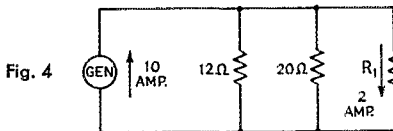
From the above you can see that the Thevenin and Norton circuits are equivalent as far as the two terminals are concerned, provided only that appropriate voltage and current sources are chosen. Examination of the two circuits above yields the formulas

$$E_{\text{Thevenin}} = R \times I_{\text{Norton}}$$

$$I_{\text{Norton}} = \frac{E_{\text{Thevenin}}}{R}$$

where R is the value of the resistor, the same in both equivalent circuits.

Now let's go back to the Quist-Quiz problem, Fig. 1, and replace the 120-volt source and the 12-ohm resistor by its Norton equivalent, a 10-ampere current source and a parallel 12-ohm resistor. Redraw to get Fig. 4, which can be simplified by combining the 12- and 20-ohm resistors into one, to get Fig. 5.



Now, obviously, the current through the 7.5-ohm resistor is $10 - 2 = 8$ amperes, and the voltage across it is $8 \times 7.5 = 60$ volts. This 60 volts is also across the unknown resistor, and

therefore its resistance is $R = E/I = \frac{60}{2}$ or 30

ohms, which is the answer found above.

The method of Thevenin-Norton transformation is often quite powerful, since it enables the simplification of a circuit by eliminating some components. For example, a long ladder-network can be simplified by successive transformations from Thevenin to Norton and vice versa, each time combining two series or two parallel resistors into one.

Method Five: Superposition

Suppose you have a complicated network consisting of several resistors and voltage and/or current sources. The principle of superposition

states that if you take that network and put in each of the sources in turn and measure all the currents and voltages, then when you put them in all at once you will just get the sum of all of the previously-measured values.

Let's apply this to our problem. We have to remember one important fact: When we remove a voltage source we replace it by a short circuit, and when we remove a current source we leave an open circuit. This follows from the fact that a voltage source has a theoretically zero resistance because it can pass any required current as demanded by its load — don't forget we are talking about *ideal* sources, not existing ones. Similarly, a current source has a theoretically infinite resistance because the voltage across it depends only on the external circuit it's connected to.

Now we can try this method on our problem. Since our unknown resistor passes a constant 2-ampere current, let's imagine that there is a 2-ampere current source in series with it, and draw it as shown in Fig. 6. We assumed current

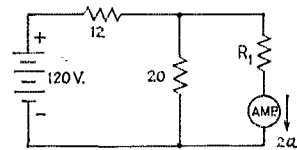


Fig. 6

to flow from plus to minus, and will therefore have to be consistent throughout the rest of the solution.

We now eliminate first the voltage source by disconnecting it and replacing it with a short, and we then try removing the current source. The two resulting circuits are those in Fig. 7. By a

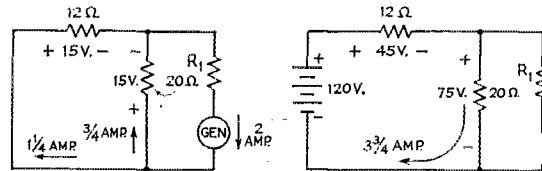


Fig. 7

simple application of Ohm's Law, we obtain the currents and voltages in each circuit independently. These are also shown in Fig. 7. We then superimpose one circuit on the other and add currents and voltages to get the final values, Fig. 8. Knowing now the voltage and current through

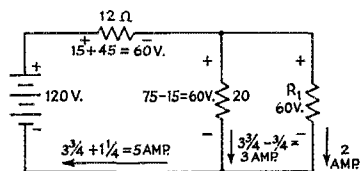


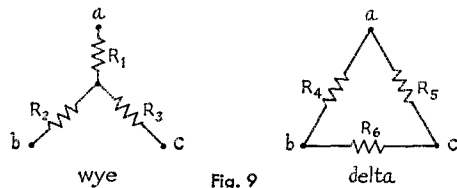
Fig. 8

the unknown resistor, we easily determine its resistance to be 30 ohms.

Method Six: Wye-Delta Transformation

Wye-Delta transformations do not simplify the problem here involved, but they are often useful and are therefore here mentioned.

Both the Wye and the Delta circuits are essentially three-terminal circuits consisting of three resistors each. As can be seen in Fig. 9, their



names come from their similarity to the letter Y and the Greek capital Delta. The resistor values of the two are related by the equations below:

$$R_1 = \frac{R_4 R_5}{R_4 + R_5 + R_6} \quad R_4 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_3}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_4 R_6}{R_4 + R_5 + R_6} \quad R_5 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_2}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_5 R_6}{R_4 + R_5 + R_6} \quad R_6 = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_1}$$

Using these equations, we can easily transform one circuit into the other, and then substitute one for the other in the over-all circuit. Let's try this for the network of the problem. Examination of Fig. 1 shows the basic Wye configuration of the three resistors, which can be converted to the Delta form as in Fig. 10. The only trouble is that,

$$R_5 = \frac{240 + 32R_1}{20}$$

$$R_6 = \frac{240 + 32R_1}{12}$$

On the other hand, several other things simplify out. First of all, we see that R_6 is shorted externally, and therefore carries no current. We can therefore remove it from the circuit. Second, we notice that terminal c of the original circuit carries 2 amperes, so that terminal c of the transformed circuit, and therefore resistor R_5 , also carries 2 amperes. Moreover, the voltage across R_5 is 120 volts. We therefore find R_5 from the current and voltage, and set it equal to the expression above:

$$R_5 = \frac{E}{I} = \frac{120}{2} = \frac{240 + 32R_1}{20}$$

and therefore, $2400 = 480 + 64R_1$

$$1920 = 64R_1$$

$$R_1 = 30 \text{ ohms.}$$

Conclusion

As we have emphasized before, the foregoing arithmetical acrobatics aren't at all necessary to correctly solve the Quist-Quiz problem. But they may come in useful when solving some future Quist-Quiz, or even the two puzzles in the following examples. Good luck!

QST

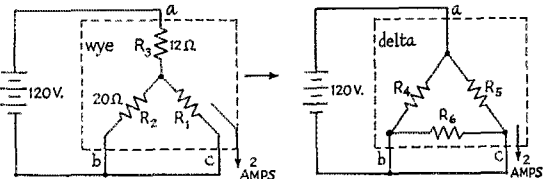
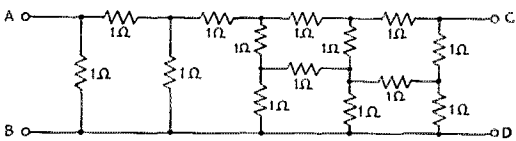


Fig. 10

since we don't know the value of R_1 , we consequently don't know the values of the three resistors of the Delta. This complicates the problem. As a matter of fact, application of the above equations yields the following values for R_4 , R_5 , and R_6 :

$$R_4 = \frac{240 + 32R_1}{R_1}$$

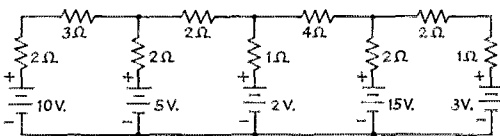


Example 1, Above

When 10 volts are applied to the two terminals A-B, what is the voltage across terminals C-D?

Example 2

What is the current in the 4-ohm resistor?



Strays

W3EFY suggests that the U. S. Post Office's Directory of Post Offices is practically indispensable for a QSLing ham. The 800-page directory lists, by states and possessions, all the U. S. post offices together with their counties. To obtain it, send \$2.25 and a request for the directory, POD Publication 26, to the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

printed "from the Desk of W3DUG" — wasn't that a nice Christmas present from the XYL? But Simon Dean didn't think so — his call is K3DUG!

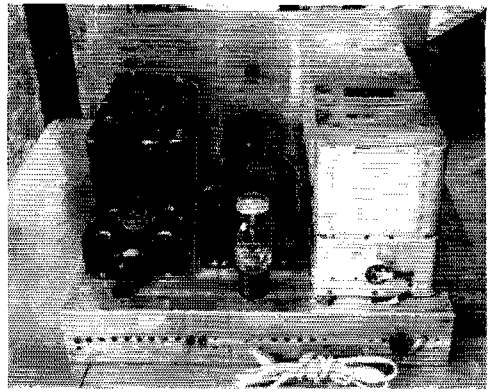
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K1GCG says W7TCL's letter in the December issue of QST made him think of the time he couldn't get a reply to CQ on 40 c.w., called QRZ? and was immediately pounced upon by two stations.

The receiver (left), transmitter (right), and power supply (center) are mounted on a 12 × 17 × 3-inch chassis.

BC-696 and BC-454 in a Low-Cost Installation

BY DAVID L. CABANISS,* WITUV



A Complete 80-Meter C.W. Station Using Surplus Units

Too often, the ham who has been in the game but a short time fails to realize the importance of coordinating his equipment into a single smoothly working unit. As a result, the transition between transmitting and receiving operations is often not only a delayed process, but awkward and distracting as well. While a full break-in system is something to strive for in c.w. operation, an automatic change-over system will provide most of the advantages of break-in and will be much easier to install, since little if any modification of existing equipment is required. Such a system has been incorporated in the 80-meter c.w. station shown in the photographs.

This station is built up around two units in the popular "ARC-5" series of transmitters and receivers still generally available in surplus at a fraction of their original cost. The transmitter is the T-19/ARC-5 (BC-696) covering 3 to 4 Mc., and the receiver is the R-26/ARC-5 (BC-454) covering 3 to 6 Mc.

Modification

Both transmitter and receiver require the conventional reconnecting of all heaters in parallel to operate from a 12-volt source. The receiver modification consists of installing a gain control, b.f.o. switch, and a headphone jack on the small front panel. This modification, including the rewiring of the heaters, is described in *QST* for January, 1959.¹ In addition, a connection is made to the arm contact of the gain control, and this lead is brought out through the front panel when the gain control is installed.

In the transmitter, the keying relay should be removed, and the relay connection to the cath-

In this one-package station, two popular items found in surplus are combined. The automatic change-over system described provides semi-break-in operation with good keying characteristics, and may be adapted to other transmitter-receiver combinations.

odes of the 1625s should be brought out through the side of the chassis. (Save the relay, as it can be used later.) A 15,000-ohm 10-watt screen-voltage dropping resistor should be connected at the power connector at the rear of the chassis, between the screen-voltage terminal (Pin 6) and the plate-voltage terminal (Pin 7, center). The antenna relay should also be removed, and the connection to the loading coil brought directly to the antenna change-over relay (discussed later).

The connections to either the socket of the 1629 tuning eye or to the crystal socket, should be removed, and a VR-150 voltage-regulator tube installed. The oscillator plate lead (which has previously been disconnected at the keying relay) should be connected to Pin 5 on the VR-tube socket. Then this pin should be connected to Pin 2 on the power connector. (This has also been disconnected previously at the keying relay.) Pin 2 of the VR-tube socket should be grounded to the chassis.

Power Supply

A single power supply serves for both transmitter and receiver. Its circuit is included in Fig. 1. A three-section filter is used to bring the hum down to a level suitable for receiver operation. The transformer T_1 was taken from an old tele-

* 165 Matthews St., R.F.D. 3, Bristol, Conn.

¹ McCoy, "Getting Started with the BC-454," *QST*, January, 1959.

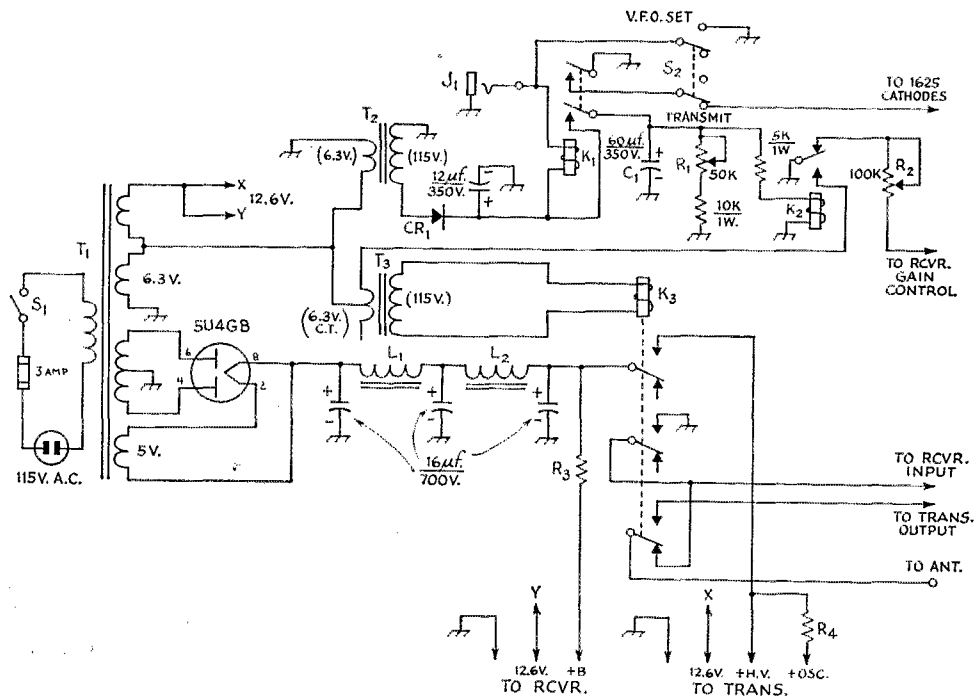


Fig. 1—Circuit of the automatic change-over system. Capacitors are electrolytic, and resistances are in ohms.

- C₁—See text.
- CR₁—100-ma. 130-volt selenium rectifier.
- J₁—Open-circuit jack.
- K₁—Double-pole 28-volt d.c. keying relay (see text).
- K₂—10,000-ohm s.p.d.t. relay (Sigma type 10000-S/SIL or similar).
- K₃—115-v. a.c. 3-pole double-throw change-over relay (P & B type KA14AY or similar).
- L₁, L₂—4-hy. 250-ma. filter choke (Stancor C1412 or similar).
- R₁—50,000-ohm potentiometer.

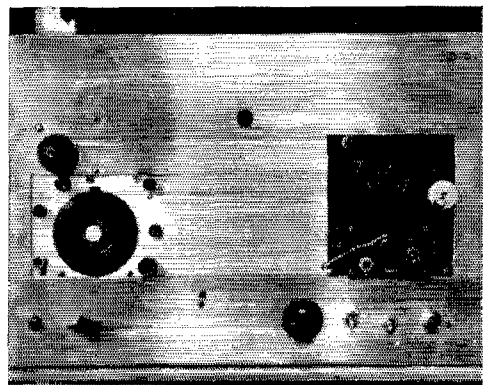
- R₂—0.1-megohm to 0.5-megohm potentiometer.
- R₃, R₄—See text.
- S₁—S.p.s.t. toggle switch.
- S₂—D.p.d.t. toggle switch.
- T₁—Power transformer, television-replacement type, 900 volts, c.t., 250 ma.; 5 volts, 3 amp.; 6.3 volts, 2 amp.; 6.3 volts, 4 amp. (Triad R-71A or similar).
- T₂—6.3-volt 1.2-amp. filament transformer (Thordarson 21F09).
- T₃—6.3-volt c.t., 1.2-amp. filament transformer (Thordarson 21F09).

vision receiver. It has two 6.3-volt heater windings which should be connected in series to provide the necessary 12.6 volts for the transmitter and receiver. Similar transformers are available as standard catalog items with high-voltage

windings delivering from 600 to 900 volts, center-tapped. More output will be obtained with the higher voltages, of course. One of the heater windings also supplies primary power for relays in the keying system. The heater winding having the higher current rating should be used for this purpose.

Resistor R_3 drops the voltage from the supply to a suitable value for the receiver. It should be a 20-watt unit having a resistance of 1000 to 2000 ohms, depending on the output voltage of the supply. A value should be selected that will limit the voltage at the input terminal of the receiver to about 250 volts when the receiver is operating. A 2000-ohm unit with a slider is suggested. R_4 is the series resistor for the VR tube controlling the oscillator plate voltage in the transmitter. This should be a 25-watt unit having a resistance of between 5000 and 10,000 ohms. Its value should be adjusted so that the VR tube will just stay ignited when the key is closed. Here again, a resistor with a slider for adjustment will be most convenient.

As shown in the photographs, the main power-



Panel cutouts provide access to the transmitter and receiver controls.

Bottom view of the 80-meter c.w. package. The antenna change-over relay is at the lower right.

supply components are mounted on the chassis, between the transmitter and receiver.

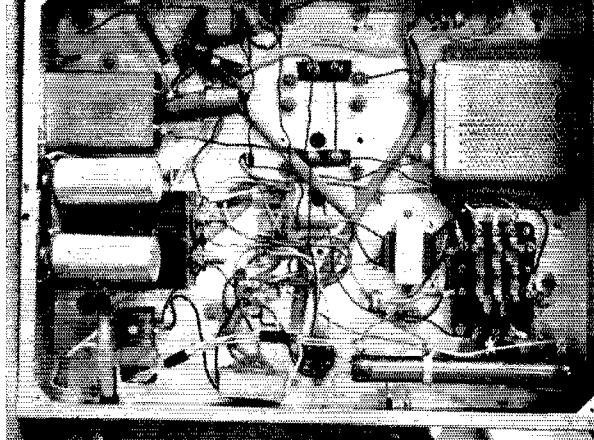
Keying and Control Circuit

As many others have pointed out, it is virtually impossible to key a v.f.o. without either chirps or clicks, or both. In this installation, the transmitter is keyed in the cathode circuit of the amplifier and the oscillator runs continuously during transmitting periods. However, the oscillator is turned off automatically during receiving periods.

The keying circuit is included in Fig. 1. The lead previously brought out from the 1625 cathodes in the transmitter is connected to one contact of K_1 through one pole of S_2 , as shown. The lead previously brought out from the receiver gain control is connected to the normally-open (back) contact of K_2 through a 100K variable resistor, R_2 , also as shown in Fig. 1.

The coil of K_1 is energized from a d.c. supply which includes T_2 , a reverse-connected filament transformer, whose primary power is supplied from one of the 6.3-volt windings on T_1 . When closed, the key completes the d.c. circuit causing K_1 to close. With S_2 in the transmit position, one pole of K_1 keys the 1625 cathodes, while the other pole simultaneously closes the coil circuit of K_2 which also operates from the d.c. supply. The opening of the back contact on K_2 reduces the receiver gain. The simultaneous closing of the front contact of K_2 causes the coil of K_3 to be energized through T_3 , another reverse-connected filament transformer, which also receives the primary power from a 6.3-volt winding on T_1 . The contacts of K_3 transfer the antenna to the transmitter, short the receiver antenna terminal to ground, and apply high voltage to the transmitter. This completes the action of the circuit when the key is closed.

When the key is opened, K_1 will open immediately, opening the cathode circuit of the 1625s and disconnecting the coil of K_2 from the d.c. supply. However, K_2 will not operate immediately because of the charge on C_1 . This delay



keeps all circuits in the transmit condition so long as normal keying is continued. After a suitable pause in keying, however, K_2 will operate, restoring receiver gain, and K_3 will then return the antenna to the receiver, unground the receiver input and cut the high voltage from the transmitter.

The selenium supply for K_1 and K_2 delivers about 150 volts, no load. This voltage drops to about 25 under the relay load. The output voltage of T_3 , which supplies the 115-volt a.c. antenna change-over relay K_3 , is increased by feeding the 6.3-volt input into only half of the primary of T_3 . This assures rapid and positive relay operation.

The v.f.o. may be set to frequency without keying the amplifier by turning S_2 to the v.f.o.-set position. This turns on the oscillator, while the amplifier cathode circuit is open.

Receiver gain is a function of both R_2 and the gain control previously installed. With K_2 in the transmit position, the receiver gain control should be set to the transmitter signal. Then, with K_2 in the receive position, R_2 serves as the normal gain control. This system of control has been in use now for several months and has been flawless in its operation. Essentially the same system can be applied to almost any other transmitter-receiver combination. As the photographs indicate, most of the components used in the control circuit and power supply were found in the junk box or in surplus. Components listed under Fig. 1 are suggested substitutes where equivalent surplus items cannot be obtained. QST

Strays

FEEDBACK

The article "After Sunspots — What?" in the March QST said the first WAC on ten was accomplished by W6FQY. The first WAC on ten was actually made by W3FAR who received his award on June 25, 1936. Our apologies.

In Fig. 1, page 17, May 1960 QST, the value of C_2 for a 21 Mc. filter is incorrect. The capacitor should be a 200- μ f. 500-volt mica.

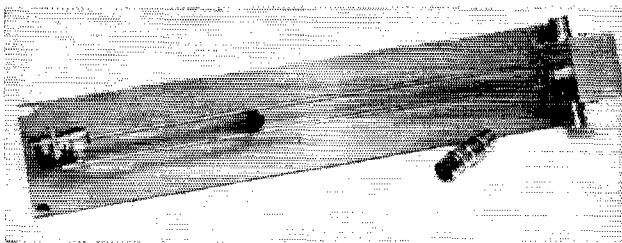
KN8OUO explained to his mother that he could go on phone when he received his General

license. Next day, when he brought home a pair of earphones for his rig she reminded gently:

"But you can't use those til you get your General license, can you dear?"

K2QWF wants to organize a net for men in the U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, especially in the New Jersey-Connecticut area. Anyone interested, please get in touch with him.

WA6DOU reports that W6LRT and K6LRT are both named Blankenship, although they are not related.



The standing-wave bridge built by W8FKC. Parallel line is a balun with an adjustable short (small black knob) for adjustment of the resonant frequency. Device in foreground is a laboratory standard 50-ohm load, though a suitable substitute can be made readily from low-cost components.

A Simple Balanced Bridge for 200 to 1300 Mc.

U.H.F. Coaxial S.W.R. Bridge

BY R. W. BURHANS,* W8FKC

A STANDARD laboratory instrument for measuring impedance and standing-wave ratio in the u.h.f. region is the slotted line, a device not generally available to amateurs. (A rare piece of surplus, the TS-56 A/AP, covering 300 to 1500 Mc., is sometimes found in amateur shacks.) Use of slotted lines is tedious and time-consuming compared to the s.w.r. bridge used at lower frequencies. The main goal of most amateurs is to adjust an unknown load such as an antenna to allow it to be fed through line having a low s.w.r. A balanced bridge is one of the simplest methods of doing this job, but there is little in amateur journals on the use of the s.w.r. bridge technique above 150 Mc. This need not be the case. A recent short article in a trade journal¹ suggests the use of a coaxial balun transformer feeding opposite arms of a symmetrical resistance bridge.

The major problem with a coaxial bridge circuit at u.h.f. is the elimination of residual phase unbalance in the bridge circuit itself. Most of those who have tried resistance bridge techniques as applied to h.f. have given up this approach at u.h.f. A balun transformer has the interesting property of providing equal amplitude, but out of phase voltages at its balanced end from a single coaxial source. This is precisely what is needed to feed a resistance bridge with coaxial line terminations.

The circuit diagram of the bridge is shown in Fig. 1. The author chose a 1:1 balun, whose length is adjusted to a quarter wavelength for the frequency in use by means of a sliding short across the line. This allows the bridge to be used over a wide frequency range merely by moving the position of the short. The balun can be any maximum length. Making it 16 inches overall permits operation down to about 200 Mc. Increasing the length to 21 inches will extend the range down to 144 Mc. Spacing of the balun, S ,

should be less than 0.1 wavelength at the highest frequency to be used. The one shown is spaced $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. This is a bit wide at 1300 Mc., but the bridge has a residual s.w.r. of only 1.05 at this frequency, when comparing equal terminations. At 220 and 432 Mc., the bridge gives essentially a perfect null; i.e., s.w.r. of 1.00 with equal terminations.

Conventional baluns of coaxial line (see ARRL *Handbook* or *Antenna Book*) may be used in making a bridge of this type for use on one band. If provision is made for detaching the baluns, additional ones can be made up for other bands, but the sliding-short type used here is a more convenient and flexible approach. The balun made with a half-wave loop of coax gives a ± 1 impedance step-up, but it can be used in the same manner as the 1:1 balun shown.

The main construction feature to observe is to make the construction and wiring as symmetrical as possible. The bridge, exclusive of the balun, is built in a small Minibox, with the balun emerging from one side through holes insulated with sheet polystyrene. The holes should be at least 3 times the diameter of the balun tubing.

The balun is made of $\frac{1}{8}$ - or $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch copper tubing. The impedance of the coaxial portion is not important, and it can be made by pulling any well-insulated wire through the length of the tubing. A length of small coaxial line, with its outer shield removed if necessary for fitting it in the tubing, may be used. Preferably the wire and its insulation should make a smooth fit inside the copper tube. The tubing that comprises the line should be kept bright, so that the sliding short will make good contact.

To use the bridge with full accuracy it is necessary to obtain a good coaxial standard. A fairly good one is the General Radio 874-WM which is a $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt 50-ohm termination good to about 5000 Mc. If this termination is used, General Radio coaxial fittings are necessary, or suitable adapters must be made for the bridge. (Type N or BNC fittings can be used on the bridge itself instead of the modified GR 874 B

* R. D. I, Scotland Drive, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

¹ Rice, "Use of a Precision Coaxial Terminating Resistor in a UHF SWR Bridge," *Electrical Design News*, June, 1959, p. 40.

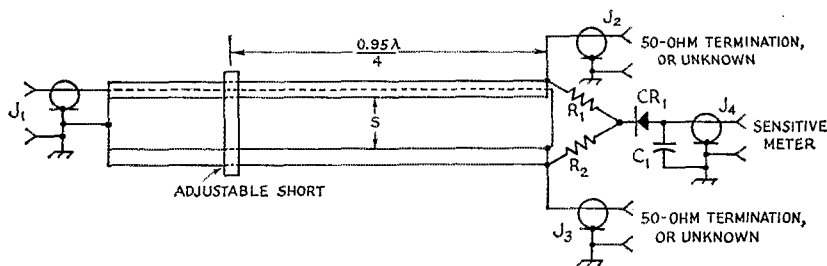


Fig. 1—Schematic diagram of the u.h.f. s.w.r. bridge. Balun, left, can be any length. Spacing, S , should be less than 0.1 wavelength at the highest frequency at which the bridge will be used. See text for other mechanical details.

C_1 —100- μ mf. button mica.
 CR_1 —1N21B diode.

J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4 —Coaxial fitting. J_2 and J_3 should preferably be type N or BNC.

R_1, R_2 —50-ohm \pm 1 per cent carbon.

connectors used by the author.) A reasonably good termination can be made by soldering a $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt, 5 per cent, 51-ohm carbon resistor in a type N or BNC cable fitting.

Operation

A signal generator or suitable low-power oscillator is coupled to the coaxial end of the balun and a termination plugged into one side of the bridge, leaving the opposite arm open circuited. The output of the signal generator is adjusted to give a deflection on a suitable indicating instrument such as a 100- μ a. meter, with a transistor current amplifier if needed. A modulated signal source and an a.c. v.t.v.m. can also be used for indication. The sliding short is adjusted to give a maximum on the indicator. After this the short is locked in place and the termination moved to the opposite arm of the bridge. The indicator should read the same if the bridge is operating properly. If another matched load is now plugged into the open terminal a low reading or null will be indicated on the meter. The depth of the null is a measure of how low the s.w.r. is.

An unknown impedance such as an antenna system can now be connected to the open arm of the bridge. Since the bridge is balanced, either side can be used as the measuring terminal, with the opposite side as the standard. The unknown load is then pruned or adjusted to give the lowest possible reading on the indicator. The s.w.r. found by comparing the full-scale reading V_0 (with one arm open circuited) with the null reading V_r (with the load connected). The s.w.r. is:

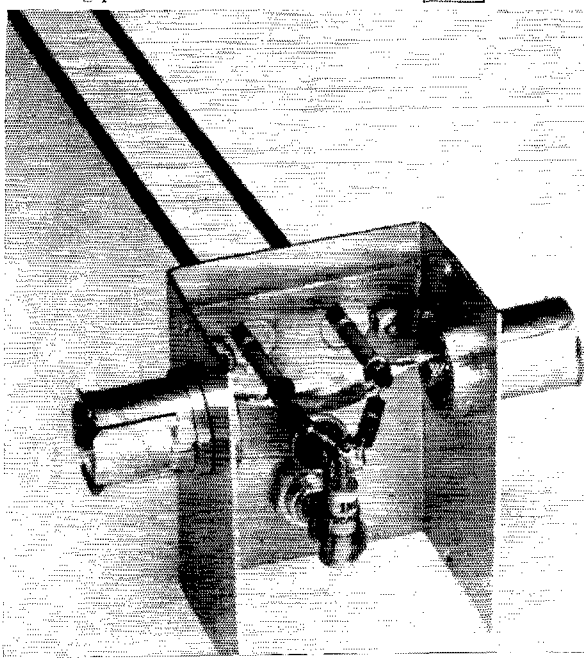
$$s.w.r. = \frac{V_0 + V_r}{V_0 - V_r}$$

Interior view of the u.h.f. s.w.r. bridge, inverted from the position of the other photograph. Coaxial fitting supporting the crystal diode is used to connect a meter for reading diode current.

A plot of this equation is the same as the familiar graph of the reflection coefficient found in the *Handbook* and used with reflectometer-type s.w.r. devices at lower frequencies, if the full-scale reading is set at 1.0.

Bridge devices have their limitations, but they are certainly among the quickest and easiest s.w.r. measuring instruments to use. This particular model suffers from some hand-capacity effect, as the balun is hot for r.f. where it emerges from the box. This can be cured with a simple trough shield with an open top. Even without a shield, the bridge gives accurate s.w.r. indication. Performance of the bridge was compared with a TS-56 A/AP slotted line. Over the range of 320 to 1300 Mc. the bridge gives the same s.w.r. value as the slotted line with a precision of about $\pm .05$ when comparing the same load. This is more than sufficient for most amateur work with antennas, feed systems, and input-output circuit matching.

The author has found this device handy for adjusting the input and output circuits of cavity-type parametric amplifiers, for checking s.w.r. of noise generators, and for the usual antenna matching problems.



80-Meter Operation with Shunt Drive

BY GENE HUBBELL,* W9ERU

Those who lack space for a horizontal antenna for 80 or 40 meters may be able to take advantage of this method of feeding the towers that support their higher-frequency beams or wire antennas.

Feeding Grounded Towers As Radiators

WITH the diminishing sunspot activity, the higher-frequency bands are going dead earlier in the day, and the natural result is a swing to greater use of 40 and 80 meters. The big trouble for most hams wanting to use 40 and 80 meters is a lack of space for horizontal antennas. As a result, many more vertical antennas are being used. Many hams have towers or pipe masts to support rotary beams for 10, 15 or 20, or some combination of these bands. If such a tower or support is insulated at the bottom and is ungyved, the beam and rotor cables may be decoupled by a trap tuned to the operating frequency, and a tuning network inserted between the base and ground. If, as is more often the case, the tower is grounded and gyved with uninsulated guy wires, a somewhat different approach is necessary. This article is to describe how we fed two grounded towers at W9ERU for work on 80 meters.

First Test

Tower Number One was a 64-foot self-supporting TV tower, tapering from about eighteen inches on a side at the bottom to about four inches at the top. The base was a large Y-shaped affair of 6-inch channel iron, held in the ground by three pipes running into concrete extending some four feet into the ground. The tower was gyved by one set of 3 wires, broken up with large egg

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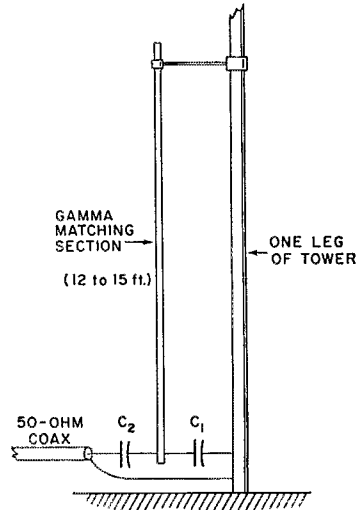


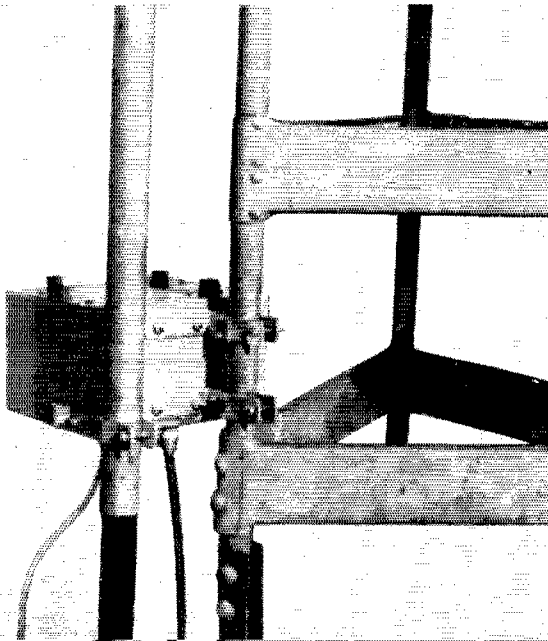
Fig. 1—Dimensions and values used by W9ERU in shunt-feeding a 64-foot tower. Capacitor types and ratings are discussed in the text. Capacitor connections shown are made as close as possible to bottom ends of tower leg and matching section.

C_1 —400 to 500 μf . C_2 —250 to 350 μf .

insulators, to take the strain of a horizontal dipole, which was all this tower held up.

Now, this tower resembled, to some extent, one half of the driven element of the 20-meter beam in use at W9ERU; that is, it was approximately resonant at the desired frequency, was grounded at the base, and would have to be shunt fed. So the same feed system was tried that worked very well on the rotary beam—a modified gamma, or omega match. This type of feed system is illustrated in Fig. 1. A crude temporary lash-up proved that it would work, and a more finished job was installed. With this arrangement the s.w.r. was found to be reasonable (2 to 1 or less) over about 100 kc. of the 3.5-to-4-Mc. band,

A close-up view showing the mounting of the tuning box. The polystyrene aircraft insulator supporting the gamma matching section may not be needed if the clamping arrangement is sufficiently rigid.



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and adjustments could be made to place this 100 kc. anywhere in the band. After proving the worth of this installation, we felt it desirable to use the circuit of Fig. 2 so that the antenna could be used at both ends of this band. When operating on the low end of the band a small relay is actuated, which adds capacitance as shown. The extra capacitance is required for work at the low end of the band. The relay and capacitors are mounted in a weatherproof metal box at the base of the tower as shown in the photographs.

Ground System

The second installation at W9ERU was made on a 60-foot fold-over tower which holds up a full-size, three-element 20-meter beam with a 20-foot boom. This tower is about 12 inches on a side and is set in a block of concrete 2 feet square and 3 feet deep. It is guyed four ways at the hinge point near the midpoint of the tower, and these guy wires are insulated at top and bottom. A single set of capacitors was used and this tower was found to give satisfactory performance as a vertical radiator, but with considerably less band width for a satisfactory s.w.r. The narrow band width (about 25 kc.), was attributed to the fact that its resonant point is farther from the operating frequency than the first tower.

In an effort to improve the bandwidth a ground system was installed. This system consists of fifteen 66-foot lengths of No. 12 tinned copper wire connected to four ground rods, each 4 feet long, driven in at the base of the tower. The ground rods, tower legs and all inner ends of the ground wires were connected together. No detectable change was noticed when the ground system was installed — at 3.5 Mc., that is. On 20 meters there was a distinct difference in the performance of the beam — but that is another story. Either the tower was well grounded in the first place, or the radial ground system was not large enough to make any substantial change.

Forty Meters

While both of these installations were made for use on 80 meters, there is no reason why such a system could not be made to work on 40, and it should result in good low-angle radiation so long as the tower and beam represent $\frac{5}{8}$ wavelength or less. With lengths over $\frac{5}{8}$ wavelength, a considerable lobe of high-angle radiation appears and results would probably not be too good. So far no effort has been made to use either tower at W9ERU for 40-meter work, mostly because of bad weather and existence of a 60-foot vertical radiator already in use on this

(Continued on page 140)

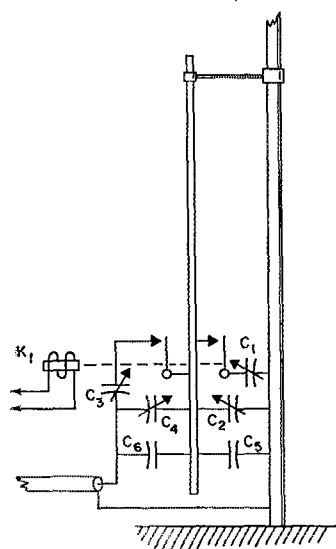
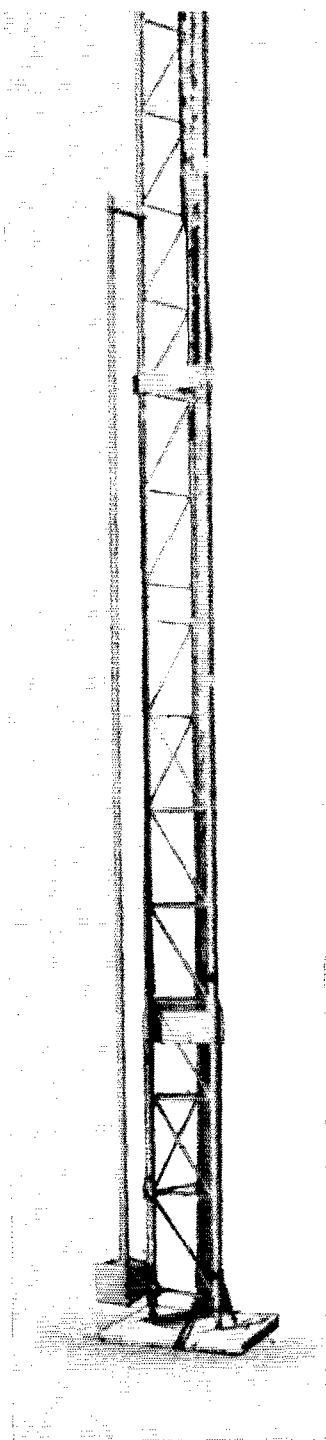
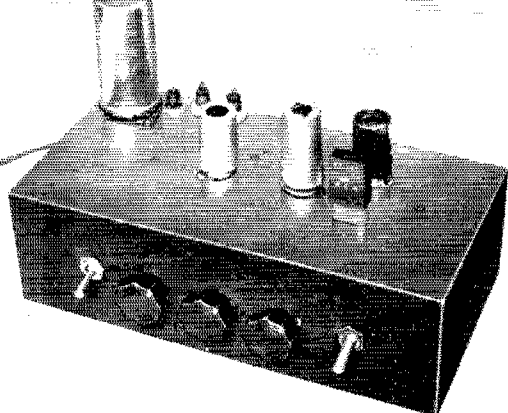


Fig. 2—This arrangement, left, makes it possible to adjust for low s.w.r. at two points in the band. See text for capacitor types and ratings. Capacitor connections shown are made as close as practicable to bottom ends of tower leg and matching section.

C₁, C₂, C₃, C₄—120- μ f. variable.
 C₅—300- μ f. fixed.
 C₆—200- μ f. fixed.
 K₁—Antenna change-over type relay.

Lower portion of one of W9ERU's towers showing the gamma matching section.





The 3-band crystal converter is assembled on a $5 \times 10 \times 3$ -inch chassis. The 6AK5s are on either side of the 6J6, with the crystal to the right. The dual filter capacitor is in the rear left-hand corner. Controls along the front, from left to right, are those of the power switch (S_1), C_1 , C_2 and C_3 , and the injection-frequency switch (S_2).

Improving the Performance of the Low-Priced Receiver

A Single-Crystal Converter Covering 3 Bands

BY ARTHUR S. GILLESPIE, JR.,* W3JHT

The crystal-controlled converter has long been the least costly answer to the problem of receiver stability at the higher frequencies. This one does the job with a single crystal for three bands. If you own a receiver that's good on 40 and 80, but shaky and unresponsive on 20, 15 and 10, this simple addition will be a revelation.

WHILE many low-priced amateur receivers perform satisfactorily at 80 and 40 meters, they perform very poorly at 20, 15, and 10 meters. Sensitivity, image rejection, and bandspread fall off with increase in frequency, and poor receivers are inclined to drift considerably at the higher frequencies. These problems can be greatly reduced by the use of a good converter working into one of the receiver's low-frequency ranges where stability is satisfactory. While well-designed and constructed tunable converters may function satisfactorily, they must be carefully constructed, are comparatively expensive, and freedom from drift is hard to obtain. In using a crystal-controlled converter, the over-all stability and bandspread on the higher-frequency bands are the same as those for the receiver when the

*141 Michigan Ave., New Kensington, Penna.

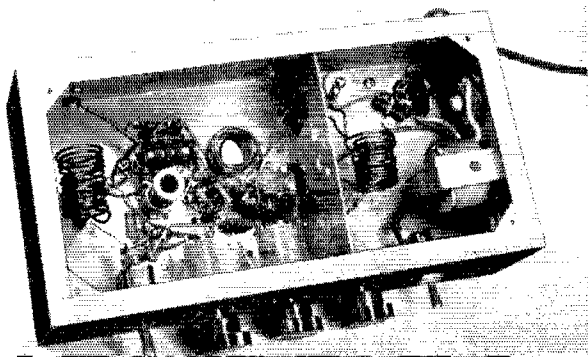
latter is operating at low frequencies and, as a rule, the gain is increased tremendously. Image problems are usually completely eliminated.

Some years ago, W3FQB described a tri-band converter using a single 6-Mc. crystal.¹ A similar converter was built at W3JHT about a year ago and used with some success. While the converter functioned adequately on the 14-Mc. band, its output was somewhat less than that needed on the 21- and 28-Mc. bands. Extensive experimentation showed this deterioration in performance at high frequencies was due to a lack of sufficient signal injection at 12 and 18 Mc. from the 6-Mc. crystal. Our converter is similar to the W3FQB converter, but stronger injection signals, as well as a choice of injected frequencies, are provided.

Circuit

The circuit of the converter is shown in Fig. 1. Type 6AK5s are used in the r.f.-amplifier and mixer stages. One section of a 6J6 is used as a crystal oscillator employing a 6.2-Mc. crystal, while the other section is used as a doubler, tripler, or quadrupler, depending on the setting of capacitor C_3 . S_2 picks off the injection signal from either the oscillator section or the multiplier section of the 6J6. By such a system injection frequencies of 6.2, 12.4, 18.6, or 24.8 Mc. can

¹ Montgomery, "A Tri-Band Crystal Converter," *CQ*, June, 1951.



This interior view shows the chassis divided into two compartments by a baffle shield. The r.f.-stage and power components are to the right. The compartment to the left contains the tuned circuits for the mixer and oscillator.

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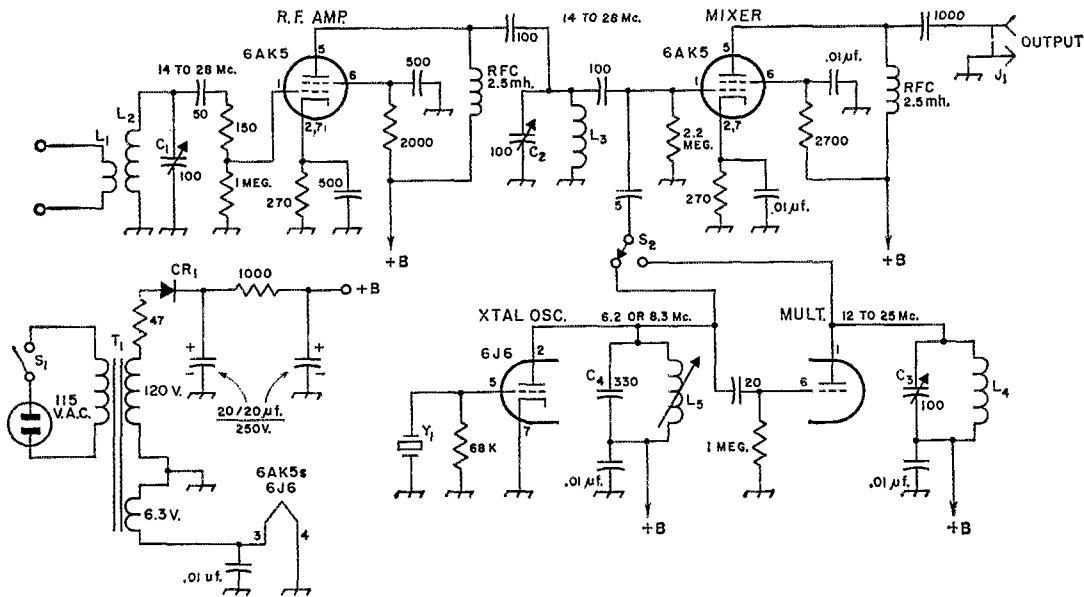


Fig. 1—Circuit of the 3-band crystal-controlled converter. Unless otherwise indicated, capacitances are in μmf . and resistances are in ohms. Fixed capacitors of 500 μmf . or more are disk ceramic except when marked with polarity which indicates electrolytic. Fixed capacitors of less than 500 μmf . should be mica or stable ceramic. Resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ watt. C_1 , C_2 , C_3 —100- μmf . variable (Hammarlund APC-100-B or similar).

C_4 —330- μmf . mica or stable ceramic.

J_1 —Phono jack.

L_1 —4 turns No. 14, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diam., $\frac{7}{8}$ inch long.

L_2 , L_3 —11 turns No. 14, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diam., $\frac{5}{8}$ inch long.

L_4 —13 turns No. 14, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diam., $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long.

All above are self-supporting.

L_5 —12 turns No. 24 enam., $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diam., $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long on iron-slug form (National XR-50 form).

S_1 —S.p.s.t. toggle switch.

S_2 —S.p.d.f. toggle switch.

CR_1 —20-ma. selenium rectifier.

T_1 —Power transformer: 120 volts a.c., 20 ma.; 6.3 volts, 0.8 amp.

be selected, while only a single crystal is required. A variety of tuning arrangements are provided for each band. Some of these combinations are:

Band (Mc.)	Injection Freq. (kc.)	Receiver Tuning (kc.)
14	6200	7800-8150
14	12,400	1600-1950
14	18,600	4600-4250
14	24,800	10,800-10,450
21	12,400	8600-9050
21	18,600	2400-2850
21	24,800	3800-3350
28	18,600	9400-11,100
28	24,800	3200-4900

It should be noted that when the injection frequency is higher than the operating-band frequency, the receiver tunes backwards. Generally the lowest tuning range available gives the best performance.

Command Receivers

In the event that an ARC-5 receiver capable of tuning the 3-6-Mc. range is available, an 8.330-Mc. crystal could be substituted for the 6.2-Mc. crystal in the converter and all three bands could be covered, since this receiver has a little overlap at the ends of its tuning range. Tun-

ing would be in the forward direction on all bands. No circuit values need be changed, but the slug in L_5 should be adjusted so that the circuit L_5C_4 tunes to 8.330 Mc. Injection frequencies of 8.330 Mc., 16.660 Mc., and 24.990 Mc., selected by the proper settings of S_2 and C_3 , would be used for tuning the 14-, 21-, and 28-Mc. bands, respectively. Either of the two crystals (6.2 or 8.330 Mc.) are available from surplus suppliers for less than a dollar.

While power could be taken from most communications receivers, our receiver was already burdened with a Q multiplier and crystal calibrator, so it was decided to include an integral power supply.

Construction

The converter is built on a $5 \times 10 \times 3$ -inch chassis. Placement of the parts is not critical except that the input and output sides of the r.f. stage must be carefully isolated. Coils L_2 and L_3 should be at right angles to each other. A shield cut from sheet aluminum is notched to fit close against the ceramic tube socket of the r.f. amplifier tube. The shield runs between Pins 1 and 7 and Pins 4 and 5. Plastic tape stuck to the metal prevents shorting of these pins to ground. The shield should touch all four sides of the chassis box including the bottom plate. Self-oscillation

(Continued on page 144)

Transmitter Hunting on the 4-Mc. Band

D. F. Loop for 75

BY F. J. M. MARSHALL,* VE4CX

In many sections of the country transmitter hunts are regularly-scheduled events during the summer months. Why not build this simple loop for 75 and get in on the fun?

MOST readers of *QST* are familiar with the tremendous interest and keen competition in hidden-transmitter hunts in various sections of the country. Success in these hunts depends to a large degree upon the equipment used, particularly the effectiveness of the directional loop employed. The 75-meter loop shown in the accompanying sketches is relatively simple and inexpensive to make and has proved to be highly effective.

The loop circuit is shown in Fig. 1. The loop is tuned by capacitor C_1 and the output is fed

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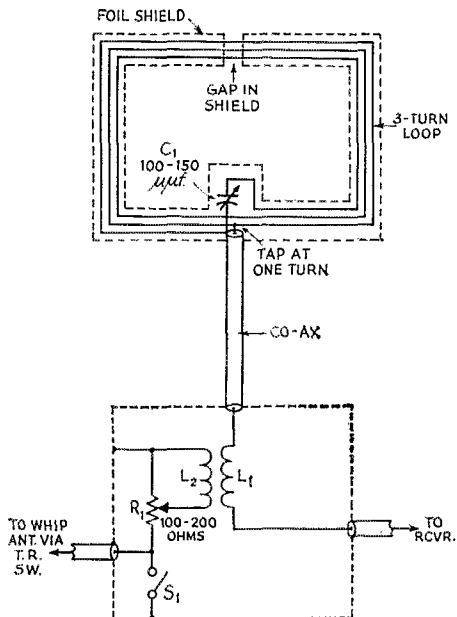


Fig. 1—Loop and sensing circuits. C_1 is an air trimmer having a maximum capacitance of 100 to 150 μmf . (Hammarlund APC-140 or similar, see text.) R_1 is a composition (noninductive) potentiometer having a maximum resistance of 100 to 200 ohms. S_1 may be of the toggle or rotary type. L_1 and L_2 each consist of 4 turns of hookup wire about 1 inch in diameter, the two coils being taped together. The dashed rectangle below the loop indicates a small box mounted so as to be convenient to the operating position.

through a length of coax cable to a box enclosing L_1 , L_2 , R_1 and S_1 , and thence through coax cable to the receiver input. A coax cable is also brought from the whip antenna to the box as shown. The whip serves as a sensing antenna, and its signal is coupled into the receiver through L_1 and L_2 .

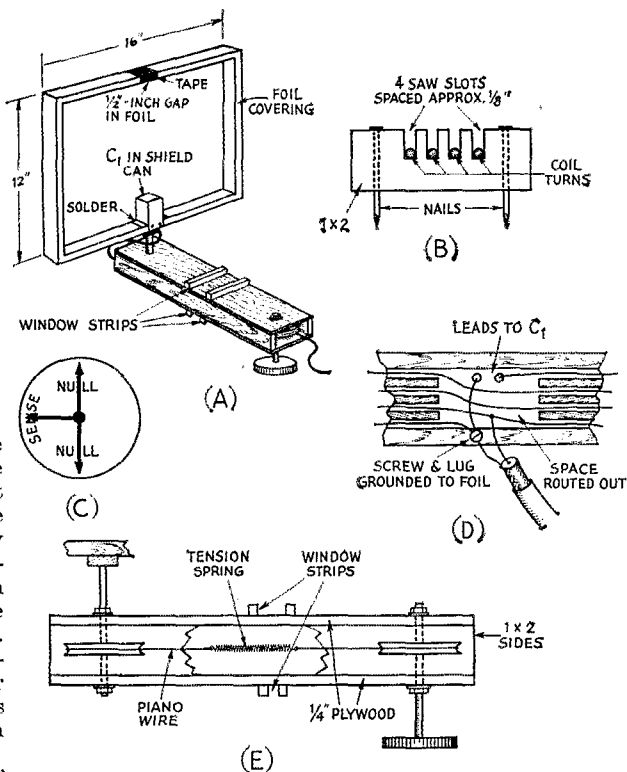
The loop consists of 3 turns of approximately No. 14 wire, wound on a rectangular frame made of 1×2 furring strip as shown in Fig. 2. After the sides of the frame have been glued and nailed together, a table saw is used to cut 4 slots, as shown in Fig. 2B, running around all four sides of the frame. A space is routed out at the center of the bottom side of the frame as shown in Fig. 2D. This provides a means of shifting the wire from one slot to the next in winding the loop, and space for making connections. A pair of holes should be drilled for the leads to the tuning capacitor.

The loop is shielded against capacitive pickup by wrapping the four sides with aluminum foil. The foil is a single piece 8 inches wide and long enough to extend around the perimeter of the frame. After the loop has been wound, place the frame, bottom down, at the center of the strip and glue or cement the foil to the bottom of the frame. Then, bring the foil up along the sides and across the top, cementing the foil on as you go. Before cementing the two ends across the top of the frame, cut the foil so that there will be a gap of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the center.

Now, starting at the bottom, carefully wrap one side of the foil around the frame. To make a neat job, make diagonal cuts in the foil at the corners. When one side of the foil has been wrapped on all four sides of the frame, wrap the other side of the foil around the frame (in the opposite direction, of course). The seam that remains can be closed with solder. If you have some aluminum flux, you will be agreeably surprised how easily the job can be done. As an alternative, the foil can be held in place by a complete wrapping of tape around all four sides of the frame. If the soldering method is used, the ends of the foil at the gap on the top side of the loop should be held secure with tape. On the bottom side of the bottom strip of the frame, carefully cut an opening in the foil corresponding to the routed-out area.

For C_1 , I was able to find an old i.f. transformer that had a tuning capacitor of the right value and whose width was a hair greater than the width of the frame. Slits about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long were cut upward from each of the four bottom corners. Two opposing sides were then bent outward to form flanges while the other two sides were fastened to the edges of the frame with

Fig. 2—Construction details of the loop. A shows the complete loop assembly. B shows the turns of loop wire lying in saw slots cut in the wood frame. The four sides of the loop are fastened together with nails as shown. C is a sketch of the indicator which should be cemented to the loop-control disk. D shows the method of making connections at the center of the bottom side of the loop. A small space is routed out to the depth of the saw slots. E shows the mechanism used to turn the loop. The top window strips should be spaced to fit the car window frame and the lower pair to fit the glass.



screws as shown in Fig. 2A. If you are not so lucky, a 140- μ mf. APC type trimmer may be mounted in almost any type of shield can you may have or be able to get. The shield can may then be mounted on a bridge of aluminum sheet spanning the bottom strip of the frame and fastened in the same manner as shown for the i.f. can. Before mounting the can, connect insulated leads to the tuning capacitor and fish them down through the holes in the frame as you place the can in position on the frame.

Fig. 2E shows one method of mounting the loop and orienting it from a control inside the car. The wood box is made long enough so that the loop will clear the roof of the car in all positions. The box encloses a pulley drive system. No exact details are given since these will depend to a large extent on the parts you can come by most conveniently. The assembly is mounted by lowering a window of the car and clamping the box between the edge of the glass and the upper side of the window frame. The top pair of transverse strips should be spaced to fit the frame, while the lower pair is adjusted to make a simultaneous fit to the glass.

Adjustment

With S_1 closed, set R_1 at maximum resistance (arm at grounded end, shorting out L_2). With the car in a clear area (possibly a field or pasture), tune in a signal of known direction. Peak up C_1 for maximum signal. Rotate the loop. You should get two sharp nulls 180 degrees apart. These nulls should occur with the plane of the loop at right angles to the direction from which the signal is coming. Now rotate the loop 90 degrees so that one end is pointing toward the transmitting station. Open the switch and slowly advance R_1 . If the signal becomes slightly stronger, reverse the direction of the loop so that the opposite end is pointing toward the transmitting station. You should now find a point on R_1 where the signal drops to a minimum.

Set R_1 at this point, reverse the position of the loop again to the maximum-signal point and

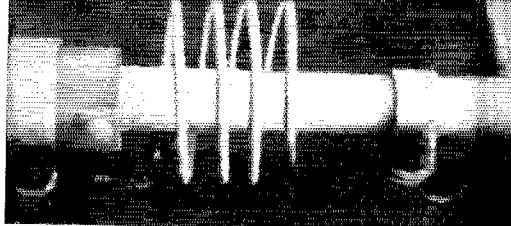
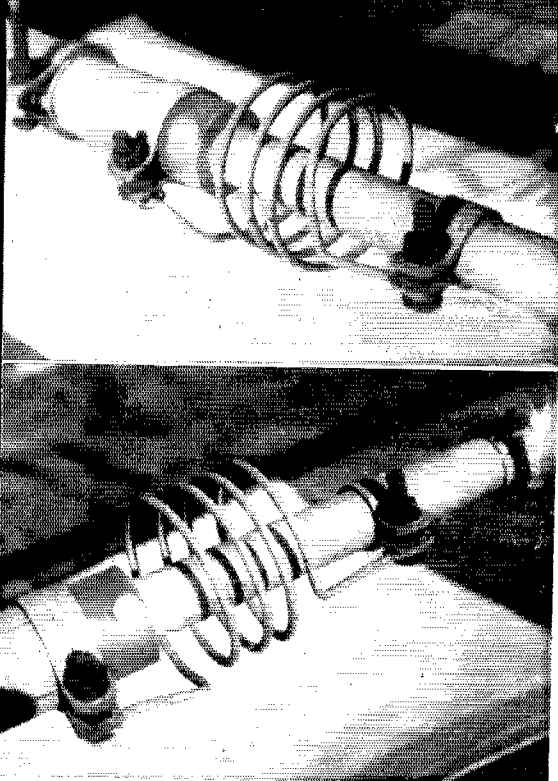
note the position of the control dial. Cement an indicator like the one shown in Fig. 2C to the dial so that the null arrows are at right angles to the plane of the loop and the sense arrow points toward the transmitting station.

In operation, the loop is first swung with S_1 open and the loop turned for maximum signal on "sense." This establishes the general direction of the transmitter. Then, with the switch closed, the loop is rotated to either of the two nulls which are very sharp. This will give you a pretty good bead on the fox. After a bit of practice, you will find that you have a distinct "edge" on the next transmitter hunt.

There are a few refinements that will be of appreciable assistance. An S meter is a very handy thing to have with this gear. Failing this, try installing a cutout switch on your a.v.c. system, and if your car receiver does not already have one, install an r.f. gain control.

A stationary ring around the indicator dial, with a mark indicating the heading of the car, will give a more accurate indication of the difference between the direction of the signal and the direction in which the car is heading.

If you are a real keen type, you might have enough enthusiasm to undertake the installation of a motor-driven loop, strapped to the roof like a luggage carrier, with a Selsyn indicator inside the car. Surplus aircraft indicators of this type are available and you may be able to steal the small amount of a.c. power required from your transistor power supply.



Congeaed smog? This pride-shattering sight is the result of two and a half years' exposure.

“What’s Up Top?”

BY JOHN G. TROSTER,* W6ISQ, ex-W2ISQ

Maybe taking this trouble periodically won't affect the way you get out. On the other hand, it's unlikely that mechanical deterioration can occur without an accompanying drop-off in electrical performance. The unquestionable reward is the satisfaction of knowing things are in tiptop shape.

“SAY, when was the last time you pulled down your rotary and took a look at it?” asked old pro W6MBA.

“Ohhhhh — coupla years ago,” I answer. “But it must be O.K. because I can still work out fairly well, especially if no one else is calling.”

“Well, it’s a good idea to take a look at an antenna once in a while, clean it up a bit and make sure all the screws are tight,” says MBA.

Now this man knows whereof he speaketh. Working 270-plus countries is not at all bad. Maybe I’d better spend an hour or so next Saturday and take a look.

So down comes the beam for a quick check — and up go my eyebrows in a long arch. Coils and elements are heavily pitted and corroded with a whitish powder and the bolts are rusted to a rich dark brown color. This must be congealed smog!

We learn that r.f. travels in the outer shell or skin of a radiator. It would seem probable that the cleaner the antenna surface, the better it would serve the intended purpose. Anything in the nature of corrosion would tend to decrease efficiency. Actually, I suppose there would be no noticeable difference to a listener between a kw. signal into a corroded antenna and a kw. into the same array all polished and gleaming. On the other hand, for a low-powered station even a few watts dissipated by an unkempt antenna might produce a noticeable effect.¹

Frankly, I don’t know how badly a corroded

antenna will inhibit r.f. radiation, if indeed it does at all. But I do know this — which is much more important and to the point for most hams — a corroded antenna looks horrible. What’s more, it completely shatters the pride of the owner! Clearly, a situation like this should sound the clarion call for action.

If it has been six months or more since you inspected your antenna, and especially if you’ve been through a long, hard winter, you owe it to your clear conscience to give your antenna an inspection.

Therefore, since antenna work-over weather is here for the rest of the country (it’s always antenna work-over weather in W6), a brief review of dos and don’ts associated with refurbishing your beam might inspire you now.

Trap-Antenna Precautions

There is one thing to be sure of before taking apart any trap-tuned antenna. If you intend to work over the coils — and it’s probably a good idea, especially if they are open wound — make certain that you know what frequencies the various traps should be tuned to before you completely dismantle the coil-capacitor assembly.

If your antenna is “store-bought”, the resonant frequencies of the traps are always available in the directions for assembly or from the manufacturers. Also be sure that proper lengths of elements are available.

The reason for these precautions is that for proper operation a trap may have to be tuned to a frequency quite different from the ham band

* 45 Laurel St., Atherton, California.

¹ A paragraph of food for argument among the theorists! — Editor.

it is trapping for. Furthermore, unless the coils are tuned to this designed frequency, the beam won't resonate where it should within the band, and all your cleaning and polishing will have been in vain.

One additional word on the subject of trap frequencies. Don't rely on the frequency you may measure with your grid-dip meter, before you disassemble the trap coil assembly, to provide you with the proper resetting frequency. Out of curiosity I checked the frequencies of the open-wound coils on my tri-bander and, sure enough, they were off — not badly, but they weren't where they had been when I tuned them "on the nose" a few years ago.

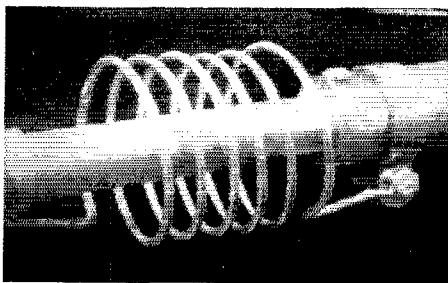
These coils may be detuned by a number of things. Weathering and corrosive effects account for much of the trouble. But I was to find out later that open-wound coils can be seriously detuned if they are bumped on the roof or against the chimney during assembly and erection. Anything that changes the positions of the coils relative to the tuning capacitance may cause some frequency change. I suppose a good heavy California sparrow could almost tune me up on 40 meters if he lit just right!

The moral here, however, is that if you recall hanging your antenna (especially the coils) while you were assembling and raising it, chances are you may have detuned it some. This possibility alone might merit a quick check next Saturday.

Cleaning the Metal

The first mechanical step is to clean the corrosion off the coils and tubing. I began by using trisodium phosphate, which as a liquid is used to clean aluminum screens. I used the prescribed solution and also experimented with about every liquid concentration from almost a paste to practically pure water. Best results were obtained using a solution a little stronger than recommended on the package for screens. I found, too, that the corrosion just didn't dissolve and disappear in this elixir. It took some pretty heavy applications of elbow grease and steel wool. But the gleaming results were worth every groan. Be sure to hose off the coils and tubing and wipe them dry.

One word of caution about trisodium phosphate. In low concentrations, this chemical may be used as a water softener, but in the solution you would be using for removal of corrosion it is



Like new. Aluminum coils and elements after cleaning and painting with zinc chromate and aluminum paint. Those new bolts are cadmium-plated.

caustic and could burn you. Be sure, therefore, to wear rubber gloves to preclude any possible burn. Gloves also help save the hands from steel wool slivers.

Corrosion-Proofing

If your tubing is not pitted and is in pretty good physical shape, you may wish to stop at this point and reassemble the antenna. However, in my case, the aluminum was so badly pitted that it seemed a fine idea to paint the coils and elements with something to keep them from corroding again. Zinc chromate is recommended for this sort of thing, so I applied a liberal coat to all coils and tubing.

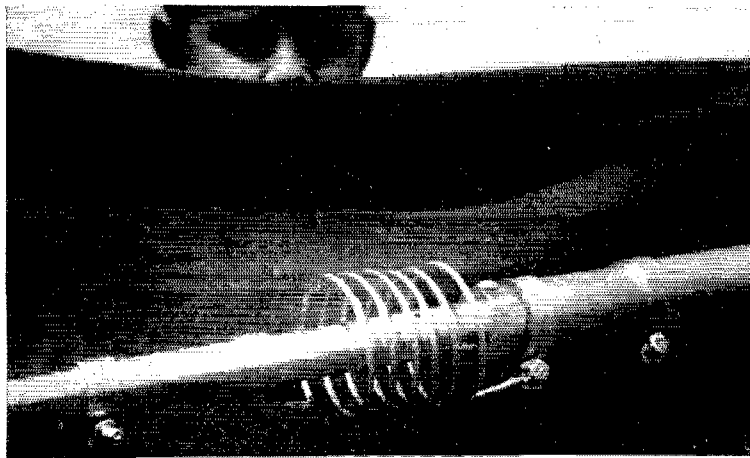
Next morning I realized there had been a slight mistake. Zinc chromate doesn't carry electrons as aluminum does! So I spent several sad hours scraping long ribbons of zinc chromate from elements and coils, followed by vigorous steel-wooling where good bonding was necessary. This was harder work than the first steel-wooling session; so, if you decide to use a protective coat of something like zinc chromate, either be very sure you don't paint over an overlapping joint or junction point, or do your painting after you reassemble and retune your beam.

Another word of caution. Don't breathe too heavily around zinc chromate; it's dangerous to inhale it.

Zinc chromate is a sort of greenish yellow — or maybe it's yellowish green. Some jealous people might say the color blends splendidly with Los Angeles smog. However, aluminum still looks more attractive in a sparkling, conventional sort of way; so it was decided to paint the coils and elements with aluminum paint.

Assistant steel-wooler and painter holds backdrop to better display workmanship.

June 1960



After my experience with the zinc chromate I decided to take advantage of the positive metal-to-metal bond available after a thorough cleaning job, and paint on the aluminum after assembly and tuning. There is one thing to beware of in painting with aluminum. Unless allowed to dry thoroughly, the paint tends to skid or crinkle as tight-fitting elements or coils are slid into adjustment. This is one more reason for delaying the painting until after complete assembly.

Odds and Ends

One last important item: Replace rusted or missing screws and bolts with high-quality stainless-steel or cadmium hardware, available at auto accessory shops. Also replace any damaged coupling clamps with aluminum ones of your own fabrication, or hose clamps.

Just before assembling the pieces, recheck the frequencies of the traps according to instructions (probably for the n th time). Then, after the beam is correctly and completely assembled and the final touch-up painting is completed, make one last check of all element dimensions. These little extras at this time are excellent peace-of-mind insurance.

Actually, all the cleaning, painting reassembling, and other jobs can be done in a few evenings after work — that is, unless you goof here and there as I did. However, if you will follow a few of the precautions outlined here, your job should go smoothly.

In the future, I intend to concentrate on preventive maintenance. A Saturday afternoon inspection every six months or so should catch any mechanical or electrical problems before they require full-scale treatment. For those of you who do not choose to paint your aluminum, a thorough steel-wooling every six months or so certainly would be in order.

I still don't know whether a corroded antenna will really dissipate r.f. to a significant degree. Maybe I'll never know. But I do know that the old beam is now sparkling like new again (go 'way, birdie). And even though no one else in the world knows or cares — I do! And that's important to any ham.

I guess it works all right, too. Worked VS90C on the first short call after the beam went back up. Report: 599X. Guess W6MBA was right. It's what's up top that counts.

"Say, when was the last time *you* pulled down your rotary for a quick check?" QST

Strays WFOV

Elburn Byrd, W0VQE, lives on his farm alone and without a telephone. But when late spring snowstorms blocked all roads to his solitary home, he wasn't worried . . . until a heart attack began to develop as he was caring for his livestock.

"I finished the morning chores, however, and returned to the house, but as I kept feeling worse, I finally decided that I must have help as soon as possible.

"I turned on my equipment and tuned for a familiar voice on 40 meters and immediately heard K0BFH, Nina, at Wichita, Kansas. I broke in and asked her if she would put a long distance call through to a service station in Gilead, owned by a brother-in-law of my sister.

"Within a few minutes he was on the line. As my nephew was there at the station, he, my brother-in-law and the service station owner arrived in little over an hour with the aid of a neighbor and his tractor. In a few minutes, I was in the hospital at Fairbury.

"I firmly believe that I owe my life to amateur radio."

W0VQE, now home from the hospital, says he must take it easy for a while and so will take the opportunity to get in plenty of air time. He has been helper as well as helped on the air, spending a day and night at his set just last summer to relay messages during the Yellowstone Park earthquake.

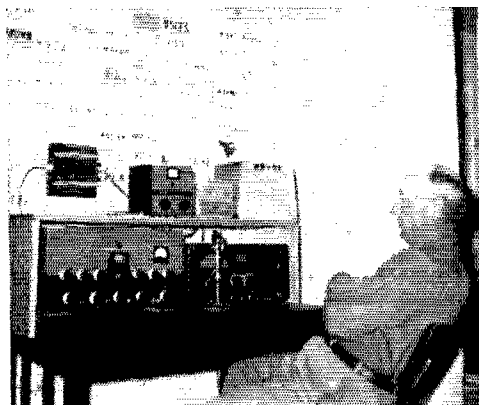
An unhappy footnote to the above story — on May 9 we learned that W0VQE has joined Silent Keys.

K2TDI, who has been reading the D-A-N-G-E-R strays, suggests that hams brief some member of the family on artificial respiration and safe ways to separate high voltage lines from a victim.

— . . . —

In Selma, N. C., Jack Hatley of Wendell was conducting Civil Defense radio school one night. Explaining some technical functions of a radio transmitter, Hatley pointed to an ARRL *Handbook* on the instructor's desk and remarked: "This is the radioman's Bible."

"Yes," sighed a student, "and I got left back there in Genesis!"



W0VQE at his rig.



Hints and Kinks

For the Experimenter



STAND-BY NOISE IN THE GSB-101

THE Gonset GSB-101 Linear Amplifier may cause noise in the receiver during standby periods, since the pi network is working at the operating frequency and there is high voltage present on the final tubes. This noise can be

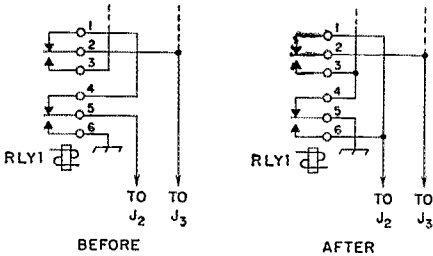


Fig. 1 — GSB-101 relay change eliminates noise generated in the final amplifier during standby.

easily eliminated by making a simple wiring change to the antenna relay as shown in Fig. 1. With this change, the output tank circuit is grounded during receive, preventing any noise from feeding through to the receiver.

— John Hunt, W46HXE

NBFM WITH THE NC-300

THE diagram in Fig. 2 shows the circuit of the n.b.f.m. adapter built by W7LHL and myself.¹ The unit is built into a Bud CU2104 Minibox with an 8-prong octal plug mounted at one end. The unit is inserted into the NC-300 receiver's accessory socket. To receive n.b.f.m., turn the NC-300 mode switch to ACC. Limiting can be controlled by the receiver's r.f. gain control. The accompanying photograph shows the adapter mounted in the NC-300.

— Len Garrett, W7JJP

¹ "A new approach to F.M. Reception," *QST*, September, 1946.

FARM CATALOG ITEMS

THE Farm Catalogs of Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward offer many items of interest to the amateur. In addition to the electric fence wire (see Hints & Kinks, *QST*, January 1960) the catalogs list a variety of gasoline-engine-driven 117-volt a.c. generators. Another item of interest to the mobile ham is a 117-volt generator driven from the engine fan belt and designed for use in cars and trucks. Then there is the aluminum irrigation pipe for antenna masts and booms.

— T. James Barnes, K9TFJ

LIQUID TAPE

A CORROSION-RESISTANT liquid plastic distributed by General Electric can be used to protect couplings, fittings, antenna hardware, etc. The compound has the consistency of thick syrup and is dabbed on the object, or if the item is small enough it can be dipped into the substance. In a few hours the compound shrinks to a tight smooth coating and takes on the appearance of black plastic tape. This "Liquid Tape" can probably be obtained from local General Electric distributors.

— Richard W. Kitson, K1GSD

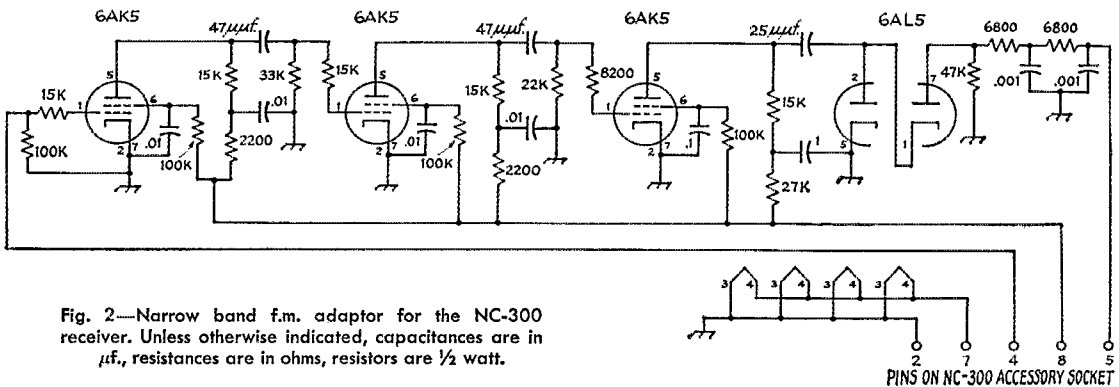
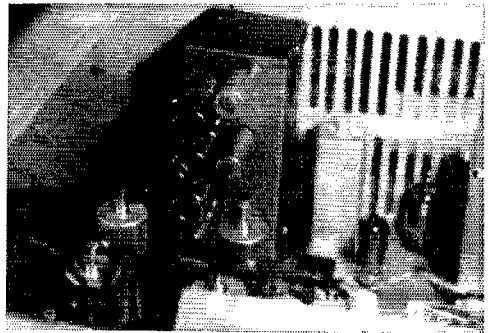


Fig. 2—Narrow band f.m. adaptor for the NC-300 receiver. Unless otherwise indicated, capacitances are in $\mu\text{f.}$, resistances are in ohms, resistors are $\frac{1}{2}$ watt.

• Recent Equipment —

The Hammarlund HQ-180 Receiver

THE HQ-180 is the latest in a long line of Hammarlund general-coverage receivers dating back to the HQ-120 of the period just before World War II. The 180 continues several of the features that were responsible for the wide acceptance of the general design, and adds new ideas to adapt it fully to present-day needs.

Eighteen tubes are used. Coverage is from 540 kc. to 30 Mc. in 6 ranges, with double conversion up to 7.85 Mc. and triple conversion on the two top ranges. The intermediate frequencies are 3035, 455 and 60 kc. The first i.f. (3035 kc.) has a permanently-connected crystal filter, which imparts a degree of selectivity where it will do the most good, early in the i.f. system. This is helpful in keeping down cross-modulation and other overloading problems on the higher bands.

Operating features include fast-attack a.v.c. with adjustable decay, continuously-variable noise limiter, adjustable slot filter, 100-kc. crystal calibrator, provision for VOX operation, sideband selection, and automatic clock-timer. The friction-drive dials have the solid feel and easy readability that have characterized the HQ line of receivers in the past. The amateur bands from 3.5 to 21 Mc. are broken down to 5-kc. divisions and the 28-Mc. band to 10-kc. divisions. Because there are six positions on the band switch (rather than the four or five more commonly used) the general-coverage dial has a tuning rate that makes it fairly easy to handle, even with the high selectivity of the receiver. This feature is important to v.h.f. operators who usually tune 4000-kc. segments when using converters. The frequencies do not break so as to permit tuning the entire 4000 kc. on one tuning range starting at 7 or 14 Mc., however. A reset knob on the bandspread dial enables the operator to achieve close to frequency-meter accuracy, when bandspread ranges are used in conjunction with the crystal

The various circuits of the Hammarlund HQ-180 are well isolated from one another. As seen in the bottom view, the i.f. portion of the receiver is at the left. Switch at the far left provides four degrees of selectivity. Adjacent to it is the sideband switch. R.f. components occupy the middle of the chassis.

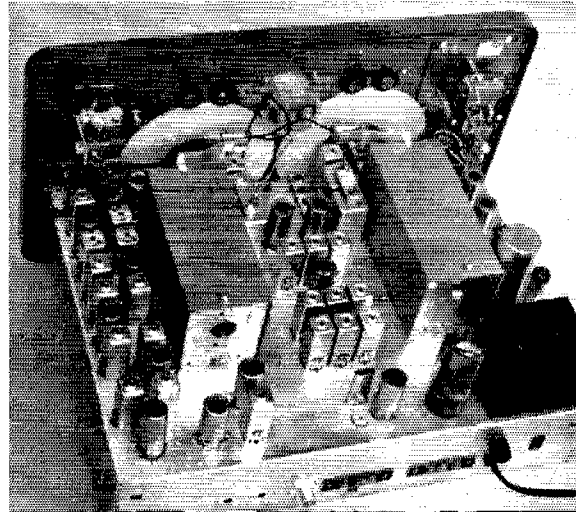
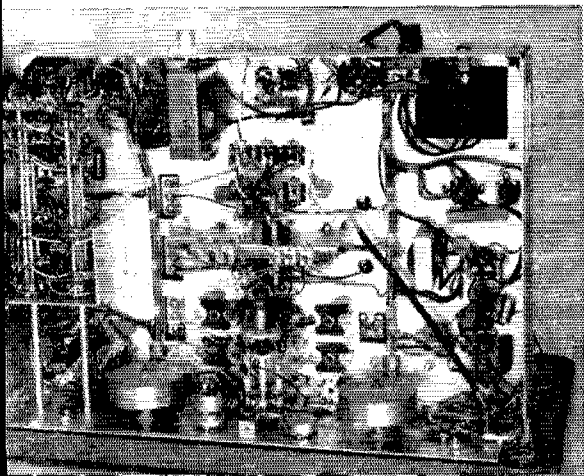
calibrator.

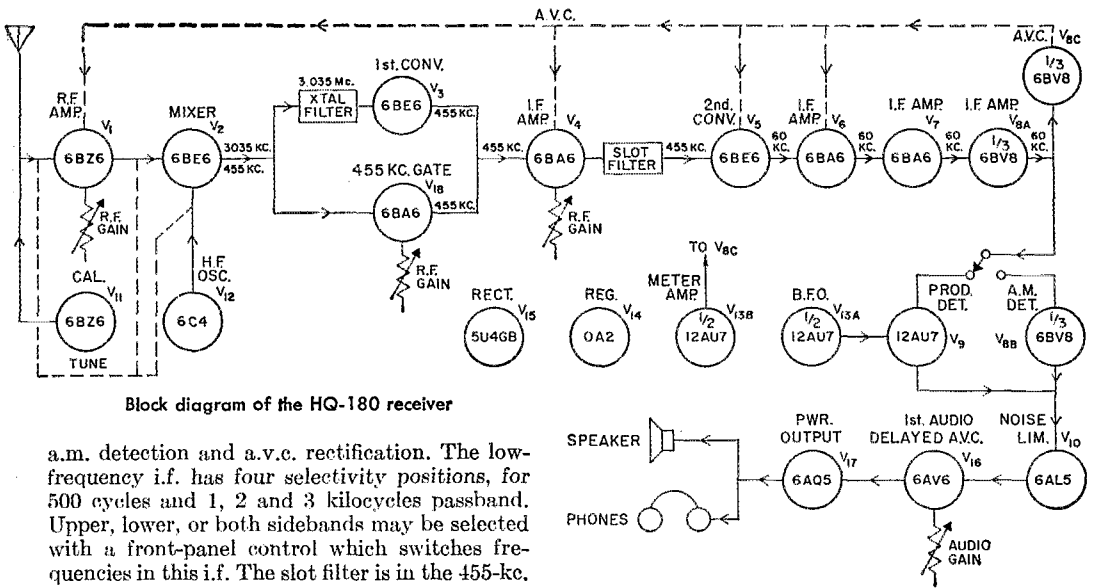
The block diagram in Fig. 1 shows the tube lineup of the receiver. The r.f. amplifier, V_1 , is a 6BZ6, with its grid and plate circuits both tuned. The r.f. stage has a panel-controlled antenna trimmer. The a.v.c. to this stage has a delay that prevents it from operating on extremely weak signals, thus preserving signal-to-noise ratio when it is needed most. The first mixer, V_2 , is a 6BE6, with injection supplied by a separate 6C4 oscillator, V_{12} , 455 kc. above the signal on the four low ranges, and 3035 kc. above on the two top ranges.

Converter V_3 and the 455-kc. gate, V_{18} , are both connected to the plate circuit of the first mixer, V_2 . When operating on the higher ranges (7.85 to 30 Mc.) the 3035-kc. i.f. signal from V_2 is fed into a crystal filter and then to V_3 , a 6BE6, where it is converted to 455 kc. On the lower ranges (0.54 to 7.85 Mc.) the 455-kc. signal from V_2 is amplified in the 455-kc. gate tube, V_{18} . With this arrangement (V_3 and V_{18} in a common circuit) there is a possibility of several spurious responses, particularly on the higher ranges, where the first i.f. is 3035 kc., to signals that are 455 kc. either side of the h.f. oscillator (V_{12}) frequency. However, the ability of the receiver's front-end circuits to suppress these spurious responses is high — comparable to the image rejection of receivers having first intermediate frequencies of 1300 and 1750 kc., respectively. Also, there is extra protection since the r.f. gain control is applied to the 455-kc. gate, V_{18} .

After amplification at 455 kc. by a 6BA6, V_4 , a third 6BE6, V_5 , converts the 455-kc. signal to the third i.f. of 60 kc. V_5 is followed by three i.f. amplifiers, two of which, V_6 and V_7 , are 6BA6s, while the third is the triode section of a 6BV8, V_{8A} . V_{8A} is coupled to the detectors through chokes that apparently are self-resonant at 60 kc. The diode sections of V_8 are used for

The r.f. section of the HQ-180 occupies the center of the chassis. Audio tubes and circuits are at the right in this view, with the i.f. system on the left. Dials are rim-driven white plastic.



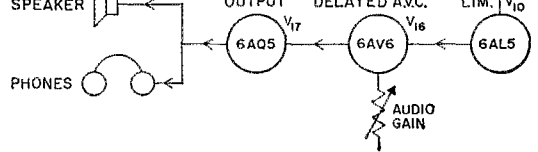


Block diagram of the HQ-180 receiver

a.m. detection and a.v.c. rectification. The low-frequency i.f. has four selectivity positions, for 500 cycles and 1, 2 and 3 kilocycles passband. Upper, lower, or both sidebands may be selected with a front-panel control which switches frequencies in this i.f. The slot filter is in the 455-kc. i.f. section.

Detection for c.w. and s.s.b. is handled by a 12AU7 product detector, V_9 . The detectors are followed by a 6AV6 audio voltage amplifier, V_{16} , and a 6AQ5 power output tube, V_{17} . A 6AL5 double-diode noise limiter, V_{10} , a 12AU7 combined 60-ke. b.f.o. and S-meter amplifier, V_{13} , and a 6BZ6 calibration oscillator, V_{11} , complete the tube complement, except for the rectifier and voltage-regulator tubes.

Though a high degree of stability is assured through the use of ceramic sockets, coaxial trimmers, temperature compensation, and voltage regulation, there is some warm-up drift. If you have early morning schedules and want your receiver completely stable for the first turn of the dial, the Telechron clock-timer is a helpful accessory. Put the receiver in the standby position, set the timer for an hour before your sked time, and leave it on "auto." Use it as an alarm clock, if you like; leave the send-receive switch in the "receive" position, with the audio turned up to whatever level is required to drag you out of dreamland.



In appearance the HQ-180 is almost identical to the HQ-160, with the grey-finished mesh case and die-cast aluminum panel that have been featured in Hammarlund receivers for some years. The case has a lift-up lid, for access to the top of the receiver, and if the case must be removed, three screws in the back and one in the bottom will do it. The approximate dimensions of the HQ-180 are 11 inches high, 19 inches wide and 13 inches deep.

A receptacle is provided at the chassis rear for connecting to the contacts of an external relay for remote control of stand-by and receive. Also located on the rear apron is a terminal for connecting -100 volts bias (taken from the exciter or transmitter) for silencing the receiver while transmitting. Antenna connection is by means of a coaxial fitting or the familiar 3-terminal strip. These connectors are wired in parallel; converter users should disconnect the strip from the inside, if i.f. pick-up is bothersome. Power consumption is 120 watts.

— E. P. T. & E. L. C.

Globe Electronics "Deluxe" Transmitters

GLOBE Electronics of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has recently introduced deluxe versions, including circuit as well as appearance changes, of their Globe Scout and Globe Chief Transmitters. Incorporating new cabinet styling with a modern "low look," these transmitters should blend in with most home furnishings — even in the living

room — without objections from the XYL. Both are available in either wired or kit form and are furnished with instruction manuals which include operating instructions, operating hints, a troubleshooting chart and schematic diagrams. The kit versions of the transmitters contain 3-color diagrams to simplify construction.

Globe Chief Deluxe

The band-switching Globe Chief Deluxe covers 80 through 10 meters with generous overlap for operation on MARS frequencies, and is capable of about 90 watts input on all bands. Although it

was designed primarily as a crystal-controlled c.w. transmitter, there are provisions for convenient addition of accessories such as a v.f.o. and screen or plate modulators.

The tube line-up of the "Chief" is a 6AG7 oscillator, parallel-connected 807 amplifiers, and a 5U4GB full-wave rectifier. The 6AG7 Colpitts oscillator uses 80-meter crystals for operation on 80 meters and 40-meter crystals for the remaining bands. The 807 r.f. amplifiers, which are operated Class C, run straight through on all bands except 10 meters where they function as doublers. The r.f. amplifier output circuit is a pi network designed to match nonreactive loads of 50 to 300 ohms.

The Globe Chief Deluxe offers a choice of two modes of keying — cathode, or a form of blocked-grid keying. A jumper plug at the rear of the chassis changes keying modes. This connector, and a second socket also located on the rear chassis apron, provide a means for connecting an external modulator, v.f.o., or other accessories. They also allow for connecting an external power supply for mobile or emergency use.

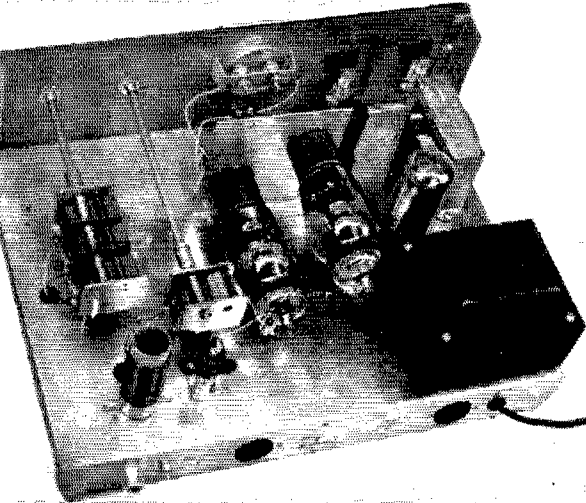
There are five operating controls on the Globe Chief Deluxe, including a function switch which is labeled A.C. OFF, STANDBY, TUNE, STANDBY, and OPERATE. With this switching arrangement, it is not necessary to go through any operating positions while the unit is warming up after being turned on. In the TUNE position a blocking bias is applied to the 807s, cutting their plate

current to a low value. However, the oscillator circuit is still functioning in this position so the oscillator can be adjusted. When the function switch is advanced to the OPERATE position, all operating voltages are applied and the transmitter is ready for use after the amplifier plate circuit and loading are adjusted. When the switch is in this position 115 volts a.c. is connected to one of the accessory sockets for controlling external circuits or an antenna relay.

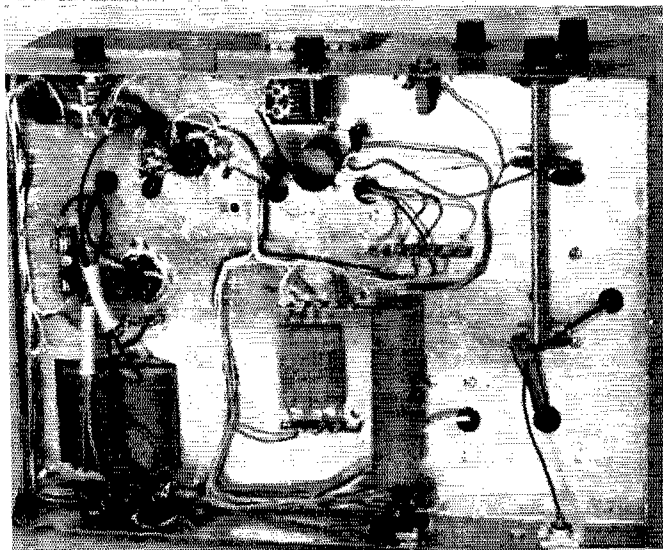
A variable capacitor (labeled OSCILLATOR TUNING) tunes the oscillator plate circuit to the proper frequency. A two-section rotary band switch selects the proper taps on the oscillator and final amplifier coils. The r.f. amplifier plate-circuit adjustments are handled by the PLATE TUNING and ANTENNA LOADING capacitors.

A choke-input power supply furnishes all necessary voltages for the transmitter. When the function switch is placed in either of the STANDBY positions, the power transformer's center tap is opened, removing the high voltage.

The transmitter is enclosed in a perforated gray wrap-around cabinet (not shown in the photographs) which measures 6¼ inches high, 11 inches deep and 15¼ inches wide. Shipping weight of the Globe Chief Deluxe is about 30 pounds.



The 807 final amplifiers in the Globe Chief Deluxe are mounted horizontally from a vertical bracket. The 6AG7 oscillator tube is partially visible behind the bracket that supports the 807s. The three-section variable capacitor at the left, totaling about 1300 $\mu\text{m.f.}$, is the antenna loading capacitor. The final amplifier plate-tuning capacitor and coil are in the left foreground in this view. Power-supply components, including the 5U4GB rectifier tube, are grouped at the right. The pilot lamps mounted on the front panel are behind translucent tape, colored red (plate) and green (power on). Rear apron connectors include, from left to right, the coax antenna connector, ground stud, auxiliary socket for screen modulator and keying mode selection, auxiliary socket for plate modulator and antenna changeover relay, and the a.c. line cord.



Panel controls and sockets are visible in this bottom view of the Globe Chief Deluxe transmitter.

From left to right are the function switch, crystal-v.f.o. socket, oscillator tuning, key jack, plate tuning, band switch, and antenna loading. Oscillator coils and capacitor are at the top center of the photograph. The fuse at the left side of the chassis is in the power transformer's primary circuit.

Globe Scout Deluxe

Although the Globe Scout Deluxe is housed in a cabinet of the same size and shape as the "Chief", it operates on one additional amateur band, 6 meters, and contains a built-in plate modulator for phone operation. Inputs up to the maximum ratings of the 6146 final amplifier, 90 watts on c.w. and 67.5 watts on phone, are possible.

The first tube, a 6CL6, can be driven by a v.f.o. or operated as a crystal-controlled oscillator. It drives the 6146 directly on all bands from 3.5 to 21 Mc., inclusive. On 28 and 50 Mc. a second 6CL6, used as a buffer-doubler, is cut into the circuit automatically by the band switch. A somewhat unusual switching method, which simplifies tuning by eliminating the necessity for an extra panel control, is used in cutting the buffer-doubler stage in and out. On the four lower frequency bands the oscillator tuning capacitor is connected in the plate circuit of the 6CL6 oscillator tube, as would be expected, but on 28 and 50 Mc. this capacitor is switched over to the buffer-doubler's plate circuit. Broad-banded fixed-tuned circuits, trimmed inside the set but requiring no adjustment from the panel, are simultaneously switched into the oscillator plate

circuit to replace the manually-tuned circuits used on the lower frequencies.

Eighty-meter crystals are required for operation on the 80- and 40-meter bands, 40-meter crystals for 40- through 10-meter operation, and crystals in the 8-9-Mc. range for 6 meters.

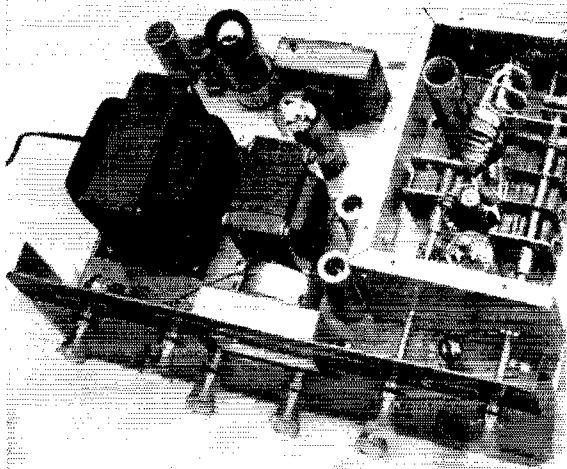
The 6146 r.f. amplifier works straight through on all bands, including 6 meters. A 6AQ5 clamp tube is connected in the 6146's screen circuit to hold the amplifier's plate current to a safe value under no-drive conditions. A pi-network output circuit, designed to match loads of 50 to 300 ohms, is used on 3.5 through 30 Mc. On 50 Mc. a separate final coil, link, and output loading capacitor are used, but the controls for these components are mechanically connected with their counterpart low-frequency components. Thus the same panel controls are used on all bands. This use of a separate 6-meter output circuit insures higher efficiency on this band as compared with simple extension of the tuning range of the low-frequency circuits. A common antenna connector at the chassis rear is used for all bands.

The speech section of the Globe Scout uses a

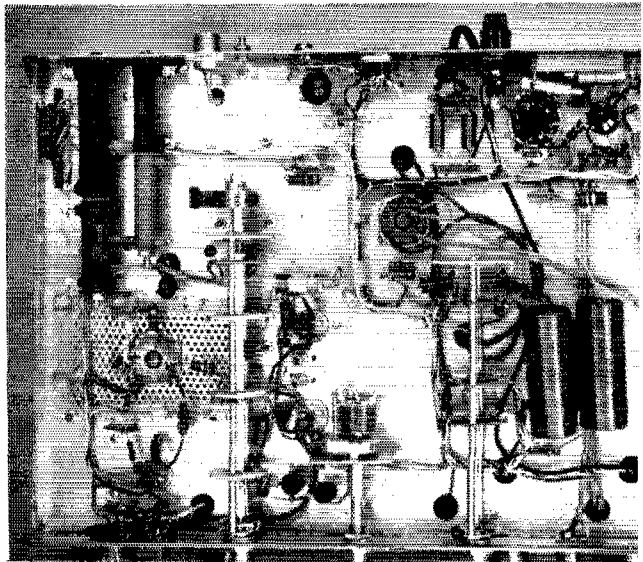
(Continued on page 136)

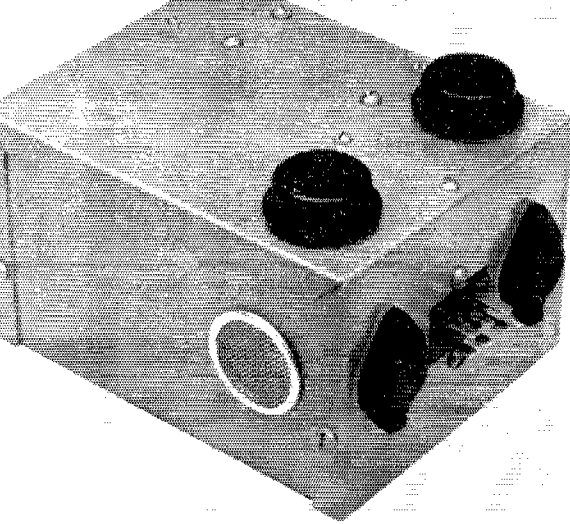
This top view of the Globe Scout Deluxe shows the final r.f. amplifier and output circuit compartment with the cover removed. The final-amplifier plate-tuning capacitor is at the left and the loading capacitor for 3.5 through 30 Mc. is the three-ganged unit to the right. The small capacitor in line with and behind the three-gang capacitor is the 6-meter loading capacitor.

The shielded meter is partially visible behind the panel at the center. Panel controls, from left to right, are A.C. ON-OFF, AUDIO GAIN, GRID-PLATE METER SWITCH, function switch (TUNE, C.W., STANDBY, A.M.) OSCILLATOR TUNING, BAND SWITCH, PLATE TUNING and ANTENNA LOADING. Also located on the front panel are the microphone connector, crystal/v.f.o. socket, meter, and the power/plate illuminated indicators.



The r.f. output connector, key jack, accessory socket, line cord and fuse are grouped along the rear apron of the Globe Scout Deluxe transmitter. R.f. components and band switch are visible at the left side while the power supply and audio circuits are to the right.





The 50-watt audio system fits into a $5 \times 4 \times 3$ -inch Minibox without crowding. The driver and output transistors are mounted on the outside to facilitate cooling. The microphone jack, not visible in this picture, is on the side opposite to the one with the driver transistors and power connector.

Packaged Power in Miniature

Here's a two-stage surprise — the first, a hand-sized box can give out an easy 50 watts of audio; the second, that there's no crowding of components anywhere! Look at the pictures and be convinced.

A 12-Volt 50-Watt Transistor Modulator

BY DAVE HARPER,* W4NIQ

THE aim of most mobile "do-it-yourself" builders is getting the most power in the smallest package, keeping in mind cost and efficiency. With this as a goal, the author began working in late 1958 to adapt an original Delco 12-volt design¹ to a 6-volt, 25-watt modulator.

To make a long story short, the aim was accomplished but required the use of a hand-wound

modulation transformer plus numerous other circuit changes. The operation of this unit proved so successful that several fellow mobile operators expressed a desire for a high-power 12-volt unit. One was designed, first using hand-wound transformers, but was later modified to accommodate all-commercial components as shown in Fig. 1.

The unit occupies approximately 61 cubic inches and is capable of over 70 watts of power output with an over-all efficiency of 60 per cent.

* Route 4, Fayetteville, Tenn.

¹ "Transistor Application Note 6-B," Delco Radio Division, General Motors Corporation, Kokomo, Indiana.

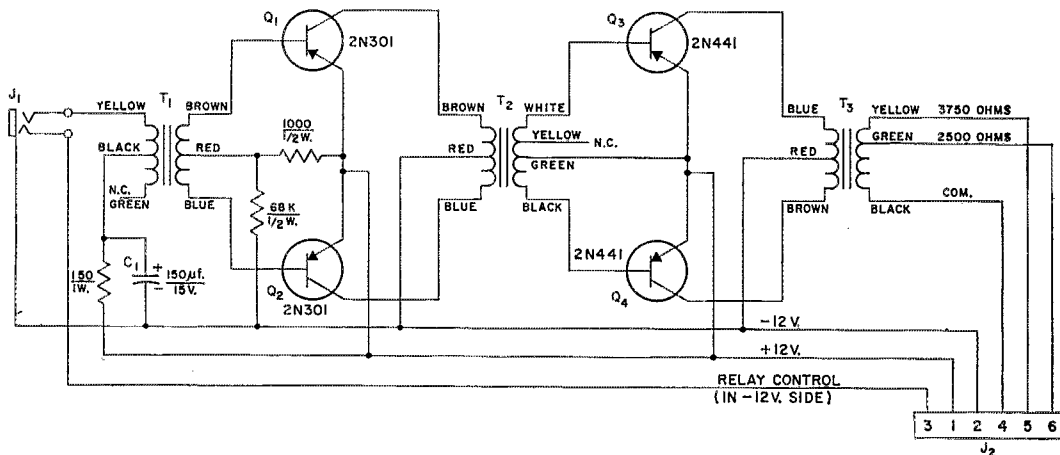


Fig. 1—50-watt transistor modulator circuit diagram.

C₁—150 μ f., 15 volts (Sprague TE-1163 or equivalent).
J₁—3-conductor microphone jack.

J₂—6-contact chassis connector, male (Cinch-Jones P-306-AB).

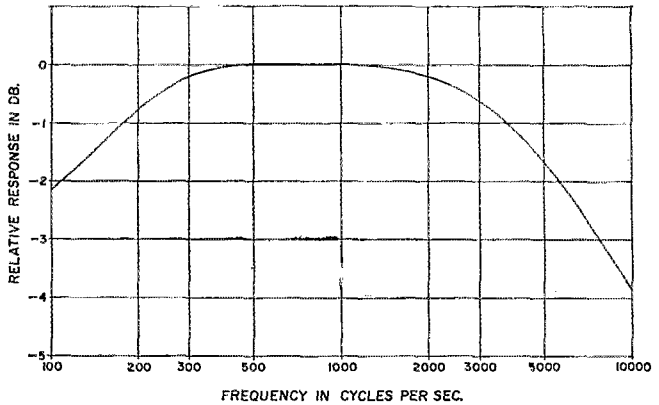
T₁—Carbon microphone to push-pull transistors (Thordarson TR-5; 150 to 490 ohms, each winding center-

tapped).

T₂—Output, 700 to 16 ohms, both windings center-tapped, 0.3 watt (Stancor TA-43).

T₃—Modulation, Class B transistors to Class C load, 8 ohms c.t. to 7500 or 5000 ohms, 35 watts (Stancor TA-17).

Fig. 2—Frequency-response characteristic of the modulator.



The entire cost of the author's unit as shown was \$30.92.

The circuit uses a pair of medium-power transistors operating essentially Class B to drive a push-pull Class B output stage. In order to get the most gain and power from the driver stage, the customary emitter resistors were omitted. This resulted in some change in gain with temperature but it was not found to be objectionable. The small emitter resistor usually found in the power stage was omitted for the same reason. No tendencies toward thermal runaway were experienced in any of the eight units of similar design now in use. The bias network used in the driver stage to prevent cross-over distortion was not duplicated in the output stage because it was found to be effective only at very low levels (below 1-watt output).

As indicated in Fig. 1, neither the positive nor negative 12-volt line is grounded to the chassis. This was done so that either side could be grounded, depending on the battery polarity in the final installation.

As you have probably noticed, there is no gain control in the circuit. The over-all gain will, of course, depend on the gain of the transistors used. A suggestion would be to connect everything as shown in Fig. 1 and then if the circuit has too much gain, use the full primary of T_1 rather than half of it. If the gain is still too high, a potentiometer may be substituted for the 150-ohm resistor; however, a small series resistor should be used to limit the microphone current to a safe value.

C_1 is used to prevent self-oscillation as well as to keep ignition hash out of the input circuit. It should be at least 120 $\mu\text{f.}$, and preferably 150 $\mu\text{f.}$ as shown.

It is not absolutely necessary, but the driver and output transistors should be matched pairs, if possible. This will allow maximum output and efficiency with the least amount of distortion.

It might also be interesting to note that, within limits, the higher the current gain of Q_1 and Q_2 , the higher the maximum available power output before clipping or saturation occurs.

As the author has a rather low-pitched voice, special pains were taken to improve the low-frequency response. (The frequency-response curve is shown in Fig. 2.) One of the influencing factors is the amount of inductance in the primary of T_3 . This may be increased by removing the

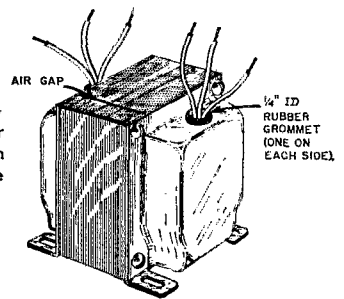
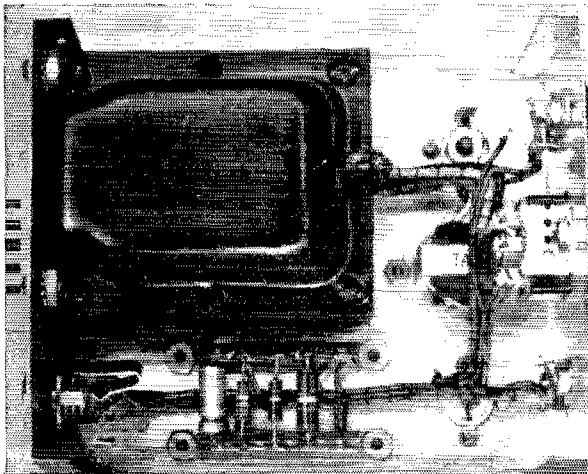


Fig. 3—Output transformer, showing air gap and modification to bring leads out the top of the case.

paper which serves as an air gap between the laminations. See Fig. 3. However, this should

Inside view of the modulator. The microphone transformer is hidden by the input jack at the lower left; only its mounting screws are visible. The driver transformer is just below the cabling to the left of the power connector on the right-hand wall. The microphone jack is insulated from the box, as are all other components.



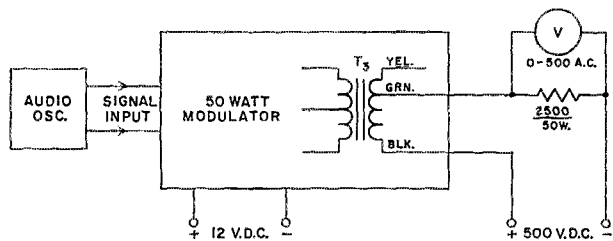


Fig. 4—Test setup for adjustment of output transformer air gap. V is a vacuum-tube voltmeter.

not be done unless the following procedure is used: With a test setup as shown in Fig. 4, apply a 1000-cycle sine-wave signal of sufficient amplitude to drive the output to a full 50 watts (353 volts r.m.s. across 2500 ohms). Now apply 500 volts d.c. as shown.² If the a.c. output voltage drops more than a few volts, try reinserting a thinner piece of paper between the laminations of T_3 . Maximum usable inductance will be obtained when the air gap is adjusted properly. In the author's unit, with no paper, the a.c. output voltage dropped 4 volts.

In order to deliver 50 watts, the output transistors must look into a 4- or 5-ohm load. The TA-17 modulation transformer has an 8-ohm primary with a 5000- or 7500-ohm secondary. Therefore, to reflect 4 ohms in the primary, the secondary must see either 2500 or 3750 ohms as a load. This transformer is rated at 35 watts by the manufacturer but should give good service at 50 watts while being used in intermittent mobile service.

Construction

The unit was constructed in a $3 \times 4 \times 5$ -inch Minibox (Bud type CU-2015A). The driver transistors are mounted on either side of the Jones plug on one end of the box while the output transistors are mounted on top near the same end. The modulation transformer is mounted on the opposite end along with the mike jack. See Fig. 3 for modification to bring leads out top of transformer. The input transformer, T_1 , is below the mike jack, along with the terminal strips used for mounting the small components. The driver transformer is located between the output transistors. Two 1-inch ventilating plugs (General Cement type 1708-C) were used on either side of the box to facilitate cooling.

² Do not leave the d.c. voltage on for more than a few seconds because you will be dissipating 100 watts in the 50-watt load resistor.

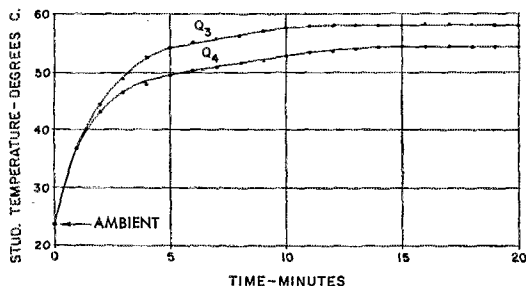


Fig. 5—Rise in stud temperature of the Class B transistors (2N441) over a 20-minute period of continuous operation at 50 watts output.

Transistor Mounting

All four transistors must be insulated from the chassis. If the output transistors are ordered directly from Delco³ in small quantities, the mounting kits will be included. Delco also makes a mounting kit (Part No. 7274775) which fits the driver transistors.

If a painted Minibox is used, be sure to clean off the paint under the transistors to insure good heat conductivity. Heat transfer will also be improved if a light coat of silicone grease is applied to both sides of the mica washers before mounting. In the author's unit the transistors were painted flat black, which also helped to dissipate heat.

Heat Sinks

At first it was rather doubtful whether the heat sink provided by the Minibox would be adequate, but after running extensive tests, the results of which are shown in Fig. 5, it was found satisfactory. Actually, the unit was operated at 50 watts with a sine-wave input for 30 minutes with no additional increase in temperature. By calculating the thermal gradient it was found that a mounting stud temperature of at least 80 degrees C. could be reached before damaging the output transistors.

If the unit is to be operated at power levels greater than 50 watts or is to be mounted close to other components which dissipate a large amount of heat, a convection-type heat sink such as manufactured by Delco⁴ or Modine⁵ should be used for the output transistors. In any case, the power transistors should be placed where free air can circulate.

³ All standard transistors made by Delco are now available at very reasonable prices directly from Kokomo, Indiana.

⁴ Part No. 7270606 (blank) or 7270725 (punched). Also, Insulating Spacer, Part No. 7269634.

⁵ Model No. 1E-1155B, Modine Mfg. Co., Racine, Wisconsin.

Fig. 6—Maximum power output (just below clipping level) vs. primary supply voltage. Power is calculated from the a.c. voltages on the right-hand scale. A v.t.v.m. calibrated in r.m.s. was used for measuring the output voltage.

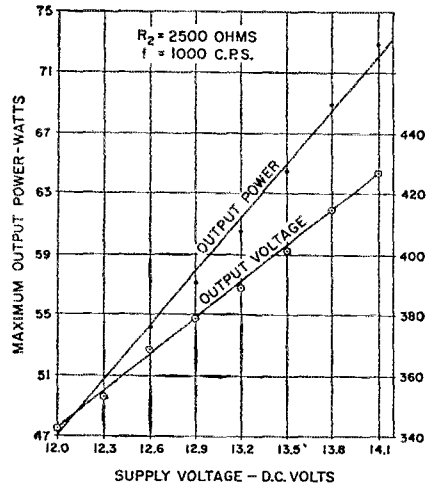
As to the merits of using a painted box or an aluminum one, a test was run on both. The painted box allowed the transistors to operate from 4 to 6 degrees C. cooler.

If one output transistor appears to run quite a bit hotter than the other, it sometimes helps to interchange them. This is usually caused by the fact that very few transistors have exactly the same thermal characteristics and few transformers have a perfectly balanced winding. If you happen to have the transistor with the higher thermal characteristics on the low-resistance side of the transformer winding, that transistor will run quite a bit hotter.

Testing

Test the unit by connecting a 2500-ohm 50-watt resistor between terminals 4 and 6 on J_1 of Fig. 1. A vacuum-tube voltmeter and an oscilloscope should also be connected across the same terminals. With no signal the static d.c. current will be approximately 50 ma. With a microphone plugged in, it will be about 100 ma., total.

To test the unit properly, a 1000-cycle sine-wave signal should be applied through J_1 . While watching the scope, increase the input signal until saturation or clipping begins. This will be



the point of maximum output before excessive distortion. The output power can then be calculated by dividing the square of the output voltage by the load resistance. The d.c. supply current will be 7 amperes for 50 watts output.

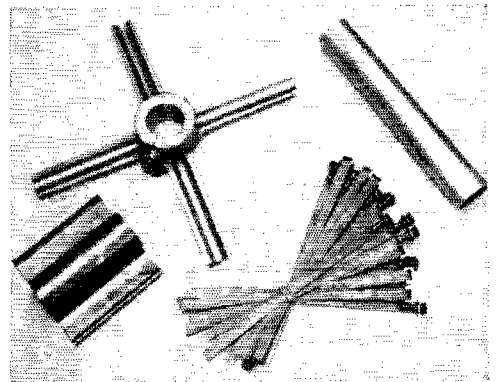
The maximum output will not only depend on the gain of the transistors but also on the supply voltage, as indicated in Fig. 6. Most cars with 12-volt systems will supply about 14 volts with the engine running, so it should not be much trouble to obtain at least 50 watts of output. QST

• New Apparatus

Cubex Quad Foundation Kit

ONE difficult component to obtain or construct when building a quad antenna is the end spider that guides and supports the quad's radial arms. The Cubex Quad Foundation Kit, manufactured by the Cubex Company, 3322 Touia Ave., Altadena, California, not only supplies the two spider castings that are necessary but also contains a 2-inch (o.d.) by 10-foot aluminum boom, an aluminum mast coupler assembly, 16 radial arm clamps, and the necessary nuts, bolts and washers. A four-page instruction sheet contains information on assembly and lists a bibliography of articles on the subject of quad antennas. About the only other materials necessary for construction of a quad antenna and not furnished in the kit are the radial arms — usually made of bamboo, Fiberglas, or aluminum — and wire for the elements.

The accompanying photograph shows a few of the kit components. From left to right are the mast coupler bracket, spider casting, radial arm clamps and a 2-foot by 2-inch mast stub. The



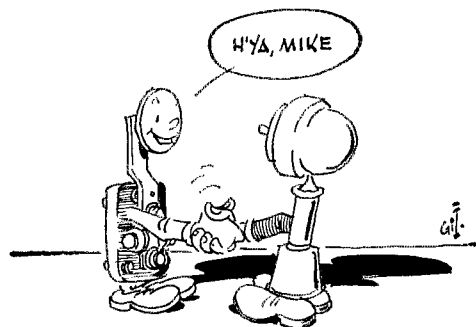
latter, a part of the mast coupler assembly, is dropped over the supporting mast when assembled to the quad antenna. A pin or bolt run through the mast stub and mast will prevent slippage.
— E. L. C.

26th

ARRL

Sweepstakes Results

Part II — Phone and Club Totals



THE SWEEPSTAKES
... SAME OBJECTIVES ... JUST DIFFERENT MODES.

BY ELLEN WHITE,* W1YYM

PART I of the now-historic 1959 Sweepstakes admirably recanted by W1DGL in May *QST*, can now be completed by this recap on phone and club achievements. A total of 593 logs in 69 sections were received from the A3 brethren. High scores seem to have become almost commonplace but just a few short years ago such magnitudes would have been considered impossible on phone. In fact, the average W1-W0 call-area leader came up with 153,258 points! The tabulations to follow tell the story. Start reading and make your plans for November 1960 accordingly.

Club Scores

Leading a field of 90 competitors, the PVRC crew upped their '58 aggregate by over a half-million points! A total of 58 club members turned to and delivered an average of 101,000 points apiece. As many have said before, victories that are cheap are cheap, those only are worth having which come as the result of hard fighting. Another silver-banded gavel to the Potomac Valley Radio Club.

On the other hand, there are some defeats more triumphant than victories. Lets not forget that a score of almost 5½ million points is a tremendous showing. The Frankford Radio Club thus placed

* Ass't. Communications Manager, Phone, ARRL.

second, with 63 enthusiastic members in the field. Club certificates go to W3JNQ and W3ECR.

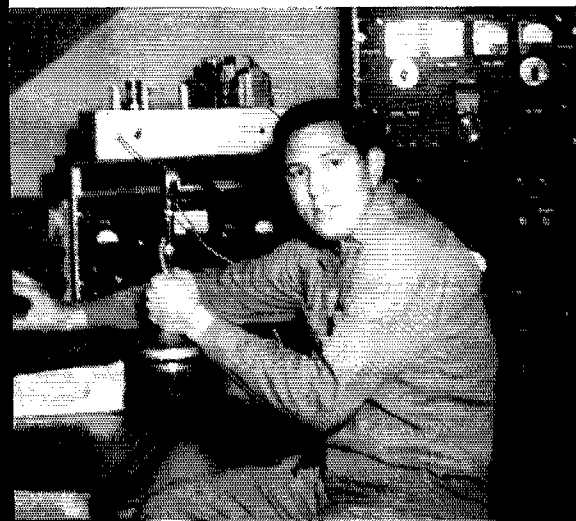
The EL-Ray Radio Club moved from 7th to 3rd, by virtue of 1,772,315 points. A tremendous gain of 700,000 points. The Hamfesters Club of Illinois went from fifth to fourth, while the Westpark Radiops went all the way from 10th to 5th. A grand total of 107 club awards are scheduled for mid-June mailing.

73 SECTIONS

K1CTD	W5DQK	W7BSW
W1EOR	W5INL	W8VOV
K2BHP	K5MDX	W0JEE
W3ZKH	W6JVA	W0MLY
W4BVV	W6LNW	W0PRZ

Soapbox

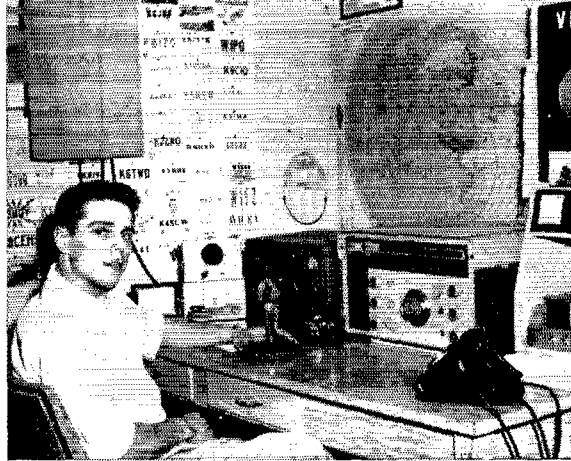
"Thought I would work the SS for a couple of hours and wound up with 28 hours worth. I'll be back next year if I can recover my voice by then." — *W0SIA* . . . "Never heard such QRRL. Where were all the Canadians?" — *K2YFE* . . . "The last weekend of the contest was operated during a blizzard with outside temperatures 30 degrees below zero." — *W7TYN* . . . "Sixty watts and a 75-meter doublet just doesn't get it." — *K6MPM* . . . "Where was West Virginia this year?" — *K3DVS* . . . "I had generator troubles and blew up the 10X100. QTH was Frazer Mountain, about 15 miles west of Gorman, up 6500 feet." — *K6ICS/6* . . . "Why aren't more sideband stations in the contest?" — *K0JGF* . . . "Great contest, better than ever." — *K2IEG* . . . "I guess it really happens. First weekend I was going to put up an antenna and we had five inches of snow. The second weekend I had relay



Does this look familiar? It should! It's last year's third-place national high and this year's over-all grand scorer, Mississippi winner and holder of the new phone SS record. That's right, K5MDX, the new phone champ at the age of 16.

QST for

With just 17 hours of 10-meter operation, VE6TP once again claimed the Alberta award plus top Canadian score. Gene tallied 62,310 points with an NC300-Valliant-Tribander combination.



trouble and was off the air the final day. *Maybe* next year." — *K9GOQ* . . . "A ZL answered my CQ SS and wondered what it was all about." — *K1CPD* . . . "My time was extremely limited this year, with two football games, a church fund-raising drive and numerous other family activities cutting into operating time." — *W5NXXF* . . . "I wish more of the Technicians operating 6 would catch on to the SS and join in the fun as K3ASQ and I did this year. Despite the hardships of our hilltop portable site it was a real barrel of fun." — *K2UPZ* . . . "Tried my best to work all sections on 28 Mc. but conditions were not quite as good as last year. I think I'll try all bands next contest." — *VE6TP* . . . "I started out with the idea of working just a few hours because of college exams studies. I couldn't resist that CQ SS though and hope I did better there than in my exams." — *K7BHE* (Top Utah scorer) . . . "The highlight of the contest for me was working W9ECY, my own call prior to receiving W0ECY." — *W0ECY* . . . "My first SS and between homework football games and dances, I only put in 3 hours." — *K3BKX* . . . "The day before the contest my antenna broke and I nearly fell off the roof fixing it. The morning of the 7th I was sicker than a dog and the rig was in the basement all torn apart. By afternoon though I was better and got the rig on the air." — *K8HFX* . . . "This was my second SS and I'll be looking forward to providing Maine contacts for those needing them in the fall of 1960. Let's not forget that when stations are 3 and 4 deep it saves time for everyone to use standard phonetics." — *W1DIS* . . . "This was another rat-race and had I not lost my voice (because of a cold) early on the Saturday evening of the second weekend I'm sure I would have done much better." — *K5MID* . . . "Finally found time out from basketball to get in my first SS on the second weekend. Although confined to ten meters and ending up with what is probably a record low score, I loved every minute of it." — *W4HSR* . . . "Sure fun to be back after a 7-year absence. I was the SCV phone winner in 1952. I used 11 test clips to hay-wire an antenna tuner to load on 75 during the last 4 hours (to work the rare California sections). Then there were none to be heard." — *W6CFM* . . . "During the second weekend every other station that called me had been worked earlier. Why don't some people keep duplicate sheets?" — *W6USV* . . . "The contest provided an excellent opportunity to check out the new Cheyenne mobile rig. After 5 hours and 3/4 tank of gas sitting on top of Flagstaff Mountain, Colorado, I think the rig really proved itself." — *K0TEP/0* . . . "Looking only for sections, I had ample opportunity to do a lot of listening. I could pick out the various segments used by contest and non-contest groups and it was rare to hear a VFO move into the other's area of operation. To see this type of sharing was to me the most educational part of the contest." — *W9EPI* . . . "I enjoyed the contest to the fullest extent this year and look forward to 1960." — *W0JEE* . . . "Contest conditions were just right and I had very little trouble with W1s and Y61s this year. This is the third consecutive year I've worked all sections." — *W7BSW* . . . "Very fine 10-meter conditions, especially to the east coast. I worked 165 W2 stations alone. Please indicate both SS numbers on QSLs. It takes almost as long to answer the curlics as it does to work the contest." — *W5IWL* . . . "This was my first contest venture. I hope to make West Virginia more available in the future." — *K8KZF* . . . "My license came the day before the second half of the SS and that being the only thing doing on the bands I decided to give it a try." — *K1KTH* . . . "As a DX competition winner I learned humility with 25 watts in this SS, plus laryngitis." — *W3ECE*.

PHONE SCORES

Twenty-Sixth Sweepstakes Contest

Scores are grouped by Divisions and Sections. . . . The operator of the station first-listed in each Section is award winner for that Section unless otherwise indicated. . . . Likewise the "power factor" used in computing points in each score is indicated by the letter A or B. . . . A indicates power up to and including 150 watts (multiplier of 1.5, phone). B over 150 watts (multiplier of 1). . . . The total operating time to the nearest hour, when given for each station, is the last figure following the score. . . . Example of listings: K3DVS . . . 65,391-310-71-A-27, or final score 65,391, number of stations 310, number of sections 71, power factor of 1.5, total operating time 27 hours. . . . Multioperator stations are grouped in order of score following single-operator station listings in each section tabulation.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Eastern Pennsylvania			
K3DVS	65,391-	310-71-A-27	
K3ALU	63,360-	320-66-A-36	
K3BUZ	39,732-	310-43-A-39	
W3ZJD	37,449-	219-57-A-25	
W3ECR	28,056-	167-56-A-7	
K3BYI	27,732-	180-43-A-27	
W3AIQ	19,680-	160-41-A-14	
K3DCB	12,075-	161-25-A-20	
K3AHY	9,630-	107-30-A-25	
W3IAR	9,009-	91-33-A-18	
K3ELN	9,006-	80-38-A-34	
K3BYI	8,732-	118-37-B-13	
W3QEZ	8,613-	87-33-A-16	
K3BK1	7,395-	86-29-A-21	
W3DYL	7,301-	79-31-A-9	
W3DHM	6,834-	67-34-A-4	
W3HTO	2,706-	41-22-A-4	
W3HCZ	1,938-	34-19-A-6	
K3ECF	1,800-	100-6-A-27	
K3AWD	1,782-	33-18-A-16	
W3JX1	774-	22-12-A-2	
K3BSK	435-	15-10-A-6	
K3ANT	405-	15-9-A-1	
W3WNE	129-	21-2-A-5	
K3EWY/3	105-	7-5-A-2	
W3LEZ	90-	6-5-A-1	
W3YLL	36-	4-3-A-1	
K3CRG	1-2	2 2-A-1	
W3TQU (K8s BZE LP)			
W3ICC/3 (6 ops.)	1800-	100-6-A-35	

Mid-Pet.-D. C.

W3ZKH	132,276-	604-73-A-40	
K3CMV	95,475-	486-67-A-35	
W3AYD	26,291-	216-61-A-21	
K2ZVF/3	18,772-	62-37-A-19	
W0BP/0/3	22,800-	40-17-A-11	

Southern New Jersey

K2UQD	78,390-	402-65-A-38	
K2YIB	45,018-	218-61-A-29	
W2AXP	38,304-	225-57-A-25	
K2ZVT	21,319-	116-48-A-15	
W2HJ	18,054-	102-59-A-3	
K2UTE	10,959-	99-37-A-19	
K2EY	10,317-	91-38-A-9	
K2SNK	8,442-	101-28-A-7	
K2DED	5,940-	58-31-A-6	
W2YDR	28,755-	215-15-A-4	
K2UDA (K2s GSJ UD)	3249-	57-19-A-3	

Western New York

K2BHP	119,793-	651-73-A-39	
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W2VDX	75,375-	375-67-A-33	
W2RDK	36,801-	212-55-A-18	
K2LJD	35,825-	210-57-A-28	
K2MAF	24,327-	160-51-A-30	
K2DDB	23,556-	142-56-A-22	
W2EWO	3347-	49-23-A-4	
K2BJJ	1406-	43-19-B-8	
W2TMS	832-	26-16-B-9	
K2UFG (K2UFG)	396-	14-3-A-27	

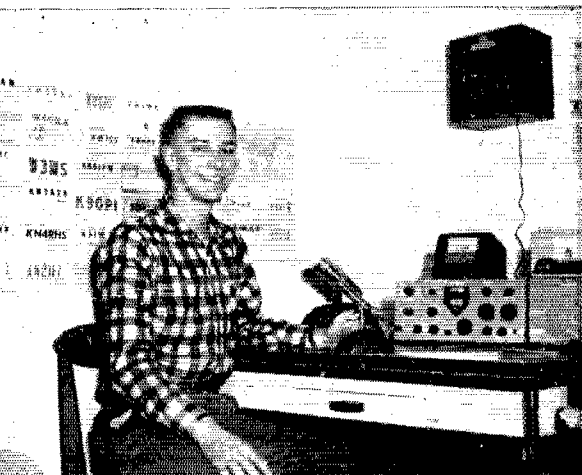
Western Pennsylvania

K3ARP	46,080-	241-64-A-38	
W3ZGR	40,117-	233-58-A-23	
W3LWV	34,884-	228-51-A-37	
W3LIV	31,845-	193-55-A-34	
W3ROA	29,205-	178-55-A-30	
K3CMN	23,850-	150-53-A-15	
K3BKX	1608-	35-16-A-3	
W3ISZ	624-	16-1-A-1	
K3HWT	126-	7-6-A-1	

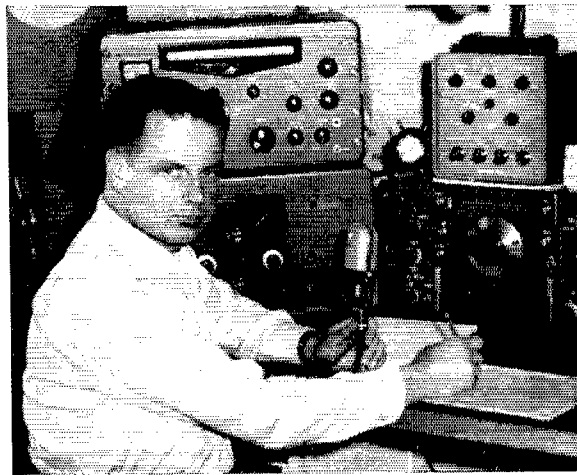
CENTRAL DIVISION

Illinois

K9RGL	108,009-	547-66-A-40	
W9NZM	89,673-	425-71-A-39	
K9MDE	70,889-	415-59-A-25	
K9HTF	51,220-	492-65-B-27	
W9RHV	39,501-	209-63-A-32	
W9YWX	39,336-	299-66-B-27	
K9KHZ	38,220-	196-65-A-25	
W9RVC	22,848-	119-64-A-17	
W9IUG	19,206-	172-56-B-22	
W9BVC	18,360-	128-48-A-30	
W9BVB	15,782-	168-47-B-14	
K9OYU	12,000-	100-40-A-10	
W9UXM	10,605-	101-35-A-14	
W9PNT	10,530-	117-30-A-15	
K9GCR	10,250-	90-37-A-8	
K9MPC	8466-	85-34-A-4	
W9JLT	7298-	70-35-A-10	
W9TQP	7104-	64-37-A-7	
K9MHR	5256-	73-24-A-15	
W9JMY	4623-	68-23-A-8	
K9RLE	4131-	51-27-A-8	
W9PSP	3306-	58-19-A-9	
W9HUN	2376-	56-22-A-7	
W9T5F	2340-	39-20-A-30	
K9JLV	2142-	34-21-A-6	
K9PKE	2047-	50-14-A-10	
W9RLE	1716-	26-22-A-10	
K9PYB	1344-	28-16-A-4	
W9FDY	1224-	24-17-A-4	
K9ROU	1193-	27-15-A-3	
K9T8E	995-	15-11-A-5	
W9QDM	390-	15-11-B-4	
K9RFG	243-	27-3-A-15	
W9OYU	231-	11-7-A-3	
W9LYA/9	225-	25-3-A-13	
K9HAI	216-	12-9-B-1	



Colorado generated plenty of enthusiasm and top single-operator score from among the 37 entries came from KØJGF. Although a Freshman at the University of Colorado, Bill has found time for WAS WAC CP-20 AADX and about 80 countries towards DXCC.



W6LNW broke the 200-K mark for his Los Angeles award, top W6 showing and second-high national score. Jack has been hamming for about 10 years and this is his second SS attempt. W6LNW attributes the "most" to a five-element wide-spaced 10-meter beam.

K9OWQ.....108- 12- 3-A-10
 K9ISJ.....96- 12- 4-B-1
 K9JXZ.....96- 12- 4-B-1
 K9OCU.....83- 6- 5-A-1
 W9YYG/9.....72- 6- 4-A-1
 K9LDN.....30- 5- 2-A-8
 K9N9UPT.....15- 5- 1-A-2
 K9KDI.....9- 1-A-1
 W9VOK.....1- 1-B-1
 K9KKK (K9S KKK MMA) 82,269- 423-66-A-30

Indiana
 K9CUY.....43,496- 400-71-A-36
 W9QAX.....82,506- 417-66-A-37
 K9GMD.....69,150- 475-70-B-40
 K9MAM.....61,031- 335-61-A-28
 W9UEM.....28,980- 161-60-A-21
 K9GCE.....7047- 81-29-A-8
 W9URQ.....3510- 65-27-B-12
 W9EJL.....303- 5- 2-A-1
 K9OTI (K9S MFI OJ) 37,584- 222-58-A-32
 W9EPT (W9S EPI INL) 6256- 68-16-B-21

Wisconsin
 W9MIJ.....43,203- 290-50-A-20
 K9MTM.....28,116- 215-66-B-39
 K9JHS.....21,080- 150-47-A-8
 K9JIG/9.....17,100- 114-50-A-17
 W9CJO.....14,520- 110-44-A-23
 K9GOO.....13,734- 164-42-B-12
 K9MZZ.....13,176- 123-36-A-17
 W9VZP.....11,193- 91-41-A-8
 W9DOB.....9047- 82-37-A-15
 W9SFK.....8800- 111-40-B-6
 W9ONY/9.....7920- 80-33-A-11
 K9MZX.....7020- 65-36-A-7
 W9QGR.....6090- 70-29-A-7
 K9CJL.....6048- 84-24-A-8
 W9JBF.....5859- 63-31-A-4
 W9GIL.....5217- 71-37-B-4
 W9ABU.....3375- 46-25-A-11
 W9ULA.....2438- 33-25-A-8
 W9IKY.....1778- 40-15-A-4
 K9ELT.....1056- 22-16-A-1
 W9GAA.....798- 19-14-A-2
 K9CZC.....375- 25-5-A-2
 K9ORR.....18- 6- 1-A-1
 W9YT (5 ops.) 120- 121-38-B-9
 K9MAW (K9S MAW MKV MWK) 3591- 64-19-A-40

DAKOTA DIVISION

North Dakota
 WØWFQ.....119,264- 519-72-A-37
 WØJWL.....53,582- 407-66-B-29
 KØPJL.....43,920- 61-24-A-12
 WØHSC (4 ops.) 101,205- 527-65-A-38

South Dakota

WØPRZ.....123,151- 846-73-B-38
 KØTKN.....19,074- 145-44-A-24
 WØWUU.....3674- 84-22-B-7

Minnesota
 KØBIT.....112,608- 828-68-B-6
 KØDYN.....54,432- 284-64-A-25
 KØAUN.....20,592- 160-44-A-20
 WØQZR/9 (6 ops.) 63,083- 329-65-A-37

DELTA DIVISION

Arkansas
 K5EJQ.....40,326- 259-52-A-16
 K5TVZ.....35,805- 223-55-A-11
 K5GQB.....1,539- 28-18-A-2
 K5QHT.....351- 13- 9-A-1

Louisiana
 W5INL.....139,613- 640-73-A-34
 W5KIC.....137,241- 669-69-A-34
 W5HMU.....56,430- 441-67-A-37
 K5LXZ.....74,115- 405-61-A-33
 K5MPM.....32,781- 226-49-A-20
 W5ZGP.....27,360- 192-48-A-20
 W5QPS.....26,828- 184-49-A-18
 K5UNP.....7376- 77-33-A-8
 W5LDH.....5616- 60-32-A-5

Mississippi
 K5MDX.....212,868- 972-73-A-37
 W5DQK.....171,258- 764-73-A-38
 K5HTN.....15,309- 109-47-A-5
 W8RME/5.....4416- 64-23-A-14

Tennessee
 K4LTA.....37,887- 427-69-A-6
 K4PZZ.....33,815- 354-70-A-26
 K4BEM.....60,290- 330-61-A-30
 W4OIG.....39,000- 200-65-A-17
 K4RSY.....32,781- 223-49-A-20
 K48XK.....12,663- 105-42-A-20
 K4CVO.....2537- 45-19-A-12
 W4HSE.....1980- 35-20-A-11

GREAT LAKES DIVISION

Kentucky
 W4NWT.....43,584- 220-64-A-27
 W4VJV.....27,318- 241-58-B-19
 K4VUD.....4068- 59-24-A-7
 W4OMW.....2016- 32-21-A-5

Michigan
 W8SHJ.....63,324- 325-68-A-6
 W8FEV.....48,192- 252-64-A-39
 KRRF/8.....47,259- 267-59-A-36
 K8IAB.....41,934- 244-58-A-33
 K8IDZ.....32,753- 200-65-A-29
 K8JGZ.....21,879- 143-51-A-34
 K8MZZ.....18,028- 129-47-A-25
 K8DJR.....16,500- 125-44-A-11
 W8HNI.....10,118- 118-43-B-15
 K8HFH.....9935- 90-37-A-16
 K8GIV.....4389- 78-19-A-10
 W8FDE.....2808- 52-18-A-7
 K8HLE.....2780- 40-19-A-10
 K8BND.....1680- 36-24-B-2
 W8MZH.....216- 9-8-A-2
 K8PBQ (5 ops.) 58,218- 314-62-A-34

Ohio
 W8AJW.....122,256- 568-72-A-38

W8VOV.....97,017- 443-73-A-39
 K8AAG.....62,943- 272-65-A-34
 W8CVV.....39,878- 205-65-A-27
 K8JOR.....36,855- 195-63-A-38
 W8IKM.....35,340- 190-62-A-24
 W8BIM.....29,748- 222-67-B-27
 W8LOF.....26,087- 171-51-A-16
 W8BMX.....25,920- 180-48-A-25
 W8NCV.....15,028- 146-52-B-29
 K8LCL.....14,280- 119-40-A-11
 W8KZH.....14,255- 111-43-A-18
 K8HZN.....12,160- 112-36-A-13
 K8JHZ.....11,662- 119-49-B-17
 W8BKO.....8272- 88-47-B-11
 W88JU.....7680- 80-32-A-19
 K8CJH.....7200- 100-24-A-11
 W8NPE.....6876- 95-36-B-19
 W8TLT.....6750- 75-30-A-8
 K8KXJ.....6510- 70-31-A-23
 K8DWQ.....3168- 48-22-A-11
 W8LUZ.....2622- 16-19-A-4
 W8UNE.....2343- 33-23-A-16
 K8LGN.....1935- 43-15-A-8
 W8PLQ.....1776- 37-16-A-8
 K8SEV.....1530- 10-17-A-6
 W8CZM.....840- 40-14-A-7
 K8KYF.....798- 19-14-A-3
 W8V8J.....705- 24-15-B-6
 W8MPE.....444- 19-8-A-6
 K8LAF.....396- 12-11-A-4
 K8IZL.....378- 18- 7-A-5
 K8BPY.....330- 15-11-B-4
 W8LOF.....232- 32- 4-B-5
 W8DOG.....210- 10- 7-A-5
 W8LDE.....96- 8- 4-A-2
 K8DJM.....54- 6- 3-A-1

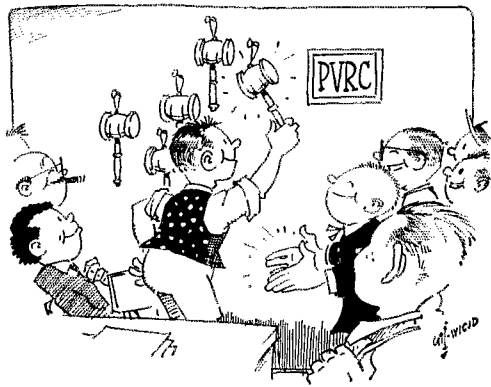
HUDSON DIVISION

Eastern New York
 W2AKN.....59,073- 342-58-A-26

W2PGD.....40,499- 276-49-A-35
 K2UDJ.....3900- 52-25-A-5
 W2JGF.....1425- 25-19-A-5

N. Y. C.-L. I.

K2TAP.....100,683- 520-66-A-38
 K2IEG.....77,472- 538-72-B-32
 W2WTF.....48,000- 250-64-A-21
 W2MVG.....43,980- 242-60-A-34
 K2TAQ.....39,564- 240-56-A-25
 K2UZY.....37,080- 309-60-B-28
 K193B.....31,936- 250-64-B-31
 W2OOL.....29,070- 255-57-B-40
 K2JOM.....22,919- 163-47-A-11
 K2YGN.....20,064- 152-44-A-16
 W2HFC.....18,753- 133-47-A-16
 W2NNB.....17,136- 119-48-A-22
 K2RHR.....17,082- 146-39-A-17
 W2RNV.....16,776- 117-48-A-18
 W2OME.....13,110- 95-46-A-20
 W2EER.....10,761- 107-34-A-20
 W2YQJ.....9690- 95-34-A-23
 W2YTP.....8625- 85-35-A-18
 W2JFU.....8811- 91-33-A-12
 K2JOM.....8448- 85-32-A-6
 W2JRF.....7650- 75-34-A-14
 K2IWD.....5655- 65-29-A-9
 K2AAW.....5208- 62-28-A-9
 K2YKO.....3816- 53-24-A-8
 K2EAF.....3366- 51-23-A-6
 K2CTF.....3267- 50-32-A-7
 W2ADDH.....3240- 54-20-A-12
 W2INT.....2346- 51-23-B-15
 W2NNH.....2337- 41-19-A-18
 W2THU.....1112- 28-13-A-6
 W2MQB.....882- 32-14-B-3
 W2YKQ.....819- 32-14-B-3
 K2QHW.....532- 19-14-B-3
 W2IEC.....300- 24- 5-A-9
 W2VGG.....288- 32- 3-A-1



W2EZL.....174- 15- 4-A-10
 K2LGS.....120- 10- 6-A-B
 W2KLS.....108- 8- 6-A- 6
 W2KVL.....105- 7- 5-A- 4
 K2TKL..... 8- 2-A- 1
 W2ACG.....12- 2- 2-A- 1
 W2DXH.....12- 4- 1-A- 2
 W2BYN..... 8- 2- 2-B- 2
 K2MFQ (K2MFG, WA2BCG)
 15,048- 152-33-A-25
 K2UBJ (K2UBJ, WA2BJ)
 36- 8- 6-B- 1

Northern New Jersey

K2LXL.....108,468- 524-69-A-27
 W2PEV.....62,370- 330-63-A-29
 W2OXG.....46,110- 266-58-A-18

WA2EDG.34,800- 200-58-A-25
 K2JTU.....18,928- 182-52-B-32
 K2HLC.....16,692- 108-52-A-24
 K2RBD.....11,070- 128-30-A-21
 W1ABD.....8,336- 118-37-B-19
 K2YFE.....7,182- 87-28-A- 7
 W2GND.....4,455- 69-22-A- 4
 K2JLX.....4,278- 46-31-A- 5
 W2JKH.....3,888- 82-16-A- 4
 K2GDR.....2,688- 56-16-A-16
 K2HFL.....2,100- 100- 7-A-37
 W9HEL/2.1782- 28-22-A-15
 K2CVT.....324- 12- 9-A- 2
 K2PQR.....300- 20- 5-A-16
 W2TJD.....280- 14-10-B- 2
 K2UBK.....182- 18- 3-A- 3

K2YNT (6 opps.)
 18,144- 146-42-A-26

MIDWEST DIVISION

Iowa
 W9MLY.154,614- 706-73-A-36
 W9AXE.106,128- 542-66-A-40
 K9MMS.100,902- 502-67-A-37
 W9ETN.....40,032- 210-64-A-34
 K9LZJ.....31,171- 238-61-B- 7
 W9WWM.18,968- 137-46-A-15
 W9SQN.....16,128- 128-42-A- 9
 K9IHC.....14,100- 100-42-A- 11
 K9HFV.....6920- 88-40-B- 7
 W9MHC (4 opps.)
 72,828- 360-68-A-32

Kansas

K9RNZ.....176,577- 847-71-A-40
 K9PQO.....57,267- 303-63-A-25
 W9MXG.....37,824- 197-64-A-17
 K9VVR.....34,452- 299-58-B-26
 K9GIC.....31,122- 200-52-A-20
 K9QWN.....6237- 77-27-A-11
 K9TRL.....4602- 60-26-A-11
 K9QJG.....2993- 48-21-A- 3
 W9FR.....2028- 39-26-B- 2

Missouri

W9JEE.....108,624- 496-73-A-32
 K9FL.....50,958- 308-57-A-22
 W9RPS.....8085- 79-35-A-19
 K9CQA/9.....188- 8- 7-A- 1

CLUB SCORES

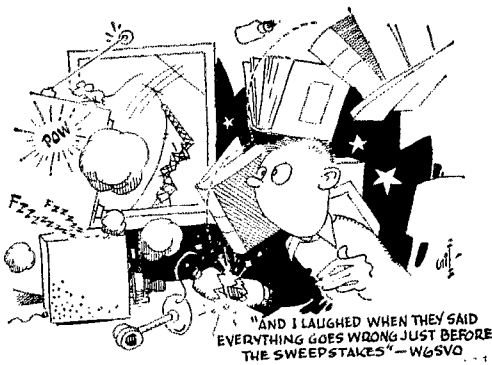
Club	Score	Valid Entries	C. W. Winner	Phone Winner
Potomac Valley Radio Club	5,859,377	58	W3KFC	W3ECR
Frankford Radio Club	5,424,420	63	W3JNQ	W1EEB
El-Ray Radio Club (Mass.)	1,722,315	42	W1DDF/1	K9MIDH
Hamfesters Radio Club (Ill.)	1,475,057	24	W91RH	W8AJV
Westpark Radios (Ohio)	1,254,637	28	W8EFT	W9AXE
Sioux City Amateur Radio Assn. (Iowa)	1,102,338	20	W9EZO	K2UQD
Ohio Valley Amateur Radio Assn.	842,726	10	W81QA	K9MTM
South Jersey Radio Assn.	792,372	21	W2EXB	W9FWU
Milwaukee Radio Amateurs' Club	688,090	19	W9QYW	K9KYL
Chicago Suburban Radio Assn.	677,424	18	W9IYR	W1BIB
Connecticut Wireless Assn.	563,478	10	K2DCT	W8VOW
Order of Boiled Owls (N. Y.)	527,475	12	W81BX	K9HJS
Columbus Amateur Radio Assn. (Ohio)	497,686	13	W9RQM	W8DQG
Wisconsin Valley Radio Assn.	450,459	14	W8DQG	W2MGV
Wilson Shortwave Radio Assn. (Ohio)	459,873	5	K2JQO	K9OER
Suffolk County Radio Club (N. Y.)	437,145	28	W81YB	K4HUU
Denver Radio Club	432,455	22	W43ZT	W5BUK
Richmond Amateur Radio Club (Va.)	423,285	10	W8PXA	W2JIB
Amateur Transmitters' Assn. of Western Pennsylvania	407,457	7	W2JMW	W2TKR
Westside Amateur Radio Club (Pa.)	398,272	5	K41AL	W1MHF
Central Michigan Amateur Radio Club	377,731	6	W1MHF	K3DVS
Tri-County Radio Assn. (N. J.)	377,510	10	K2MWM	W2010
Keimore West Senior High School Radio Club (N. Y.)	372,703	3	W7YGN	K6GLC
San Diego DX Club	368,217	8	W2OWO	K8BXU
Lake Success Radio Club (N. Y.)	365,007	9	W9AXE	K8TBE
Columbus Amateur Radio Club (Ga.)	363,450	4	K2IYJ	K9EGJ
Manchester Radio Club (Conn.)	361,040	4	K8GID	W8MCG
Short Skp Radio Club (Pa.)	345,042	13	K8EKG	K2LAD
Niagara Radio Club (N. Y.)	344,730	6	K2LAD	K9LW
Garden State Amateur Radio Assn. (N. J.)	328,529	10	K9LW	K9JMA
West Seattle Amateur Radio Club	313,044	8	K7GPG	K9BGL
Larkfield Amateur Valley Contest Assn.	305,438	3	K8H1D	W7BSW
San Bernardino Amateur Radio Club (N. Y.)	301,899	10	K2QYI	W3JSA
Canton Amateur Radio Club (Ohio)	301,650	11	W3JSA	K9IND
Pikes Peak Amateur Radio Assn. (Colo.)	296,156	19	W9ARY	W9REW
Montrose County Amateur Radio Club (Colo.)	273,859	3	W4DVT	K8GWZ
Radio Amateurs of Greater Syracuse	260,093	3	K8GWZ	K1ACC
Amateur Radio Society of CCNY	253,423	5	K2OQA	K8KCO
Tusco Radio Club	249,470	5	K8DEO	W8MCG
Massillon Amateur Radio Club (Ohio)	244,895	7	W4ZKU	K9RHN
Fordham Radio Club (N. Y.)	238,520	3	W1TS	W2IHL
Waupaca Amateur Radio Club (Wis.)	235,802	7	K2HGR	W8MCG
Four Lakes Amateur Radio Club (Wis.)	225,400	3	K4EEK	K2CTK
Saint Clair Amateur Radio Club (Ill.)	219,783	11	K2CTK	W9REB
Radio Club of Patrons	217,926	14	K81DH	W3LIV
Kanawha County Amateur Radio Club (W. Va.)	216,938	4	K2QYI	W3RAE
Watchung Valley Radio Club (N. J.)	214,371	11	W3JSA	K9IND
North Penn Amateur Radio Club	212,350	7	W9ARY	W4DVT
West Suburban YMCA Radio Council (Ill.)	211,755	8	K8GWZ	K1ACC
Starved Rock Radio Club (Ill.)	207,722	9	K2OQA	K8KCO
Lynchburg Amateur Radio Club (Va.)	187,171	3	K8DEO	W8MCG
Huron Valley Amateur Radio Assn. (Mich.)	184,476	3	W4ZKU	K9RHN
Casper Amateur Radio Club (Wyo.)	183,778	3	W1TS	W2IHL
Waterbury Amateur Radio Club (Conn.)	182,144	6	K2HGR	W8MCG
Bayonne Amateur Radio Club (N. J.)	180,768	4	K4EEK	K2CTK
Ford Amateur Radio League (Ohio)	164,358	4	K2CTK	W9REB
Springfield Amateur Radio Club (Ohio)	162,503	5	K81DH	W3LIV
Cuyahoga Falls Radio Club (Ohio)	154,283	3	K2QYI	W3RAE
Oxford Circle Club (Pa.)	153,378	3	W3NHX	K6SVY
Detroit Amateur Radio Assn.	152,683	8	W3IIO	K6YNE
Atlanta Radio Club	144,717	3	W8MCG	W3IIO
Fenwick High School Radio Club (Ill.)	138,335	3	K9QPF	K1BIF
South Lyme Hcer. Chowder & Propagation Society (Conn.)	130,033	3	K9QCO	W1QOQ
Mohawk Amateur Radio Club (N. Y.)	129,688	6	W2BEW	K1CSH
Bayside Amateur Radio Club (N. Y.)	125,004	6	K2PKK	W42DDW
Amateur Radio Club of University of Arkansas	124,190	4	W2BEW	K1CSH
Atlanta Teenage Amateur Radio Club	118,636	4	K9QPF	K1BIF
Five Towns Radio Club (N. Y.)	114,044	9	K9QCO	W1QOQ
Eastern Pennsylvania Amateurs	111,202	3	K1CSH	W88JU
Chicago Radio Traffic Assn.	105,327	5	K9QPF	K1BIF
Stark County Amateur Radio Club (Ohio)	102,053	7	K9QCO	W1QOQ
Horseshoe Radio Club (Pa.)	99,564	5	W2BEW	K1CSH
Philadelphia Wireless Assn.	95,585	6	K9QPF	K1BIF
Three Half-Baked Virginia Hams	92,549	4	K9QCO	W1QOQ
Mira Costa High School Amateur Radio Club (Pa.)	91,229	6	K6SVY	K6YNE
Burks-Mott Deere Amateur Radio Club (Pa.)	68,743	7	W3IIO	W3IIO
A. B. Davis High School Radio Club (N. Y.)	68,120	3	K2PKK	W42DDW
Syracuse Very High Frequency Club (N. Y.)	65,631	5	W2BEW	K1CSH
Bronx High School of Science Radio Club	56,293	5	K9QPF	K1BIF
Schenectady Amateur Radio Assn. (N. Y.)	51,103	5	K9QCO	W1QOQ
Hartford County Amateur Radio Assn. (Conn.)	49,388	5	K1CSH	W88JU
Dayton Amateur Radio Assn. (Ohio)	40,508	4	K9QPF	K1BIF
Radio Amateur Meagrove Society (Ill.)	39,833	6	K9QCO	W1QOQ
Town of Barnstable Radio Club (Mass.)	38,703	4	W2BEW	K1CSH
Green Bay Mike and Key Club (Wis.)	35,488	8	K9QPF	K1BIF
Exeter Amateur Radio Society (N. H.)	31,363	6	W1ZQR	W1QOQ
Forest City Amateur Radio Club (Ohio)	15,462	5	W2JTD	W2GND
Albany Park Amateur Radio Club (Ill.)	8,755	3	W2JTD	W2GND
Bonn's Life Radio Club (N. J.)	7,467	3	W2JTD	W2GND
Kufley Amateur Radio Club (N. J.)	4,294	4	W2JTD	W2GND
K2JVB, opr.				



Meet Andy, W51WL, topping all Oklahoma phone SS entries these past five years. Andy likes to prove that homebuilt gear (bandswitching 813) can bring home the bacon—plus top West Gulf entry. Antennas for the lower frequencies were end-fed wires, plus a new tri-band beam for 20-15-10.

PHONE WINNERS, 26TH A.R.R.L. SWEEPSTAKES CONTEST

Section	Call	Score	Transmitting Equipment	Receiving Equipment	Bands Used
E. Penna.	K3DVS	65,301	Apache.....	HQ110	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Md.-Del.-D. C.	W3ZKH	132,276	Viking II.....	NC300, DB23	75, 40, 20, 15
S. N. J.	K2UQD	78,390	Viking I.....	HQ140X, DB23	40, 20, 15, 10
W. N. Y.	K2BHP	119,793	DX100.....	NC183D	75, 40, 15, 10
W. Penna.	W3YZR	40,117	Valiant.....	NC300	75, 40, 15, 10
Illinois	K9BGL	108,009	Viking II.....	NC300	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Indiana	K9CTY	83,496	Viking II.....	HRO50	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Wisconsin	W9MIJ	43,200	DX100.....	HQ110	75, 10
No. Dakota	W0WFO	110,268	Viking I.....	SX101	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
So. Dakota	W0PRZ	123,151	32S1.....	75S1	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Minnesota	K0BIT	112,608	Ranger-4-100As.....	75A4	40, 20, 15, 10
Arkansas	K5EJQ	40,326	Apache.....	NC88, conv.	40, 15, 10
Louisiana	W5INL	139,613	Ranger, 4-100.....	NC303	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Mississippi	K5MDX	212,898	6C4-5763-6146-4-100A.....	HQ110; HC10	75, 20, 15, 10
Tennessee	K4LTA	87,887	Viking I.....	SX101	75, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6
Kentucky	W4NWT	43,584	7C5-2E26-812A.....	HQ160	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Michigan	W85H	66,300	32V3.....	NC183D	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Ohio	W8AJW	122,256	32V1; Communicator.....	SX101; Communicator	75, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6
E. N. Y.	W2AKN	59,073	DX100.....	HQ110	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
N. Y. C.-L. I.	K2TAP	100,683	Globe King.....	SX96	40, 10
N. N. J.	K2LXL	108,468	DX100.....	HQ150	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Iowa	W0MLY	154,614	32V2.....	75A4	40, 20, 15, 10
Kansas	K0RNZ	176,577	Viking II.....	NC300	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Missouri	W0JEE	108,624	Ranger.....	75A2	75, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6
Nebraska	K0WHX	20,447	Challenger.....	HRO50T1	40, 20, 15, 10
Connecticut	W1EOR	144,540	6146-4-250As.....	NC300	75, 40, 15, 10
Maine	W1DIS	79,462	DX100-Viking KW.....	75A4	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
E. Mass.	W1ONK	117,160	Ranger.....	75A4	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
W. Mass.	K1CPD	82,800	Apache.....	NC183	75, 40, 15, 10
N. H.	K1DFM	65,100	DX100; Valiant.....	SX43; HQ170	74, 40, 20, 15, 10
R. I.	W1BFB	62,275	Ranger-813.....	NC300	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Vermont	K1GAR/1	34,278	6CL6-12BY7-5763-6146s.....	SX96	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Alaska	KL7CDF	352	KWM1, Courier.....	KWM1	20, 15
Idaho	K7BWW	23,185	DX100.....	75A4	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Montana	W7CBB	75,330	32V3.....	HC342, conv.	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Oregon	W7UGQ	86,480	Viking I.....	75A2	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Washington	W7BSW	158,337	Valiant.....	NC300	75, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2
Hawaii	KX6CS	36,000	AF67.....	G66H	15, 10
Nevada	K3DMW/7	47,555	Ranger.....	HQ100	20, 15, 10
Santa Clara V.	K6VGH	74,372	DX35.....	HQ140 XA	40, 15, 10
East Bay	W6VNH	84,785	Apache.....	Mohawk	40, 20, 15, 10
San Francisco	K6EIE	98,903	32V1.....	75A4	75, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6
Sacramento V.	W68FA	108,572	6CL6-6AQ5-5763-2E20-4-125A.....	75A1	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
San Joaquin V.	K6OOW	83,605	Viking II.....	HQ145	75, 40, 15, 10
No. Carolina	W4AWM	29,070	Viking II.....	S76	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
So. Carolina	K4VYL	35,730	DX40.....	HQ145	75, 40, 20, 15
Virginia	W4BVV	75,446	DX100.....	NC98	85, 40, 20, 15, 10
W. Virginia	K8KZF	23,180	DX100.....	SX100	75, 20, 15, 10
Colorado	K0JCF	65,250	KWM1.....	KWM1	20, 15, 10
Utah	K7BHE	46,269	Ranger.....	NC183D	40, 15, 10
New Mexico	K5OWK	33,516	Apache.....	SX101	40, 20, 15, 10
Wyoming	W7LEQ	84,105	Cheyenne.....	Comanche	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Alabama	K4TPV	42,018	Viking II.....	SK101	40, 20, 15, 10
E. Florida	K4KXX	156,449	Valiant.....	NC300	20, 15, 10
W. Florida	K4ZAC	13,607	Apache.....	NC300	20, 15, 10
Georgia	W4FGH	129,582	813; 6146 SSB.....	HQ170; 75A2; 75A3	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
West Indies	KC4AM	15,168	43B100-GG RK65s.....	75A3	40, 20, 15, 10
Canal Zone	KZ5LC	65,928	5100.....	75A4	20, 15, 10
Los Angeles	W6LNV	201,480	Valiant.....	HRO60, HC10	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Arizona	W7CAF	139,194	DX100.....	75A4	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
San Diego	W6JVA	134,064	DX100.....	HQ129X	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Santa Barbara	W6HVL	18,298	Ranger.....	NC300	75, 20, 15, 10
No. Texas	K5HD	118,800	Valiant.....	SX96; SX99	75, 40, 15, 10
Oklahoma	W51WL	140,907	5763-5763-5763-6146-813.....	NC300	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
So. Texas	W5PZG	89,415	6AG7-2R26-813.....	Homebuilt (20-tube triple conv.)	40, 20, 15
Quebec	VE2JR	45,441	Apache.....	Mohawk	75, 40, 20, 15, 10
Ontario	W8JKD/VE3	12,740	6AG7-6146-813.....	HQ139X	75, 40, 20, 15
Manitoba	K4DJG/VE4	576	Challenger.....	CR01A	15, 10
Alberta	VE6TP	62,310	Valiant.....	NC300	10



"AND I LAUGHED WHEN THEY SAID EVERYTHING GOES WRONG JUST BEFORE THE SWEEPSTAKES" - W6SVQ

W0ZLN (12 opds.)
 48,587- 256-58-A-39
K0RIP (K0R 13W Q3 81R)
 31,350- 194-55-A-32
W0QON (14 opds.)
 14,544- 157-48-B-25
W0FLN (W0R 8 ATU NAX, K9VBT)
 10,815- 103-35-A-17

W1BSP 240- 15- 8-B- -
W1VTT 60- 6- 5-B- 2
K1MMR (4 opds.)
 10,005- 115-29-A-23

Western Massachusetts
K1CPD 82,800- 401-69-A-32
K1CTD 71,175- 325-73-A-19
W1DGI 40,260- 230-61-A-25
W1DMS 31,020- 220-47-A-29
W1XRN 25,905- 157-55-A-20
W2FJC/1 12,300- 100-41-A-11
W1JYH 12,000- 100-40-A-4
W1BYH 75- 5- 5-A- 1

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

Connecticut
W1EOR 141,540- 660-73-A-35
K1EFL 96,255- 467-69-A-28
W1HR 19,875- 125-53-A-15
W1LKG 13,974- 137-51-B-20
W1WHL 12,204- 113-36-A-7
W1BFS 7,860- 66-40-A-16
W1LQU 5,608- 51-36-A- 8
K1EKC 4,244- 62-23-A- 7
W1HDQ 42- 7- 3-B- 1

Maine
W1DIS 79,482- 592-67-B-36
K1EJA 21,609- 180-42-A-22
W1UGZ 19,938- 154-44-A-16
K1KSG 4,382- 66-23-A-24

New Hampshire
K1DFM 65,100 350 62-A-40
K1CFJ 28,440- 239-60-B-24
W1FZ 11,040- 115-48-B- 8
W1ANZ 9,438- 121-26-A- 7
W1OJG 252- 12- 7-A- 2
W1ZQR 180- 10- 6-A- 5
K1KLA 48- 4- 4-A- 1

Rhode Island
W1BFB 62,275- 367-65-A-25
K1DWT 34,155- 207-55-A- 4
W1YRC 4,929- 53-31-A- 3

Vermont
K1GAR/1 34,278- 197-58-A-33
K1GBF 31,605- 245-43-A-17
W1DFV/1 9,324- 84-37-A-13
W1EIB 672- 24-14-B- 3
W1HRS 210- 10- 7-A- 1

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

Alaska
KL7CDF 352- 16-11-B- 3

Idaho
K7BWW 25,185- 187-16-A-18

Montana
W7CHY 75,330- 419-60-A-30
W7FIN 53,016- 378-47-A-20
W7JHL 34,020- 203-56-A-16
K4KNC/7 26,861- 182-47-A-23
K7EGG 20,511- 159-43-A-14
W7CYN 16,254- 130-42-A-12
K7CTI 1,479- 30-17-A- 3
K7GPW 935- 25-17-B-20

Oregon
W7UGQ 86,480- 432-67-A-35

Washington
W7BSW 158,337- 723-73-A-36

W7UWT 100,674- 503-65-A-33
W7DQM 93,150- 453-69-A-25
W7DNU 82,269- 417-66-A-34
W7GRM 39,936- 256-52-A-18
W7NLB 33,825- 208-55-A-15
W7LXS 13,734- 109-43-A-10
K7LLN 13,264- 121-37-A-11
K7AYC 10,234- 120-43-B- 7
W7AZL 7,613- 73-35-A-10
K7HTU 2,841- 39-22-A- 5
W7WXL 2,451- 43-19-A- 3
W7ATD 1,296- 37-16-A- 4
K7GPK 1,193- 37-15-A- 8
W7OS 900- 21-15-A- 5
K7HNU 558- 16-12-A- 1
W7LCS 54- 6- 3-A- 3
K7CYZ 48- 16- 1-A- 9

PACIFIC DIVISION

Hawaii
KX6CS 36,000- 242-50-A-21
KH6CTH 10,601- 97-37-A- 6
KH6CYH 2,730- 37-26-A- 4

Nevada
K3DMW/7
W7JLV 20,862- 183-57-B-24

Santa Clara Valley
K6VGW 74,372- 399-63-A-39
K6GNL 70,800- 402-59-A-28

East Bay
W6VNH 94,785- 445-71-A-39
K6PJY 8,721- 86-34-A- 6

San Francisco
K6ETE 38,903- 228-57-A-30
K6JSJ 22,185- 148-51-A-19
W6EYU 20,646- 75-36-A- 4

Sacramento Valley
W6SIA 108,572- 635-69-A-28
W6QIV 90,180- 601-60-A-31

San Joaquin Valley
K6OWV 83,805- 440-65-A-24
W6USV 59,071- 318-60-A-19
W6TZN 51,101- 276-49-A-18
W6TKF 29,733- 192-53-A-12
K6RAU (K6S DUU RA RLX)
 44,655- 229-65-A-18

ROANOKE DIVISION

North Carolina
W4WAH 29,070- 179-57-A-14
W4AHY 27,924- 184-52-3-33
K4IFX 12- 2- 2-A- 1
W4BUU 5- 2- 1-A- 2
K4MWB 3- 1- 1-A- -

South Carolina
K4YYL 35,730- 230-61-A-36
K4MUP 2,562- 62-23-B- 6
W4NNE 158- 8- 7-A- -

Virginia
W4BVV 75,446- 350-73-A-40
K4HUU 59,948- 350-67-A-40
K4LPR 62,250- 449-70-B-39
K4OJE 34,596- 156-63-A-26
K4ASM 3073- 70-30-A- 9
W4KAO 6,396- 78-41-B-10
W4MZR 1,734- 34-17-A- 4
K4ZHA (K4S IKF TSU ZHA)
 26,010- 171-51-A-25

West Virginia
K8KZF 23,180- 153-51-A- 4
W8UYE 19,272- 150-44-A-20
K8KLI 3,600- 50-24-A- -

K8OLY 2,610- 45-20-A-12
W8MLX 216- 9- 8-A- 2

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

Colorado
K0JGF 66,250- 377-58-A-22
K0OER 61,958- 381-55-A-32
K0TBE 52,104- 335-52-A-33
W0TIV 47,436- 265-53-A- 4
K0LMD 46,170- 271-57-A-33
K0PMD 15,045- 276-55-A- -
W0RBJ 36,966- 208-61-A-25
K0SUD 30,456- 199-54-A-23
K0TGW 23,958- 183-44-A-12
W0ECY 25,280- 196-60-B-23
W0ZFU 16,830- 110-51-A-12
W0ICR 15,480- 120-43-A- 9
K0ALH 11,058- 99-38-A-16
W0YJO 10,500- 100-35-A- 4
K0EJL 9,870- 94-35-A-26
K0TAM 9,088- 92-39-A-13
K0OAZ 6,272- 57-37-3- 3
W0VDY 5,400- 72-25-A- 7
K0CEN 5,394- 58-31-A-14
K0MINQ 4,554- 69-22-A-12
K0TIL 4,056- 52-36-A- 4
W0NIT 3,593- 69-29-B-12
K0KEL 3,382- 59-19-A- 5
K0RQF 3,339- 53-21-A- 6
K0SPS 3,135- 49-22-A-23
K0JQC/9 2,370- 40-20-A- 3
K0LZE 2,079- 35-21-A- 5
K0GAS 1,905- 35-19-A- 6
K0TEL/9 1,485- 29-18-A- 5
W0BON 1,424- 16-13-A- 1
W0CND 528- 16-11-A- 3
K0OOF 308- 14-11-B-12
K0RNT 2- 1- 1-A- 5

W0YQ (178 opds.)
K0RIA (K0R RGV RJA)
 21,930- 175-43-A-24
W0RQ (W0R RQI RIN, K0AOA)
 19,941- 200-51-B- -
K0RGV (2 opds.)
 348- 18- 8-A- 3

Utah
K7BHE 46,269- 295-53-A-33
W7LKL 27,029- 246-47-A-16
W7QWH 18,870- 185-51-B-12
K7COS 3,861- 50-26-A-12
W7EHX 702- 18-13-A- 6
W7CXZ (W7CXZ, K7BLR)
 87,234- 434-67-A-31

New Mexico
K5OWK 33,516- 200-57-A-20
W5NXP 30,000- 256-60-B-16
W5ONK 18,266- 164-56-B-16
K5DAB 2548- 50-26-B- 4
K5BHR 231- 11- 7-A- 3

Wyoming
W7LQK 34,105- 407-70-A-39
W7BZZ 62,570- 358-59-A-25
K7IAY 37,103- 244-51-A-25
K7GYT 36,720- 240-51-A-23

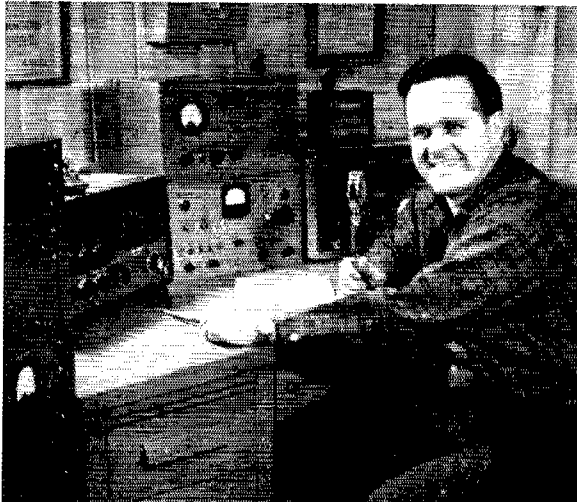
SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

Alabama
K4TFV 42,038- 221-64-A-28
W4CWO 12,771- 99-43-A-16
K4DRF 11,718- 113-36-A-13
W4KAC 3,270- 56-30-B- 4
W4WLM 1,938- 38-17-A- 4

Eastern Florida
K4KXX 156,449- 747-71-A-34
K4QHG 132,405- 737-65-A-37

(Continued on page 158)

A clean sweep of the sections with 660 QSOs brought W1EOR the Connecticut sheepskin and highest New England score. John playrled the 75-40-15-10 combination into 144,540 points. This nifty shack is augmented by doublers and beams 70 and 85 feet high.



1960 ARRL Field Day Rules

Annual Test for Emergency-Powered Stations, June 25-26

JUNE is busting out all over . . . and that means it's Field Day time, the biggest operating activity of the year for all active amateurs in the 73 ARRL Sections.

The theme as always is get out in the field and test out your emergency rig and emergency power facilities. Clubs and groups will set up and operate multi-transmitter stations independent of normal power facilities, to gain experience in functioning under actual emergency conditions. You can enter as a club or group portable; unit or individual portable; mobile; emergency powered home station, such as might be found at civil defense and amateur club stations; or as a home station. Whatever class you choose to enter, you can be sure that all will be looking for your signal come Field Day.

The rules and entry classifications are unchanged from last year. Pick any 24-hour period from the Field Day timetable. To raise contacts call "CQ FD" on c.w. or "CQ Field Day" on phone; then swap signal reports and ARRL sections or specific locations.

Here are examples to assist score calculations:

Example 1

Assume a 25-watt rig wholly on batteries, not originating or relaying any messages, and not having more than two operators.

40 points (40 stations worked)
× 3 (power below 30 watts)

120
× 3 (all radio equipment independent of commercial mains)

360
× 1.5 (If Class B or C and everything on batteries)

540 claimed score

Example 2

Same as Example 1 but one Field Day Message to the SEC or SCM is originated and passed in good form.

65 points (40 QSOs + 25 points for FD message)
× 9 (3 × 3 - power multiplier multiplied by independence-of-mains multiplier)

585
× 1.5 (everything on batteries)

877.5 claimed score

(Copies of all messages originated and relayed must accompany Field Day reports.)

Example 3

The Podunk Hollow Radio Club (or any group of three or more licensed operators), portable at its FD site, operates two transmitters simultaneously. Each rig runs 75 watts input and batteries or generators furnish power. One message is started in good form (25 points), 1 is received and relayed onward (2 points), and 230 stations are contacted.

257 points (230 QSOs + 25 + 2)
× 2 (power input over 30 and under 150 watts)

514
× 3 (all gear independent of mains)

1542 claimed score
(No battery multiplier for either clubs or groups.)

Mobiles are an important part of Field Day too, and clubs should strive to get all member-owned mobile units on the air during Field Day and report their mobile scores for the mobile aggregate scores to appear in the final results. Mobile units are the key to any emergency communication.

Log forms and summary sheets are now available on request from ARRL. Your best bet is to send for some, but the sooner the better. You may also use the summary on the next page, or prepare a facsimile. The log and summary sheets have been revised this year, so please follow the new format. All reports should include starting and ending time of operation, bands used, dates and contact times, calls of stations worked, signal reports sent and received, and locations of stations worked, as well as power sources and inputs, location and call of station, number of transmitters in simultaneous operation, number of persons participating, club name (if any), and score computations. Results must be postmarked no later than July 25 for listing in *QST*.

Portable stations are reminded to be sure they comply with FCC regs in signing portable. C.w. stations follow their calls with a slant bar followed by the numeral of the area in which they are operating; phone stations follow their calls with their geographical location. See Sec. 12.82 2(b) of the Amateur rules for details (in License Manual).

Check these FD rules, which follow below, very carefully; a scan of last year's FD results (December 1959, *QST*) may give you some hints. Then get ready to join in the pinnacle of operating joy . . . Field Day 1960!

Rules

1. Eligibility: The Field Day is open to all radio amateurs in the sections listed on page 6 of this issue of *QST*.

2. Object: For portable and mobile stations to work as many stations as possible; for home stations to work as many portable and mobile stations as possible.

3. Conditions of Entry: Each entrant agrees to be bound by the provisions of this announcement, the regulations of his licensing authority, and the decisions of the ARRL Contest Committee.

4. Entry Classification: All entries will be classified according to number of transmitters in simultaneous operation. They will be further classified as follows: "A," club or nonclub group portable stations; "B," unit or individual portable stations; "C," mobile stations; "D," home stations operating from emergency power; "E," home stations operating from commercial power sources. Thus a club or group running three transmitters simultaneously will be in the 3A classification, or a mobile station with one transmitter will be in the 1C classification.

Portable stations are those installed temporarily, for FD purposes, at sites away from customary fixed-station locations. Portable equipment or units must be placed under one call and the control of one license, for one entry. All control locations for equipment operating under one call must lie within a 1000-foot diameter circle.

Group participation is that portable-station work accomplished by three or more licensed operators.

Unit or individual participation is that portable-station work accomplished by either one or two licensed operators.

Mobile stations are complete installations including power source and antenna, mounted in or on vehicles and capable of being used while in normal motion. If they utilize antenna supports not normal or suitable for use during motion, installations must be classified as portable instead of mobile. Each mobile entry call must be different from any other FD station participating.

Home Station participation is that work by fixed amateur stations not operating portable or mobile.

A transmitter used to contact one or more stations may not subsequently be used under more than one other station call during the Field Day period.

5. **Field Day Period:** All contacts must be made during the period indicated elsewhere in this announcement. An entry may be operated no more than 24 consecutive hours of the 27 hours available.

6. **Bands:** Each phone and c.w. band is regarded as a separate band. The following (and additional u.h.f.-s.h.f. bands) constitute separate bands: A1: 1,800-1,825 "east" or 1,975-2,000 "west," 3.5-4.0, 7.0-7.3, 14.0-14.35, 21.0-21.45, 28.0-29.7, 50-54 and 144-148 Mc. (A2, radio-tele-type and frequency-shift keying are grouped with A1, in the bands where they are allowed). A3: 1,800-1,825 "east" or 1,975-2,000 "west," 3.8-4.0, 7.2-7.3, 14.2-14.35, 21.25-21.45, 28.5-29.7, 50.1-54, and 144-147.9 Mc. All forms of voice transmission will be grouped with A3, in the bands where they are allowed. (In Canada and Cuba, their respective phone bands apply.)

The use of more than one transmitter at one time in the same band is not allowed.

7. **Exchanges:** Signal reports and ARRL section (or specific location) must be exchanged in proof of contact.

8. **Valid Contracts:** In Class A, B and C, a valid contact is a completed exchange with any amateur station. In Classes D and E, a valid contact is a completed exchange with any station in Class A, B or C. Cross-band contacts are not allowed. Contacts by mobile stations may be made in motion or from any location(s).

A station may be worked more than once only if the additional contacts are made on different bands.

9. **Field Day Message:** A Field Day Message is one originated by a Class A, B, or C station and addressed to the SFC or SCM (see address in QST, p. 6) stating the number of operators, the field location, and the number of AREC members at the Field Day station. Only one Field Day Message may be originated.

Entries must be accompanied by this summary sheet. You may obtain the summary shown here plus log forms free on request from ARRL. Or you may use the very one shown here or prepare a facsimile. Attach logs of all Field Day contacts and copies of all messages originated and relayed with your entry. For those that request the summary form from ARRL, note the following typographical error. Next to the Class A box should read: Unit or group portable.

FIELD DAY TIMETABLE

Time	Start	End
	June 25	June 26
AST	5:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
EST	4:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
CST	3:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
MST	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
PST	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

(Operate no more than 24 consecutive hours out of the total 27-hour period)

10. Scoring:

Points: Each valid contact counts 1 point.

Message Credit: Credit for handling messages may be obtained only as follows: 25 points for originating one Field Day Message to SEC or SCM. In addition, each Field Day Message received for relay will score 1 point when received by radio and 1 point when sent onward by radio. No FD Message may pass through the same station twice. There will be a deduction of 10 points for omission of handling data or for defects in form. Copies of all messages originated and relayed must accompany Field Day reports.

Multipliers:

Power: Output-stage plate input 30 watts or less: 3. Output-stage plate input between 30 and 150 watts: 2. Output-stage plate input between 150 and 1000 watts: 1. The plate input of a grounded-grid amplifier is its plate input plus the plate input to the driver stage.

(Continued on page 14E)

ARRL FIELD DAY SUMMARY

STATION CALL..... FD LOCATION.....
(indicate / where applicable)

CLASS OF ENTRY (check only one) ENTER NUMBER OF TRANSMITTERS IN SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION IN THIS BOX:

A. Club or group portable.
 B. Unit or individual portable.
 C. Mobile
 D. Home -- Emergency power.
 E. Home -- Commercial power.

If club entry, name of club.....
 If Class B entry, call(s) of operator(s).....
 Number of people participating at this station.....
 Period of FD operation: Starting time..... Ending time.....

POWER SOURCE (check)
 Generator. Commercial Mains. Battery. Other.
 Description of power source (generator type etc.).....

Bands	Nr. stns. worked	Multiplier	Score	Transmitter	Input
2-5 Mc. CW		X			
2-5 Mc. A3		X			
7 Mc. CW		X			
7 Mc. A3		X			
14 Mc. CW		X			
14 Mc. A3		X			
		X			
		X			
		X			
FD message points		X			
	1				
TOTALS		X	CLAIMED SCORE	Enter total number of stations worked here (should equal box 1 minus box 2)	

This certifies that the station whose call appears above was operated in accordance with the current Field Day rules and that, to the best of my knowledge, the points and score as set forth in the above summary are correct and true.

.....
(Date)

.....
(Signature of club secretary or licensee of station whose activities covered in this FD entry)

VE/W Contest—1959 Results

BACK last September 26 and 27, the Montreal Amateur Radio Club sponsored their annual VE/W Contest. This 1959 fracas was another big success with a total of 403 logs submitted, representing all Canadian sections and practically all U. S. sections.

This year the cup which goes to the over-all winner was returned to the States with K6SXA pacing all entries with 222 VE contacts in all nine areas for 144,256 points. Eighteen and a half hours of work did the trick for Jim.

Top valid Canadian entry was way out in British Columbia where VE7EH recorded 569 W contacts in 59 ARRL sections for 100,713 points.

Other top Canadian scores included VE3BFF 83,616; VE3AD 83,144; VE3DDU 80,352; VE3CFU 79,560; VE4SL 78,192; VE3CGL 65,934; VE2ASW 63,896.

The following tabulation was prepared by the MARC Contest Committee. The figure after the call is the final score. The amateur heading each ARRL Section listing earns a certificate.

<i>Maritime</i>		VE3DLS.....18,036
VE1EK.....53,568	VE3BUR.....17,784	VE3CWA.....13,344
VE1ADH.....48,645	VE3LC.....9,170	VE3AYX.....7,067
VE1OZ.....41,938	VE3IA.....5,160	VE3CJD.....5,076
VE1IM.....36,064	VE3CJF.....5,076	K4CII/VE3.....5,046
VE2AW.....22,755	VE3DJR.....4,680	VE3CVU.....4,140
VE2NA.....12,804	VE3CTN.....3,978	VE3DEL.....1,900
VE1UD.....11,400	VE3BUU.....433	
VE1UW.....10,560		
VE1CZ.....6,708		
VE1DB.....4,836		
<i>Quebec</i>		
VE2ASW ²63,896		
VE2BK.....45,240		
VE2BAT.....37,620		
VE2YY.....34,870		
VE2ATU.....30,670		
VE2AGN.....23,760		
VE2HN.....22,608		
VE2JY.....22,344		
VE2AWO.....21,762		
VE2WA.....16,560		
VE2DR.....13,728		
VE2SS.....13,344		
VE2RL.....2,679		
VE2ABE.....650		
VE2ABV.....120		
VE2AJD.....75		
<i>Ontario</i>		
VE3BFF.....83,616		
VE3AD.....83,144		
VE3DDU.....80,352		
VE3CFU.....79,560		
VE3CGL.....65,934		
VE3DXP.....49,952		
VE3CLF.....49,818		
VE3BOG.....49,324		
VE3BTN.....49,296		
VE3EMA.....49,152		
VE3BLU.....46,534		
VE3DGW.....37,260		
VE3PV.....35,775		
VE3BWL.....37,200		
VE3MI.....22,410		
VE3CVY.....22,072		
VE3ATZ.....22,050		
VE3DYJ.....20,757		
	<i>Saskatchewan</i>	
	VE5KY.....37,152	
	VE5AH.....27,852	
	VE5DZ.....21,266	
	VE5PR.....17,100	
	VE5NQ.....10,890	
	<i>Alberta</i>	
	VE6AD.....53,784	
	VE6TP.....31,200	
	VE6SF.....28,905	
	VE6TY.....24,600	
	VE6WG.....10,579	
	<i>British Columbia</i>	
	VE7EH.....100,713	
	VE7ASP.....87,600	
	VE7AOL.....52,896	
	VE7ABE.....32,640	
	VE7AGC.....30,498	
	VE7JN.....18,720	
	VE7AC.....16,758	
	VE7JQ.....9,828	
	VE7AER.....9,672	

VE7AJ.....1428	W9RKP.....35,089
VE7BAV.....1288	K9ELT.....27,725
VE7ANQ.....700	W9CHD.....21,985
VE7OJ.....196	K9LWV.....11,696
	K9MKC.....6,498

Yukon/N.W.T.
VE8MX.....44,414

E. Penna.

W3GOQ.....56,045	W3AIZ.....49,385
W3SOH.....46,298	W3ADE.....36,822
W3ARK.....32,165	W3EFY.....26,425
K3DHX.....17,328	W3JXA.....12,455
W3YLL.....7,310	W3NF.....3,577
K3ATX/3.....314	

Md.-Del.-D.C.

W3KLA.....80,413	W3MSR.....32,490
K3APM.....30,703	W3IWI.....21,660
K3CXX.....16,678	K3GIT.....15,920
K3DEI.....9,819	K3CHP.....9,603
W3HRE.....5,415	W3MCG.....2,112
W3JSL.....1,877	

S.N.J.

W2EXB.....32,923	W2QDY.....28,014
K2SJJ.....5,198	W2BEI.....1,955
W2UAP.....324	

W.V.A.

K2MWK.....97,957	WA2BEX.....85,286
K2MWM.....25,017	K2HVS.....24,837
K2IAK.....15,704	K2KKH.....10,180
K2ZRE.....9,819	W2MITA.....8,935
W2SSB.....4,657	W2KAT.....3,466

W. Penna.

W3NCF.....45,486	W3NKM.....45,324
W3DQN.....15,704	

Illinois

W9WNV.....95,521	W9LNQ.....56,533
W9PNE.....52,634	F9KYR.....51,172
W9YYG.....33,140	K9JLR.....31,624
K9BJL.....25,992	W9BZW.....19,494
W9MAK.....15,270	W9QQG.....12,180
W9YDQ.....12,130	W9XO.....11,697
K9RUN.....10,394	K9ORC.....5,632
K9IMW.....4,874	W9ZTK.....4,874

Indiana

W9IOP.....64,818	K9KJD.....48,139
K9JRG.....38,988	K9MAH.....34,602
K9LIO.....33,356	K9WCS.....13,285
K9ICG.....11,552	K9KBW.....6,823
K9KJE.....6,498	K9PYO.....1,083
K9RIT.....217	

Wisconsin

W9UNJ.....35,577

No. Dak.

K9OSV.....15,162	K9ALPH.....13,808
K9OSV.....12,996	

Minn.

W0YCR.....58,482	W0PBI.....38,663
K0IKL.....25,396	K0QLM.....16,606
E0SNC.....11,859	K0RGP.....2,274
K0SNG.....542	

Ark.

K5JPB.....51,984	K5QHS.....19,061
K5TYW.....5,559	

La.

K5ESW.....114,365	W5KC.....32,850
K2OWE/5.....45,811	W5HUK.....42,887
K5LXZ.....37,526	K5SYJ.....15,162

Miss.

K5JIN.....98,445	W5AMZ.....21,660
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Tenn.

K4LTA.....90,900	K4PHY.....49,385
K4LPW.....49,096	K4RIN.....27,292

Ky.

K4YTB.....33,356	W4OMV.....8,953
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Mich.

W8APN.....59,457	K8KVV.....53,717
K8KCO.....33,356	K8QJH.....33,140
W8MSK.....26,858	K8LJB.....24,043
W8PXA.....12,725	W8SPO.....5,686
K8FUZ.....4,332	K8LWP.....1,083

Ohio

W8AJW.....74,077	W8QHW.....72,200
W8DWP.....49,223	K8HVT.....37,526
W8YPT.....36,551	K8EGY.....29,183
K8HBN.....26,911	K8KFP.....26,554
K8MTK.....24,259	K8BXU.....22,418
K8RZJ.....19,169	K8IPS.....14,783
W8YGR.....12,021	K8KOP.....4,332
K8MIO.....2,130	W8BDO.....1,588
K8KAY.....379	

E.N.Y.

K2HVN.....42,886	W2TER.....29,458
K2YIG.....10,234	W2A2EKE.....9,349
W2A2BQ.....2,277	K2KUA.....1,462

N.Y.C.-I.I.

K2UVV.....19,819	W2AZE.....14,621
W2VDM.....11,209	W2A2BQ.....5,632

(Continued on page 166)

¹ Labrador winner. ² K2VTX/VE2, opr.
³ The following entries were received too late to be ruled valid entries: VE2UN (VE2BN, opr.) 125,888; VE3UOT 123,656; VE3DH 37,800.
 MARC thanks the following amateurs for submitting check logs: VE3JF, VE3DU, VE6IN, W1EWF, W3MDO.

Happenings of the Month

C.W. SEGMENTS ON 6 AND 2

CONCLUDING nearly two years of proceedings, the Federal Communications Commission has now disposed of the question of exclusive c.w. band segments at 6 and 2 meters by an order which establishes such A1 segments as 50.0-50.1 and 147.9-148.0 Mc., effective June 6. The report and order in Docket 12485, reproduced below, gives a brief history of the matter and the reasoning behind the Commission's conclusion:

Before the

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In the Matter of

Amendment of Section 12.111 of the Commission's Rules, Amateur Radio Service, to provide that only A1 emission may be used in the lower 100 kc. of the 50 and 144 Mc. amateur bands. } Docket No. 12485

SECOND REPORT AND ORDER

By the Commission: Commissioner Lee absent.

1. In response to a petition filed by the American Relay League, Inc., a notice of Proposed Rule Making was issued in the above-entitled proceeding on June 11, 1958, proposing establishment, within the 50-54 Mc. and 144-148 Mc. amateur bands, of band segments in which only amateurs utilizing type A1 emissions would be permitted to operate. It was further proposed that these sub-bands should be 50.0-50.1 Mc. and 144.0-144.1 Mc.

2. On December 3, 1958, a Report and Order was issued in this proceeding in which the Commission concluded that the public interest would be served by establishment, as proposed, of 100-kc. segments of the 50-54 Mc. and 144-148 Mc. amateur frequency bands wherein operation may be conducted only if type A1 emission is used. However, the Commission concluded that the public interest would not be served by utilizing the lower 100 kilocycles of these bands, as proposed for establishment of such segments, but in view of the comments received the Commission concluded the public interest would be served by establishing these segments at 50.9-51.0 Mc. and 147.9-148.0 Mc.

3. On January 9, 1959, pursuant to requests filed by the League and other interested parties, the Commission issued an Order which postponed until further notice the effective date of the amendments ordered in the above-referred-to Report and Order and extended until March 10, 1959, the time for filing petitions for reopening or reconsideration.

4. In response to the January 9, 1959, Order, a substantial number of petitions were filed, some of which sought to reopen the proceeding for acceptance of additional comments, and others which sought reconsideration by the Commission on the present record.

5. On April 29, 1959, the Commission adopted a Further Report and Order [FCC 59-412, published in the Federal Register May 5, 1959, (24 FR 3612)] in this proceeding which:

- (a) Denied those petitions which sought reconsideration upon the record then before the Commission; and
- (b) Reopened the record for the reception of additional comments which petitioners alleged would demonstrate that the "A1 only" segments should be established at the low frequency ends of the respective bands. In reopening the record the Commission stated in part:

"In view of the fact that evidence of the type petitioners allege will be adduced is, in some cases, not contained in the present evidentiary record, the Commission believes that the proceeding should be reopened for the receipt of additional evidence."

6. The time for filing comments has expired. A substantial number of additional comments have been received in response to this Further Report and Order. The arguments expressed in these comments were of three general types:

some argued that the lower 100 kc. of the 50-54 Mc. and 144-148 Mc. amateur bands be restricted to A1 emission; others, that these segments should be established elsewhere in these bands; and still others that no "A1 only" segments should be established. These latter comments were not considered germane since the question of whether or not these segments should be established had already been determined and was not in issue here. Accordingly, the Commission herein has given consideration to only that evidence which relates to the location of the segments within the subject bands.

7. The considerations which influenced the Commission's previous determination that the "A1 only" segments should be 50.9-51.0 Mc. and 147.9-148.0 Mc. were: a) the majority of amateurs, i.e., those using A3, would not be faced with having to shift from the parts of the bands where they most frequently operate; b) permitting A3 emission in the lower 100-kc. segment of the 50-54 Mc. band would minimize interference to TV Channel 2; and c) since the propagation characteristics of these segments were not sufficiently different, the two factors set forth in a) and b) should be controlling. With some minor exceptions, the A3 comments generally reiterated these conclusions and argued that the A1 segments should be anywhere except in the bottom 100 kc. of the bands.

8. The comments in support of establishing the "A1 only" segments at the low frequency ends of the respective bands, including comments by the League, adduced the following evidence on these points:

- (a) Amateurs experimenting with weak signal communication techniques and investigating various propagation phenomena have designed and constructed high gain, rotatable directional antennas. Such antennas achieve high gain and better signal-to-noise ratios at the expense of bandwidth. Most such antennas have been designed for operation at the low ends of the respective bands and represent a very considerable investment in time as well as money. There would be little incentive to modify these antennas for operation at 50.9-51.0 Mc. because this segment offers much reduced opportunity for interesting work in the field of ionospheric propagation. Thus, the upheaval involved in moving to higher segments in these bands would, on an individual basis, adversely affect the A1 operators more seriously, while such a transition for the A3 users could be more easily accomplished.
- (b) As regards interference to and from TV Channel 2, while it is true that more such interference will be experienced from operations higher in the 50-54 Mc. band, raising the operating frequency in the order of 100 kc. should have no significant bearing on the overall interference situation. Even in areas where Channel 2 television signals are usable, there is little difference in the interference caused at 50.5 Mc. as compared to that at 50.0 Mc.
- (c) There is a significant difference in the propagation characteristics of frequencies in the 50-54 Mc. band particularly for investigation of the F_2 layer ionospheric mode of propagation. Frequencies near 50 Mc. are more favorable than those higher in the band. Even during periods of exceptionally high sunspot activity, the maximum usable frequency (m.u.f.) is only occasionally as high as 50 Mc. During the recent sunspot maximum and the last preceding one, amateur observations have shown that only rarely has the m.u.f. penetrated to the 51-52 Mc. region. Thus, the establishment of the "A1 only" segment at 50.9-51.0 Mc. would not provide anything approaching optimum frequencies for experimentation with ionospheric propagation in the 50-54 Mc. band.

9. The Commission has given careful consideration to all comments filed in this proceeding and has evaluated them as to the soundness of the reasons expressed in the various arguments. Although some of the comments submitted were mere expressions of preference, by far the majority contained well reasoned, sound arguments having considerable merit.

(Continued on page 150)

I.A.R.U. News



JOHN M. MOYLE, VK2JU

John M. Moyle, VK2JU, noted Australian amateur and the representative from the Wireless Institute of Australia chosen to accompany the Australian government delegation to the Geneva radio conference, passed away in March after a short illness. For many years active with the WIA, Mr. Moyle had served on various com-



mittees, as a WIA Federal Councillor (director), as Vice-President attending the Federal Convention, and finally two years as President of WIA's VK2 Division. He drew high praise for his vigilant efforts in representing the Australian amateur's position at Geneva, particularly the work with his delegation and others on the 14 Mc. allocation proposal.

Born February 28, 1908, Mr. Moyle was educated at Scotch College in Melbourne. His experiences in the communications and broadcasting field developed from his background as an engineer, musician, writer, and editor of the Australian publication, "Radio and Television Hobbies." First licensed in 1932 under the call of VK3JC, his amateur interests were particularly in v.h.f. Mr. Moyle was a Senior Member, Institute of Radio Engineers of Australia. During World War II, Mr. Moyle served with the RAAF as Squadron Leader in charge of Technical Administration in the Directorate of Telecommunication and Radar.

FOLKESTONE CONFERENCE

Delegates from the European societies will gather at the Grand Hotel in Folkestone for another in the series of Region-I IARU conferences which started with the 25th Anniversary Conference of IARU at Paris in 1950.

The conference will be opened by the Mayor of Folkestone at 2:30 P.M. on June 13. Three main committees will be established (Administrative and Operational, Technical and v.h.f.) to discuss such things as the coordination of band usage, the results of the Geneva Conference, and

rules for the international v.h.f. contests so popular in Europe.

Thursday of the conference week has been left free for morning shopping and an afternoon visit to Canterbury. After final plenary discussions on Friday, the conference will conclude with an official dinner.

QSL BUREAUS OF THE WORLD

For delivery of your QSLs to foreign amateurs, simply mail cards direct to the bureau of the proper country, as listed below. Cards for territories and possessions not listed separately can be mailed to the bureau in the parent country; e.g., cards for French Camerouns (FES) go to REF in France; cards for VP8s go to RSGB in England. W, K, VE and VO stations only may send foreign cards for which no bureau is listed to ARRL.

For service on incoming foreign cards, see list of domestic bureaus in most QSTs under "ARRL QSL Bureau."

- Algeria:* G. Deville, FA9RW, Box 21, Maison-Carree, Alger
- Angola:* L.A.R.A., P.O. Box 484, Luanda
- Argentina:* R.C.A. Carlos Calvo 1424, Buenos Aires
- Australia:* W.I.A., Box 2611 W, G.P.O., Melbourne
- Austria:* Oe. V.S.V. P.O. Box 15, Klosterneuberg. 2
- Azores:* Via Portugal
- Bahamas:* C. N. Albury, Telecommunications Dept., Nassau
- Barbados:* Arthur St.C. Farmer, Storms Gift, Brandons, Deacons Road, St. Michael
- Belgian Congo:* U.C.A.R. QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 3748, Elisabethville
- Belgium:* U.B.A., Postbox 634, Brussels
- Bermuda:* R.S.B. P.O. Box 275, Hamilton
- Bolivia:* R.C.B., Casilla 2111, La Paz
- Brazil:* L.A.B.R.F., Caixa Postal 2353, Rio de Janeiro
- British Guiana:* D. E. Yong, VP3YG, Box 325 Georgetown
- British Honduras:* L. H. Alpuche, VP1HA, P.O. Box 1, El Cayo
- Bulgaria:* Box 830, Sofia
- Burma:* B.A.R.S. c/o Tara Singh, 187 Eden St., Rangoon, Burma
- Canton Island:* Charles Singletary, KB6BH, c/o FAA, USPO 06-50,000, Canton, Island, Phoenix Group, South Pacific
- Ceylon:* P.O. Box 907, Colombo
- Chile:* Radio Club de Chile, Casilla 761, Santiago
- China:* M. T. Young, P.O. Box 16, Taichung, Formosa
- Colombia:* L.C.R.A., P.O. Box 584, Bogota
- Cook Islands:* Bill Scarborough, c/o Radio Station Rarotonga
- Costa Rica:* Radio Club of Costa Rica, Box 2412, San Jose
- Cuba:* Radio Club de Cuba, QSL Bureau, Ayestaran 629, Altos Cerro, Habana
- Cyprus:* Mrs. E. Barrett, P.O. Box 219, Limassol
- Czechoslovakia:* C.A.V., P.O. Box 69, Prague I
- Denmark:* OZ2NU, Borge Petersen, P.O. Box 335, Aalborg
- Dominica:* VP2DA, Box 64 Roseau, Dominica, Windward Islands
- Dominican Republic:* Jose de les S. Perkins, P.O. Box 157, Ciudad Trujillo
- East Africa:* 1VQ1, VQ3, VQ4, VQ5; P.O. Box 1313, Nairobi, Kenya Colony
- Ecuador:* Guayaquil Radio Club, Casilla 784, Guayaquil
- Ethiopia:* Telecommunications Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 1047, Addis Ababa
- Fiji:* S. H. Mayne, VR2AS Victoria Parade, Suva

Finland: SR4L, Box 306, Helsinki
Formosa: Hq MAAG, APO 63, San Francisco, California
France: R.E.F. BP 26, Versailles (S & O).
France: (F7 only): F7 QSL Bureau, MARS, Headquarters U. S. European Command, APO 128, New York, N. Y.
Germany (DL2 calls only): G. E. Verrill, G3IEC, 10 Seahorse St., Gosport, Hants, England
Germany (DL4 calls only): DL4 QSL Bureau, % DL4HAB, 50th Comm., APO 109, N. Y., N. Y.
Germany (DL5 calls only): Via France
Germany (other than above): D. A.R.C., Box 99, Munich 27
Gibraltar: E. D. Wills, ZB2I, 9 Naval Hospital Road
Ghana: 9G1AB, John Burton, Telecommunication School, Post & Telecommunication Dept., Accra
Great Britain (and British Empire): A. Milne, 29 Kechill Gardens, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
Greece: George Zarafis, P.O. Box 564, Athens
Greece (Unlisted SV8s only): USASG, APO 206, New York, N. Y.
Greenland (OXs only): Via Denmark
Greenland (KG1s only): MARS Director, Directorate of Operations, Hq. 8th Air Force, Westover A.F.B., Mass.
Grenada: VP2GE, St. Georges
Guam: M.A.R.C., Box 145, Agaña, Guam, Marianas Islands
Guantanamo Bay: Guantanamo Amateur Radio Club, Box 55, NAS, Navy 115, F.P.O., New York, N. Y.
Guatemala: C.R.A.G., P.O. Box 115, Guatemala City
Haiti: Radio Club d'Haiti, Box 943, Port-au-Prince
Honduras: O. A. Trochez, P.O. Box 244, Tegucigalpa, D. C.
Hong Kong: Hong Kong Amateur Radio Transmitting Society, P.O. Box 541, Hong Kong
Hungary: H.S.R.L., Postbox 185, Budapest 4
Iceland: Islenzkir Radio Amatorar, Box 1058, Reykjavik
India: P.O. Box 543, New Delhi
Ireland: L.H.T.S. QSL Bureau, 39 Booterstown Ave., Blackrock, Co. Dublin
Israel: I.A.R.C., P.O. Box 4099, Tel-Aviv
Italy: A.R.I. Viale Vittorio Veneto 12, Milano, Italy
Jamaica: Ruel Samuels, VP5RS, 34 Port Royal Street, Kingston
Japan (JA): J.A.R.L., Box 377, Tokyo
Japan (KA): F.E.A.R.L., A.P.O. 994, % Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
Kenya: East Africa QSL Bureau, Box 1313, Nairobi
Korea: Korea Amateur Radio League, Central Box 162, Seoul, Korea
Kuwait: William N. Burgess, 9K2AZ, % Kuwait Oil Co. 14 — 5th St. North, Kuwait, Persian Gulf
Lebanon: R.A.L., Ahmadi, B.P. 3245, Beyrouth
Liberia: (EL1s only) HARC, P.O. Box 32, Harbel
Libya: 4A2TZ, Box 372, Tripoli
Liechtenstein: via Switzerland
Luxembourg: R. Schott, 35 rue Batty Weber, Esch/Alz, Luxembourg
Macao: Via Hong Kong
Madagascar: P.O. Box 587, Tannarive
Madeira Island: P.O. Box 257, Funchal
Malaya: QSL Manager, Box 777, Kuala Lumpur
Malta: R. F. Galea, ZB1E, "Casa Galea," Railway Road, Birkirkara
Mauritius: Paul Caboche, VQ8AD, Box 467, Port Louis
Mexico: L.M.R.E., Liverpool 195-A, Mexico 6, D.F.
Midway Island: KM6BL, AIRBARSRON Two Detachment, Midway Navy #3080, F.P.O. San Francisco, Calif.
Monaco: 3A2CN, Anderhalt Pierre
Montserrat: VP2MY, Plymouth
Morocco: A.A.E.M., P.O. Box 2060, Casablanca
Mozambique: Liga dos Radio-Emissores de Mocambique, P.O. Box 812, Lourenco Marques
Netherlands: V.E.R.O.N., Postbox 400, Rotterdam
Netherlands Antilles (Aruba): Verona, Postbox 392, San Nicolas, Aruba
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Verona, Postbox 383, Willemstad, Curacao
New Guinea: Via Papua
New Zealand: N.Z.A.R.T., P.O. Box 489, Wellington C1
Nicaragua: Club de Radio Experimentadores de Nicaragua, Apartado Postal 925, Managua
Northern Rhodesia: N.R.A.R.S., P.O. Box 332, Kitwe
Norway: N.R.R.L., P.O. Box 898, Oslo
Okinawa: O.A.R.C., P.O. Box 739, APO 331, % Postmaster San Francisco, Calif.
Pakistan: Box 4074, Karachi
Panama, Republic of: L.P.R.A., P.O. Box 1622, Panama
Paraguay: R.C.P., P.O. Box 512, Asuncion

Papua: VK9 QSL Officer, P.O. Box 204, Port Moresby
Peru: R.C.P., Box 538, Lima
Philippine Islands: P.A.R.A. QSL Bureau, 67 Espana Extension St., Quezon City
Poland: PZK QSL Bureau, P.O. Box 320, Warsaw 10
Portugal: Rua de D. Pedro V., 7-4º, Lisbon
Roumania: A.R.E.R., P.O. Box 95, Bucharest
Saar: via Germany — D.A.R.C.
Salvador: YS10, Apartado 329, San Salvador
Singapore: via Malaya
South Africa: S.A.R.L., P.O. Box 3037, Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia: R.S.S.R., Box 2377, Salisbury
Spain: U.R.E., P.O. Box 220, Madrid
St. Vincent: VP2SA, Kingstown
Sweden: S.S.A., Stockholm 4
Switzerland: U.S.K.A., Knutwil
Syria: P.O. Box 35, Damascus
Trinidad: John A. Hoford, VP4TT, Box 554, Port-of-Spain
Tunisia: Francois DeVichi, 5 Rue Can Robert, Tunis
Uganda: P.O. Box 1803, Kampala
Uruguay: R.C.U., P.O. Box 37, Montevideo
U.S.S.R.: Central Radio Club, Postbox N-88, Moscow
Venezuela: R.C.V., P.O. Box 2285, Caracas
Virgin Islands: Richard Spenceley, Box 403, St. Thomas
Wake Island: T. D. Musson, P.O. Box 127
Yugoslavia: S.R.J., P.O. Box 324, Belgrade

QST



June 1935

... The editor touted the 5-tube single-signal receiver as QST's chief contribution to the QRM battle — and said better equipment made operating even on more crowded bands better than the good old days of early hamdom. ... Men were investigating space then, too. A second editorial mentioned a stratosphere balloon radio test and asked hams to listen in for signals. Now, of course, it's satellites, not balloons. ... The banner story was by Ross Hull, shedding new light on u.h.f. transmission ... other technical articles discussed 20-watt phone operation on 10-volt d.e. mains ... automatic biasing ... over-modulation ... a new hot-cathode gaseous discharge amplifier and oscillator ... a new 100-watt type zero-bias transmitting tube ... and a portable receiver plus three pages of hints for the experimenter.

... A story reported that W3MG asked a novice where he was keying his transmitter and got the reply — "in my bedroom." ... A dentist's wife, listening at home to her husband's QSO on his phone station in his office, suddenly heard "Put up your hands and give us your dough ... Lock him in that closet ... What if he croaks? ... Let him croak!" ... Mrs. W9SZW called police, then rushed to her husband's office and found him bound and gagged in a closet, his mike still open and his contact still standing by!

Strays

W9PRH says he has just met a new amateur who has what is probably the only amateur license in the country that will never reach its expiration date ... which is 3 A.M. Feb. 29, 1965.

— — —

Hams are not well-known for their thoroughness in reading instruction books, as any member of the ARRL Technical Staff can verify. Example: "Do you have any information on the use of the Heathkit v.f.o. on 50 Mc.?" Answer: "Yes, you will find it in the first paragraph on the first page of your instruction book!"

● Technical Correspondence

THE HBR-16 RECEIVER IN RETROSPECT

10126 Colwell Drive
Sun Valley, Calif.

Technical Editor, *QST*:

Slightly more than six months have elapsed since the article on the HBR-16 Communications Receiver was published (October, 1959, *QST*). Recent developments have been such that a follow-up seems to be in order.

Those who know me would have been much surprised had I not eventually come up with a modification or two for the betterment of the HBR-16. The Stray which appeared in the April 1960 issue of *QST* (page 35) was an example. The fact that those of us directly involved did succeed in lousing up that portion of the Stray pertaining to C_7 and C_8 was unfortunate; our intentions were of the best, nevertheless! And "corrections on our corrections" did appear in the May issue of *QST* (page 44).

An RC network, readily identifiable as the 250- μ f., 56K-250- μ f. arrangement located between the detector-transfer switch, S_{7B} , and Pin 3 of the accessory socket, J_3 , was used as the i.f. filter in the original HBR-16 design. I now suggest that this filter be modified as follows: First, substitute a 2.5-mh. r.f. choke for the 56K resistor. Second, eliminate entirely the upper 250- μ f. capacitor, which in the original circuit was connected between S_{7B} and chassis ground. The modified version of the filter will now consist of the 2.5-mh. choke and the one remaining 250- μ f. capacitor, the latter being connected between ground and the end of the choke that goes to Pin 3 of J_3 . So modified, this i.f. filter not only will be more effective but in addition will provide noticeably better high-frequency audio response when the receiver is tuned to a phone signal. The 2.5-mh. choke should be mounted directly to S_{7A} .

Despite checking and double-checking, errors in schematics do get into print, and the HBR-16 diagram was no exception. Specifically, the 22K resistor associated with the 6BE6 product-detector No. 1 grid was shown with one end connected to the 6BE6 cathode. Instead, this resistor should be connected between the 6BE6 No. 1 grid and chassis ground. Wired as shown in the *QST* schematic the product detector does work, in a rather mediocre sort of way, but when wired as outlined above its performance has never failed to impress those hearing it for the first time.

The power transformer I used in the original HBR-16 was a junk-box item which had been kicking around here for a long, long time. As I remembered it, it was a Stancor PC-8405, and it was so identified in the original parts list. However, following the receipt of several letters complaining about "abnormally high plate voltage" at the output of the filter, a recheck showed that the transformer actually used was a Stancor PC-8404, which has a higher current rating. If it is necessary to reduce the plate voltage, I suggest inserting a 1000-ohm, 25-watt adjustable wire-wound resistor (such as the Ohmite "Dividohm") between Pin 8 of the 5V4G socket and the first 2.3-hy. filter choke, L_5 . The slider should be adjusted to the position which delivers the specified 250 volts (plus or minus 10 per cent of this figure is perfectly satisfactory).

— Ted Crosby, W6TC

SUNSPOT CYCLE

R. R. 1
Ridgeville, Indiana

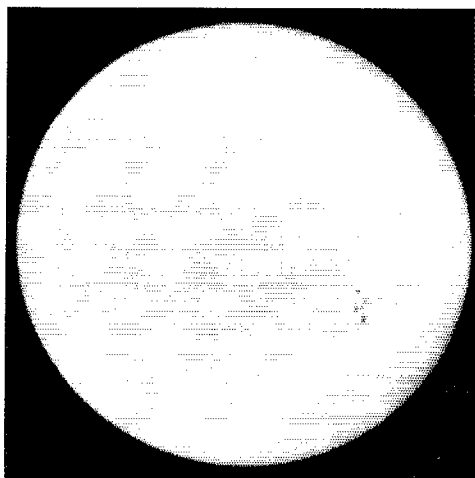
Technical Editor, *QST*:

The accompanying photograph of the sun and sunspots, taken by me April 3, 1960, reveals the source of the disruption to short-wave radio communications which began the evening of March 31 and lingered until April 3, 1960. Now that we are approaching a minimum in the sunspot cycle the plight of the higher-frequency amateur bands — and also the lower frequencies — has become a subject of much conjecture.

The enormously large group of very active sunspots at such a recent date as April 2 tends to substantiate the fact that we are on the threshold of a sunspot minimum. Long study of the sun has revealed to astronomers that sunspots

are never seen at the sun's poles, and rarely within 5 degrees of its equator. They occur mainly in two zones between 10 degrees and 30 degrees of north and south solar latitude. The spottedness waxes and wanes, a maximum being reached about every 11.1 to 11.15 years, on the average, but there is no definite period, intervals between maxima having varied from 7½ to 16½ years. The rise to maximum is usually more rapid than the fall, taking about 1½ years; minimum spottedness is reached about 6½ years later, when no spot may be visible for weeks.

"Spoerer's Law" states that the two sunspot zones on the sun simultaneously move slowly from high north and south latitudes toward the solar equator, this gradual shifting of the zones continuing throughout the cycle. The shift follows a pattern that is related to the half-cycle period (that is, the period half way between a maximum and minimum — the part of the present cycle we are now entering). At the end of a sunspot maximum the zones are near the equator; the new half-cycle begins when spots break out in high solar latitudes, some time before the actual minimum is reached. The new spot zones then gradually decrease in latitude until at the end of about eleven years they in turn arrive near the equator; high-latitude spots then appear again, heralding the beginning of the second half of the cycle.



Sunspot group photographed by W9EQL on April 3, 1960, at 1420 CST.

The photograph of the solar disc shows the location of this most recent major sunspot to be within 5 degrees of the solar equator, as close to the equator as spots are ever found. This is proof that the sunspot minimum is on the way.

Large sunspots can appear at any part of the cycle. Their occurrence might provide some very interesting experiences during sunspot minimums. So if you're ambitious and curious don't sell that tri-band beam. I'm putting one up this summer!

— Wayne L. Norton, W9EQL

WHISTLERS

30 Forest Ave.
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Northumberland
England

Technical Editor, *QST*:

Congratulations on your March edition. . . . The excellent article by Will Johnson, W1FGO, kept me sitting up late. But why all the sky wire? You don't always need it.

His article took me back to one fine July afternoon, warm but cloudy, in 1941. There arose a grumbling of thunder to

the south, and in sheer curiosity I connected the end of my aerial to the audio-amplifier input which we used for gramophone records. It was a battery unit of good gain but there was no (a.c.) electric supply around to cause trouble. Static noise came every few seconds, but after every three or four minutes came the whistler, succeeding a static discharge, and sliding down the musical scale for several seconds before abruptly ceasing — sometimes two of them, separated by perhaps a hundred cycles. And they were

about good loudspeaker strength. I listened to them from 3 to 5 p.m., when the weather cleared.

The summer thunder was local (I think about three miles away) and the QTH was Edinburgh, from where I last worked W1FGO.

The aerial was a simple inverted L, 30 feet long, 20 feet high, running southwest, and the ground was the water drain. After reading his article, I am tempted to try it again.

— Bob Rule, G3LDR

COILS FOR THE H. F. CRYSTAL FILTER

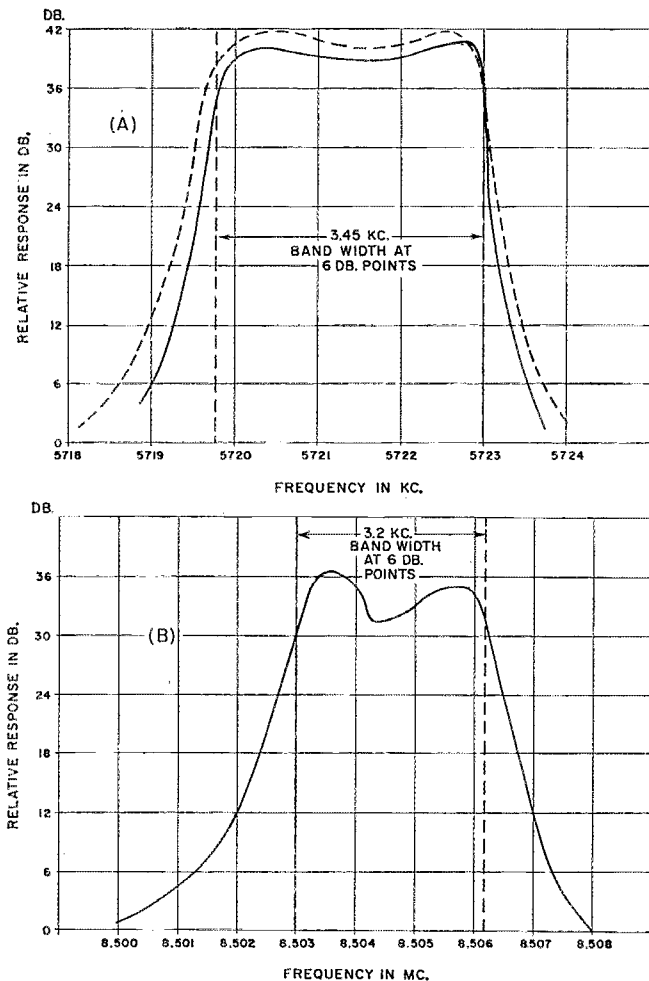


Fig. 1—(A) Comparison of filter performance using bifilar coil wound on slug from TV horizontal-oscillator coil, solid curve, and bifilar coil wound on toroidal core, dashed curve. (B) Filter using 8.5-Mc. crystals with bifilar winding on TV-coil slug. See letter by W3NMP for details of coils. The measurements resulting in these curves were made through an i.f. system, using a v.t. voltmeter with an r.f. probe for determining relative output voltage.

Technical Editor, *QST*:

Several Novice signals have been noted recently in that portion of the spectrum ranging from 7033 to 7083 kc. In some instances these off-frequency emissions probably result simply from neglecting to change the band switch from

the 40-meter position when switching to 15-meter operation. In other cases, however, they occur when simple one- and two-stage transmitters are being operated on 15 meters in conjunction with coax-fed 40-meter dipoles. Most of the currently popular Novice transmitters employing tube line-ups such as a 6CL6-6DQ6 or 6AG7-807, do not have

(Continued on page 142)

119 East 31 St.
Erie, Penna.

Technical Editor, *QST*:

While attempting to build a high-frequency crystal filter as per W3TLN (Vester, "Surplus-Crystal High-Frequency Filters," *QST*, January, 1959), I found that the annular high-frequency forms he suggested were very difficult to acquire. However, just to get some idea of how the crystals in that configuration would react I wound a temporary coil, bifilar, on one of the slugs used for tuning the low-frequency sweep oscillator in a defunct TV set. This slug, 5/16 inch in diameter and 7/8 inch long, was first covered with three layers of 0.01-inch plastic electrician's tape and the coil was then wound with 27 double turns of No. 31 Formex covered wire. One end of one winding and the opposite end of the other were then connected together for the center tap.

Fig. 1A shows the band pass of a filter using this coil as compared with a filter using a toroid coil $1/2$ inch o.d. by $1/2$ inch i.d. wound with 46 bifilar turns with No. 31 wire. The same set of crystals was used in each filter. This was at 5.722 megacycles.

Another filter was tried at 8.5 Mc., using the same type slugs with 22 double turns, and the band-pass characteristics are shown in Fig. 1B.

The lack of toroidal forms may have kept others from trying this filter. But the TV slug seems to work as well at least in these two cases. Incidentally, no attempt was made to make any adjustment for optimum band-pass shape at 8.5 Mc., but the 5.722-Mc. coil was trimmed for best band-pass shape.

On a related subject, here is an idea that might help in selecting matched germanium and silicon diodes. The normal ohmmeter reading does not seem to be accurate enough, but the forward current flow through a diode from a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -volt flashlight battery source will show up minute differences in the forward resistance of various diodes. Out of a group of 20 I found four in which the current flow varied only 5 per cent. Used in a ring modulator, these provided approximately 40 db. of carrier suppression with no attempt made at balancing the modulator.

— C. C. Jackson, W3NMP

15-METER OPERATION WITH COAX-FED 40-METER DIPOLES

128 John St.
South Amboy, N. J.



CONDUCTED BY ROD NEWKIRK, * W9BRD

Wie:

We haven't heard much from W2HSZ's old pal Count U.R. Kuntries lately, have we? No doubt that talented peer is up to something super in his superscretet subterranean laboratories. Meanwhile, however, K1CQA/8 has word from the Count's nephew, a precocious lad who recently was conducted to a Conditional by his illustrious uncle. This *wunderkind* tackled ham radio with the customary family eclet. We can title his following testimony "I was a Teen-Aged Magnetic Storm," or, less abstractly,

Der Kaput DX Hund

Ess vas mitten der Schveepstaken und Weltwee Koutesten der Hammer gotten gehooked und gebitten. Iss ben mit einen grosser kilovatten geblesst in der superbloopenstagen und longen viren antenner das iss ein radiaten der Moser mit shparkers und shkveeden und shkreechen. Iss also mit shingle-sidebenders shpeaken, Ja, und im Himmel geplotzen! Diesen Hammer iss ben grosser chaser von veaken sounden likeweissen Hammers in allen shpotten in der Welt. Ach, *das* iss Hammen va iss Hammen!

Iss often hearen veaker fainter shparken gekracken mit dotten und dachen. Gerinnen und gekommen closer so looken und finden maybe einen even rarer DXer! Und ven iss finden der choicer shparker standen bei, iss der Hammer chümpon on der keyer und donner und blitzen outpouden. Odder kilovattens iss mit aller kinder kallen und kallen outpouden, und schmearen der bander mit klicken und schwisen und schlürpen. Sickenen!

Der veaker DXer iss mit gelblitzen kilovattersenders geschmeared, so ven der grosser Hammer stunden bei und vaiten und hopen hearen de kallen back, iss nicht knowen if hookenupper mit odder DXers gefinsicht. Drei blitzers later ven hookenupper iss senden RST reporten mit nummers meanenix just hopen QSL getten. *Boom!* Donner und blitzen retirfen from odder kilovatters DXen. Senden und pleaden mit QSZ RSTs und den shaken und listenen. BOOM! Dozen von timen iss holieren und schreiken for QSLen und prayen der veaker shparker sehltit hearen und der QSL outmaken. *BOOM-BOOM-BOOM!!!* QRMen und QRNen und QsBen und QRJen — geklobbert.

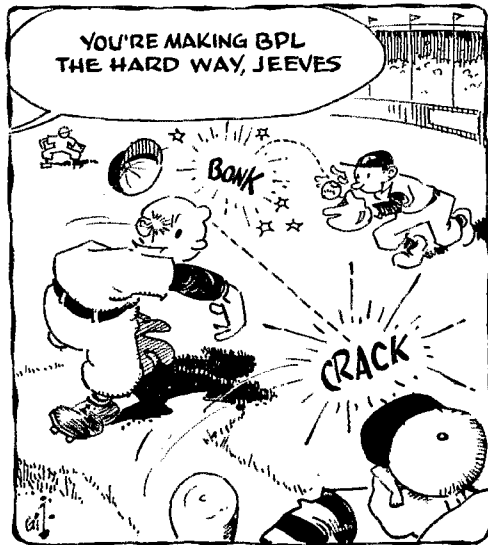
Bah! Vas ein Hammer chasen der DXers howlen und shkreamen in der vindt und finden only mit boomers getten geklobbert. Den siezen und gebeten und gebiten der dumkopf mailman for QSLs laeken. Ach! — windenuppen klink. So dreund-sehzig, OMs. Auf wiedersehen DX. Iss back mit gut oldfashen Ragchüden und Traffikhandlen.

Vas:

Come to think of it, a good net is just the thing for that boy. . . . June rhymes neatly with moon, spoon and croon but the month is no great shakes in the DX department. Time for ARRL's annual Field Day, anyway, so we can expect a thinning out and an easing off of pile-ups action — ever so slightly. With 10 and 15 socked in on a shortskip kick and 40-80-160 hosting QSOs between T9 thunderstorms, good old 20 resumes its eminence as our DXiest summertime slot. . . .

20 c.w., first off, and W1s BPW OPB (115/90), RAN, K1s HRM JFF JTL, W2s AXR GYZ JBL (150/147), K2UYG, WA2s EFN (12), KMYI, W3LNIH (111/80), W4s

IUO (157), ORT (146/88), PLL, K4s DFT IEX ZYL, KN5WZJ (just lookin'). W6s JQB KG, K6s CJF (85/63), LAE (178/160), STZ SXX (37/23), W7s DJU (120/108), POU (59/26), W8s KX YGR, K8NHG, W9s JLN ZYD (84/64), K9GDF (51/32), K9s DQJ JPJ JPL OSV (51/25), O8W (55/23), PYB QJG (70/16), WQI (122/22), A, Hovey, A, Rugg, VE's ION (125/92), 2BCL and 3ES give us the word on AC4AX, BV1USB, CE's 2AT 4AD 9AF, CM8RN, CN's 2BK 81J, CO7s AH AI NE, CP3CD (14,030 kc.), 1400 G.M.T., CR's 6CA 9AH, CT3AV (35), CX2AZ (35) 2, DM's 2ATH 2BEL 3YVL, DU's IMPH (100) 15, IOR (75) 15, TSV (80) 4, EA's 6AZ (61), 8CP 8BW (34) 14, 9AP (10) 16, EL4A, ETE3CE (90) 14, F2CB/FC, FA's 3BA (42), 3DU (77) 0, 9AV (30), FB8s XX (79) 13-14, ZZ, FF7AG (5) 22 of Mauretania, PG7s XF (12), XG (30) 1, FK8AH (30) 6, FO8AC (30) 3, FO8s AG (80) 6, AJ, FR7ZD, FY7YF (6), GB3LAS/GD, GC2FZC, GD3s FXN JZK (40), LZK, HA's IKS4 (30) 15, 5BT 5FO 5KDO 5KFR, HB4FD, HC's IJU 1LE 2IU 2OM, HK0AI (25) 12, HL9KR 30, HR1MM 22, HZ1s AB (22), HZ, ITIAGA, KA's 2EE 2JM 2KS (43), 5MC (60), KC4U8V (10) 6-11, KG's 1BB 1BO (90), 6AJK (90) 8, 6FAE (36), KR6s GP (25) 15, MD (20) 15, MG 13, KV4AA (82) 20, LA's ING/p (20) 1, 3SG/p (50), 4CG/p 0, LJ3F, LU0AC (60), LZ's 1KPZ (70), 2FA 2KAG (37), 2KBA, OD5s CN CQ (44) 3, LX, OO's 5KJ (19) 23, 0AL, OX3UD, PJ2s AL (21) 21, AV (70), PZ1AP, SL3AB of Sweden's military, SP1LH/mm, ST2AR, SU1MS (40) 22, SV1DK/mm (42), TJs 2WEN (55) 0, 2WEZ 3KC (35) 1, 5TP, TI2s DN LA PZ (15), UA9s CF CL CM DG DN DT EM FZ (31), JR 14D KEC KJA KOD KPN KXA SA UR (37), UA0s GK JF KAE (24), KOO KDA KFC KUV KZA RF RK SH (8), UB5s KAA KAB KAD KIA KNB KWI MZ SD, UC2s AA (36), AC (36), CC KAO KAR KIM KWZ, UD6s AM 23, KAB, UF6s FB 4, KAF (162), UG6s AG AW, UH8KAA (54) 14, UI8s AG 4, AK KAA KAB KBA KNA, UJ8KAA, UL7s IF (51) 5, HB KAA KAD (54), KAG, UM8KAB, UN1s AE 22, AN AP (63) 12, KAE, UO5AA, UP2s AC (32), AT NM 23, UO2s AB (27), AD AE/mm, BP (37), CF DO KBA (92), UR2s AO KAA KCA, UT5BB (72) of the Ukraine, VE6AAE/SU (50), VE8s AY DX EM MO RX, VK's LATR of Canberra, 9RO (45) 6, 0PM (76), VP's IJH 1SS (20) 2, 2KD 2SL 23, 2VA 4, 3VN 3YG (6), 5BH/mm, 5BL (26), 5ME 5RH 23, 6LN 7NE 8JH 9RO 911, 9EO, VQ's 2LE (40) 15, 2W (60) 22, 3CF 4EK 4GT 6GM (95) 22, 8AM (41), 8BB, VR's 2DK (50), 6, 3Z now QRT, VS's IKM 4BA (90) 15, 6AE, 9AD (40) 11-13, 9AKE (60) 20, 9ARF (65) 15, 9OC (31) 3-4, VU2AZ (95) 15, W2ATN/EP (80) 20, YN4AB (10), YO's 3FD 3JS 3RI 4KCA 4WD, YV5s AEZ AK ALD DE EZ HT, ZB1FA (22), ZC41P 23, ZD2s GUP (60) 21, IHP JKO, ZEs 5JU (44), 8JJ 8JN 8JO KJV



*4822 West Berceau Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.



ZS6IF/8 and family scored 1358 QSOs with 62 countries early this year during a rugged week-long visit to Basutoland. The operating tent sheltered a 50-watt and modified HRO. A ground-plane did the radiating on 20 meters, a doublet on 15, and power was supplied by an 800-watt 110/220-volt gasoline unit. A view of the encampment shows the chow and sleeping tent at right, as well as some of the abundant animal-infested scenery. (Photo via W4PLL)

8JY, ZPs 3GN 5LS (6), ZS7M (70) 15, 4X4s II JR JU (8) 6, MB (72), 5A5TA (55) 16, 7G1A, 9M2s FR (16) 16, GR (32) and 9N1GW (90) 15, "Poor old twenty is going, going . . ." cheers K4DFT, W7DJU and other observers find 14-Mc. skip too long at night and too short in the daytime.

20 phone is getting heavy play from 10- and 15-meter A3refugees. W1RJJ, W4IUO, K4ZYI, tuner KN5WZJ, K6LAE, W8YIN*, K9MLE*, K9DQJ, A. Hovey and VE7CQ recommend BVIUSC*, CR7W (180) 15, DUs 18A (185) 15, 6IV (185) 15, EA0AC* (395) 13-14, EL3D (185) 6, HCLJU, HHE2P, HKs 1AG 3LX 9A1*, HS1B* (320) 16, ISGN (105) 15, JZ0HA* (294) 14, KC4s USA* USB* USN* USV*, KC6AQ* (302) 13, KX6CA (240) 7 K6WDB, LA3SG/p* (810) 19, OE1RZ* (295) 20, PJ2AO (218) 20, TA3GI* (190) 16, UO2AN* (328) 19, VK9TK (180) 7, VPs 2SL 3MC 4LP 5GH/num, VO2SB (185) 15, VS9AC, XW8AL (170) 15, YN1BS*, ZE7JZ (175) 15, ZSs 3AS (180) 5, 7P* (320) 16, 9M2s DT (180) 15, DW (130) 15, FX (130) 15, GA (180) 15 and choice 9N1GW* Those stars (*) represent single-sideband users, here and in succeeding voice paragraphs.

15 phone continues to reward the 21-Mc. faithful with occasional dillies. W1BPW, K1s IMD JFF, K4s UWC* (over 100 s.s.b. on 15), ZYI, W5ERY, K6LAE, K9s KNM MLE*, K9QJG, A. Hovey, A. Rugg, EL4A and other competitors come up with CE4BP, CN8s FT HQ*, CO8BS, CPs EH EL, CR6s CA (190) 1, CN, CT1TX, CX6AS, EDs 1D (220) 2, 23, 2F 4D* 6C, FE8AR, FFs 7AB 8CP, FG7XF, FM7WQ FS7RT*, FY7YG, GC3KAV, GD3s GMH* UB, HCs 1AG1 1FW* 1KV 5CL 5IS, HHs 2WF 2Z, HI8s JBW TBW, HKs 3AK 3S0* 4AQ, HPs 1AC 2MD, HR1s HP UA*, HV1CN*, Ks 2OOR/KP4 4AAV/VO2 4HKW/VEs, KGs 1FD* 1FR* 4AP* 4AK 4AM* 4AS 6*AF*, KJ6V, KM6s BT* BQ*, KR6DU*, LA3SG/p*, OA4s EU* HK, OOs DX WK, OX3s DL KW, PJs 2CE 2CM 2CO 3AI, PZ1AA 1, SV1AL, TGs 5HC 9AD* 9AL, TIs 2CNP* 2RO 5JG, UAs 1DZ* 4FF* 9LA 8OM, VPs 1JH 2AB* 2DA 2DJ 2KW 3HAG 4LG 4M 7AK 5JW 5RB 6A1, 7BF 7BI 7NT* 8CX, VO2AB*, VR2BC (240) 3, W9QNI/VO2, XE1s AU JP ZM, XZ2SY, YNs 1LC 6AH 6AQ 6HH 9DL, YS1JE, YV5s AGD AGJ 1W*, ZD2FNX, ZL2AVA*, ZPs JE* LZ, ZSs 3S 3X* 5JY/8* 5JY/9*, 4X4DK, 5A2TZ* and 9G1B*. "Very surprised at the intermittent lack of signals on the 10- and 15-meter phone bands," comments W1PWR. "Well wager there are a lot of front-end receiver tubes being replaced these days to no avail. But there still are good openings ahead."

15 c.w. emphasizes this: So long as sufficient DX stations are active on a band, there will be plenty of DX worked. W1BPW, K1s HRM JFF JTL, W2s CVW (106/97), GVZ PQW, W2AKMY, K3HZL, K4s DJF ZYI, W6s KG UFJ, K6s CJF LZE 5E, W7s JPU POU, W8s KX (184/168), YGR, K8NHC, W92YD, K9GDF (51/32), K9s DQJ JPJ JPL OSV OSW QJG WQJ, A. Rugg, EL4A and VE7CQ manage stuff like BVIUS (70) 13, CEs 1AD 3AG (72), CNs 2AY 8DJ, CR6CA, CT1NT, CXs 1FB 2BT, DM2BCO, DU7SV (75) 2, EL4A, FAS7T, FG7XG, FF8BF, FO8AF, GD3UB, HAs 1KSA 1PZ 5DL, HC2IU (60) 22, HKs 3GD 19, 0A1 (50) 3, HL9KJ (75) 4, HP1AC, HZ1HZ (35) 14-21, I7IAG, JAs 5FQ 7AD 8LV, KA2s 2KS (35) 0, 5MC, KG6s AIH FAE (26), FAF, KM6BQ (55) 0, KV4CG, KX6BQ 21, LA4CG/p (50) 21, LU6s 2I1 (75) 0, 9AC (LU4C), LX1AS 20, LZ2KBA, OAs 3D 4HY, OEs 1FF 1RZ 3VP 3WB 6RS, OOs IG (51) 14, RH (100), PJs 2AL 2AN 2ME 3AK, SPs 6LZ SHR, ST2AR (37) 20, SV0WQ, TFs 2WEZ (36) 19, 3MB, TIECMF, UA9s JR 7, KOD,

UA0s AG GF (30), KCA KCO KZA LA (44) 3, UB5s KAB 13, KFF WF, UC2s AA AX WP 9, UL7KAA, UP2s AC AT, UO2s AD AS, UR2KAE, VK0PM, VPs 1JH 3YF 5FP 5ALE 18, 7NE 7NT 9EO, VO2s 2GW (85) 17, 3CF (38) 23, 4FK 20, gone VR3Z, VS9AD, VU2MD (25) 19, WP4AVF, XE1s AX PJ, YO2BU (70), YVs 4AU (20), 5GO 6BR, ZB1s FA (48) 19, JW (100), ZC4IP, ZD2s IHP 17, JKO (39) 17, ZEs 5JU 7JV 8JJ 8JO, ZL1AH, ZPs 5CG (20) 3, 5OG 9AY, ZS7R (50) 19, 5A5s TA (42) 17-23, TZ, 9K2MA or 9K2AM and 9M2FR.

15 Novice lads KN1MOD (19 worked), WV2s GKX HVR, KN3KLN (14/7), KN4IME (49/19), KN5-WJ, WY6PVC, KN8QMK, KN9s SRR and U1Y (where are the Servans and Zerocs?) becoed up their lozrs with CE4EC, CR6s CA CW, E1BR, FB8X, HC2IU, HK1HI, K5TJG/KH6, K6GAH, KZ5s DTN PRN, KR6AC, LuS 2HBS 3ADF, OE3OT, OK2KZ, SP1X, UAs 1NA, 3KWA 4KH4 9DN, UB5KAA, UN1AB, UP2AC, VE8s BY MC, VP2KA, WH6s DEH DJV DKN DMU DMV, WL7s DVS DHK DJN DJU, WP4s AQY ARZ AUK AUL AUT AVF, YU3YU, YVs 5AS 4AC 3CI 5AFJ, ZL1CA, 4X4M and a flock of DJ/DL F G GW GI GM HB9 II KP4 LA ON4 PA8 and SM items. To paraphrase a few KN/WN/WV remarks, "Nuts to the sunspot sag — full DX speed ahead!"

10 c.w. enjoys its well-earned summer vacation right now but W1s BPW OPB, K1JFF, W2AKMY, K4s DFT IEX, ZYL, W6s KG NKP UFJ, K6s CJF SXX, W8YGR, W9QGY, K9s DQJ OSV OSW QJG WQJ and observer Andy Rugg keep alert for further action by CEs 1AD 3AG, CR6CA, CXs 2AD (38) 21, 2BT 2CZ 2I (10), 4BC, DU7SV, EAs 8BF (25) 16, 9AP (40) 16, EIs 4J 9J, FG7XF (112) 19, FK8AI (40), HAKSA, HCs 1JH 2IU 15, HK3TH (55) 22, HZ1HZ (105), JAs 1BRX 1CE 1LZ 1VX 2BV 4L3 6AA (50) 23, 7JU (40) 23, 9CE (50) 22, KADIK (40) 22, K6GFAE, KM6Q (60), KX6BQ (40), OA4JR (50) 17, OEs 1RZ 1SB 1W6 2JZ 3AT, OOs 1G (100) 19, KJ, ST2AR (10), 15-22, RC2ASW, UA0KFC, VK3AR, VPs 1JH 3YF 5FP (50), 5ME (46) 17-22, 6YB (60) 15, 7BT 7NT, VO2s 2IE 4FK, XE1s AA1 H PJ (10), ZC4IP, ZE8JO, ZLs 1AH 2AXU, ZP9AY, ZS10 and 5A5TA 17.

10 phone is an automatic South American beam deal according to W6NKE, W1PWR, K1JUR, W2AJ, W4IUO, K4ZYI, WA6DNM (30/16), K8KZF, K9QJG, A. Hovey, EL4A and VE2BCL* watch for Q8Ls from CEs 1AD 3AG 3CU, CN8s JD JF* (634), MT, CT1s HB IQ JG QF, CR6AT, CXs 2CN (403) 13, 5BR (452), 6BA (470), 6BM 8BM, CN8MT, EA8DC, EL4A, FF7AG (400) 18, GD3UB, HCs 1JR 1JU* (667), 4IE (470), HIs 7CJY 8JBD, HKs 3LX 0A1, HP1s AC HE, HRIHF, IT18MO of IE18MO renown, JAs 1AAT 8BP, KA2CB, K64AB, KJ6BV, KM6BI, KR6s CE IW IA USA, KX6BT, OA4s AI DE IG YV* (633), OQ5FY, PZ1AX, SV1AI, TGs 5HC 7SS, TIs 1L RO, UA4KYA, UB5s 1G NE, RA5 1ADH 1ADF 2AAB 6LW, RB5s BZC, KA, VE8OX, VK3FH, VPs 1JH 2AR 2GAQ 3HAG 3MC 6EB 6TR (410), 6YB 7BZ 8PM 9TF 9WB, VO2s 2VZ 3BD, XE1IG, YNs 1CI 4LB, YVs 3CE 5AJE, ZDs 1AW 2JKO, ZETJV, ZLs 1AIX 1APQ 1GH 1TC 3V1, ZP5CF and ZS3RO.

40 c.w. static sessions require patient persistence. W1BPW, W2WAS, K2YXC, K4ZYI, K5J JVF LZD, W6s JQB KG, K6s CJF KDS, W7s DJU LZF, W8YGR, W9s NN JN ZYD, K9DQJ and tuner A. Rugg are rewarded with CM2s AE WS, CN8BK, COs 2AD 2UZ (5) 5, 7AA 8EM (36), DU7SV (25), EAs 8BF 7, 8CG (28) 8, 9AP, E9Y, EL4A, FF8BF (28), FK8AH (12) 13, HA5KDO, HCs 2IU (4) 9, 4IE, I7IAG, KA2KS (15) 12, K6IBX

(7) 12, KM6s BM BQ, KX6BQ, KZ5LC, LZ2s KBA KGZ, PY1ADA, SPs 6PZ 8CK 9KAD, ST2AR, UAs 1DZ (15) 4, 0KCK 0KCC 0KFC (25), 0KZA, UBs KAA (3) 4, KAD KAW KED EG, UC2AA (1) 5, UQ2AB, VPs 1JH (10) 5, 5FP 6AF 7BB/mm near Samoa, 7NT, VO4GC (70) 23, VR2DK (2) 11, VS1KB (12) 15, XE2s HU OK 6, YNs 1RA 4AB, YO3CN, YVs 1DA 4BE 3-5, 4CI (32), 5GO, ZC4IP, ZE2KL, ZP9AY (8) 9, ZSs IO 4, 4UP and 5A5TA. Then, too, there is the usual crop of friendly VK/ZLs and such JAs as 4CX 4YC 5MZ 6AF 7LK 7MU 7NX 7RM 7SM 7UZ 7WB 7XF 8EX 8GU 8HO 8LN 8MH 8OP 8OW 8PO 8SI 9MT 9MO 9MT 9MO 9OP 9OS 9SI and 9RC for your breakfast pleasure. Noviceise, WV2KAR, KNs 41FN and 80RC ganged up on KZ5MQN, VK3XB, VPPNY and WH6D1G. "I think we Novices could catch as much DX on 40 as on 15 if more DX would come up to our part of the band," writes KN80OK.

80 c.w. has good quiet spells even in midsummer but it takes a hearty 3.5-Mc. appetite to stick with it on the long haul. W1RAN, K4ZYI, W6KG, K6KDS, W9JJN and listener A. Rugg dig out CE3AG 8, DL1s FF JW, F8VJ, G2DC, JA1s CE (TU COR, KP4AO, KZ5LC, LA7Y, PJ2AE, SP2WT, UA0KZA 12, UB5WF, VPs 1JH 3YG 5FP and YV5DE among the atmospherics.

160 c.w.'s informal March 11th-13th get-together dreamed up by Ws 1BB 2FQS and others came off in lively fashion. Added to transcontinentals was the transoceanic availability of G3PU, other Europeans and VP2VA. W1BB and cohorts agree that February 14th conditions were the best in several years on 160, with DL1FF, Gs 3PU and 8HB working numerous W/Ks. Just before the late-season mantle of QRN and QSB took over 1.8 Mc. the hunt centered on HG4LE, VP5FP and ZB2A. ZL1AV of *Yasme III* is said to be game for some 160-meter sport and may be available on top band from various Caribbean and Pacific points as the year rolls on.

Where:

Asia — From HL9KS staffer W1HEG: "HL9KS does its best to QSL 100 per cent but, since the station really is a club effort, we have left the sending of cards to each individual operator." KL7DIR, ex-K6EWZ-K4LWL-W2JQU, still is receptive to QSL inquiries concerning his three-year Izmir stint as TA3MP. "Quite a few cards are arriving daily from the W/K boys," observes XZZOM, now in Mississippi (see revised address following). From one of JT1AB's Czechoslovakian representatives, W8KX learns that International Reply Coupons are not convertible in Mongolia. Outbound Czech mail, by the way, costs one IRC by the low road, 2½ by air. "I've finally received the official logs for the last few days' operation of the real YA1PB," announces KH6OR who trusts this will speed fins for his QSL efforts in Paul's behalf. "These cover his operation on phone and c.w. from July 31 to August 7, 1959. Cards will be provided upon receipt of stamped self-addressed envelopes from those who scored legitimate QSOs." KA2s GI and ZZ undertake renovation of the KA QSL Bureau, modernizing the former system of filing and handling incoming cards. "These stations are keeping us the busiest: KAs 2AA 2CB 2DE 2FF 2GI 7MD 7HH 8LF 8RB and 9MIF. Cards are forwarded every two weeks." WGDXC understands that W8PQQ inherited a handsome stack of VU2ANI QSLs for forwarding.

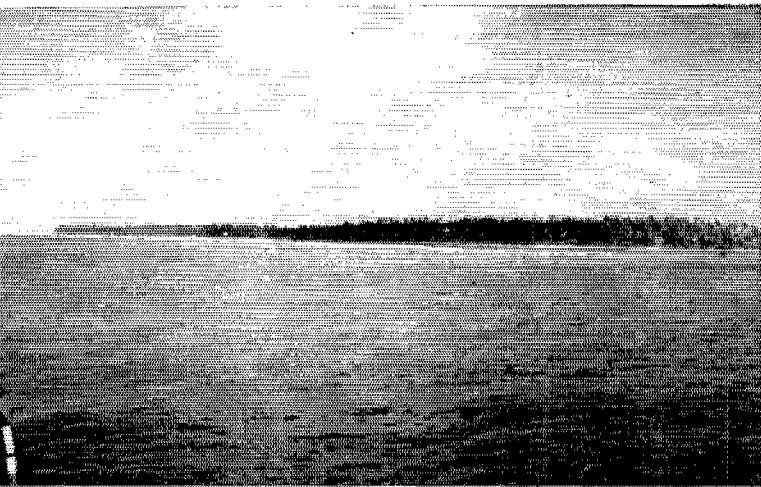
Africa — "I will answer all QSLs for my CN8JX activity upon my return to the States," writes W7GGO who closed his Morocco logs in early April. W6ZRK advises, "Still have several hundred EL8C cards which I'll be glad to send to those who contacted him but never re-

ceived confirmations. He's now EL2AD." Self-addressed stamped envelopes, of course. Bob has no QSL commitments with EL8D. W1RAN had good luck confirming a ZD7SA QSO through the assistance of K9PJJN. W9FJY requests your patience regarding ZD7SA QSLs, for logs must come from St. Helena by slow sea mail. Concerning his latest Basutoland triumph, ZS6IF writes W4PLL: "In a few days cards started coming in by the hundreds. After the fun of reading all the nice remarks on the QSLs we had the not-so-nice job of filling in over 1000 cards and mailing them out. But this, after all, was the purpose of the trip." EL4A relieves W7PHO of QSL-aid responsibilities as of April 1, this year, and instructs all contacts to QSL direct henceforth. W8KX reports that VQ6GM's recent QSO eruption ran him right out of QSLs. A fresh order from the U.K. is slow arriving.

Oceania — K6QPG/KW6, now back in Sixland, remarks: "Got loads of QSLs just as I was leaving Wake, and I'll surely QSL 100 per cent eventually." Same goes for Mary's OM, KW6QC. The departure of this pair leaves Wake Isle much rarer than it's been for quite a while. ZK1BS stresses that his own address is the correct one for the Cook Islands QSL Bureau. Complications for W4KWC, Stateside QSL agent for FO8AC. Firstly, Ed has a new mail QTH (which follows). Secondly, though all cards received for the FO8AC logs he has on hand have been answered, some 450 QSLs have piled up for recent QSOs not yet on record. "Looks as though I will get logs only about every three months from now on. Please be patient, and please include s.a.s.e." Through W1OHA, VR3V (G3MKG) assures eventual QSL for each contact. "Sorry about delay in the sending of my cards but odd jobs have kept me busy. And it's a big job sorting out 'pirate' cards from the rest." W9ZRC helped distribute a few dozen Chathams QSLs for recent ZL3VH/3 activity. Pye pointed out that surface mail from New Zealand costs one IRC, regular air mail three. U. S. currency just won't do. In WIA's *Amateur Radio* we see VK9s BH and GE listed at Mawson Base, Antarctica; AB at Wilkes Base; ED, Davis Base; and WH on Macquarie. VK9s BW and EP are QRT.

Europe — Regarding last month's E10AA foray to the Baskets, E16X writes: "All QSLs should go through the bureau unless accompanied by s.a.e. and IRCs. In the latter case, QSL via EI4R." "The SV0 listings in any call book are practically worthless because the calls are reissued so quickly," testifies SV0WZ/Crete (W7FTU). "As soon as one man returns to the States another gets his call. In my own case I've rescued a few cards from the base post office which were heading for the previous holder of my call. I know some have already gone to his Stateside address — he may yet make DXCC without a QSO. It's a sorry situation." To increase your chances of getting a QSL through to him, Sarge recommends the SV0WZ/Crete entry to follow. No, those UT UV and UW fellows don't represent "new ones" if you've already worked UA1-6 and Ukraine. GSPL and VE3ES encountered UT5s BA BB and BZ in Kiev, UT5CA in Kharkov, all former UB5s not necessarily bearing their old suffixes. This month's Luxembourg invasion by DLs 1JW 3HD 4ZW 4ZX 6BN and 6EQ (see LX3 listings to follow) will result in 100-per-cent QSL response to all valid cards received, says DL4ZX/LX3ZX (K9HUL). His XYL, DL4ZW/LX3ZW, may be the first feminine LX license, for all we know. "I've begun operating I1DFB in Leghorn," notifies K9LRS, "and will be active on all DX bands, particularly in the contests." For I1DFB QSOs since November, 1959, W/Ks can reach Dave through U. S. Army Engineer Dis. Southern, APO 19, New York, N. Y. Non-W/Ks are re-

ZM7DA's triumphant Tokelau team included (left to right, en route) VR2DA (ex-VK2PA), Mrs. W5PQA, OM W5PQA and Mrs. VR2AR. More than 3000 contacts with some 70 countries were logged. The shoreline is that of Nukunonu islet, Tokelau group, some 980 miles northeast of Fiji. (Photos via W7PHO)





UA4FE radiates a consistent signal from Penza on several DX bands. W9WHM obtained this picture after a contact on 21-Mc. phone.

quested to use: 4 via Selvastralle, Tirrenia, Pisa, Italy.

Hereabouts — The late W5KF had no connection with VP2 QSL responsibilities, assures W5LEF. . . . VESTG states that QSOs involving his call between April 7 and June 16, 1959, are not valid. Paul reports the VE8 bureau hard at work keeping the DEW Line gang happy. . . . K4SXO, laboring QSL-wise for VP2s KW ML and SL, emphasizes the necessity for s.a.s.e. and GMT usage. Really, OMs, DXers discourteous or careless enough to use non-GMT reference on DX-destined QSLs are foolishly pressing their luck. . . . W3AYD commenced clearing VP5AB's ARRL Test QSLs in mid-April. . . . Any rash overseas readers need QSL assistance? Ks 2RBH 3HMP 4HDR and 9KNM are available for franchising. As K4HDR figures it, the Stateside-manager arrangement is the only workable answer to the QSL problem of modern amateur radio "DX for the masses". . . . W8CUT found VP1SS eager to QSL his QSOs for this year's ARRL Test. Ray's QTH follows. . . . VP9RR returned to the mainland as K4OXD/4 last month and welcomes QSL inquiries at the QTH following. . . . Praised be W1s DGL AOH OPB RAN RJJ TS UED WPO, K1s IMD JTL, W2s AXR GYZ JBL PQW WAS, K2UYG, W3SOH, W4s IJG NYF PLL, K4IEH, W6KG, K6s BX CJF STZ, W7s LZP UVR, W8s BIE BUM CUT KX YGR, K8KZF, KN80OK, W9s NN ZYD, VE3ES, A. Hovey, A. Rugg, FEARL(M) News, International Short Wave League, Japan DX Radio Club, Malayan Amateur Radio Transmitters Society, Northern California DX Club, Ohio Valley Amateur Radio Association, Southern California DX Club, Universal Radio DX Club, VERON of Holland, West Gulf DX Club, Willamette Valley DX Club and Newark News Radio Club for the following specific recommendations. Good luck! . . .

- CX2SX (via CX6BA)
- DL3RO/EP, P. O. Box 709, Tehran, Iran
- EA8BW (via EA8AH)
- EI0AA (see text preceding)
- ex-EL8C (via W6ZRK)
- FESAR, P.O. Box 1042, Yaounde, French Cameroons
- FO8AC, c/o E. Brittain, W4KWC, Rte. 1, Hampton, Ga.
- FQ8HA, A. Le Querre, Box 409, Fort Lamy, Tchad, Fr. Eq. Afr.
- GB3BMG, Langton St. Methodist Church, Bristol, England
- GB3MAC (via RSGB)
- GD3JZK (to G3JZK)
- ex-GW3JET (to AP2CR)
- HCIJU, Box 2951, Quito, Ecuador
- HK3TH, G. Tietjen, Box 11114, Bogota, Colombia
- HL9KS, Sig. Sec., Hq. Det., KMAG, APO 102, San Francisco, California
- HL9KU, USOM/K, APO 301, San Francisco, Calif.
- HP9FC/VQ8 (via VE7AM)
- IIDFB (see text preceding)
- I5TUF (via I5GN)
- JA8MS, Momoto Saito, 2 Ku-Kusanru, Wakkanai City, Hokkaido, Japan
- K4AMG/KL7, Wm. Rose, Navy 127, Box 7, FPO, Seattle, Wash.
- ex-K6QPG/KW6 (to K6QPG)
- ex-KA2AP (to W1KKZ)
- KC6AQ, Roman Catholic Mission, Koror, W. Carolines
- ex-KL7DDD, 5520 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- ex-KW6CQ (to K6QPG)
- KX6BT, 1957-3, AACS Det., APO 435, San Francisco, Calif.
- KZ5MQN, M. Walsh, Box 1061, Cristobal, C.Z.
- LA6CF/mm (via W6/K6 ARRL Bureau)
- LX3s EN EQ HD JZ WZ ZX (via D16s EN or EQ)
- OD5CT, L. Rundlett (W3ZA), P.O. Box 341, Beirut, Lebanon (W/K/VE/VOs via W2JXH)

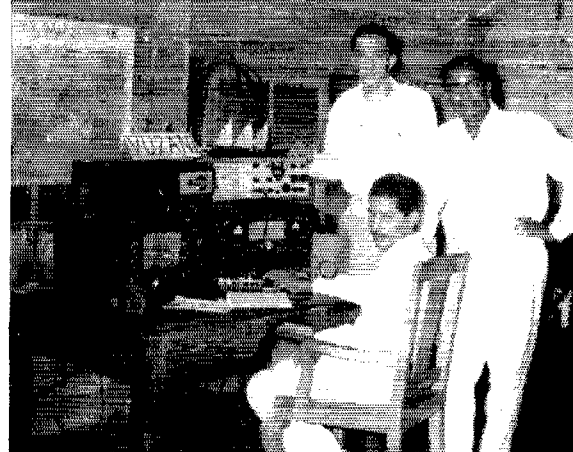
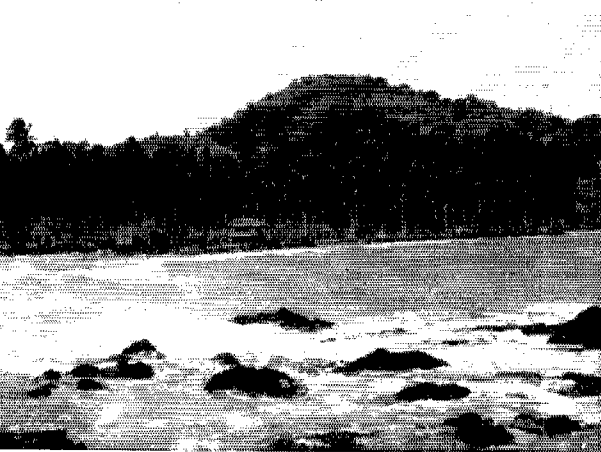
- OD5LA, c/o U. S. Embassy, Beirut, Lebanon
- OK1MG, A. Kriz, P.O. Box 17A, Kladno, C. S. R.
- OQ5PH, M. de Roeck, P.O. Box 614, Jadotville, Belgian Congo
- OY5S, S. Poulsen, P.O. Box 27, Torshavn, Faeroes Islands
- SV0WZ/Crete, c/o R.AAG QSL Mgr., Box 504, Athens, Greece (or to W7FTU)
- ex-TA3MP (to KL7DIR)
- VE8RX, G. Kondo, Box 65, Ft. Smith, N.W.T., Canada
- VK1ATR, D. Robertson, 128 Schlich, Yarralumla, Canberra, Australia
- VK5BA/VR4 (to VK5BA)
- VK9HC, c/o Cable Stn., Coocos-Keeling, Indian Ocean
- VK9HM, R. Murphy, The Hill, Goroka North, T.N.G.
- VK9YT, C. Zimmer, Lamakot, P.O. Kavieng, T.N.G.
- VK0IT (via VK3KB)
- VO2AW, Don Wellings, Box 272, Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada
- VP1SS, R. Squires, Box 44, Belize, Br. Honduras
- VP5BH/mm (via W4OMW)
- VP5RH, c/o PAA, Patrick AFB, Fla.
- ex-VP9RR, R. Russell, K4OXD/4, USNAS Glynco Ga. Communications, Brunswick, Ga.
- VQ8BB, ex-VQ8BBB (via VQ8AF)
- VS1KM, J. Dart, RAF Stn., Changi, Singapore 17
- ex-VS4BD-VS5BS-ZC5JN (to G3JFC)
- ex-VS7PS (to G3BGL)
- ex-VS7RF (to Z88JF)
- V89AKE (via RSCB)
- WP4VF, Box 148, Ramey AFB, P. R.
- XE1PO, J. Ponce de Leon, Box 13331, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
- ex-XW8AM (to OD5CT)
- XZ2OM, Capt. A. Myint, RAF1064, OMR, No. 117, Sqdn. 3401, Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Mississippi
- XZ2SY (via Y1ANE)
- YN1RA, 2a Ave. 8B-650, Managua, Nicaragua
- YO3CN, P.O. Box 79, Ploesti, Roumania
- YV4BE, F. Dieppa, Ribas 27, La Victoria, Venezuela
- YV5AF, J. Cardenas, P.O. Box 2299, Caracas, Venezuela
- YV5AM, Box 2224, Caracas, Venezuela
- ex-ZD9AC, N. Meyer, "Dunmar", Goya Rd., De la Haya, Bellville, Cape, S. Afr.
- ZL5AA (via ZL2GX)
- ZS6AKV, 10 Boulogne Rd. Richmond, Johannesburg, S. Afr.
- ZS7P, c/o P.O. Box 3650, Johannesburg, S. Afr. (or via W6BAF)
- ex-ZS8R-ZS6AVM, V. Parkhouse, ZS7R, P.O. Box 98, Mbabane, Swaziland
- 3A2BB (to G3IEW)
- ex-4S7JM (to VS1KM)
- 9M2GR, J. Willis, Minden Bks., Penang, Malaya
- 9N1FB, F. Vogel, c/o U. S. Embassy, Khatmandu, Nepal

Whence:

Asia — The Land of Morning Calm (well, usually) is heard from via W8NYG of the HL9KJ staff: "I'm taking the long way back to the States via India, Greece and



JT1AB helps JT1AW take up DX representation of the Mongolian Peoples Republic where JT1s AA and YL left off. (Photo via Ws 9FVU and 1WPO)



VU2ANI's Andaman Islands DXpedition over January of this year netted some 3350 contacts with 126 countries. These photos, provided through W7PHO, show VU2NR seated at the operating position with VU2s AK and RM, plus a coastal view with the solitary shack discernible near center.

Europe after leaving HL9KJ in late April. W9ACC probably will take over our Advisory Group station. There now are six authorized HL9 stations; the newest, HL9KU, was licensed in January. HL9KU, the U. S. Operations Mission, has an Apache feeding a triband vertical." W1HEG of HL9KS adds his two cents: "We have been off the air for several months because of repairs and wind damage to our 20-meter beam. HL9KS now has a doublet for 14 Mc. and a three-element rotary for 15 and 10 meters, running 500 watts to a BC-610. Our usual frequency is 14,060 or 14,210 kc., mostly on week days around noon Korean time, also for several hours each week end." Ex-TA3MP, now KL7DIR, remarks, "I've read with much interest the comments regarding Turkey and amateur operation. I'm afraid it will be a long, long wait for the day that any official 'green light' is hung out by Turkish authorities. This is not a new subject by any means." W3ZA of previous Far East DX fame adds OD5CT to his lengthening list of calls with a KWM-1 and Gonset tribander in Beirut. "Hope to be seeing all my old friends again. I also invite EP ET2 KT3 HZ 15 JY MP4B MP4Q ST SU TA VS9 YI YK 4W1 9K2 and other regions periodically, so I may be on with s.s.b. from some of the rarer spots. It all depends on my ability to get permits." W3ZA/EP and W2AYN/EP are recent proof of Rundy's DX pudding. AP2CR writes K6XB: "I work fairly regularly on 20-meter s.s.b. and am the only sideband station in Pakistan. In fact, barring KAs, I think I can lay claim to being the first amateur sideband station in Asia, active since 1953. In all this time I've worked only one other AP. I really am not a DX hound — I prefer to use ham radio as a friendly contact with the outside world — and I have a mere sixty countries on two-way sideband." VU2RM of VU2ANI glory joined the benedicts in March. W7DJU and others were struck by the all-band versatility of UA6KZA in this year's ARRL Test — 10 through 80 meters. Anyone catch him on 160? KH6JJ/1, a ham of many talents and a scholar as well, turns up interesting paragraphs in J. E. Murray's 1907 *Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy — Its Theory and Practice*, pp. 162-168: "The British government installed a Lodge-Murhead wireless system [spark] between the Andaman Islands and the Burma mainland (305 miles) in December 1904, and in the month of May, 1905, handled 14,000 words of traffic. . . . The receiver used was a coherer of carbon salt operating conventional carbonphones." VU2ANI & Co. followed ancient footsteps. Asian addenda courtesy clubs FEARLI (M), OVARA, VERON and WGDXC: DL7AH drew a blank in efforts to obtain Iran authorization. 9N1GW (W2CBD) formerly signed EK1GW, SV6WX (1952) and KR6GW. It's Uncle Sugar for AP2BH, likewise for KA2s LN and AP (W1KKZ). Africa — "ZS6LF now is planning a trip to Bechuanaland possibly this August," hints W4PL. "ZD2CKH closes shop to rejoin his family in the U.K.," reports W9LFT. "He figures to be in new ZD1 diggings come September, ducktalk a possibility." Ed also confirms the passing of ZD3E, a loss that leaves Gambia excessively rare and saddens many a 10- and 15-meter buddy. EL4A reached his goal of 12,000 QSOs in his first year of Liberia hamming. "In my next year I'll try to make it another 12,000. It really isn't too difficult; just work about 35 stations a day every day. Contests easily help you keep up the pace." Ken has a 180/111 DX score now, plus a fast 50 countries as EL4A/mm aboard a LeTourneau riverboat. From W38OH: "ZS7R (formerly ZS8R and ZS6-AVM) is very active on 20 c.w. with 50 watts, an 8-76 and dipole. He also works 15." Ex-CN8JX wants his many on-the-air friends to watch for him from North Dakota as W7GGO/Ø on 7 through 28 Mc. beginning in July

ST2AR's nearest local QRM comes from ET2 neighbors. W8KX finds Eric still bunkering for a Nevada QSO after 202 countries and seven long years. EL3A, who will be touring the U. S. until next spring, is enjoying visits with W6QS, W7DLF and other Statesiders. Bob hopes to augment his Liberia layout with sideband gear and a new triband beam. K2YFE notes that OQ5CJ's DX aspirations are sometimes thwarted by a mains supply that dries up at 2000 GMT nightly. Most of us W/Ks take our steady power sources strictly for granted.

Oceania — "VK5BP/nt will operate in September from Alice Springs in Australia's rare Northern Territory," learns W4ORT. "VK5NQ tells me the operators will be VK5s BP DY NO and himself. They'll have to travel at least 70 miles by very bad roads to reach Alice Springs." VK5s NO and NQ are father and son. Via W8YIN: "VK4DD declares there will be no DXpeditions to Willis Island because of rigid security regulations there. None of the island's scientific weather observers is a ham, and there will be no rotation till 1962." K6QPG/KW6's Wake Island hamming career, now DX history, includes a DXCC membership, YLCC, WAS and enough QSLs to qualify for many other certifications. Mary and OM KW6CQ deduced their beam to KW6CB but toted the rest of their station to the mainland. Toughest DX from Wake? Europe by far, says K6QPG. "ZL3VH hopes to go to Tokelau later this year for a lagoon survey. If the trip comes off he will be there for about three months. Pye hopes to have an Apache for the purpose but he's building a rig with an 829B final for 100 watts c.w. on all favorable bands." This from W9ZRG. The 1959 VK/ZL DX Contest c.w. outcome lists the ten U. S. highs in this order: Ws 6GHM 61BD 6KG 6LDD 8HHW 2FQS, K5KBH, Ws 3DBX 4B1J and 6NKR. Other W/K call area leaders are Ws 1JYH 9WNV and 9YCR (no Sevens applied). Other toppers by continent: CE3AG, ZS6NE, JA1VX, VR1B and DL1KB. On the home front VK2ADE leads the field; VKs 3DQ 4TY 5BS 7JB and 9XK are frontrunners in their call areas. New Zealand's big gun is ZL1AH, with ZLs 2GS 3OB and 4GA heading their districts. The meager Stateside phone turnout is paced by K5s MDX KBH and W2WZ; 9A12DQ achieved the highest non-VK/ZL score. VK5MS and ZL1-AC1 take Down Under phone honors. In WGDXC's *Bulletin* we see that K6CQV/KS6 anticipates an 18-month Pago Pago sojourn.

Europe — An impressive array of Luxembourg representatives is prepared to do battle with pile-ups on the 13th-16th of this month. DLs 1JW 3HD 4ZW 4ZX 6EN and 6EQ will swell the grand duchy's ham population by operating as LX3s JW HD ZW ZX EN and EQ on 15 through 80 meters. Main c.w. frequencies will be 14,080 and 21,080 kc., while phone (s.s.b.) work will concentrate on 14,300 and 21,300 kc. DL4ZX/LX3ZX (K6HU/L) writes, "Two stations will be operated on a 24-hour basis. One station will comprise an HT-32 and SX-100, the other a homebuilt transmitter and Gelco receiver. Stations calling are requested to call on a frequency other than that used by the I.A. stations." And Earl doesn't mean just a smidgin difference. Last month's Basket Islands EL9AA proceedings were planned and manned by ELs 2X 3B 4AD 4R 5AB 6X 7BD and 9AD. A DX-100, SB-10, two HROs, a three-element beam and vertical were enlisted to carry out what EL6X claims is "the first DXpedition to take place in EI-land." The fad rolls on! Next month Ge 2AGK 3FLY 3LGW and s.w.l. Malcolm Keen will put GB2CHS on DX bands from a British radio exhibition. Under the same circumstances last year this team worked 138 stations in 43 countries over a 24-hour period. Item via W1TS. K2UYG hears that illness and a rebuilding spree have cur-



15GN's OM-and-XYL duo is widely worked on 20-meter phone. Pat and Jere are especially popular with the single-sideband crowd. (Photo via W1QPN)

tailed the DX activity of OY7ML but a new 813 linear may already be on the firing line. . . . LAGCF/mm will ply the West Coast-Far East sea lanes aboard MS *Bonneville* for the next 18 months or more. "QRV all bands, phone and c.w., between Los Angeles and Manila. Will be on the Coast for about one out of every five months, so I hope to meet many American amateurs." . . . VERON mentions moot Franz Josef Land activity by UA1KAC . . . WGDXC lists San Marino as an August DX target for roving DL9PF.

Hereabouts — You've probably been reading about Project Hope and its seagoing complement dedicated to world wide health and good will. Well, W8OLJ will be aboard SS *Hope* with a full-fledged amateur radio installation. It's not unlikely that W8OLJ/mm will find it very possible to try a rare land-based activation now and then. . . . By golly, Ws 3SOH 1EQ and K6LGF come through with "DXCC²" qualifications Nos. 26, 27 and 28 (see p. 59, July 1959 *QST*). No "WAS-DXCC" nibbles so far (per p. 83, March 1960 "How's"). . . . The Big Question at the well-attended DX session of the Grand Rapids Michigan State Convention in April was, "How do we get QSLs from _____, _____ and _____?" W8KX reports approbation of W2SAW's enclose-the-proper-foreign-postage approach. . . . Now that 40-meter DX is back in vogue, and seeing as how most of the foreign DX world is restricted to a few kilocycles near 7000 kc., W7DJU and others would appreciate the gracious upward QSY of electronic-key scopewatchers and RCC enthusiasts when long and short skips conflict. But this will probably have to work itself out. (Surprising how many erstwhile rag-chewers join the hunt when a good one shows up!) . . . OVARA and listener A. Fallert inform us of the sudden passing of W8EZF, an ardent DXer and one of the club's VP5BH (Caymans) and KC1AF (Navassa) DXpeditionary aces. . . . RSB's Bermuda Field Day occurs on the 11th-12th of this month, so you'll soon be running into a bunch of VP9s going like crazy. . . . W6NTR, a "How's"

contributor of the old school, bravely tackles DX editorial duties for *Western Radio Amateur* out his way. . . . K6CJF finally was "first Six!" for somebody — WP4VF. . . . W9LNQ, a prime DX mover among Chicago's Hamfesters Radio Club, loyally pens Jeeves a contrib while hospitalized on a liquid and *QST* diet. *That's* team play. . . . W6JQB, some 75 miles from the nearest TV station and shadowed by a 9000-ft. mountain, finds it no easy matter to keep his herringbones at home. . . . "Please cast my vote for a later ARRL Test opening date," requests W8KX, plagued by propagational vicissitudes in this year's classic. Well, OM Sol is a tough feller to figure, Walt, and the other factors involved are legion. . . . W4AZK has *six* bands worth of beams on one pole and rotator, 7 through 144 Mc. Creak-creak but as yet no *crunch*. . . . K6BX suggests you check with Casa do Radio Amador Gaucha, P. O. Box 1119, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, for data on the Club's *C-20-S* certification now available to W/K/V/E/VOs who confirm QSOs with a certain assortment of thirty PY stations. . . . Beetle-beeble boys will be interested in OVARA's RTTY stalksheet: G3CQE, 21 Mc.; HL9KT, 21,090 kc., 0200 GMT; K6CQV/K8B; KH6BGS, 14.118; OA5G, 14 Mc.; PA0FB, 21,090 and 14,100; TG9AD, 14 Mc.; ZK1BS, 5-6 GMT; and ZL3IJJ, 14 Mc. CR9AH and VQ6FM express interest in the mode.

Ten Years Ago in "How's DX?" — The "DX list," primarily a prewar phenomenon, is given last rites in your June 1950 column curtain-raiser. . . . W2NSD and 75-meter phone friends find CN8MI, JA2AZ, LX1JW, TA3GVU, TG9AD and ZS1JZ workable. . . . Eighty c.w. turns up EK1AO, FA8s CR IH, SP5ZPZ, SV0WH, VP5BF and W4BRB's 79th 3.5-Mc. country. . . . EA6AF, FK8s AB AC AD, HL1BQ, MD7DC, OX3AB, VS6AE and W6VKH/KG6 keep the 7-Mc. pot a-boiling. . . . Twenty c.w. has CR10AA, FE8AB, FG8AD, FM8AD, HLIUS, MD4GC, PJ5FN, PKs IRI 1TAI 2ZZ 3JT, VKs IAJT 3AMR/9, VRs IA and 5PL on display, while 14-Mc. phone followers collect Iwo's JA0IJ, LX1SI, M1B, PJ5RX, PKs 3LC 4ZZ 7HR, VR5s GA PL, YK1AC, Y07WL, ZC6s DH 1D and UNJ. . . . Ten phone is still productive: AP2G, CR5UP, HZ1AB, MD7HV, MP2AA, M13SC, MP4s BAB BAO, MS4A, PKs IUA 4DA 4KS, SV5UN, UB5UV and V87PS abound. . . . The HC8GRC Galapagos go of HC2JR & Co. amassed 2116 QSOs with 68 countries and 44 states on 3.5 through 28 Mc. . . . Madagasaramateur radio prosperity is said to be just around the corner. . . . Jeeves and associate enjoy a real *cool* Field Day, and there are photos of JA2FM and FK8AB for your pleasure. **QST**

Hamfest Calendar

California — The San Fernando Valley Radio Club will hold its fourth annual hamfest picnic Sunday, June 5, at Victory Van-Owen Park, Valley Plaza, near Victory and Laurel Canyon Boulevards in North Hollywood. The program includes games, contests, T-hunts on 6N2, code sending by foot (left) and tube identification sessions. Those attending are requested to bring their own picnic lunches, but other refreshments will be served free. Admission for all events, including refreshments, is \$1.00. The official club station W6SD will be on 6, 2 and 80 meters starting at 10 a.m. to guide those mobiling in. A full program is planned to keep harmonics busy while OMs and XYLs enjoy contests and eyeball QSOs. For additional information, contact George Rudelis, K6RVB, hamfest chairman, 507 Zelzah Ave., Encino, Calif.

Hawaii — The first hamfest in the State of Hawaii will be held at Hilo on the Island of Hawaii July 2-4 under the sponsorship of the Hilo and Kona Amateur Radio Clubs. Registration will be Saturday, July 2. For further information, write to Haruwo Yamamoto, KH6AU, P.O. Box 1659, Hilo, Hawaii.

Illinois — The Western Illinois Radio Club of Quincy will hold its hamfest Sunday, June 19 at Eagles Alps Picnic Grounds four miles north of Quincy. There will be a complete program and equipment display with an Elmac AF-68

heading the list of contest prizes. Registration begins at 0900 and mobiles will be in action on 39.10 kc. and 29600 kc. on all highways leading to Quincy. Food and refreshments will be available on the grounds for those who do not wish to bring a picnic lunch. Tickets are \$1.75 in advance or \$2.00 at the gate, donation. For tickets, contact Hall Smith, K9K0J, 713 Washington Street, Quincy.

Kentucky — The Breaks Ham Fest will be held Sunday, July 10 at the Breaks Interstate Park between Haysi, Va. and Elkhorn City, Ky., on Highway 80. No further information available at this writing.

Maine — The doors open at 9 a.m. Sunday, June 19, for the Augusta Radio Club hamfest at the Calumet Club at West River Rd. and Highway 104 North. There will be an informal get-together Saturday evening at the Calumet Club when members of the Augusta Radio Club, their families and visiting hamfesters can get a good start on a good time. Reservations at \$3.00 or tickets at the door for \$3.50 include a turkey dinner served at half an hour past noon on Sunday. Tickets for children under 12 are \$2.25. Bring gear to swap and sell. Net meetings include Barnyard Net, 9:30 to 10:15 a.m.; Sea Gull, 10:30 to 11:15 a.m.; Mars 11:30 to 12:15 p.m. and RACES conference from 9:30 to noon. All reservations must be made by June 8 and money must be in by June 10 or the price will be the same as tickets

bought at the door. Any Augusta station will take a reservation, but all money must be sent to Wilfred (Chummy) Lemieux, 151 Cony St., Augusta.

Nebraska — The Tri-City Amateur Radio Club will hold its hamfest picnic Sunday, June 12, at Riverside Park in Scottsbluff. Attractions include a transmitter hunt on 75 and 10 meters, code contests, a swap table, horse shoe pitching contest, the largest free zoo in Nebraska for the harmonics and card-playing for non-ham XYLs. There are prizes for all contests. W6VQN will be operating on 3850 kc. from the site by 0800 to guide mobilers to the park. The picnic opens at 9:30 A.M. Bring enough fried chicken, table service, bread and butter for your own family plus a covered dish. It will be served as one big covered dish family dinner. There will be a refreshment table where you can buy cold pop and candy. The cost is 50 cents per person or \$1.00 for a family. The Tri-City Club will furnish free drinks for noon dinner.

Nebraska — The Dawes County Amateur Radio Club will hold its annual ham family picnic at Nebraska State in Chadron on Sunday, June 5. The party starts at noon with no charge to visiting hams or their families. Each family will bring its own food which will be put on tables and served family style. Coffee and soft drinks will be furnished by the club. There will be a swap table and a hidden transmitter hunt. For further information contact Lynn Bilyeu, K0DF, 406 Henkens Dr., Chadron.

New Mexico — The annual picnic and gathering of the Totah Amateur Radio Club, Inc., will be held at Pine River Dam (Vallecito Res.) about 20 miles northeast of Durango, Colo., over the Fourth of July weekend. An old-fashioned blueberry flapjack breakfast with bacon and eggs and plenty of hot campfire-style coffee starts things off Sunday, July 3. The chef is one of the outstanding blueberry chefs of New Mexico. At sun-down Sunday, a chuck wagon beef Bar-B-Que will be served with open kettle cooked beans. There are plenty of camp sites for camping out overnight, horseback riding, boating, water skiing, rocks for rock-hounds, fishing and plenty of room for just plain relaxation. There will be 110 volts a.c. available for those camping overnight. Bring along any surplus gear you might want to swap. Who knows? — you might get a bargain. Mobilers will find help on 7225 kc. and 29,600 Mc. in locating the camp site. Those who are not mobile simply follow the CQ signs. Further information may be secured from W5POL, W5SGC, W5CIN or drop a postcard to P.O. Box 24, Farmington, New Mex.

New York — The annual dinner of the Crystal Radio Club of Valley Cottage will be held at 7:30 p.m. June 18 at

the Hi Ho Restaurant in Nyack. Tickets are \$3.50 per person. Contact Ralph Queleh, WA2AOH, P.O. Box 162, Stony Point, N. Y., for tickets or further information.

North Carolina — The Tar Heel Emergency Net plans a picnic meeting Sunday, June 12 at Guilford Battleground Park in Greensboro. All members and former members are invited, along with any amateur interested in the net.

North Carolina — The Forest City Amateur Radio Club will hold its hamfest Sunday, June 19, at the Forest City Municipal Park. All amateurs are cordially invited. No details are available at this writing.

Ontario — The Ontario VHF Association will hold a roundup Saturday, June 18 at the Clover Leaf Hotel in West Toronto, south of Queen Elizabeth Way at the Highway 27 cloverleaf. The program includes talks on aspects of v.h.f. work, entertainment, and dancing, plus a make-up demonstration for the ladies. The \$4.50 (Canadian funds) tickets may be obtained from Tony Sheppard, VE3DIR, 2 Brooklawn Ave., Toronto. Out-of-town reservations must be in by June 11, but tickets are available at the door. Registration starts at 1 p.m. and dinner is at 6:30 p.m. The cocktail hour starts at 5 p.m. The club suggests that U. S. visitors get some Canadian funds from their bank before they arrive rather than getting upset at premiums on U. S. funds after they are in Toronto!

Pennsylvania — The Penn-York Hamfest Assn. will hold its second annual hamfest on Saturday, June 18, in the Legion Hall at Elkland. The program includes speakers, contests, dinner and special non-ham entertainment for the ladies. For further information, write the Penn-York Hamfest Assn., c/o C.A.R.A., P.O. Box 301, Corning, N. Y.

Pennsylvania — The Uniontown Amateur Radio Club's W3PIE Eleventh Annual Gabfest will be held Saturday afternoon and evening, June 18, on the club grounds on the Old Pittsburgh Rd., just off Rte. 51 two miles north of Uniontown. Refreshments will be available and the affair is strictly stag.

Pennsylvania — The Eastern Pennsylvania Section Picnic will be held Sunday, June 19 at Pavilion No. 7 in Hershey Park, Hershey. The day opens at 9 a.m. and includes ARRL speaker plus many other events. Bring the family and a basket lunch or buy lunch in the park. Registration is \$1.00 per amateur call — reservations should be made in advance to Katie Gibson, K3BHU, Pine Grove, Pa.

Saskatchewan — The Regina Amateur Radio Assn. is sponsoring the official ARRL hamfest for the Province July 1-2 at Regina. The club promises something for everybody with contests, meetings and talks. For further information, contact A. Bill Nagy, VE5DG, 1421 Retallack St. Regina.

Strays

W6WFR and a friend were operating s.s.b. mobile the other night when they broke in on some a.m. buddies to say hello. After a considerable number of repeats, the a.m.ers managed to copy. After a short QSO, W6WFR told them his rig was a KWM-2 and signed. Then he heard the following exchange.

A: "Man what a signal! What was he running?"

B: "A KWM-2 mobile in a V.W. (Volks-wagon)."

A: "What is a KWM-2?"

B: "Well, KW is for kilowatt, M is for mobile and 2 is 2000 watts P.E.P."

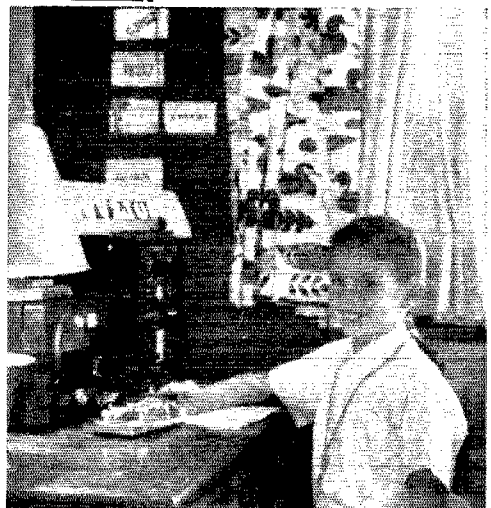
A: "Yeah, but he was mobile in a V.W. What does he use for power?"

B: "Well, they make a transistor power supply for that rig."

A: "Oh."

—♦♦♦—

K9UZR points out that Wisconsin hams applying for call-letter license plates are required by Chapter 341.14 (2) to have transmitting and receiving equipment installed in the vehicle.



Nine-year-old Robert Holstein has more on his mind than schoolwork—Bob's call is WV2JUS and he's hard at work on getting his General.



CONDUCTED BY EDWARD P. TILTON,* W1HDO

As we near the normal *QST* deadline we are still several days away from the date tentatively set for the launching of the first earth satellite of the ECHO series. If the satellite goes into orbit early in the morning of May 5, as planned, we may be able to get a last-minute report on it somewhere in these pages. Meanwhile, all we can do is wait and wonder.

There probably never was an opportunity more heavily laden with question marks than this one, but the best available information on the possibilities for long-distance communication on the v.h.f. bands by reflection from such a satellite is just borderline enough so that we cannot afford not to give it a try. The objective of the first shot will be to put a 100-foot aluminized plastic balloon into orbit some 1000 miles out in space, at an angle of 48 degrees to the equator. All the usual hazards normally encountered in orbiting a satellite will be present in this try, and there will be some new ones. Assuming that all goes well, and the balloon goes into orbit according to plan, what does this first reflection satellite offer the amateur v.h.f. enthusiast as a means of working DX beyond his previously established limits?

Dozens of carefully organized scientific experiments will be throwing r.f. at the balloon, on frequencies all the way up to thousands of megacycles. The sponsors of these experiments will not be limited to 1000 watts input to the final stage. Low-noise receivers will be no problem for them; masers and parametric amplifiers will be all over the place. If a 50-foot dish is needed, most of the experimenters will have it, or something better. How about the amateur v.h.f. or u.h.f. worker, who is unlikely to have any of these?

We have managed to acquit ourselves creditably in the past, in spite of technical and financial limitations. We could do it again. The least we can do is try, and there are indications that a good many will be trying.

If we examine the problem in terms of the standard radar equation (for this is essentially a radar problem) we find that with something approximating optimum amateur gear for 144 Mc., 1000 miles is just about the maximum distance at which we can hope to get back a signal. We should hear our own signal reflected from the balloon, when it is directly overhead!

Now let's look at the fudge factors. Our calculation was made on a basis of 500 watts output. We can get some more. Assumed antenna gain is 10 db. That can be improved upon. Receiver noise figure used was 3 db. Maybe we can do better than that, though the external noise may make the

V.H.F. Editor, *QST*.

50 Mc. WAS

1 W6ZJB	19 W30JU	38 W7ILL	57 W1SUZ
2 W8BJV	20 W6TMI**	39 W0DDX	58 W1AEP*
3 W0CJS	21 K6EDX	40 W0DO	59 W5LFH
4 W5AJG	22 W5SFW*	41 K9DXT	60 W6NLZ**
5 W9ZHL	23 W0ORE	42 W6ABN**	61 W7MAH
6 W9OCA	24 W9ALU	43 W6BAZ	62 W8ESZ
7 W6OB	25 W8GMS*	44 VE3AET	63 W2BYM
8 W0INI	26 W0MVG	45 W9JFP	64 W7ACD
9 W1HDQ	27 W0CNM	46 W0QIN	65 K6PYH*
10 W5MJD	28 W1VNH	47 W0WVN	66 W4HOB
11 W2IDZ	29 W0OLY	48 K9ETD	67 K6JJA
12 W1LL	30 W7HEA	49 W0FPY	68 K6BNO**
13 W0DZM	31 K0GOG	50 W8LPD	69 W9OWI*
14 W0HVW	32 W7FFE	51 W0ZTW	70 W8EDC**
15 W0WKB	33 W0PPP	52 W6GCG	71 K6VLM**
16 W0SMJ	34 W6BJI**	53 W2RGE	72 K6GOX**
17 W0OGW	35 W2MEU	54 W1DEI	73 W0EDM
18 W7ERA	36 W1CLS	55 W1HOY	74 W8JCI
	37 W6PUZ	56 W6ANN	75 W8LLU*

* 49 states

** 50 states

VEFCN	45 VEIHS	41 ZE2JV	36 LA7Y	20
KL7AUV	44 ZS3G	32 LU9MA	26 VQ2PL	18
VEIEF	42 SM6ANR	30 CT1CO	24 JA8AO	18
XE1GE	39 CO2ZX	30 CO6WV	21 JA8BU	17
VE2AOM	38 SM7ZN	29 LA9T	21 JA1AAT	17
KH6UK	37 PZ1AE	28 LU3DCA	21 JA1AUH	16
E12W	37 SM6BTT	28 SM5CHEH	20 VP5FP	7

effective noise figure worse, rather than better.

Take a piece of string sealed to represent a 2000-mile length, with respect to a globe you may have handy. Doubling it back on itself and standing it perpendicular to the globe surface represents the case where you hear your own echo. Now, every time you gain a little on the parameters outlined above you can spread out the two ends of the string, for you have stretched the 1000-mile limit. Maybe the balloon won't be quite 1000 miles up. Same result: you spread the ends of the string.

Wavelength is one of the factors in the radar equation. Decrease it, and the numbers look more encouraging. If you can keep the same radiated power, receiver noise figure and antenna size (not number of elements) and go higher in frequency, you're working in the right direction. 220 could be a little better than 144. 432 would be definitely better, except for that 50-watt limit. On to 1296 Mc. then, which is where a number of avid amateurs are going. Here, if you can get high power out (possible, but not easy), get down to under 2-db. noise figure (a parametric amplifier will do it, though the pump is rough for amateurs), and build an efficient 1296-Mc. array as big as a 64-element 2-meter collinear, you just might have it made.

It would help to be able to move the array in elevation as well as azimuth. With a satellite 1000 miles up most paths involve some high-angle aiming. One solution is for one end of the circuit to be aiming straight up, with the other fellow far enough away so that he sees the balloon at an angle within his normal antenna pattern.

It can be seen that communication by reflection from a 100-foot balloon in space is no project for the average v.h.f. man. It may, by now, have turned out to be beyond the best of us, but from what we hear in the last few days before the scheduled firing, the v.h.f. fraternity will be in there trying.

Here and There on the V.H.F. Bands

The fourth and presumably last balloon of the *Shotput* series was fired from Wallops Island, Va., April 1. Once again several 2-meter men were on the job to see what could be done in the way of reflection work. K2LMG, South Lansing, N. Y., made recordings of the signals of W2AZL, Plainfield, and K2GQL, Keyport, N. J., between 1903 and 1905 EST, with signal strengths of 12 to 16 db, above the noise level. At this time the balloon was falling back into the upper atmosphere and disintegrating. Dave's calculations point to a target area nearly 100 times the reflecting area of the balloon, indicating a high degree of ionization surrounding the balloon during its descent. The total distance travelled by the 144-Mc. signals was computed by K2LMG to be 1160 to 1340 miles.

Other reports, via W4LTU, show that W8KAY, Akron, Ohio, heard W4LTU, W2AZL heard K2LMG, and W3GKP, Spencerville, Md., heard K2IEJ, Oceanside, N. Y., all on 144 Mc. Next step: the shot into orbit. If all goes well it may have happened before you read this.

Big events have a way of happening just after copy deadlines, so that the report in *QST* reads like ancient history when the dates are given. The aurora of March 31 is a prime example, but events of that night are too significant to go without reporting, simply because they happened a long time back. Last month we credited the aurora of March 15 with being one of the most widespread on record. It will have to move over, in this respect, for the session of the 31st. Sections of the country rarely affected by aurora were in this one to the hilt.

W4LTU, hearing reports of large solar flares, put a chart recorder on the 7335-kc. signal of CHU, Ottawa. The largest flare, March 30, took out the signal for several hours, and then when the storm commenced March 31, CHU was gone for a couple of days. Walt found the aurora going strong on 144 Mc. at 1745 EST the 31st, and he stayed with it until 0210 April 1, logging 25 states on 144 Mc. and working among others, W4EQM, Langdale, Ala., W5FYZ, Minden, La., and W0LFE, Bowling Green, Mo. The aurora was visible well past the zenith. The buzz was in evidence again at 1810 the following day, when W4LTU checked first, and it stayed in until 2320, when Walt closed down. Distances were shorter this time, however. There were a few scattered 144-Mc. aurora signals between 2145 and 2240 April 2, and some W9s came through after midnight, staying in until 0300 EST. There were traces of aurora the night of the 4th.

In addition to W4LTU, W5FYZ worked K0LTF, Kansas City, Mo., K9AAJ, Quincy, Ill., and K3HDW, Greenbelt, Md. K9AAJ was worked again at 0722 April 1. K2IEJ, Oceanside, N. Y., reports working W4FWH, Doraville, Ga. W2ESX, Moorestown, Pa., says that all the hard-to-get states were in there, and that the boys who don't work aurora for all it's worth missed the chance of their lives to add to their 2-meter states totals. W0BFB, Mitchellville, Iowa, heard stations all the way from Colorado and Wyoming to Massachusetts and Georgia! John worked K7HKD/7, 10 miles west of Cheyenne, Wyo., W6ENC, Rapid City, S. Dak., and heard W4FWH, W0IC W0QDH/0 W1JDF and W1ZY. W4LNG, Atlanta, worked W8BKI, Charleston, W. Va., and W4HJQ in Kentucky, and heard about 10 other states. These were Ruddy's first aurora contacts on 144 Mc. since September, 1953.

On 50 Mc., this aurora produced the combination of buzz and relatively clear-voice signals characteristic of the type of propagation discussed in January *QST*, in connection with the work of KG1FN. Signals sounding like sporadic-E skip were in for hours, along with the fuzzy ones. Some contacts made would normally pass for double-hop E_s, but it would appear that they were auroral in nature. W1SUZ reports that K2CBA, Troy, N. Y., worked a Wyoming station, and several W7s and VE4s were being called by W1s and 2s. Many stations were worked at distances normal for sporadic-E skip in nearly all parts of the country.

This would appear to have been the setup to have pro-

duced some DX for KG1FN, but unfortunately, the Fletchers Ice Island station had closed down on 50 Mc. just a few days before. They were active from Feb. 18 to March 23, running automatic keying continuously, except for listening breaks and occasional interruptions. KL7AUV, Anchorage, Alaska, was the only station heard on 50 Mc., though there was evidence of DX possibilities almost every evening, from as early as 1800 and until after midnight Alaskan time. Channel 2 TV was heard regularly around midnight, as were many signals between 49 and 50 Mc., presumably the FAA stations in Alaska. These are on 49.1, 49.3, 49.5 and 49.7 Mc. Signals heard on 49.6 and 49.605 Mc. were identified as coming from a meteor-scatter test station of NBS, located at Point Barrow.

Many hours were spent by U. S. amateurs watching for signs of KG1FN, but the only report we have thus far does not check with the KG1FN log, now in our hands. Experience on 50 Mc. in the far north is so meager that no definite idea of the DX season, if any, has been formed. Amateurs operating in Alaska, Northern Canada and other far-north areas could do a real service if they would set up on 50 Mc., operate and listen there regularly, and report their results or lack of results in detail. It is not known at this time whether the Fletchers Ice Island station will be reactivated on 50 Mc., but if it is the call will be KL7FLC. The base was changed from the Greenland to the Alaskan Air Command some time back.

The 50-Mc. sporadic-E season is apparently off to a good start. Many newcomers to the band fear that with the waning sunspot cycle they will have no opportunity to work DX. Not so; there is no well-established relationship between solar activity and sporadic-E, and if anything the E DX is better after the sunspot peak. W6TNJ, Long Beach, Cal., reports a fine opening April 13. It began with Texas and Oklahoma in the early afternoon. Then, as often happens, there was a quiet period until about 1900, when Texas, New Mexico, and double-hop to Tennessee, the Carolinas and Georgia came through. If an early start means anything, we should be in for some real fun on 6 this summer.

Meanwhile, intercontinental DX on 50 Mc. is by no means dead. Nobody really knows the shape of a sunspot cycle curve until after a cycle is over, and the effect of solar activity levels on at least north-south 50-Mc. DX is by no means clear. There is plenty yet to be learned about the what and when of v.h.f. DX. Keep your eyes and ears open for unusual happenings, and when you run across something, report it. In no other way can the amateur record of aiding in the extension of propagation knowledge be maintained. The IGY and IGC programs are over—but the opportunity for amateur contributions continues. Observe and report!

Don't be too sure that DX will always follow familiar patterns. Who knows how many chances we miss (on all amateur bands) because we bear down only when we *think* something interesting may turn up? LUBBF cites an example. He says that DX is workable to the north almost every night, from about 2230 to 0100 LU time (EST plus 1 hour), with Mexico, Central America, the other countries of South America, and the Caribbean Islands expected at these times. But on the morning of April 6 the band opened at 0110 LU time, and to Southern U. S. A. K5IUN, McAllen, and K5DGG, Ingram, Texas, were heard, and K5OOJ, San Antonio, and K5UDU, Corpus Christi, were worked in a 35-minute session. This sort of thing could happen for at least a couple of years more, despite the fact that we are now well over the peak of the sunspot cycle.

In Australia there has been a surprising resurgence of 50-Mc. DX, after a nearly dead period earlier this year. The various scatter links to the north and the Russian video were heard well from early April on, by VK3ALZ, Victoria. On April 15 the band was open to JA, 0800 to 1200 GMT, and on the 16th it was open two hours earlier. On Sunday the 17th, signals below the band edge were in all day, with sporadic-E skip bringing in other VK areas as well. Monday found the band open to Japan from 0600 to 1300 GMT, and to Hawaii (K6BKG/KH6) 1045 to 1200 GMT. Three modes of propagation: F₁, sporadic-E and TE₁, seemed to be in almost simultaneously, and the areas represented by commercial and experimental stations heard outside the band edge indicated that far more coverage should have been possible, if only there had been 50-Mc. activity in the right places in the Middle East, Northern Africa, the Pacific Islands north of the Equator, and even the Canal Zone.

Here's a real DX shot for 144-Mc. men: CT3AE, Madeira Islands, has been working for some time on a first-class 144-Mc. setup. He expects to have high power, a 30-element array and a low-noise converter in cooperation by June. It would appear that José might have a good chance of getting into the duct area known to exist at low latitudes across the Atlantic. He is probably not in the best possible spot, but is by no means the worst, either. Reception of Channel 7 from Lisbon is frequent—almost regular—in the Madeiras, and signal levels run into the thousands of microvolts on occasion. As this is nearly 700 land miles, it can be seen that v.h.f. ducting is no stranger to these latitudes. Such reception has been possible several days a week since CT3AE began checking last September.

220 Mc. and Up

A fine opportunity to get things started on 1215 Mc. is offered by the APX-6 transponder unit, now available at low cost on the surplus market. Through the cooperation of W6AIMU, who supplied the step-by-step procedure he followed in converting the units to amateur service, we have been playing with these gadgets recently at Headquarters. Conversion is relatively simple, and while the end result is not red-hot DX gear, the APX-6 does help one to get acquainted with v.h.f. techniques the easy way. It has a lighthouse tube oscillator capable of delivering 2 watts output, a crystal mixer, another lighthouse tube local oscillator, and a wideband i.f. amplifier on 60 Mc. The r.f. head must be modified for d.c., in place of pulsed high voltage used in i.f. service for which the APX-6 was designed. More on the conversion soon in QST. Side opportunity: both the transmitter and local oscillator tune more than 300 Mc., starting at about 900 Mc. Nice start for the pump for a parametric amplifier!

Is this a first? On March 25, K2DZM and K2PCG worked two way on 220-Mc. s.s.b. K2DZM uses a W2EPL exciter for the s.s.b. generator, with a 2C51 oscillator-triplex driving a 6AK5 buffer for heterodyning. The mixer is a 6J6, with the 14-Mc. s.s.b. signal fed to the grid and the 206-Mc. energy going to the cathode. A 6AK5—6360—5894 line-up runs at about 150 watts peak on 220 Mc. K2PCG has a similar s.s.b. exciter. His heterodyne unit is a 2C51 oscillator-quadrupler and a 418A amplifier. The mixer is a 6AK5, with the s.s.b. signal on the grid and 206-Mc. injection to the screen. A 6AK5 amplifier drives a 6360 to 3 to 4 watts peak. This is soon to be driving a 4X150A. Look for these boys when tropospheric propagation is hot this summer and fall. They'd like to see what s.s.b. will do on 220 when the band is open.

W8PT, Benton Harbor, Mich., has an ideal spot for his 220-Mc. beam: 10 feet from the edge of a steep drop of 175 feet down to Lake Michigan. With this for a take-off, it is no

small wonder that Jack does well on 220 with stations in the Chicago area. He has a Channel 2 problem where 50 and 144 Mc. are concerned, the signal coming from Chicago being subject to the propagation vagaries of an over-water path. Result: while W8PT has a kilowatt on 144 and 300 watts on 50 Mc., he's spent most of his time recently on 220, where there is no trouble with Channel 2.

Clubs and Nets

The National Capital V.h.f. Society, of the Washington area has obtained a trophy to be awarded to the first amateur who works 48 states (any 48) on 144 Mc. The cup is 20 inches high and of attractive design. It will be engraved with the name and call of the winner. More details on the award at a later date.

2-METER STANDINGS

Figures are states, U.S. call areas, and mileage to most distant station worked.

WIREZ.....	32	8	1300	W5SWV.....	10	3	600
WIAZK.....	27	8	1205	W5UNH.....	6	3	1200
WIKOS.....	24	7	1150	W5YYO.....	5	3	1330
WIRFU.....	23	7	1120				
WIAJR.....	23	7	1130	W6WSQ.....	14	5	1390
WIMMN.....	21	7	1090	W6NLZ.....	12	5	250
WIHDQ.....	21	6	1020	W6DNG.....	9	5	1040
WIIZY.....	20	7	1180	W6AJF.....	6	3	800
K1CRO.....	19	6	800	W6ZL.....	5	3	1400
W1AFO.....	17	6	920	W6MMU.....	3	2	950
K1AFO.....	17	6	675				
WICLH.....	17	5	450	W7VMP.....	15	5	1280
				W7JRG.....	12	4	1040
W2NLY.....	37	8	1390	W7CJM.....	5	2	670
W2CXY.....	37	8	1360	W7LHL.....	4	2	1050
W2ORI.....	37	8	1320	W7JJP.....	4	2	900
K2GOL.....	35	8	1200	W7JU.....	4	2	353
W2AZL.....	29	8	1050				
K2JEL.....	27	8	1060	W8KAY.....	38	8	1020
W2BLV.....	27	8	1020	W8SDJ.....	35	8	990
W2AMJ.....	25	6	960	W8PT.....	34	8	985
W2DWW.....	23	6	860	W8IPX.....	34	8	980
W2BOD.....	23	7	950	W8WRN.....	33	8	1060
W2P4U.....	22	6	753	W8RMH.....	32	8	910
W2SMX.....	22	6	940	W8SVL.....	30	8	1080
K2CEH.....	22	8	910	W8SFG.....	30	8	1000
W2LWL.....	21	6	700	W8EHW.....	29	8	860
W2ISS.....	20	6	750	W8LFD.....	29	8	850
W2RXG.....	20	6	700	W8WRN.....	28	8	680
W2WZR.....	19	8	1040	W8BAX.....	28	8	960
W2UTH.....	19	7	880	W8NOH.....	26	8	975
W2RGV.....	19	6	720	W8DX.....	26	8	720
K2RLG.....	17	6	980	W8LILC.....	25	8	800
				W8JWV.....	25	8	940
W3RUE.....	30	8	975	K8AXU.....	24	8	960
W3TDF.....	29	8	1050	W8GEN.....	23	8	840
W3GKP.....	29	8	1020	W8LCY.....	21	7	610
W3KCA.....	28	8	1110	W8BLN.....	21	7	610
W3SGA.....	27	7	700	W8GFK.....	17	7	550
W3EPH.....	22	8	1000	W8NRM.....	17	7	550
W3BYF.....	21	6	650				
W31NA.....	21	7	720	W9KLR.....	41	9	1160
W3NKM.....	20	7	730	W9WOK.....	40	9	1150
W3LZD.....	20	7	650	W9GAB.....	34	9	1075
				W9AAG.....	32	8	1050
W4HJQ.....	38	8	1150	W9BEM.....	31	8	860
W4BZR.....	36	9	1280	W9ZLR.....	30	8	830
W4ZXL.....	36	8	950	W9LYC.....	27	8	950
W4LTU.....	31	8	1160	W9EQC.....	27	8	820
W4AO.....	30	8	1120	W9OJJ.....	26	8	910
W4MKJ.....	28	8	850	W9ZHL.....	25	8	700
W4UMF.....	28	8	1110	W9BVP.....	25	7	1030
W4VLA.....	26	8	1000	K9AQP.....	24	8	960
W4EQM.....	25	8	1040	W9BPB.....	24	8	820
W4WNH.....	24	8	850	W9LFL.....	22	7	825
K4EUS.....	24	6	765	W9KPS.....	22	7	690
W4JCI.....	23	6	725	W9CUX.....	21	7	800
W4VVE.....	21	6	720	W9BEV.....	20	7	750
W4TLY.....	20	7	1000	W9PMN.....	19	6	860
W4HKZ.....	20	6	720	W9AJU.....	18	7	800
W4OLK.....	20	6	720				
W4AIB.....	19	7	840	W0BFB.....	32	9	1180
W4RML.....	18	7	1080	W0BMT.....	29	9	1075
W4CPZ.....	18	6	650	W0HLD.....	28	8	1030
W4BFD.....	15	7	820	W0ODI.....	24	9	1300
W4NDA.....	17	6	750	W0GRU.....	23	7	900
K4YUX.....	16	8	830	W0INT.....	21	6	830
W4LNG.....	15	6	1080	W0UOP.....	21	7	900
				W0TGC.....	21	7	875
W5BCI.....	34	9	1215	W0RYG.....	20	8	925
W5FTU.....	28	9	1300	W0JIC.....	16	7	1240
W5AJG.....	25	8	1360	W0IFS.....	16	6	110
W5LPG.....	25	7	1000				
W5PZ.....	24	8	1300	VE3DIR.....	30	8	1330
W5KTD.....	23	8	1200	VE3AIB.....	28	8	1340
W5JWL.....	21	7	1150	VE3BON.....	19	7	790
W5VYZ.....	15	5	1040	VE3ER.....	17	7	1340
W5VKH.....	15	5	720	VE3AGL.....	17	7	1300
W5ML.....	12	5	700	VE3HW.....	15	7	1350
W5FSC.....	12	5	1390	VE2AOK.....	13	5	550
W5HEZ.....	12	5	1250	VE3BPB.....	14	6	715
W5GVW.....	11	5	1180	VE7FJ.....	1	2	365
W5NDE.....	10	5	825				
W5VY.....	10	3	1200	KH6UK.....	1	2	2540

220- and 420-Mc. STANDINGS

220 Mc.

WIAZK.....	9	3	412	W5RCI.....	8	5	700
WIHDQ.....	11	5	450	W6NLZ.....	3	2	2540
W1OOP.....	12	4	400	K6GTG.....	2	3	240
WIRFU.....	15	5	480	W6MMU.....	2	2	225
W1UHE.....	11	4	385	K7ICW.....	1	1	250
W2AOC.....	13	5	450	K8AXU.....	5	5	680
K2AXQ.....	8	3	230	W8IJG.....	5	5	475
K2CBA.....	10	4	325	W8LFD.....	6	4	490
K2DIG.....	4	3	140	W8NRM.....	8	4	390
W2DWW.....	14	6	740	W8PT.....	10	5	550
W2DZA.....	12	5	410	W8SVL.....	6	4	520
W2NTY.....	8	4	200	W9AAG.....	9	4	600
W3AAG.....	4	3	180	W9EQC.....	8	4	740
W3BYF.....	4	4	296	W9GAB.....	5	2	340
W3LCC.....	5	3	300	W9JFP.....	9	4	540
W3LZD.....	15	5	425	W9OVL.....	6	3	475
W3RUE.....	6	4	225	W9UED.....	4	4	605
W3UJG.....	11	5	400	W9ZHL.....	10	5	500
W3ZRF.....	5	4	112	K0DGU.....	5	3	425
K4TFU.....	2	4	400	W8NRM.....	3	2	315
W4UBV.....	5	3	320	KH6UK.....	1	1	2540
W4UMF.....	11	5	420	VE3AIB.....	7	4	450

420 Mc.

WIHDQ.....	8	3	210	K2URR.....	6	3	110
WIRFU.....	7	4	410	K3EOP.....	6	3	250
W1OOP.....	9	3	390	W4FEY.....	5	2	225
WIHEF.....	6	4	430	W4HHK.....	3	3	520
W2AOD.....	6	4	390	W4VVE.....	6	4	410
W2BLV.....	11	5	360	W5RCI.....	5	3	600
W2DWW.....	6	4	196	W7LHL.....	2	1	180
K2CBA.....	5	3	225	W8HCC.....	3	2	355
W2DZA.....	5	3	130	W8NRM.....	2	2	390
W2NTY.....	2	2	100	W9GAB.....	7	4	600
W2OTA.....	6	3	150				

Growth in v.h.f. activity in and around Phoenix, Arizona, has been phenomenal in the past couple of years. On 50 Mc. alone, there are some 125 stations operating, whereas there were only about 20 in 1958. K7ALE writes that the Phoenix V.h.f. Radio Club serves the American Red Cross, maintains an active net on 50.34 Mc., with up to 90 stations on its checklist, cooperates with local agencies in traffic-control work on special occasions, builds equipment for handicapped amateurs without charge, and has otherwise served community aims in its relatively short existence.

The Lynchburg Amateur Radio Club, Lynchburg, Va., is promoting a wideband f.m. net on 145.26 Mc. There are presently 11 base stations and 11 mobiles in the area, and more are on the way. One of the fixed stations has a mountain-top location, providing contact with mobiles out to 100 miles or more. The frequency is nearly always monitored, and contacts can be made readily at most times.

As has been stated frequently, the release of much commercially-made gear designed for the 150-Mc. region is making a boom in amateur f.m. imminent. As this work will be almost entirely fixed-frequency, it is important to get some kind of over-all plan for frequency usage under way. The LARC group therefore proposes to gather information on nets now operating, or in prospect, in order to compile a comprehensive directory of wideband f.m. activity around the country. If you have a net running, or planned, send the following information to Tom McKee, K4ZAD, 508 Oakridge Ave., Lynchburg, Va.: Name of f.m. net, and frequency or frequencies used; approximate number of base and mobile stations, by county areas; name of a person who can be contacted for liaison purposes; mention of other f.m. activity nearby.

Persons sending in information will receive a copy of the completed f.m. directory. Others may obtain it by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to the above address.

While we're in Virginia, we include mention of the Central Virginia 6-Meter Net, operating nightly on 50.1 Mc. (of all frequencies!). W4SNH, Petersburg, says that the gang in that area would like to expand their 6-meter coverage to nearby counties.

K5TIQ sends along revised information on the 6-meter award made available by the Cowtown 6-Meter DX Club. To qualify, operators within 100 miles of Ft. Worth must work 10 stations in the group. Those farther need work only 6. Send contact data to K5TIQ, 3800 E. Orchard St., Ft. Worth 19.

The SPARC 50-Mc. transceivers (July, 1959, QST) got another workout in the 5th Annual Peach Blossom Women's Golf Tournament at Spartanburg, S. C., May 7 and 8. Coverage of activities on holes 3, 6, 10, 13 and 15 was done, as in the past, using the portable rigs working into K4LNO's base station. Two-man teams worked each portable, and three handled the base station. This is a prime example of a public-service use of amateur radio, in a way that builds much-needed good will for our hobby.

K5RJI, Tulsa, Okla., reports on progress with the North-east Oklahoma V.H.F. Society. The group has been growing nicely, and is now incorporated. A relay station is being set up south of Tulsa, so that Oklahoma City may be worked regularly. As part of a drive to get every member equipped for 6-meter mobile, a minimum of three transmitter hunts will be conducted yearly.

OES Notes

K1AII, Plymouth, Mass. — Have 1 kw. to p.p. 4-250As, feeding 12-element array on 50 Mc. Would like DXschedules for the summer months.

K1CBB, Warwick, R. I. — R.f. feedback in a Ranger converted for 50 Mc. (as per April, 1959, QST) cured by insertion of series-tuned traps in the 12AU7 audio plate lead and in the center tap of the modulation transformer. Coils were 13 turns of No. 20, 1/4-inch diameter, spaced wire diameter, tuned with an 18- μ f. variable to ground. One trap may do the trick, but with two they can be stagger-tuned to be effective over a wider bandwidth.

K1CIG, Manchester, N. H. — Activity developing on 220, with W1PZU WHHMT W1WYZ and K1API on, and more coming.

W1CXX, Auburn, Maine — Auroras of March 15 and 31 best on record, bringing on 50-Mc. signals from the Carolinas, Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota.

W1FOM, Southington, Conn. — 50 Mc. and Up Society meets each Thursday at 2000. Net frequency is 50.5, but callers on any frequency are welcome.

W2LWI, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. — Working W4LTV and VE2LI on 144 Mc. regularly on sked since February. Distance about 275 miles easy way. Now running 800 watts input to p.p. 4-65As, c.w.

K3EHP, Philadelphia, Pa. — Seven call areas and VE4 heard on 50 Mc. March 31 via aurora on 50 Mc.

W4ADH, Louisville, Ky. — Six-meter net operates Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2130.

K4EUS, Chester, Va. — Want skeds for ECHO satellite work, when and if one is put into orbit. Will be transmitting on 144.068 last 30 seconds of each minute and looking for m.s.-style QSOs.

W4FNR, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. — Worked LU1DCK on 50 Mc. at 1732 EST March 19. Spent most of February in Brazil working on communications for presidential visit.

W4FWH, Doraville, Ga. — Will be on Brasstown Bald Mountain, highest point in Georgia, for June V.H.F. Party, operating on 50, 144 and 220 Mc.

Frequency checking at 144 Mc., with help and ideas from W4NWK. BC-368A is zeroed with 10-Mc. WWV and output taken off at 140 Mc. BC-221 and 63A outputs are then combined in a 1N72 crystal mixer to give frequencies in the 144-Mc. band, continuously variable, with high accuracy.

W5UQR, Slidell, La. — Worked HC1JW and HC1FS on 50 Mc. April 2, at 1310 and 1340 CST, with very strong signals. LU3DCA LU1NBJ and LU9MA worked at 2133, 2215 and 2219 April 5. Signals fair to good.

W6CBLT, Marina, Cal. — Stations in New Mexico worked via E_s propagation April 17, beginning at 1600 PST. At this time signals peaked with the beam at 160 degrees. Band folded in about an hour, but reopened around 1720. This time the signals peaked with the beam at 50 degrees. W5ZU, worked at 1727, was 3 S units stronger on this beam heading than he had been earlier on the true heading. W6QEX, Watsonville, about 20 miles to the north, also noted this directional anomaly.

K6HCP, San Jose, Cal. — Now running 750 watts s.s.b. on 50 Mc. Would like scatter skeds. A.m. power 500 watts.

W6PBC, Belmont, Cal. — W6AJF W6VSV K6ONMI W6PBC and W7LVO/7 working on parametric amplifiers for 1296 Mc.

K7EZZ, Forest Grove, Ore. — Promotion of n.f.m. on 50 Mc. by K7CKE has sold several of the local gang. K7IMH K7BDU and W7IBH now have f.m. conversions working, and have had great success in eliminating TVI, including that on Channel 2.

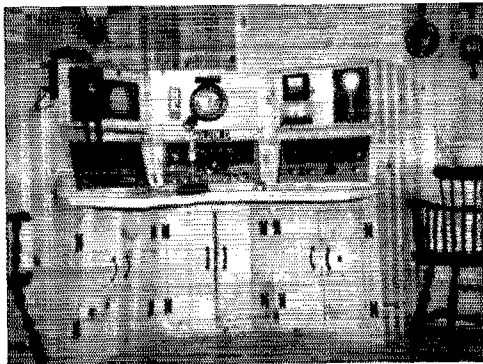
W7QDJ, Clearfield, Utah — Worked W8IC and W8AZT via 50-Mc. aurora March 31. K7IDD, Salt Lake City, heard W7JRG, Billings, Mont., on 144. Now running 100 watts on 220 and 50 watts on 432 Mc.

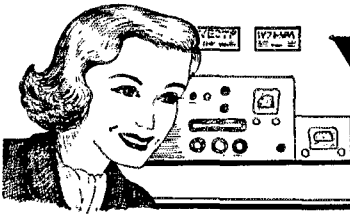
K8MIV, Lebanon, Ind. — Worked LU3EX and LU3DJ, 1635 to 1648 CST, April 12, on 50 Mc. Florida and Cuba stations heard before and after the LUs. Also heard other LUs and CX.

W0GEB, Calmar, Iowa — Heard W5SBJ on 50 Mc. during March 31 aurora, while beaming NNW. QST

Strays

WA2DLD kept peace and quiet in the family by building a console, below, which matched the decor of the knotty pine playroom. Is yours as neat?





YL NEWS AND VIEWS

CONDUCTED BY ELEANOR WILSON,* W1QON

THE letter from OM WA2FCC printed in the April column prompted some challenging rebuttals. Recalling that after a study of YL photographs appearing here each month, the gentleman concluded that it seemed to him about 99% of the pictures show a YL arrayed in front of a microphone — not a bug or key. "How dismal."

Momentarily releasing their grip on devices that make dots and dashes, a number of "proud female brasspounders" were incited to words. Here are the stories of two of them:

639 Russell Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.

YL Editor, QST:

Probably this letter is just one of many flowing your way filled with indignation at the OM amateur who inquired if any of us were ever caught with a key in hand.

I wonder if said amateur is aware of the large percentage of those YLs who have been pictured at the mike are also crack c.w. operators. Is he aware that the stalwarts (YLs, I mean) of the traffic nets, W3CUL, W0LGG, W0EKJZ, and W4RLG make that regular BPL via c.w.? And by golly if he ever tries a YL/OM contest, or monitors an Anniversary Party, he'll hear fists that aren't on the end of an OM's arm and that some OMs wish they owned. If he wants fast code, we have some gals who will not only QRQ but will probably make him breathe hard to send to them (I am not in this class).

If he checks further, he'll find at least two of us who'll work him in either Continental or Morse at his pleasure. (In this, K4JYQ, Bea, is far better than I in using Morse on c.w. She has one beautiful fist and it is a pleasure to read her.)

Apologies for my outburst but let it be known that not all YLs who get their General Class licenses marry a mike. By the way, I'll be rather curious to learn just how many OMs write you about that letter. It could be a revelation.

— Louise Morcau, W3WRE
99.99% c.w. YL (01% RACES
phone to hold license only)

P.S. Enclosed is a picture of me (see page 77) with four of the 67 keys in my collection. All four are rare old wire instruments that were given to me at the Pittsburgh Hamfest last August. For the record, the keys form only a part (one-third) of my

* YL Editor, QST: Please send all news notes to W1QON's home address: 318 Fisher St., Walpole, Mass.

other hobby — the rest being instruments of wire telegraphy and a select collection of vacuum tubes.

— * * * * *

Oxford, Nebraska

YL Editor, QST:

This YL doesn't work c.w. exclusively but about 90% of my operating is c.w. I use both a bug and a hand key and have a 25 w.p.m. code proficiency certificate. During the winter months I send code practice at slow speeds, 5 through 13 w.p.m. Some of my wallpaper includes ORS, OPS, RCC (earned on c.w., of course), Traffiker Club 1000, and NEB C.W. net certificates.

I have been on the air less than three years, and from the moment I first touched a key, I have loved c.w. Ragchewing on c.w. is my favorite type of operating and I do a great deal of it, quite often getting into three and four hour two-way QSOs.

Please tell WA2FCC that here's one YL who gets along very happily and peacefully with a bug.

— Zita Desclms, K0KUA

P.S. Am sending a picture along (see page 77) to prove my point. If WA2FCC will notice, there is an outline of a mike behind my bug and hand key.

WORTH QUOTING:

"An interesting item, possibly, is my sked of about 13 years with W2LLZ, Butch, and his wife, W2OVV, Mina — nearly daily, through thick and thin, QRM, c.w. s.s.b., and a.m. on all bands. This has a fascinating continuity and has been fun to see if we can make it every day. Butch is a superior operator and it has been a wonderful experience. Sometimes the contacts last 60 seconds — other times 60 minutes. I assure you there is no perfect frequency for coast-to-coast QSOs and no perfect time. One must continuously adjust to changing conditions."

— Lenore Conn, W6NAZ

— * * * * *

"An example of how ham radio is gaining in popularity is the fact that one of the largest high schools in San Jose is offering amateur radio as an accredited course this coming semester."

— Feb. 1960 SPLATTER of the BAYLARC (reprinted from Quement Industrial Electronics of San Jose, Calif.)

— * * * * *

"The ham spirit grows deeper as the years go by and life is too short."

— Ann Ogilvie, VE1TK

— * * * * *

"Santa Claus brought me the most beautiful autumn haze mink stole I ever did see. All these years I didn't believe in Santa Claus, and now I find I've been married to him all along!"

— Harriett Wochst, K5BJU

CLUBS:

Women Ham Operators of Texas — Operating K5LZW portable at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Ft. Worth, the club handled some 700 messages for the public. Members participating were K5s CRH, GXG, LQK, MJW, MTS, PIO, and VLW. In March K5MTS, Dorothy, K5CRH, Marie, and K5PIO, Margie, were awarded certificates of honor for outstanding service to the Ft. Worth area from the Kilocycle Club.

Los Angeles YLRC — Amid hearts and flowers the eighth annual YL-OM Valentine Day dinner attracted a record attendance of 116. K6ANG, Billie, chairmanned the party.



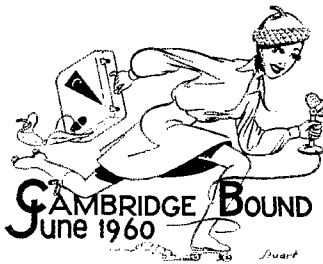
Special guests included Mr. Bernard Linden of the FCC and W6MLZ, ARRL Southwestern Director.

Women Ham Operators Inc. of Tarrant County — New officers are Pres. K5MTS; V.P. K5LQK; Secy. W5IHB; Treas. K5PIO; Pub. W5IHB.

Camellia Capital Chirps — Some 70 YLs attended the Second Annual California YL Get-Together at Sacramento, held in conjunction with the celebrated Camellia Festival of that city. Club members operated station WA6DGH/6 set up in the Hotel El Mirador for the purpose of publicizing the festival. With civic officials observing, the operators contacted KH6AUJ, Dottie, in Honolulu; KL7BJD, Mary, in Anchorage, K6QPG/KW6, Mary, on Wake Island, among other stations. On Camellia Cheer-up Day the Camellia Queen and Chirps K6DPM, K6HHD, K6ENK, and WA6DGH presented camellias to patients at Arcade Hospital. The proceedings were televised. On March 12 the Chirps provided communications for the Children's Camellia Parade. The next all California YL get-together will be held in San Diego.

CAMBRIDGE BOUND JUNE 1960

June 17-19, 1960



Last call for registration and reservations for the Third International Convention of the YLRL, June 17-19 the "hub of the universe" will be the hub of YL handdom!

The Women Radio Operators of New England is hostess club. Convention site will be the Hotel Commander in historic Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass., ten minutes by subway from Boston. YL registration fee of \$10.00 includes coffee hour, luncheon, and banquet on Saturday. OM registration for the banquet is \$5.00. The Sunday picnic at W1HOY's home in suburban Medfield is included in all tickets. For both registration and room reservations contact Eunice Gordon, W1UKR, 55 Malibu Drive, Springfield, Mass.

The April column carried full particulars on the three-day program, including the forum, speakers, banquet, tours, cocktail hours, etc.

CU in Cambridge!

COMING GET-TOGETHERS AND EVENTS

Third International Convention of the YLRL — June 17-19 at Cambridge, Mass. (See above.)

1960 AW T A R — The fourteenth annual air derby of women pilots will start at Torrance, Calif., July 9 and will terminate July 13 at Wilmington, Del. Carolyn Currens, W3GTC, chairman of the AW T A R radio net, invites YL participation in the net. (See March column.)

Jestarcminda — FIELD DAY JUNE 25 and 26. Nothing in the rules to prevent YLs from going all out FDing too!

KEEPING UP WITH THE GIRLS

NETS:

Loaded Clothes Line YL Net — New officers are Pres. and NCS K0EVG; V.P. and ANC W5YSJ; Secy.-Treas. K5KVJ; Pub. K0EPE. The invitation is standing to let the washing go on Monday morning and tune up on 7235 kc at 9:00 a.m. MST. If you are mike shy, try the Friday slow speed code net on 14,100 kc. at 11:00 a.m. MST. A certificate is offered for 10 contacts made off net time. Send K5GYZ confirmation of QSOs, 215 E. Frazier St., Roswell, N. Mex.



K0KUA does most of her brasspounding on 80 meters, with an occasional flip to 40 and 20. (Photo by W0KQC)

TYLRUN — Office changes: K5JXD replaces K5ALF as Pres. and K5OPS replaces K5PFF as V.P. New publicity chairman is K5OPT. A certificate is offered to any amateur who contacts 25 of the 141 TYLRUN members. Send list of contacts, QSLs, return postage, and 10¢ to new custodian Ethel Chastain, K5OPS, 4338 Seabrook, San Antonio, Texas. Stickers issued for each additional 25 members worked.

Floridora YL Nets — Marge, K4RNS, supplied the following schedule:

Monday 7225 kc. phone 0900 EST K4HSC Mgr.
Tuesday 3950 kc. phone 2000 EST K4BAL Mgr.
Thursday 50.3 mc. phone 2000 EST K4PPX Mgr.
(Southern Fla.)

Thursday 50.3 mc. phone 2000 EST K4ANR Mgr.
(Central Fla.)

Friday 7185 kc. C.W. 1330 EST rotate NCS
Sunday 7225 kc. phone 0900 EST K4UIZ Mgr.

WRONE — W1HOY, Helen, is NCS of a new net on six meters which meets Wed. at 2:00 p.m. ES Ton 50.04 Mc. K1JFQ of N. H. is alternate NCS. K1IZT, Blanche Randles, replaces K1EAV as custodian of the WRONE certificate.



W3WRE with four of sixty-seven brasspounding keys in her collection.



Using a home-brew 45-watt rig set on a kitchen table, KN3IGL, Agnes Lois Morrison of New Wilmington, Pa. pounds brass on 40 meters. KN3IGL and KØKUA, whose photo appears this month too, have something besides c.w. in common—they both operate gift shops as a vocation.

(See Jan. column for rules.) Send QSLs to K1I2T at 62 Linda Ave., Framingham, Mass.

TEEN ITEM

Last month's column carried a request from W8WUB for all interested in forming a teen-age YL net to contact her. This month in response to our request for her own ham "biography," W8WUB volunteered the following, thus revealing how enmeshed in ham radio a pretty sixteen year-old teen-ager can be.

"I became interested in ham radio through my dad, W8PFL, and my older brother W8PGA. I received my novice ticket in 1955 when I was eleven years-old, my general ticket in 1957 and have been very active ever since. While I work both phone and c.w. most of my activities at present are on 80, 20, and 10 phone. I am a member of MARS and worked as part time NC on the W. Va. Phone net last summer. A member of the YLRL, the Huntington RC, and the Huntington High School RC, I organized the latter club



W8WUB at the rig.

last year after the local newspaper ran an article on my hamming activities and several of the students showed interest in becoming hams. My certificates include RCC, WAS, ARRL section net certificate, Grandmothers Club Award, Worked W. Va. Certificate, and I have 81 countries worked toward DXCC.

"In addition to my dad and brother who are hams, my mother, Ethel, is W8WUE, and my younger sister, Martha, age twelve, is KN8RXK. My twin sister Carolyn is ex-KN8CHX. I hold skeds every day with my grandfather, WØFXV, my Uncle, WØKCP, and my Aunt, KØAUG, who live in Warroad, Minnesota, and with another Aunt, K5WKK, and my cousin, K5WFD, in New Roads, Louisiana. You can see that if the whole family decided to get on the air at the same time there wouldn't be too many frequencies left for anyone else!"

MISCELLANY:

G6YL received DXCC #4774. . . . K2MGE, Dorothy and her OM K2HEA are the new conductors of the Sideband column in CQ magazine. . . . KN4JST, Alexis, made a transistor receiver for her project for the science fair at her school. . . . KA2HA, Hilda, and K6OPG/KW6, Mary, are returning to the U.S. from Japan and Wake Island respectively, after serving tours of duty with their OMs. . . . Bona fide members W3CDQ, Liz, and W3AKB, Fran, served at the registration desk for the Quarter Century Wireless Association (Washington chapter) fifth annual banquet at Olney, Md. . . . W4YEK, Nita, was one of some 100 Georgia amateurs who handled heavy traffic following the severe Georgia ice storm early in March. . . . W6FEA, Gerie, is president of the California Beach American Legion net. . . . K4DNL, Olivia, thanks all of the "forgotten OMs" who made it possible for her to get the first Seldom Heard OM certificate. . . . W3CDQ, Liz, and K4LMB, Ethel, boosted ham radio in a demonstration on WTOP-TV in the nation's capital. . . . Twin girls were born to W4GCQ, Betty, and W4IYT, Editor of FLORIDA SKIP. The baby girls named Ann Marie and Mary Ann were adopted by the Florida YLs and nicknamed "Flora" and "Dora". . . . K4RNS, Marge, operated the Daytona Beach ARA station K4BV from the Daytona Beach Hobby show in March. . . . K5BJU, Harriett, accepted the task of Nominations Chairman for the YLRL. She'll have help from W4UF, Dot, and K1ADY, Mary. . . . Two new members of the WAYLARC are former Texans — Mary, K5SPD/3, now of Pt. Deposit, Md., and Lillian, W5EGD/3, now of Baltimore. Lillian was president of GAYLARK until her move. Mary, a new OPS, made BPL for Dec. . . . In 15 of the allotted 35 hours of the YL-OM contest W3TSC, Camille, made 226 contacts on c.w. . . . Sixteen members of the PARKA attended the April meeting in Anchorage. Evelyn Wikoff, W4VCB, newest PARKA member, is now operating portable KL7 from Adak, where she and her OM W8UTB will be stationed for 18 months.

— . . . —

Active YLs W4LZI, Frances, and K9PDS, Gerry, have twenty-three children between them. W4LZI, a member of the Florida YLs, has eleven, and K9PDS, of the Chicago YLRL, has twelve harmonics. Who said something about being too busy for ham radio?

— . . . —

K4LMB, Ethel Smith, who founded the Young Ladies Radio League back in 1939, proudly reports a new ham in the family — her Mom. At the age of 70, after just a few weeks' code practice, Mrs. R. Nell Smith passed the novice exam with proficiency to spare. QST

Strays

WV2FYE called CQ DX and was answered by G2FHT . . . she thought. But on second hearing, it was G3FHT so she apologized for calling him G2. A moment later, she definitely heard G2FHT, so she hurriedly apologized for calling him G3. "Then I realized both G2FHT and G3FHT were calling me at the same time, so I worked them both," she reported.



Correspondence From Members -

The publishers of QST assume no responsibility for statements made herein by correspondents.

ARRL — IGY

☐ Upon the closure of your IGY and IGC programmes, I should like if I may as a foreigner to express my appreciation of your organization.

I am, of course, quite incapable of assessing the scientific value of the results achieved by Mr. Mason P. Southworth and his staff; however, in the field of the other and wider aspect of the IGY, namely international co-operation in a common aim, I write with the assurance that you have been completely successful. — *Ruymond G. Cracknell, ZB2JV, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.*

MR. RAPP

☐ "Larceny Rapp" did it again! I just finished reading April QST when it occurred to me that I had not seen Mr. Rapp's annual "April Fool" article. I looked through the table of contents, and when I couldn't find it, the truth suddenly dawned on me!

I picked up an envelope from my outgoing mail and tore up my order for a dozen assorted authentic reproductions of rarest QSL cards with genuine forged signatures. I am thankful that Mr. Rapp's contribution to my junk box for this year was nothing more expensive than a stamped envelope! — *E. L. McMurty, W9ICF, Waterloo, Illinois.*

TOGETHERNESS

After reading the "Correspondence" in April QST, I fear for the whole amateur cause. The April issue contained about seven articles or letters from various hams bearing complaint against other members of the fraternity.

I think we are aware of the numerous "battles" being waged on the ham bands. Some of these are: s.s.b. vs. a.m., a.m. vs. c.w., ragchewers vs. traffic men, ragchewers and traffic men vs. chess players, etc. To quote the saying of a very important American, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." This is exactly what is developing on the bands now. I wonder how many a.m. boys ever talked to a sidebander or vice-versa? What difference does it make if the fellow across the street likes a.m. or s.s.b. while you are a c.w. lover? There are two ends to almost every band, so why can't we each go our separate ways? We could still do this and be friends.

As I said at the beginning, this is not a complaint but a suggestion. Let's not let the fraternity draw so far apart that we cannot meet the challenge of the next radio conference, or similar ominous threats to our hobby, as one firm group. Perhaps we could require cross-mode-contacts. Anything to promote "Togetherness" is what we need — please fellows, before our hobby shatters into a broken dream. — *Ted Huddle, K8OEQ, Seth, West Virginia.*

CHEATING? NOPE!

☐ Saturday night I supervised the Novice exam of my good XYL and twelve-year-old YL — no prouder ham ever trod the streets of handom than this OM. Then it struck — April QST came on Monday ("Those Mail Order Exams").

This is to defend those who still have some moral principle and have pride in the fact that their deeds are as good as their word and sworn statements. Never once did it occur to me to call in an outside witness, much less someone to supervise the test — after all, I meet all the requirements set up by FCC, can send respectable code at 5 w.p.m. and can receive the same. Besides what the heck good is a husband or Pop who would cheat (and jeopardize his own coveted ticket) for the sake of a couple of w.p.m. code or some questions on an exam that costs nothing and can be taken in a short time? Rest assured — not this old bird.

During the sending test, I transmitted at 6-2/5 w.p.m.

Both gals copied more than 2 minutes solid. The YL sent at 7 w.p.m. and the XYL at 10. During the written exam the only words spoken were to explain the meaning of the word "minimize" to the YL. Cheating? Nope — learning! . . . I'll still push my cap back, snap my suspenders, and say "Line up, you kids, Pa's about to make some more hams." The only trouble is that I'm about to run out of kids; the only other harmonic is a 16-year-old YL who is a rifle-shooter and has no time for radio.

Ah, yes. Just to prove what a dog I really am, my "boss," K9RXS, just passed his General on the first trip (many don't) and I didn't flunk him on his Novice test either — hi! — *Floyd H. Barnes, K9BUT, Rochelle, Illinois.*

☐ . . . have read "Those Mail Order Exams" and take exception to the remark, "You can't tell me any man would dare to give his wife a failing grade, or any son would flunk his father."

I know that a man would flunk his wife — because mine did. I am also proud to say that I passed the next test — on my own, with absolutely no help. Of all the "hams" we know I doubt if any would not have the courage to flunk his wife, father, or even his mother-in-law! — *Barbara Schroeder, W42ALJ, Poughkeepsie, New York.*

CURRENT FLOW

☐ I read with interest the correspondence from J. O. Camden, VE3GZ, in the April 1960 issue, and while I agree with him 100% that we should watch our technical terminology, I feel that if he is going to raise the issue, he should carry it all the way.

The phrase I am referring to is where Mr. Camden has just stated that beginners in the field want to have all electrical units moving, and then terms current as a flow. This just has to be the most frequently misused term in electrical terminology. The truth of the matter is that *current does not flow*. Current is, instead, the flow of electrons. It is also to be noted that this flow of electrons is in the opposite direction to the conventional flow of current.

I am not advocating that the term "current flow" be eliminated as it is recognized by all and I use it frequently myself.

Maybe I am joining the ranks with Mr. Camden as a real nasty old man for raising this minor point, but I feel that the term is so misused that few of us in amateur circles actually realize our error in terminology. — *James H. Harlow, W3YU, Easton, Pa.*

SK, JACK BINNS

☐ While reading a Boston newspaper a month or so ago, I came across a small item telling of the death of Jack Binns. Those old timers who were on the air in the early 1900s will no doubt remember him. He was the epitome of early wireless telegraph operators. The small death notice was in sharp contrast to the two inch headlines of 1909!

The new c.w. amateurs would be interested to know he was the first ship wireless telegraph operator to utilize the art of brass-pounding to save lives at sea. The distress call had then been established as CQD (come quick danger). There were no particular wireless telegraph laws at this time as wireless telegraph communication was in its infancy. However, some coastal stations did exist and some ships carried wireless. Binns was on watch on the *S.S. Republic*, a British ship of moderate deep sea tonnage. Captain Silby was on the bridge groping his way through thick fog. Suddenly the bow of the *S.S. Florida* hit the *Republic* on the side very close to Binns' wireless room. Binns immediately sent the CQD on the large British pump-handle key. I believe it was WSC, Siasconsett, that picked up the distress call and put into action the rescue. Eventually all hands on both

(Continued on page 144)



Operating News



F. E. HANDY, WIBDI, Communications Mgr.
GEORGE HART, WINJM, Natl. Emerg. Coordinator
JOHN F. LINDHOLM, WIDGL, Ass't. Comm. Mgr., C. W.

ROBERT L. WHITE, WIWPO, DXCC Awards
LILLIAN M. SALTER, WIZJE, Administrative Aide
ELLEN WHITE, WIIYM, Ass't. Comm. Mgr., Phone

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<i>Club Councils</i>	84	<i>RTTY Contest Notes</i>	85
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U. S. Signal Corps 100th Anniversary. Signaling as a way of transmitting information by a pre-arranged system, extending where the unaided voice cannot reach, has been developed from ancient times. In 550 B.C., Sun Tzu, said to be a contemporary of Confucius, wrote about the use of the drum, bell, or flag to control large forces. The Greeks were good at inventing signaling systems. Genghis Khan in the twelfth century used messenger posts and pigeons. Our amateur radio, and military communications as well, with formal message procedures, modern electronic transmission and reception techniques, are miraculous in their effectiveness, the result of continuing developments in a long line of historic achievement. Morse invented the telegraph in 1844. The use of lights, torches, the telegraph and telephone, photography and radar as elements of communication may be ascribed to the U. S. Signal Corps, whose 100th anniversary is commemorated this month. Today's Signal Corps is identified by the use of every modern means.

In 1856 Maj. Albert Myer, an Army surgeon, submitted a communications plan to the War Department based on visual signalling. This was adopted in 1859. On *June 21, 1860*, he became the Army's first Chief Signal Officer. For 100 years the Signal Corps has grown in stature and performance. Its laboratories, noted for research and development, has collaborated operationally with amateurs on numerous occasions. Following official discussions initiated by the Signal Corps with the League, an official Plan for Cooperation between the Signal Corps and the Amateur was published in October 1925, *QST*. This was subsequently revised several times. Post-war February 1949 *QST* detailed the post-war training program with cordial invitation to interested amateurs to participate in MARS networks.

On *June 21, 1960*, we amateurs and ARRL extend our congratulations and well wishes to the present CSO, to the Signal Corps and its MARS group for continued success!

FCC Suspends Technician License for 21 Mc. and 28 Mc. Work; also for Operation at other than Specified Location. Monitoring

activities of the FCC make it readily feasible to apprehend all sorts of nonconformities with license privileges, as exercised by the various classes of licensees. In the following instance the Technician Class operator license of John W. Kelly (K6QMD) San Francisco, Calif. was ordered suspended 7 January 1960 and the 3 months suspension became effective February 2.

FCC took under consideration the suspension of the Technician Class Amateur Radio Operator license of John W. Kelly (K6QMD) San Francisco, California, *it appearing* that at various specified times between Jan. 4 and Sept. 25, 1959 (five dates designated) the named licensee operated K6QMD using type A-3 emission in the 21 Mc. band . . . also between Jan. 11 and 29, and particularly on January 11, 1959, K6QMD was operated on 28 Mc. A-3 emission, likewise in violation of Sec. 12.23 and 12.28 of FCC rules; *and it further appearing* that on two given dates the above-named licensee operated K6QMD at a location other than specified in the license, a violation of Sec. 12.23 and 12.93 of FCC rules. The Federal Communications Commission ORDERED (7 Jan. 1960) that the Technician Class Amateur Radio Operator License of John W. Kelly BE SUSPENDED for a period of 3 months.

Novice Class Licenses Suspended for Omitting N from Call and Using 3.8 and 28 Mc. Phone. Additionally note, that in the following two instances of suspensions, the FCC Order indicates failure to keep a proper log as additional reason for the Commission's action and penalty prescribed.

FCC took under consideration the suspension of the Novice Class Amateur Radio Operator License of Earl W. Crane, jr. (KN9UMD) Minneapolis, Minn., *it appearing* that on various occasions Nov. 1959 to Feb. 1960, and particularly Feb. 4, 1960, the said licensee operated KN9UMD in the 28 Mc. band using A-3 emission, a violation of Sec. 12.23 (e) (2) and Sec. 12.28 of FCC rules; *it further appearing* that licensee transmitted call letters not assigned by proper authority to identify his radio station, in violation of Sec. 12.153; that he failed to properly identify at the beginning and end of each transmission (violating Sec. 12.82); and that he failed to keep an accurate station log additionally violating Sec. 12.136 of FCC rules. The Federal Communications Commission ORDERED (8 Mar. 1960) that the Novice Class operator license of Earl Crane, jr., Minneapolis, Minn., BE SUSPENDED for the rest of the license term. This action was effective from March 30, 1960.

FCC took into consideration the suspension of the Novice Class Amateur Radio Operator License of Charles E. Jefferies (KN9SMV) Goshen, Indiana, *it appearing* that on various occasions Sept. 1, to Jan. 31, 1960, and particularly on Jan. 27, 1960, the licensee operated KN9SMV in the 3.8 Mc. amateur band using A-3 emission contrary to

the terms of his license and violating Sec. 12.23 (e) (2) and 12.28 of FCC rules; it further appearing that the licensee identified with call letters not assigned by proper authority, a violation of Sec. 12.158; that he failed to properly identify by giving his call at the beginning and end of transmissions (a violation of Sec. 12.82); and that on Jan. 27, 1960, and on other occasions he failed to maintain an accurate station log, violating Sec. 12.136 of FCC rules. The Federal Communications Commission ORDERED (18 March 1960) that the Novice Class operator license of Charles E. Jefferies, Goshen, Indiana BE SUSPENDED for the rest of the license term. This action was effective from April 8, 1960.

—F.E.H.



A series of coincidences led to the procurement of a rare drug for a stricken Peruvian child on March 14. K5KYO answered a call from OA4M on 15 meters requesting assistance in locating the drug. A friend visiting K5KYO station at the time happened to be acquainted with the doctor in Memphis who had developed the drug, and a quick telephone call put the doctor in touch with OA4M, with the information that the drug could be obtained in Lima with proper government release. The coincidences? K5KYO and his friend had just been discussing the particular type of infection involved before they heard OA4M's call. The consul-general in Lima, who had to be contacted to obtain release of the drug, was a cousin of K5KYO's friend's wife. All four of K5KYO's friend's children had been treated for the same infection by the same doctor. K5KYO hardly ever works 15 meters. Yes, old man coincidence was hard at work that night. —K.V5YSA.

On March 30, amateurs assisted the Union Pacific Railroad by maintaining communications over a flooded section of road from Omaha to Fremont, Nebr. in which communications lines had been washed away. The amateurs aided the railroad both in dispatching trains and also sending men and supplies to the flood area. The following amateurs are mentioned by the railroad as having taken part: K0s 1JF JFN RJE EVB KQE, W0s VKN YMU UVU KXH OKO VFT AZC NVE.

On April 2 at 0630 members of the Santiam Radio Club of Lebanon, Ore., were called upon to provide communications in connection with the search for a missing plane between North Bend and Lebanon. The club station was inoperative, so a call was sent out for amateurs in the area to assist. Stations in Eugene, Springfield, North Bend and Salem responded. The plane was spotted from the air shortly afterward and amateur radio was used in the rescue effort until both occupants of the plane were rescued and taken to the hospital. Stations taking part were K7s AIA JID HLIH AMH IBB CVX AJB, W7s DIC DZT AVK WTAI RLJ AMF QYS NES DKC WKP VWG DHW TAZ RCL VLE CPA ISO FSU QVY QOZ PUH MW MCQ BSY ZHX GDI. —W7JDX, SCM Oregon.

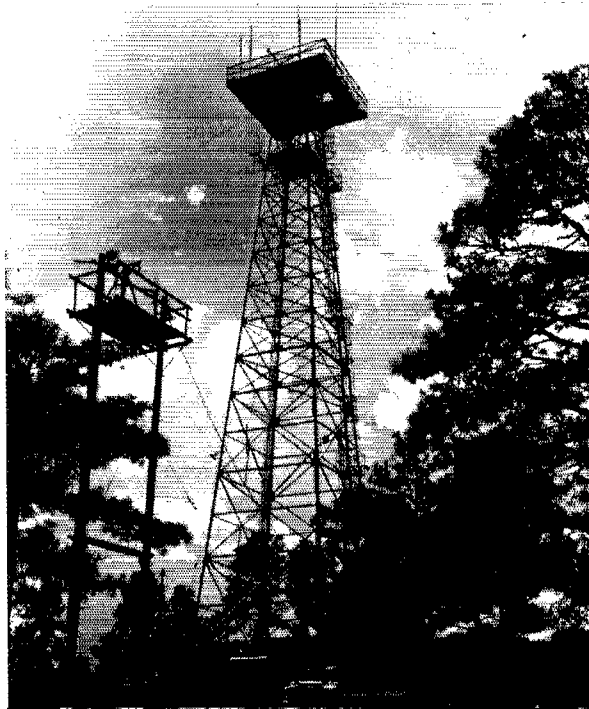
The Los Alamos (N. Mex.) Amateur Radio Club recently acquired this 165-foot tower and a shackful of equipment from the Atomic Energy Commission for civil defense use. It will have been used during Operation Alert. Equipment includes a kilowatt transmitter, two 250-watt two-meter rigs, four transmitter-receivers and four fixed high-frequency transmitters.

AREC members affiliated with the Mountain Rescue Council of Oregon rendered outstanding communications service on March 21 in a search for a girl lost in the mountains while skiing on the slopes of Mt. Hood. Both the Mountain Rescue Council and the Mt. Hood Ski Patrol make regular use of the AREC and have a permanent Communications Committee under W7WFO. Mobile stations used were W7RCL and W7GNC. Other stations participating included W7s UQI NJS MW WFO TOV GNN FSU ZB IIRG and K7DIW. —W7JDX, SCM Oregon.

On the week end of Mar. 17-20 the Orlando Radio Club, W4PLB, together with c.d. radio officers and equipment, were called upon to work around the clock supplying needed communications between local flood disaster areas and Red Cross headquarters. The operation was under the direction of W4NKD, EC for Orange County, Fla. The c.d. mobile van was moved to Westside Manor where some 200 flood victims were being evacuated. The communications van maintained contact on two and ten meters with the Red Cross, the Legion home and the Orange County sheriff's office. A number of mobiles assisted. Messages concerned welfare and requests for food, blankets, typhoid shots and other medical supplies and materials. Twenty-nine AREC and RACES members of Orange County are to be congratulated on the part they played in this emergency. —W4IYT, SEC Eastern Florida.

On Mar. 31, EC W3CHC alerted the Lycoming County (Pa.) AREC, because of high water and flooding. The West Branch Emergency net on 50.54 Mc. went into action. W3NEN acted as liaison between AREC, C.D. and RACES. K3IPX and W3CHC set up a station at the Naval Reserve in Williamsport and routed traffic concerning weather, road conditions and closed bridges. W3HCW did especially fine mobile work, reporting water heights at various bridges in the area. The AREC was secured at 0015 Apr. 1. The following additional amateurs took part: K3s KZN EVS HZK EJK ARR ADZ, W3s NVC KNG, W2GHS/B. —W3CHC, EC Lycoming County, Pa.

We received 32 SEC reports for February, representing 11,884 AREC members. Three sections not reported for January put in an appearance in February, giving us 35 sections heard from so far in 1960. The Feb. 1960 reporting record is a decided improvement over the same month for 1959 — five reports and almost 3000 AREC members. Sections heard from in February: Ga., S. Tex., Md.-Del.-D. C., NYC-LI, Mich., E. Mass., Maritime, Wash., Kans., Colo., San Joaquin Valley, Oregon, Wyo., Ala., Ind., N.C., Nevada, Santa Clara Valley, E. Pa., E. Bay, S. Dak., N. Tex.,





Utah, Minn., Me., Va., N. Mex., Okla., Wis., N.N.J., Vt., E. Fla. New sections in italics.

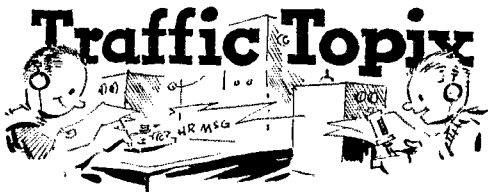
RACES News

South Carolina held a statewide RACES meeting on March 27 at Columbia attended by 83 amateurs and state e.d. officials. Among them were state e.d. director Charles B.

Culbertson; Deputy Director A. V. Thomas; OCDM Region III Director of Communications Curtis Steed, W4POL; and State RACES Officer Carlton Commander, W4ZRH. After the luncheon, the state e.d. director presented 52 citations to those who fulfilled vital e.d. communication missions during Hurricane Gracie and the oil fire in North Charleston.

Latest action in the RACES group was when the Aiken County RACES net was alerted March 22 by RO W4AIB when a forest fire threatened outlying areas of the city. The net was operated for a little over two hours with ten 2-meter units participating. Four mobiles were activated, three of which were dispatched to the fire area while one was held in reserve.

We regret to announce that our long-time RACES coordinator at OCDM Operational Headquarters, Jim MacGregor, W8DUA, has left OCDM for another government assignment in foreign climes. Mac, a good amateur himself, had become an old friend, and we're sorry to lose him. His successor is Leo Hajsman, W8KA, another old timer, as his call indicates, who comes to OCDM from FCC. Well qualified for the RACES work, we expect that Leo will have little difficulty getting right into the swing of RACES goings-on at the higher level although, like Mac, RACES is only a part of his job with OCDM.



Some of you traffic bulletin editors have been quoting this column. We like it. The traffic net bulletins are getting more numerous and better written all the time, and we'd like to reciprocate by quoting some of *your* words of wisdom, as space permits. This month's quote is from a little sheet called "NJN," written by W2RXL, manager of the New Jersey Net; "PRONTO is the word. The purpose of a set net procedure and the 'Q' signals is for the NCS to say in a few words what he wants done and to be understood, PRONTO, by all the net members present. Any time wasted on the net is wasted for every net member present. We believe the better operators (1) copy all net transmissions, (2) are severely critical of their own station operating, and (3) practice the Golden Rule."

We're reminded of Field Day 1960 coming up by this handsome trophy presentation for the 1959 Field Day activities of VE3NAR/3. VE3DAR, left, Field Day coordinator and past president of the Nortown Amateur Radio Club accepts the Canadian Marconi Trophy from H. E. Buchanan of the Canadian Marconi Company. The Nortown outfit topped all other Canadian entries.

March net reports:

Net	Sessions	Check-ins	Traffic
Hudson.....	31	411	204
Interstate S.S.B.....	—	1440	351
Eastern Area Slow.....	31	168	58
TCPN, 1st Call Area.....	31	—	1837
Early Bird Transcon.....	13	—	750
Twenty Meter S.S.B.....	24	640	2198
Mike Farad.....	23	520	559
Eastern States.....	31	385	359
Morning Calif.....	31	215	487
7290.....	47	1619	882

National Traffic System, March reports:

Net	Sessions	Traffic	Rate	Average	Representation (%)
EAN.....	28	1636	1.025	58.4	98.2
CAN.....	31	1241	.745	40.0	100.0
1RN.....	60	901	.422	15.0	80.7
2RN.....	62	722	.522	10.5	99.0
3RN.....	62	707	.409	11.4	86.2
4RN.....	60	1013	.406	16.9	87.5
RN5.....	62	913	.387	14.7	90.1
RN6.....	62	1366	.485	22.0	95.5
RN7.....	62	802	.320	12.9	49.4
8RN.....	61	434	.218	7.1	90.7
9RN.....	60	174	.605	19.5	64.2
TEN.....	62	986	.538	15.9	80.2
ECN.....	19	53	.155	2.7	78.9 ¹
TWN.....	54	556	.327	10.3	84.1
Sections ²	1198	9918		8.3	
TCC Eastern.....	106 ³	454			
TCC Pacific.....	122 ³	1821			

Summary.....	1943	24097	EAN	11.5	CAN
Record.....	1450	20030	.980	13.9	100.0

¹ Region net representation based on one session per night. Others are based on two or more sessions per night.

² Section nets reporting: VN & VFN (Va.); Gator, FPTN, GSSN, TPTN, FMTN, QFN (Fla.); QMN (2 Mich. Nets); WVN (W. Va.); TLGN (Iowa); GSN (Ga.); CPN & CN (Conn.); BUN (Utah); KYN (Ky.); HNN (Colo.); GSPN & NUH (N. H.); WIN & WSSN (Wis.); MSPN Noon, MSPN Evening, MSN & MJN (Minn.); MDDS (Md.-Del.-D. C.); SCN (Calif.); SCN (S. C.); NJN (N. J.); NEB (Nebr.); AENT, AENP Morn, AENP, AENO, AENB (Ala.); Tenn. C.W. & Tenn. Phone; S. Dak. 40 Phone, S. Dak. 75 Phone, S. Dak. CW; Iowa 75 Phone.

³ TCC functions reported, not included as net sessions.

Several managership changes to announce. In RN6, W6RSY takes over the helm from K6ILLR. In TEN, K6KBD is resigning. In ECN, VE3AUU wishes to be relieved. In PAN, W6PLG has resigned and a new PAN manager will soon be appointed. In CAN, W9DO is bowing out. Most of these managers have been on the job for quite some time and deserve a rest; besides, in most cases their personal affairs demand it. We're chewing away on replacements as quickly as possible, in order to maintain continuity. Being an NTS net manager is an honor, not a chore, and there is no dearth of "takers" for these jobs. Our task is to select the best man from among those available.

W1BYR has awarded 1RN certificates to K1s BYV MMQ HK JVV, W1CHR and VE2AZI/W1. W2CIG has received his 2RN certificate. W3UE reports that the 3RN roster won't stabilize very well, but the net is running fine. RN5 certificates have been awarded to K5s MBK JGZ PXV and W5VVQ. W8DSX sent us a tape of 8RN in session. TWN moved its early session to 7060 kc. for the summer; second session remains on 3570. Arizona representation is picking up.

Transcontinental Corps. TCC-Central is absent from the roster for the second consecutive month. WISMU reports two of his best men, W8PGW and K2SSX, have had to curtail their activities. W6EOT says that when the sunspots go out, so do the bands, but most of his skeds are still operating 100%.

March reports:

Area	Functions	Suc-cessful	Traffic	Out-of-Net Traffic
Eastern.....	106	93.4	1545	454
Pacific.....	122	98.4	3642	1821
Summary.....	228	96.1	5187	2275

The TCC roster: Eastern Area (WISMU, Dir.) — W1s AW NJM OBR WEF SMU, K1M1M, K2s SSX UTV, W3WG, K4KNP, W9s DO DYG, VE2AZI/W1, Pacific Area (W6EOT, Dir.) — W5ZHN, K6s YBV LVR Y1S G1D QJB, W9s EOT QMO ELQ HC, WA6ATB, W7s GMC ZB BDU, W0s ANA KQD, K0s DTK EDH EDK C'LS/B.

A.R.R.L. ACTIVITIES CALENDAR

- June 1: CP Qualifying Run — W6OWP
- June 11-12: V.H.F. QSO Party
- June 17: CP Qualifying Run — W1AW
- June 25-26: Field Day
- July 7: CP Qualifying Run — W6OWP
- July 16-17: CD Party (c.w.)
- July 18: CP Qualifying Run — W1AW
- July 23-21: CD Party (phone)
- Aug. 3: CP Qualifying Run — W6OWP
- Aug. 16: CP Qualifying Run — W1AW
- Sept. 1: CP Qualifying Run — W6OWP
- Sept. 16: Frequency Measuring Test
- Sept. 17-18: V.H.F. QSO Party
- Sept. 21: CP Qualifying Run — W1AW
- Nov. 12-13, 19-20: Sweepstakes Contest

A.R.R.L. AFFILIATED CLUB HONOR ROLL

We're pleased to present herewith the first 1960 listing of those clubs that have 100% of their club members also ARRL members. Our Honor Roll is based on returns from the annual Club Report. The Board requires 51% or-above ARRL membership in any club to be affiliated; when a club comes up with 100% League membership we think such special recognition is deserved.

As additional questionnaire forms are received indicating 100% ARRL membership, these clubs will be noted and included in an additional listing later this year. Clubs reporting favorable results of ARRL membership drives being conducted currently can also be included if they qualify. Each club listed below and in the subsequent listing will receive a special certificate recognition as a 100% ARRL club. This certificate will look good on the clubroom wall and makes a permanent record of the high standing of the society in its support of the League.

Aeronautical Center Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Amateur Radio Club of Central Missouri, Inc., Sedalia, Mo.

Bandhopper Radio Club, Inc., Ferguson, Mo.

Central Kansas Radio Club, Inc., Salina, Kans.

Chicago Radio Traffic Assn., Chicago, Ill.

Chisholm Trail Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Duncan, Okla.

Coshocton County Amateur Radio Association, Coshocton, Ohio

Enid Amateur Radio Club, Enid, Okla.

Helix Amateur Radio Club, San Diego, Calif.

Keystone Amateur Radio Club, Springtown, Pa.

Lower Columbia Amateur Radio Association, Inc., Longview, Wash.

Manatee Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Bradenton, Fla.

The Mike & Key Club, Inc., of Greenville, S. C.

Mummy Mountain Radio Club, Scottsdale, Ariz.

Norfolk County Radio Association, Norwood, Mass.

Order of Boiled Owls, West Hempstead, N. Y.

Orlando Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Orlando, Fla.

Ottawa Radio Club, Inc., Ottawa, Ill.

BRASS POUNDERS LEAGUE

Winners of BPL Certificate for March traffic:

Call	orig.	Recd.	Ret.	Del.	Total
K2UTV.....	101	2536	2494	40	5171
W3CUL/4.....	129	1291	1234	11	2665
W0BDR.....	24	1166	969	97	2256
W0LGG.....	438	597	584	22	1641
W0SCA.....	20	805	802	2	1629
W7BA.....	18	751	712	57	1518
W8UPH.....	15	701	630	68	1414
W6YDK.....	629	358	311	39	1337
K6MCA.....	228	561	501	30	1320
W4PL.....	25	645	598	39	1313
K1FDP.....	129	543	519	69	1260
K1M1M.....	263	541	422	27	1253
W31VS.....	49	593	547	46	1235
W8UCX.....	30	596	550	46	1222
W8UCY.....	137	444	446	10	1031
W6EOT.....	5	445	476	16	1015
W7DZX.....	5	501	484	13	1003
K4KNP.....	12	492	432	0	936
K4GFR.....	568	180	145	26	919
W9DYG.....	26	142	394	13	605
K4OLG.....	584	148	90	58	880
K6YBV.....	35	435	398	10	878
W6RSY.....	35	466	300	75	876
W0OHJ.....	5	430	416	14	865
K6FA.....	93	370	334	13	810
K4SJE.....	61	386	329	17	793
K9AIB.....	273	110	376	7	766
W0JZO.....	17	369	360	6	745
WA2CIG.....	37	351	336	12	736
VE2AZI/W1.....	86	344	289	22	731
K1CA.....	5	362	341	12	720
W6WFR.....	2	347	333	14	696
W0GGP.....	28	355	16	10	689
W9DO.....	19	324	16	327	686
W6HHG.....	78	333	269	3	683
K0DTK.....	22	329	310	9	670
K0KBD.....	29	327	295	16	667
K6LYR.....	5	329	325	2	661
K2SXE.....	25	312	317	6	657
K2YZI.....	22	321	249	10	652
W4FPC.....	19	51	530	39	639
W3CUL.....	60	291	264	21	636
K6BPI.....	36	296	248	48	628
K1LSM.....	18	293	279	14	604
W4TT.....	34	294	169	162	599
W5ZHN.....	57	281	198	26	562
W6QMO.....	34	283	202	66	585
W6PMO.....	575	0	0	0	575
W7HDU.....	1	282	277	4	564
K6FKK.....	14	267	267	7	555
K6GCB.....	54	251	196	51	552
W7ZB.....	25	244	239	27	552
K4DJL.....	32	249	222	20	523
W4ZKU.....	26	232	215	44	517
W18MU.....	17	219	277	3	516
W1AWA.....	7	241	263	3	514
W9IDA.....	11	265	230	7	513
W1MIN.....	124	203	34	131	512
K2UCY.....	26	229	223	32	510

More-Than-One-Operator Stations

K6WAH.....	59	638	432	225	1354
K1L7CFD.....	565	6	565	2	1138
W6ZJB.....	355	220	246	40	961
W4LEV.....	36	401	410	16	923

Late Report: K1KBO (Feb.) 264 462 444 18 1188

BPL for 100 or more originations-plus-deliveries

W4SHJ 244	W9DGA 130	W4GEE0 116
K0YSP 243	W6DEF 129	W0VPU 113
W9GJS 234	WA2CCF 128	K2UQY 111
K0LTF 195	W8DAE 127	K1THM 109
K4CNY/4 160	W9QQG 122	W3FTN 109
K5MXX 154	W2EW 120	K0GJG 109
K1HCH 140	K4BQP 120	K4PNO 104
K2DEI 140	W60MM 120	W8NOH 102
K1NR 138	W8BZX 119	Late Report:
K7BKH 134	W2VDT 117	W4SRK (Feb.) 156

More-Than-One-Operator Stations

VE3NAR 212	W0YQ 140	K0GIW/4 119
W4RNX 150		W1AW 102

BPL medallions (see Aug. 1954 QST, p. 64) have been awarded to the following amateurs since last month's listing: W0BR, WA2CIG, WA2GNS/V88, K2DEI, K2VCO, K4FMA, K4GB8, K4GFR, K4ODS, K4VHC, WA6CDD, K6FXQ, W0GFP.

The BPL is open to all amateurs in the United States, Canada, Cuba and U. S. Possessions who report to their SCM a message total of 500 or more or 100 or more originations plus deliveries for any calendar month. All messages must be handled on amateur frequencies within 48 hours of receipt, in standard ARRL form.

The Radio Club of Georgia Military College (High School Division), Milledgeville, Ga.
 The Reading Radio Club, Inc., Reading, Pa.
 The Royal Order of the Left Foot, Stevens Point, Wis.
 Sheridan Radio Amateur League, Inc., Sheridan, Wyo.
 South Lyme Beer, Chowder and Propagation Society, South Lyme, Conn.
 Southwest Missouri Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Springfield, Mo.
 State Line Radio Club of New York and New Jersey, Montvale, N. J.
 Sunrise Radio Club, Inc., Cambria Heights, N. Y.
 Tehama County Amateur Radio Club, Red Bluff, Pa.
 The Totah Amateur Radio Club, Inc., Farmington, N. Mex.
 Tri State Amateur Radio Society, Evansville, Ind.
 Vanderburgh Amateur Radio Emergency Service, Vanderburgh Co., Ind.
 Wichita Amateur Radio Club, Haysville, Kans.
 Windblowers V.H.F. Society, Wyckoff, N. J.

CLUB COUNCILS AND FEDERATIONS

Chicago Area Radio Club Council, Lou Knoelke, K9GTS, Secy., 631 Ferdinand, Forest Park, Ill.
 Council of Amateur Radio Clubs of Delaware Valley, Lloyd W. Sherman, W3CDY, Corr. Secy. & Treas., 42 Ashley Rd., Newtown Square, Pa.
 Federation of Eastern Massachusetts Amateur Radio Associations, Eugene Hastings, W1VRK, Secy., 28 Forest Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
 Federation of Long Island Radio Clubs, Morris Brody, W2ARW, Pres., 235-03 130th Ave., Laurelton, N. Y.
 Hudson Amateur Radio Council, Inc., % Frank Hunter, W2KYY, 115 Emerson Drive, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
 Indiana Radio Club Council, Al Walters, W9MNO, Secy., 6819 Osborne Ave., Hammond, Ind.
 Los Angeles Area Council of Amateur Radio Clubs, Inc., Robert F. Dailey, W6UKC, Secy., P.O. Box 25, Whittier, Calif.
 Michigan Council of Clubs, Roland R. Beineman, W8QBA, Secy., 136 Guild St., N.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Ohio Council of Amateur Radio Clubs, Karl H. Kanalz, W8THX, Secy., 225 Tibet Rd., Columbus 2, Ohio.

ELECTION NOTICE

(To all ARRL members residing in the Sections listed below.)
 You are hereby notified that an election for Section Communications Manager is about to be held in your respective Section. The notice supersedes previous notices.

Nominating petitions are solicited. The signatures of five or more ARRL full members of the Section concerned, in good standing, are required on each petition. No member shall sign more than one petition.

Each candidate for Section Communications Manager must have been a licensed amateur for at least two years and similarly a full member of the League for at least one continuous year immediately prior to his nomination.

Petitions must be in West Hartford, Conn., on or before noon on the closing dates specified. In cases where no valid nominating petitions were received in response to previous notices, the closing dates are set ahead to the dates given herewith. The complete name, address, and station call of the candidate should be included with the petition. It is advisable that eight or ten full-member signatures be obtained, since on checking names against Headquarters files, with no time to return invalid petitions for additions, a petition may be found invalid by reasons of expiring memberships, individual signers uncertain or ignorant of their membership status, etc.

The following nomination form is suggested. (Signers will please add city and street addresses to facilitate checking membership.)

Communications Manager, ARRL, [place and date]
 38 La Salle Road, West Hartford, Conn.
 We, the undersigned full members of the
 ARRL Section of the
 Division, hereby nominate
 as candidate for Section Communications Manager for this
 Section for the next two-year term of office.

Elections will take place immediately after the closing dates specified for receipt of nominating petitions. The ballots mailed from Headquarters to full members will list in alphabetical sequence the names of all eligible candidates.

You are urged to take the initiative and file nominating petitions immediately. This is your opportunity to put the man of your choice in office.

— F. E. Handy, Communications Manager

Section	Closing Date	NCM	Present Term Ends
Yukon*	June 10, 1960	W. R. Williamson	Mar. 17, 1949
West Indies	June 10, 1960	William Werner	Aug. 10, 1958
Quebec*	June 10, 1960	C. W. Skarstedt	Dec. 15, 1959
Santa Barbara	June 10, 1960	Robert A. Hemke	May 9, 1960
Western Penn- sylvania	June 10, 1960	Anthony J. Mroczka	Aug. 7, 1960
Western New York	June 10, 1960	Charles T. Hansen	Aug. 10, 1960
North Dakota	June 10, 1960	Harold A. Wenzel	Aug. 11, 1960
Kentucky	June 10, 1960	Robert A. Thomason	Aug. 16, 1960
Wyoming	June 10, 1960	L. D. Branson	Aug. 22, 1960
Canal Zone	July 11, 1960	Ralph D. Harvey	Oct. 1, 1960
Nevada	Aug. 10, 1960	Charles A. Rhines	Oct. 10, 1960
Northern New Jersey	Aug. 10, 1960	Edward Hart, jr.	Oct. 10, 1960
Arkansas	Aug. 10, 1960	Ulmon M. Goungs	Oct. 15, 1960
Santa Clara Valley	Aug. 10, 1960	William C. Smith	Oct. 15, 1960
New Hamp- shire	Aug. 10, 1960	Robert H. Wright	Oct. 26, 1960
Kansas	Aug. 10, 1960	Raymond E. Baker	Oct. 29, 1960

* In Canadian Sections nominating petitions for Section Managers must be addressed to Canadian Director Alex Reid, 169 Logan Ave., St. Lambert, Quebec. To be valid, petitions must be filed with him on or before closing dates named.

ELECTION RESULTS

Valid petitions nominating a single candidate as Section Manager were filed by members in the following Sections, completing their election in accordance with regular League policy, each term of office starting on the date given.

Eastern New York	George W. Tracy, W2EFU	Feb. 10, 1960
Maritime	D. E. Weeks, VE1WB	Feb. 15, 1960
Alaska	John P. Trent, KL7DJ	Mar. 10, 1960
North Carolina	B. Riley Fowler, W4RRH	Apr. 11, 1960
Washington	Robert B. Thurston, W7PGY	Apr. 30, 1960
Louisiana	Thomas J. Morgavi, W5FMO	May 31, 1960
Ontario	Richard W. Roberts, VE3NG	June 15, 1960

In the Ohio Section of the Great Lakes Division, Mr. Wilson F. Weckel, W8AL, and Mr. Charles C. Miller, W8JSU, were nominated. Mr. Weckel received 865 votes and Mr. Miller received 496 votes. Mr. Weckel's term of office began Mar. 28, 1960.

CODE PROFICIENCY PROGRAM

Twice each month special transmissions are made to enable you to qualify for the ARRL Code Proficiency Certificate. The next qualifying run from WIAW will be made June 17 at 2130 Eastern Daylight Time. Identical texts will be sent simultaneously by automatic transmitters on 3555, 7080, 14,100, 21,075, 28,080, 50,900 and 145,800 kc. The next qualifying run from W6WOP only will be transmitted June 1 at 2100 PDST on 3590 and 7129 kc.

Any person can apply. Neither ARRL membership nor an amateur license is required. Send copies of all qualifying runs to ARRL for grading, stating the call of the station you copied. If you qualify at one of the six speeds transmitted, 10 through 35 w.p.m., you will receive a certificate. If your initial qualification is for a speed below 35 w.p.m. you may try later for endorsement stickers.

Code-practice transmissions are made from WIAW each evening at 2130 EDST. Approximately 10 minutes' practice is given at each speed. Reference to texts used on several of the transmissions are given below. These make it possible to check your copy. For practice purposes, the order of words in each line of QST text sometimes is reversed. To improve your fist, hook up your own key and audio oscillator and attempt to send in step with WIAW.

Dat.	Subject of Practice Text from April QST
June 2:	It Seems to Us, p. 9
June 6:	Slow-Scan Image Transmission, p. 36
June 9:	The Field Day Transcriber, p. 26
June 14:	Forty Feet Without Climbing, p. 33
June 17:	Using a Broadcast Set p. 18
June 21:	Larsen E. Enterprises, Inc., p. 51

RTTY CONTEST NOTES

"Another Anniversary RTTY SS Contest is now history, and the growth of RTTY continues" . . . so states W6AEE, contest editor for the RTTY Society of Southern California, in reviewing the results of the February 12-14 contest. Higher scores were made this year partially because of the greater number of RTTY stations taking part. A total of 153 stations were noted on.

Top score was turned in by Skipper, W2RUL, with a total of 9120 points, followed by W3PYW 8112; W2JAV 7770; W6FYM 6808; W2TKO 6512; W9QNO 6426; T69AD 5845; W9PRX 5752; K8NVU 5610; and W8CAT 4340, rounding out the top ten. Thirty-five stations turned in scores over 1000 points. W3CRO worked UBSHL for a RTTY to c.w. contact.

From the comments received many stations took part in this SS for their first contest activity of any type. All say they would enjoy the contest.

W6AEE thanks all for their comments and suggestions.

WIAW OPERATING NOTE

The complete summer schedule of the ARRL Headquarters station appeared on page 101 of last month's QST. See that issue for information on when to visit WIAW, have a QSO, or copy the various bulletin transmissions that are made daily on phone and c.w.

BRIEFS

The Third National Northwest Chapter QCWA QSO Party, held February 12-14, had 257 members participating. Top ten scores were as follows: W5KC 89; W7LQ 85; W8ZL 80; W9CAS 75; W9UX 75; W4HZ/3 72; W7FL 71; W1WY 69; W3DWY 65; W8DL 60. This 1960 affair was so successful, it has been decided to make this an annual event.

The Okinawa ARC, KR6ZZ, couldn't work anybody Field Day last year, for the stateside boys didn't think the contact would count. Well it does, as do all contacts. KR6ZZ will be out again this year, so be on the lookout for 'em.

DX CENTURY CLUB AWARDS

HONOR ROLL

W1FH.....299	W1ME.....294	G2FL.....292
ZLZGX.....299	PY2CK.....294	W9RBI.....292
W6AM.....298	W3JNN.....294	W3KT.....292
W3GHD.....298	W6ENV.....293	W9NDA.....291
W8HGV.....298	W9VEY.....291	ZL1HY.....291
W2AGW.....296	W5ASG.....293	W6DZZ.....291
KV4AA.....296	W4DQH.....293	W2BXA.....291
W2HUQ.....295	G3AAM.....292	W6ADP.....291
W8JUN.....295	W7GBW.....292	W80AS.....291
W6AYT.....295	W7GUV.....292	W1GKK.....291
W4BPL.....295	W7AMX.....292	W6TPT.....290
W6EBG.....294	CE3AG.....292	ZS6BW.....290
W6CTQ.....294	W8BKP.....292	W3BES.....290
W8BRA.....294		W8DMD.....290

Radiotelephone

PY2CK.....294	W8BF.....287	W8PQQ.....285
VQ4ERR.....291	W8HGW.....286	W8KML.....284
W8GZ.....290	W9RBL.....286	W6ASL.....284
ZS6BW.....290	W3JNN.....286	4X3DK.....282
W1FH.....288	W6YV.....286	ZL1HY.....280

From March 1, to April 1, 1960 DXCC certificates and endorsements based on postal contacts with 100-or-more countries have been issued by the ARRL Communications Department to the amateurs listed below.

NEW MEMBERS

W9GRF.....200	ZLZJO.....105	DJ2XP.....102
SM3ADP.....122	KL7KZ.....104	W1ICV.....101
W6VVR.....120	W6VKB.....104	W3AQZ.....101
K5M1ZD.....119	DJ4OP.....104	K6JG.....101
J42LC.....114	G3ANV.....104	W7DHI.....101
J43BG.....114	G5RFL.....104	F8SH.....101
K3HTV.....113	K4LTA.....103	ON4SH.....101
W3PN.....113	F0NHA.....103	W1LGG.....100
W6WGC.....110	H4IKSA.....103	K48QX.....100
W5QK.....111	H4SDU.....103	K4ZKZ.....100
V6SPY.....111	H4SKDQ.....103	W57PF.....100
G8BET.....109	ON4TH.....103	W5WT.....100
W6OES.....108	SM6BTZ.....103	VE3AML.....100
CN8LC.....105	W2DITL.....102	CN8FQ.....100
H4SWZ.....105	K4OWT.....102	D18XY.....100
J40AA.....105	K5EJQ.....102	H48WS.....100
K42HB.....105	W9WJB.....102	ZS6FR.....100

Radiotelephone

W9JWL.....144	K6BRV.....107	K4ZAJ.....101
OQ9PD.....142	W8RKO.....108	W1ICV.....100
XW8AL.....135	O6BAL.....106	K1IXG.....100
W2HAMJ.....129	ON4AW.....104	W2HGX.....100
HAAM.....125	DJ3CP.....103	W4DLG.....100
W5YUW.....115	KR6QM.....102	W8JDV.....100
CX3CJ.....113	O6SHZ.....102	W9AGX.....100
ZL3AB.....111	K1BEB.....101	V6SPY.....100
OQ8JW.....108		O6GWF.....100

Endorsements

W0DU.....283	W5CF.....244	W4THZ.....230
W4QCW.....280	W6BUO.....241	VE3JZ.....230
W8EWS.....280	W9JUV.....241	W0LEV.....229
W7ENW.....279	KP4CC.....241	W5DA.....226
W6KSM.....270	W2CWX.....240	W9KA.....222
W9ABA.....270	W2FBS.....240	W2FCO.....222
W2AYJ.....265	W4GHF.....240	W3AY8.....221
W2SAW.....261	K5LIA.....240	G31VJ.....221
K4LNM.....261	W5LGG.....240	W6ATO.....220
W6CAE.....260	W7EJD.....240	K6KII.....220
W1ZZK.....254	W0MLY.....240	I1NK.....220
W4AZK.....253	V67MD.....240	K6HGB.....215
W6BO.....252	W1LZE.....237	W1NHJ.....212
W1HA.....251	W3GEN.....236	W4PLL.....212
W2BBS.....250	W1RB.....235	W1BGW.....211
W5LIA.....250	W7BGH.....234	W2JY.....210
W61D.....250	W1AEW.....232	W2RDD.....210
K4IAM.....248	W1FFA.....230	W6EJR.....210

K5BGB.....209	SP6CK.....172	K9PIE.....140
ZL3AB.....205	W6HYG.....171	W6AUL.....140
W9ATK.....205	K2JNL.....170	VE3CJO.....140
W2UWD.....203	W2ZY.....170	W1UOP.....137
W6RAN.....202	W4SEK.....170	DL3AR.....137
K2JGG.....202	KP4RK.....170	O6BAL.....137
W6RCD.....201	W9MBF.....165	K1DJN.....135
W9VBC.....201	W6MYL.....164	ZS6BS.....135
W1ACB.....200	DL1IN.....164	E4AGA.....134
K4HFS.....200	K5JZY.....162	W4MS.....133
W6EAY.....200	W9KQD.....162	K1IVT.....132
G6VQ.....200	XZ2TH.....162	G8CD.....132
PY4OD.....200	W4JLJ.....160	V61WJ.....132
W6RAN.....199	W5P8B.....160	W4BWC.....131
W6LPH.....198	K6CWS.....160	W4WHN.....131
K5KBE.....195	K91YW.....160	K5LIX.....131
W8ZCQ.....193	W8SLB.....160	K1BEB.....130
W1HGT.....192	W4UO.....157	W1PBN.....130
W9UC.....192	W9CMQ.....155	W1YGF.....130
G6ERC.....192	W5TJ.....153	K2DNA.....130
W1AW.....190	K6GCF.....152	K21XP.....130
W1YPK.....190	W2LNB.....151	K8LGG.....130
W4DKP.....190	W9SD.....151	K9PPX.....130
W6OUN.....190	W0YZH.....151	VE1DB.....130
K9CJF.....190	DL8PF.....151	W8ONP.....128
W8JH/VE3.....188	W1GZL.....150	W3L8G.....121
W8LY.....183	K2PFC.....150	OH2NQ.....120
W0EWH.....183	W2QDY.....150	VE2AFC.....120
W4YWX.....181	K2URQ.....150	W5OJL.....118
W8KZT.....181	K6OWQ.....150	DL1HS.....117
K91BC.....181	W9PYM.....150	W4ONP.....115
W1BGL.....180	K6ESH.....150	K2MIN.....112
W1VAN.....180	F3ZU.....150	9G1BQ.....112
K2DGT.....180	OZ7GC.....150	K5ESW.....111
K2VTU.....180	K2ZKU.....149	W42DG.....110
W7NRB.....180	W6PHF.....149	K9JL.....110
W7ZAS.....180	W4JZQ.....148	W6RQC.....110
W8JY.....180	K91IN.....145	K0HWB.....110
W9WHY.....180	W1YXD.....144	K9LEQ.....110
W4YWX.....174	W5H.....141	E41FD.....110
W8YPT.....172	W48NR.....140	ON3RH.....110
DL1DC.....172	W8DWP.....140	
G2YS.....172	K81QQ.....140	

Radiotelephone

W6GYM.....261	W4QCW.....192	W1EAB.....133
W9TAS.....260	W8CGS.....191	W36GU.....132
W2JT.....255	W5ERY.....191	W3UATU.....130
W2ZX.....254	W1YPK.....185	W5CE.....130
W9RNX.....251	G31VJ.....181	VE3ES.....130
I1AMU.....251	W48KO.....169	W4MS.....129
I1AOF.....241	W1AUF.....164	W7ZAS.....126
K4AIM.....240	W2RGV.....163	PK6E.....124
W6SYG.....240	K5IEA.....161	SP6CK.....124
W9YSQ.....234	DJ2YL.....154	W5DA.....123
W0JYW.....224	W3AYD.....153	W3QR.....120
KV5AB.....222	K0CTL.....151	W2CO.....115
W1DCE.....210	W2HQL.....146	K21QP.....112
W4YQB.....210	W4YQB.....143	VE1CG.....112
W8WT.....210	W1YXD.....142	VE7MD.....112
W1LLF.....203	G3M CN.....142	ZL3IE.....112
W0LEV.....203	W6LHL.....140	DL3RK.....111
W1GKK.....200	W8JY.....137	K2OEA.....110
W3GEN.....194	W1UOP.....136	W6HYG.....110

U.S.-Canada Area and Continental Leaders

KH6TJ.....259	VE2ZW.....271	VE7ZM.....282
K17PL.....231	VE3DIF.....250	VE8AV.....195
W0ELA.....285	V64KO.....180	VO1DX.....220
VE1PQ.....246	VE5JL.....200	4X4DK.....287
	VE6NX.....256	

Radiotelephone

W2BXA.....272	KL7AFR.....190	VE4RP.....102
W4DQH.....274	W0AIW.....268	VE5RU.....178
W5BGP.....260	VE1DR.....140	VE6TF.....160
KH6OR.....254	VE2WV.....213	VE7ZM.....260
W7PHO.....278	VE3KF.....224	G2FL.....266

• All operating amateurs are invited to report to the SCM on the first of each month, covering station activities for the preceding month. Radio Club news is also desired by SCMs for inclusion in these columns. The addresses of all SCMs will be found on page 6.

ATLANTIC DIVISION

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCM, Allen R. Breiner, W3ZRQ—SEC, DUT, PAM: TEJ, RM: AXA. The Annual Net and Section Picnic will be held June 19 at the Hershey Park. K3ATX spent a few weeks in Cuba looking up some 6-meter buddies. As if ZAT hadn't enough trouble harboring a case of mumps, his high-voltage transformer went west also. BYB, as ex-OO, is now active on 6 meters together with his daughter K3BCT. EPY merited the W-Conn. Award and had it presented him by his local Junior Chamber of Commerce. MAV has a new HT-37. Appointments: CHC as EC for Lycoming Co., K3CPL as EC for Lebanon County. NNC as OO, ZRR, IWO and K3JHE as OESS, EML as ORS, ITI and K3CAH as OPS. It's been a busy month for appointments but there still are plenty left for any interested active amateurs. K3CNN got a CP-20 sticker. New officers of the Lancaster Radio Transmitting Society are K3DAY, pres.; RLT, vice-pres.; OY, secy.; K3DHV, treas. Present officers of the Philadelphia Electric Employees RC are W2YRW, pres.; EML, vice-pres.; QGJ, secy. The Keystone ARC's new officers are GSB, pres.; AUF, vice-pres.; RCE, treas.; PDJ, secy. New General Class licenses are K3s GQJ, EJK, JFQ and HYQ. K3ANS has enrolled at Penn. State University. PAF built and is using a kw. on 6 meters. FKE made W-Conn. REF and DUF Awards. BWR is on 6 meters with a TBS-50. CMM got the DUF Award and added 6 new countries for a total of 77. DVB is on 2 meters and also has been elected vice-pres. of the Delaware Valley Assn of ARCs. Albright College ARA's station call is K3KML and the operators are looking for skeds with other college stations. BNR has been mobiling in the Mojave Desert and keeping a regular sked with his father, AMIC. The West Philadelphia Radio Assn has changed its Field Day sites this year because the aquatic sports overriding the FD activities. A word on Field Day, your SCM will be out on a Field Day setup and will accept any FD traffic sent our way. My thanks to all who took time out to fill out the questionnaire. We have granted the request of the 80 per cent who requested an early picnic this year. See you all at Hershey June 19. Traffic: (Mar.) W3IVS 1235, CUL 636, HNK 555, MFW 267, FAF 117, FKE 104, BFF 93, AXA 73, KMD 67, K3DCB 60, ZLP 58, ZRQ 51, W3NF 49, K3HEX 48, ANU 44, W3NNL 39, K3JQS 28, AMC 16, BWR 16, ITI 16, J8X 16, K3BHU 15, W3TEJ 15, K3ANS 10, W3ADE 8, K3CAH 7, W3CHE 6, PUY 6, DVI 5, EML 5, OY 4, BNR 2, DVB 2.

MARYLAND-DELAWARE-DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—SCM, Thomas B. Hedgcs, W3BKE—SEC, PKC. MDD Traffic Net meets on 3650 kc. Mon. through Sat. at 1915, MLEPN on 3820 kc. Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 1800 and Sat. and Sun. at 1800. MSN and MDDS (slow speed) Nets on 3650 kc. at 1845 and 2030. Washington Area Traffic Net on 51.9 Mc. daily at 2030, all EST. New appointments: TSG, TMZ, WG, ZGN and K6PIV/3 as ORSs; K3BYD, K3ADS/3, K3IZM and K3EJF as OESSs; K3HTE and TMZ as OOs. A Section Net certificate was issued to TSG. K3ADS/3 lends a flurry of OES activity with a report on an aurora opening on 50 Mc. The 6-meter m.c.w. activity in the section points to the possibility of a v.h.f. c.w. net. AHQ leads the section again in OO activity and fills in with OBS skeds and Weather Bureau Net work. K3AMC has traded in his a.m. equipment for s.s.b. gear. K3ANA is moving into Maryland. BPE is organizing an AREC Net in Montgomery County and wants more volunteers. BUI has to travel on his new job and has turned the MDDS over to ZNW. K3BYD likes OES work. EOY is looking for a tower. K3BYB keeps up his v.h.f. traffic activity. CDQ gave 4 Novice class exams in addition to her work

at the WRC code class. CN checks into the morning nets. CPM finds OO work interesting. CVE is getting out a new AREC Manual for PG County. Other ECs may get some good tips from this. ECP received another ARRL Public Service Award for hurricane work. EFZ was visited by 9NL en route to HH2OT, where he will be active. EFZ found out that high winds and his rotary don't mix. EIS is busy with OO work and contest activity. K3EJF has a 2-meter ground plane 700 feet above sea level. EKO says the aurora stopped his traffic work. EGK has a new 500-watt rig. FYS helped break a million points during the DX Test at MSK. K3GBV has new v.h.f. gear. The Free State ARC is now ARRL affiliated. K3IYT has a new 6-meter mobile. ENU had antenna trouble during the winter storms. K3GKF likes 80-meter DX. K3GZK helps keep the MSN going. HCE is planning a 32-element 2-meter beam. HKS reports from Delaware. K3HPG is performing a good OBS service for the Hagerstown Area. K3IVG kept an active station going at his H.S. Science Fair. I1WJ likes 2-meter m.c.w. I1FW acted as BCEN control when JME lost his tower in a storm. JWN has been doing well as MDD Net Control. JZY was snowed in for three weeks. OO KA operated as KS4AZ from Swan Is. and provided a new country for many of the boys. KLA is a busy OO. MCG finds time between rockets to turn in a good traffic count. K3KMA is using an SW-58 for a receiver. Contester MSR is moving to a better QTH. K6PIV/3 reports that his father is now K6NYTY FB. TMZ is back in CD activities. TN makes RPL again. Congrats! TSG likes traffic and certificate-hunting. UE is looking for more help in 3RN. K3WBJ keeps a steady traffic flow from Walter Reed. WG is welcomed into section activities. ZAQ is doing good job as OO. ZNW is busy with the AREC Net. The Washington RC heard an interesting talk by 4GEB on his transistorized double conversion superhet. Traffic: (Mar.) W3UE 381, JWN 212, MCG 200, TSG 194, WG 150, FN 144, K3WBJ 119, W3AHQ 83, EKO 57, K3AMC 39, W3EOV 31, I1WJ 30, ECP 28, JZY 26, ZNW 20, BKE 15, BUD 14, HCE 13, CN 7, K6PIV/3 7, W3BPE 4, EFZ 2, K3GZK 2, HVG 2, (Feb.) W3TSG 236, WG 90, MCG 66, K3BYB 32, W3I1WJ 29, JZY 12, CN 7, EFZ 4.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY—SCM, Herbert C. Brooks, K2BG—SEC: W2YRW; RMs: W2BZJ, W2HIDW and W2ZL. Appointments: W2IU as ORS and OPS. IU is ex-W9NH and is now located in Absecon, NJ. Phone and Traffic Net totals for March: Sessions 31, attendance 893, traffic 207. The DVRA has elected K2CLD, pres., W2ZL, vice-pres.; K2AAR, secy.; and W2WOA, treas. K2DEI made BPL again. George is now eligible to receive the League's BPL medallion. W2RXL, NJN Mgr., reports 31 sessions and a traffic total of 424. W2RG QNED every session on NJN. The SJRA again has been declared unofficial winner of the 1960 V.H.F. Sweepstakes. K2YIB was the SJRA's contest chairman. K2SMZ and K2TYW are running tests on 220 Mc. W2-BLV, K2CPR and W2EIP, Official Observers, are doing fine jobs. W2ZX edits the DX portion of the SJRA's *Harmonics*. K2LBW advises that the Garden State Amateur Radio Assn. plans a N.J. QSO Party for Sept. K2CPR, Pennsauken, has received the "Worked all Connecticut Award." W2UA, Moorestown, has returned home from Europe. His daughter, K2INQ, had skeds with him via F3AD. The Burlington Co. Radio Club meets the 1st Fri. K2MOV is president. The Levittown, N. J., Radio Club continues to do a fine job with code and theory classes. K2JGU, Glassboro, has a new rig on 50 Mc. and hopes to have a beam soon. All clubs are urged to make Field Day plans to insure a successful demonstration this year. ECs and assistants are needed in Gloucester, Cape May and Mercer Counties. Your help is solicited. Traffic: K2DEI 232, W2RG 163, W2ZL 62, W2TLO 53, W2SXV 40, K2JJC 22, K2SOX 20, K2JGU 14, K2SNK 14, W2BZJ 8, K2CPR 6, W2BEI 5, W2IU 2.

WESTERN NEW YORK—SCM, Charles T. Hansen, K2HUK—RMs: W2RUF and W2ZRC. PAM: W2-PVI. New SEC: W2LXE. NYS C.W. meets on 3615 kc. at 1900. ESS on 3590 kc. at 1800. NYSPTEN on 3925 kc. at 1800. NYS C.D. on 3509.5 and 3993 kc. at 0900 Sun.. TCPN 2nd call area on 3970 kc. at 1900. IPN on 3980 kc. at 1600. Send your Field Day message to W2PE. Let's have a big PD turnout. I am happy to announce the appointment of W2LXE as SEC. He also is the new Radio Officer of Erie County. K2RWV has been appointed OPS and K2MTU has been endorsed as Cortland

(Continued on page 90)

WHAT DOES AMATEUR RADIO MEAN TO YOU?

RECENTLY, Bill Halligan, W9AC, asked Leal Tucker, W4ERK, what ham radio meant to him. We felt that his reply was so interesting and sincere that we asked Leal for his permission to publish it verbatim. . . .

"**Y**ou asked me what amateur radio has meant to me. Would it amaze you if I replied, 'My Life'? In the opinion of several doctors, this is the truth. I was the victim of a coronary thrombosis several years ago which left me incapacitated. Without going into all the details, I purchased an S-40B short wave receiver and with it a book, 'How to become an Amateur'. After five months of studying code and the technical requirements of a 'ham', I received my general class license. It was then that a new world opened for me. Life was no longer a hum-drum existence. The friendly conversations with people from all parts of the world encouraged me to take a different outlook on life, and I have regained a better state of well-being, which I had lost due to the lack of accomplishment.

"**F**RIENDS have been made in abundance and I am proud and happy that my inner-self has talked for me and given me this privilege. This was a friendly test of whether or not I could make my contacts know how glad I was to talk to them. Believe me, Bill, I was glad to talk to them, too.

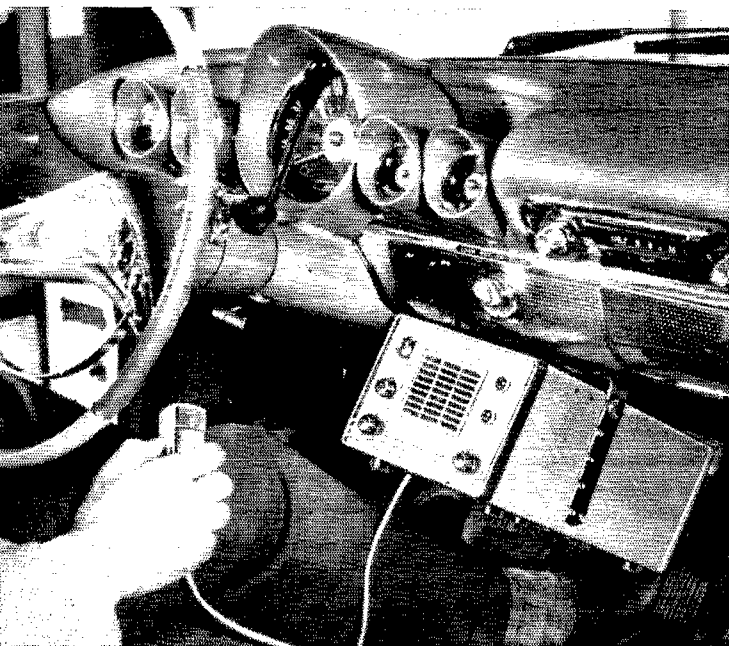
"**I** AM fully aware that hams, trained in the field of electronics, deserve a great deal of credit for their endeavors in the promotion of the art. Inasmuch as I am not an electronics engineer, I believe I am unqualified to offer anything beneficial in the technical field.

"**H**OWEVER, amateur radio is sort of an apprenticeship — a lesson in what is expected of me in life. Should not all of us be considerate, kind and helpful in every day life? Isn't this the measure of conduct of a good amateur?"

— LEAL TUCKER, W4ERK

Bill Halligan Jr. *W. J. Halligan W9AC* for **hallicrafters**

Viking transmitters and accessories... 1st choice of amateurs the world over!

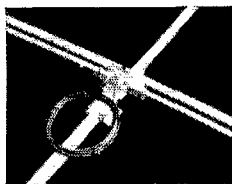
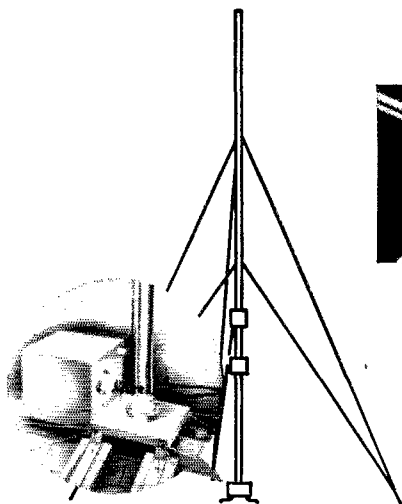


NEW... FOR 10 METERS!

10-Meter Messenger

Ideal for fixed or mobile operation, the new 10-meter "Messenger" is a complete 10-tube (including rectifier) crystal-controlled transceiver! Superhet receiver offers excellent sensitivity and selectivity—with effective ANL, AVC, and Squelch circuits. 10 watts input delivers a solid signal. Wide range pi-L network output circuit—self-contained power supply. Pre-tuned for 29.4 to 29.7 mcs—covers any 5 frequencies within a 300 kc segment of the 10-meter band. Compact... lightweight... easy to install. 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ " high, 7" wide, and 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ " deep. For 6V D.C. and 115 volts A.C., 12V D.C. and 115 volts A.C., or 115 volts A.C. only. Complete with tubes, microphone, power cords, and crystals for one frequency covering 29,640 kc, national calling and emergency frequency. For complete details write for specification Sheet 737.

Cat. No.	Amateur Net
242-201... 115 V only.....	\$129.75
242-202... 115 V & 6 V.....	\$139.75
242-203... 115 V & 12 V.....	\$139.75



138-420-3

137-102

PRE-TUNE BEAMS—Rugged semi-wide spaced beams—pre-tuned for 20, 15, and 10 meters. Low SWR. With 3 element beams, boom and balun. For 52 ohm coaxial transmission line.

Cat. No.	Amateur Net
138-420-3... 20 meter beam.....	\$139.50
138-415-3... 15 meter beam.....	\$110.00
138-410-3... 10 meter beam.....	\$ 79.50

"MATCHSTICK"—A fully automatic handswitching vertical antenna system—may be mounted on roof top, ground, or in any limited space location. Completely pre-tuned—low SWR on all bands 80 through 10 meters. Low vertical radiation angle for DX. Impedance: 52 ohms. Complete with 35' mast, base tuning network, relays, control box and 9 Dacron guy ropes.

Cat. No. 137-102... "Matchstick"..... Amateur Net \$129.50

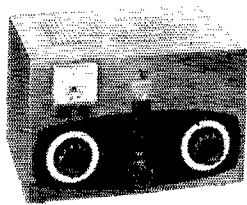
"MATCHBOXES"—Provide completely integrated antenna matching and switching systems for kilowatt or 275-watt transmitters. Bandswitching 80, 40, 20, 15, and 10 meters. No "plug-in" coils or "load-tapping" necessary.

275 Watt "Matchbox"—Designed to match a 52 ohm coaxial link line to reactive and nonreactive loads ranging from 25 to 1500 ohms for balanced lines; and 25 to 3000 ohms for unbalanced lines. For transmitters with a maximum power input of 275 watts.

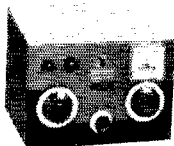
Cat. No.	Amateur Net
250-23-3... With directional coupler and indicator.....	\$86.50
250-23... Less directional coupler and indicator.....	\$54.95

Kilowatt "Matchbox"—Handles unbalanced line impedances from 50 to 2000 ohms, and balanced line impedances from 50 to 1500 ohms. For transmitters with a maximum power input of 1000 watts.

Cat. No.	Amateur Net
250-30-3... With directional coupler and indicator.....	\$149.50
250-30... Less directional coupler and indicator.....	\$124.50



250-30-3



250-23-3

COMING SOON... the all new Viking filter-type sideband transmitter with 60 db sideband suppression!

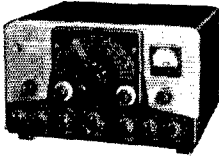
The world at your finger tips!



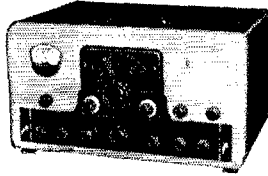
VIKING "KILOWATT" AMPLIFIER—The only power amplifier available which will deliver full 2000 watts SSB* input, and 1000 watts CW and plate modulated AM. Continuous coverage 3.5 to 30 mcs. Excitation requirements: 30 watts RF and 10 watts audio for AM; 10 watts peak for SSB.

Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-1000 ..Wired and Tested.....\$1595.00
 251-101-1 ..Matching desk top, back and 3 drawer pedestal, FOB Corry, Pa.\$132.00

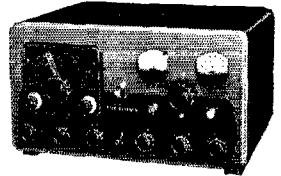
*The FCC permits a maximum of one kilowatt average power input for the amateur service. In SSB operation under normal conditions, this results in peak envelope power inputs of 2000 watts or more, depending upon individual voice characteristics.



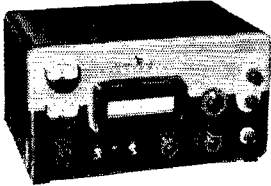
"RANGER" — 75 watts CW and 65 watts phone input. Bandswitching 160 through 10 meters. Built-in VFO or crystal control. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-161-1 ..Kit\$229.50
 240-161-2 ..Wired\$329.50



"VALIANT"—Instant bandswitching 160 through 10. 275 watts input CW and SSB (P.E.P. with aux. exciter) 200 watts phone. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-104-1 ..Kit\$349.50
 240-104-2 ..Wired\$439.50



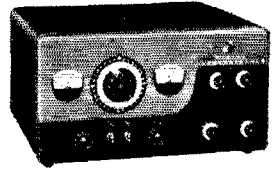
"FIVE HUNDRED" — 600 watts CW input; 500 watts phone and SSB (P.E.P. with aux. SSB exciter). Bandswitching 80 through 10. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-500-1 ..Kit\$749.50
 240-500-2 ..Wired\$949.50



"THUNDERBOLT" AMPLIFIER—2000 watts P.E.P.* input SSB; 1000 watts CW; 800 watts AM linear. Continuous coverage 3.5 to 30 mcs. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-353-1 ..Kit\$524.50
 240-353-2 ..Wired\$589.50

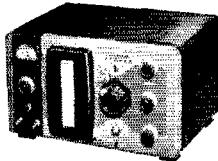


"6N2"—Instant bandswitching coverage of both 6 and 2 meters. Power input rated at 150 watts CW, and 100 watts AM phone. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-201-1 ..Kit\$129.50
 240-201-2 ..Wired\$169.50



"6N2" THUNDERBOLT AMPLIFIER—Input rated 1200 watts P.E.P.* SSB and DSB. Class AB₁; 1000 watts CW, Class C; 700 watts AM linear, Class AB₁. Continuous coverage 6 and 2. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-362-1 ..Kit\$324.50
 240-362-2 ..Wired\$589.50

"COURIER" AMPLIFIER — Class B linear rated 500 watts P.E.P. input with auxiliary SSB exciter; 500 watts CW; 200 watts AM. Continuous coverage 3.5 to 30 mcs. With tubes.
 Cat. No. Amateur Net
 240-352-1 ..Kit\$244.50
 240-352-2 ..Wired\$289.50



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Station Activities

(Continued from page 86)

County EC. All active clubs are requested to send me an up-to-date listing of officers. I would like to publish a club directory in answer to many requests. Many thanks to K2DQ and W2OE, who filled in for W2RUF during her recent illness. W2CIG and K2SSX made BPL again. Congrats! The AKATS elected W2VRG, pres.; W2DSE, vice-pres. and treas.; W2QUP, secy. The RAWNY elected W2CUU, pres.; W2GII, vice-pres.; W2TKO, treas.; and W2JPE, secy. The Radions reports that W2DGN, W2ANN, W2EBE and K2RDD are building equipment. W2KRG, got his ticket. W2CQH is on 6 meters with an HW-29 and reports much activity. Sorry to report that W2VEY, of Lyons, passed on to Silent Keys. K2JXF got his 35-w.p.m. CP; he's also building a kw. s.s.b. rig. W2FML has a new competitor in the shack—W2KTN, his dad. K2QDT is going s.s.b. W2BEU received 25-w.p.m. CP. K2PBU reports that Gloversville has organized a ham club. The station call is W2KMF. The SIARC is helping a handicapped student to get a receiver. We get many reports from all over the state from fellows on v.h.f. They all have the same plea, *rotate your beams* and listen for signals from all points of the compass. A big gang from central N. Y. is trying to get into Buffalo on 6 meters and 220 Mc. W2GCH, editor of the *CVARC Bulletin*, has published a North Country call book with K2QP. Either one of them is on 3900 kc. at 0700-0800 Sun. for additions and comments. W2QCI publishes an informative paper called *QLF* in the Lockport area. K2PFC has received the W-Conn Award. Traffic: WA2CIG 736, K2SSX 657, W2EBZ 411, K2RTN 253, K2UZJ 124, W2RUF 123, K2IYP 92, W2OE 78, W2DSC 72, WA2BEU 67, K2JBX 61, K2QDT 56, K2JXF 48, K2OFV 42, W2FEB 36, K2GWN 34, K2DZ 29, WA2JKL 29, K2RWV 28, W2RQF 25, K2AOQ 27, W2QK 23, K2PBU 17, W2PVI 17, W2PGA 16, WA2IZK 15, K2YMH 14, W2JXN 13, WA2FML 12, K2RTQ 9, K2MIY 8, W2ZRC 7, WA2DAC 5, W2ZDL 4, W2BLO 2, W2EMW 2.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—SCM, Anthony J. Mroczka, W3UHN—SEC: OMA. RMs: KUN, NUG and GEG. The WPA Traffic Net meets Mon. through Fri. at 1900 EST on 3585 kc. The PFN meets Mon. through Fri. at 1800 EST on 3850 kc. New appointees are UGV as ORS and RTV as OES. It is with deep regret we record the death of 5BUS, who was formerly 3WMIJ of this section. The Willimantic Conn. Junior Chamber of Commerce has presented to ZHQ and LJA the W-Conn. (Worked All Connecticut) Award. The Penna. C.D. Net (c.w.) meets every Sun. at 0900 EST on 3503.5 kc. and is asking all county representatives to check in. New officers of the Conemaugh Valley ARC are LSE, pres.; PHN, vice-pres.; JLM, rec. secy.; KUQ, corr. secy.; WRC, treas.; MIM and TIP, trustees. JUV is on 10-meter phone. ZIJ is going 6-meter mobile. BWU and UFR continue to have a five-state sked on 6 meters Sun. at 0800 EST. ROA now has 139 counties verified. GJY now has 209 counties confirmed. KN3ISO received his Technician class license. The Horseshoe ARC reports via *Hamateur News*: KQD is the winner of the ROA Plaque; the club purchased some Pak-Fones and is converting them to 146.97 Mc. The Huntingdon County ARC reports: K3IGF passed the General class exam; new Novice is KN3LAO; K3AYV is the new club trustee. The Etna RC reports via *Oscillator*: The club has given K2MIR an Honorary Life Membership for his work with the Fordham RC; K3AGE got married; KN3ISZ passed the General class exam; K3EVR has an HT-37; GJY is putting together a Viking II. K3DMT is organizing 6-meter mobiles in the Pittsburgh Area for training and utility under emergency conditions. Many thanks to K3KMO (formerly W4UWA) for sending along the Nittany ARC (K3HKK) *Newsletter*. New officers of the Nittany ARC are UTI, pres.; KXS vice-pres.; K3KMO, secy.-treas.; SUC, comm. mgr.; K3IQU, act. mgr. Congratulations to the Butler Senior High School ARC on becoming affiliated with the League. OEZ is back in the hospital. LGD is on s.s.b. The Greater Pittsburgh V.H.F. Society meets Mon. at 1900 EST on 50.4 Mc. Traffic: (Mar.) W3KUN 301, K3GHH 241, W3WRE 103, LSS 75, MFB 40, UHN 27, K3HFWL 16, W3KNQ 13, SJJ 12, K3COT 9, W3BWU 2. (Feb.) W3NUG 30.

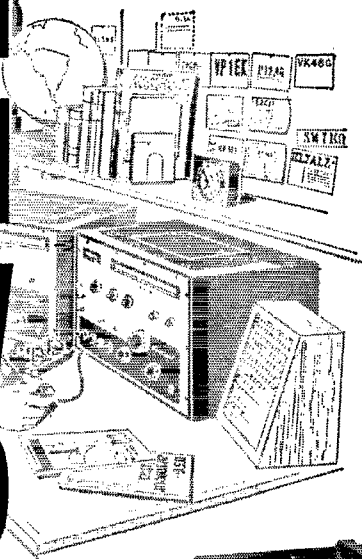
CENTRAL DIVISION

ILLINOIS—SCM, Edmond A. Metzger, W9PRN—Asst. SCM: Grace V. Ryden, 9GME. SEC: PSP. RM: USR. PAM: RYU. EC for Cook County: HPG. Section net: ILN, 3515 kc., Mon. through Sat. at 1900 CST. AREC and RACES turned out in full force along the Mississippi River flood area, especially in the Quincy and Meyer, Ill., disaster locality. USR reports that the

ILN handled 314 pieces of traffic in 25 sessions and K9QYW, net manager of the North Central Phone Net, advises that the traffic total was 208. The No Name Phone Net's traffic was 252, according to K9IVG. K9-AIR, Scott Air Force Base, is now transmitting with a ten-element 2-meter beam. K9KER, K9MDX, K9JLC and VFF were elected officers of the Vermillion County Amateur Radio Assn. for the coming year. K9KSF is now 4NEC in Clearwater, Fla. K9OCU reports that the MYRC Net meets every Sun. at 0800 CST and not as previously announced in this column. K9MXR is operating on 220 Mc. K9QYY reports that Winnebago and Boone Counties have inaugurated a new RACES Net on Mon. at 1930 on 29.6 Mc. LGH is sweating out his last few cards for his DXCC certificate. JIN is looking for TM on an old AR-60 receiver. The Rock Island County RACES put on a demonstration at the Annual Midwest Sports Show which was open to the public. ERU and his XYL enjoyed a 31-day, 10-nation trip. K9AMJ's new line-up includes a Heathkit Apache, a Mohawk, a Seneca and an 80-ft. tower. K9LTU is working s.s.b. with a new SX-101A. The Wheaton Community High School Radio Club has been approved by the League Executive Committee as a duly affiliated society. K9HNM finally made WAS. K9CIS has received his Ranger Kit and is waiting for help in assembling it. The new officers of the St. Clair County Radio Club are JMY, K9LTL, K9TDL, K9BTR, K9UWP and QDM. HPG has been visiting the Chicago Area clubs and giving talks on League affairs. K9EAB has received a Worked All Connecticut Award presented by the Willimantic Conn. Jr. Chamber of Commerce. The CD (PAL) 60 had a fine turnout of amateurs throughout the State and the preliminary reports from the officials indicate fine results. Those clubs and members participating are too numerous to list and the praise is given to amateur fraternity as a whole. K9INV and K9PDS are the proud parents of a new harmonic (boy). The Chicago YLRL announces a new certificate called the Dark Eyed Queen's certificate. For rules, contact any member of the club. HSY/m encountered a bad automobile accident while mobilizing and shouted his head off on the local calling frequency. Not being able to raise anyone he had to use the land line—a twist on an old story. Traffic: K9AIR 766, W9DO 686, 1DA 513, IMN 512, USR 371, Q9G 355, K9IVG 166, W9MAK 134, K9HNM 103, UGV 71, W9JXV 67, K9OAD 66, W9XSL 35, K9CWF 34, W9-74, FAW 33, K9RAS 28, KN9UJT 27, K9JMA 24, QY 24, LLA 16, W9TZN 14, PRN 12, K9BIV 10, MDK 10, QYN 10, W9WPC 8, LGH 7, K9MNS 7, LXG 6, W9SKR 6, K9CRT 5, OCU 5, W9JN 4, K9KHZ 3, ISP 2, MLI 2, W9PNY 2.

INDIANA—SCM, Clifford M. Singer, W9SWD—Asst. SCM: Arthur G. Evans, 9TQC. SEC: SNQ. PAMS: BKJ, MEK, RVMI and UKX. RMs: DGA, JOZ, TT and VAY. Net skeds: IFN, 0800 daily and 1730 M-F on 3910 kc.; ISN (s.s.b.), 1830 daily on 3920 kc.; QIN, 1900 daily and RFN 0700 Sun. on 3656 kc.; QIN (training) 1800 M-F on 3745 kc.; CAEN daily at 1900 on 1805 kc. New appointments: K9OFH is EC for Adams County. EHZ is OO Class III and IV. FWJ is OPS. K9PDE is now ORS and MGJ is OES. New officers of the Central Indiana Mobile RC are VGG, K9CRF and JMD. VRH is activities manager. QAJ has organized an AREC net in Owen County on 50.45 Mc. Stations in surrounding counties are invited to check in each Mon. at 1900. K9CRS received a certificate of appreciation from KG1FR and the Greeland ARC for traffic handled to the States. K9VXH is a new ham in Portland. Fishers RC (high school) prepared an amateur demonstration for the PTA, 6, 7 and 8 grades under the leadership of K9GEL. The CAEN publishes a monthly newsletter; K9ORZ is editor. K9PNT is on 6 meters with a Harvey-Wells TBS-50D and an S-108. EHZ edits and publishes a CD bulletin for Northwestern Indiana. K9QWA has a new G-50 and eight-element beam on 6 meters. The *BISON*, monthly publication sponsored by the Indiana Radio Club Council, is doing very well under the management of IHO. FJI has resigned as publisher after an PB job. The new publishers are RTH and K9RKK. IXD collects and edits the material for publication. For further details contact IHO. K9-PSN is new on 6 meters with a modified DX-40, A Hamerlund HQ-129X and a ten-element Taco beam. *Amateur radio exists as a hobby because of the service it renders.* March net reports: IFN reported by RVMI totaled 493; MEK reports ISN at 208; QIN totaled 448 as reported by VAY; TT reports RFN at 150; JOZ reported QIN (training) at 85 and CAEN totaled 52 as reported by UKX. Stations making BPL: JOZ, TT, GJS and DGA. Traffic: (Mar.) W9JOZ 746, TT 599, (Continued on page 86)

FROM HEATH ... 9 NEW RADIO AMATEUR KITS



GC-1

\$10995

\$11.00 dn.,
\$10.00 mo.



TEN-TRANSISTOR "MOHICAN" GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER KIT (GC-1)

An excellent portable or fixed station receiver! Many firsts in receiver design for outstanding performance . . . ten transistor circuit . . . flashlight battery power supply . . . ceramic IF transformers. The amazing, miniature transformers used in the GC-1 replace transformer, inductive and capacitive elements used in conventional circuits; offer superior time and temperature stability, never need alignment and provide excellent selectivity. Other features include telescoping 54" whip antenna, flywheel tuning, tuning meter, large slide-rule dial and attractive, rugged steel case in gray and gray-green. Covers 550 kc to 30 mc in five bands. Electrical bandwidth on five additional bands cover amateur frequencies from 80 through 10 meters. Operates up to 400 hours on 8 standard size "C" batteries. Sensitivity: is 10 uv, broadcast band; 2 uv, amateur bands for 10 db signal to noise ratio. Selectivity: 3 kc wide at 6 db down. Measures only 6½" x 12" x 10", 20 lbs.

Heathkit XP-2: plug-in power supply for 110 VAC operation of GC-1. (optional extra), 2 lbs. **\$9.95**



100 KC CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR KIT (HD-20)

Align or check calibration of your communications gear with this versatile ham aid. Provides marker frequencies every 100 kc between 100 kc and 54 mc. Transistor circuit is battery powered for complete portability. Accuracy is assured by .005% crystal furnished. Measures only 2½" x 4½" x 2½". 1 lb.

HD-20

\$1495

7 more kits on following pages

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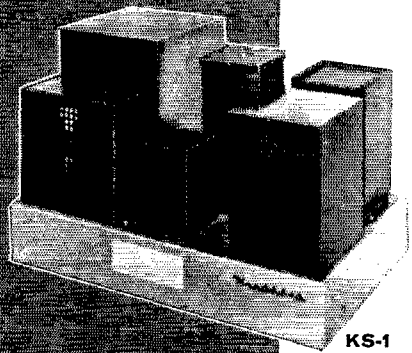
KL-1
\$399.95
 \$40.00 dn.
 (Write for time
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"CHIPPEWA" KILOWATT LINEAR AMPLIFIER KIT (KL-1)

Here is a top-quality kilowatt rig with all the features you've been looking for. Operates at maximum legal power input on all bands between 80 and 10 meters, in SSB, CW or AM linear operation. Premium tubes (4-400A's), forced air cooled with centrifugal blower. Grid neutralized, continuous plate current monitoring, extensive TVI shielding. Features both tuned and swamped grid circuits to accommodate all popular exciters. Operates class AB1 for SSB and AM linear service and high efficiency class C for CW service. Convenient panel controls include power switch, tune-operate switch, HV on/off switch, final bandswitch, meter switch, grid bandswitch, grid tuning, mode switch, plate tuning, plate loading and bias adjust. Accessory connectors are provided on the rear apron of the chassis for complete compatibility with all control circuitry in the Heathkit "Apache" Transmitter. Two meters provided; one monitors final plate current; the other indicates switch selected readings of final grid current, screen current, and plate voltages. Send for complete specifications now. 70 lbs.

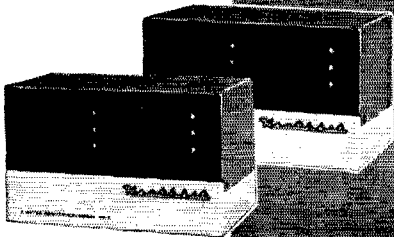
A PERFECT COMPANION FOR THE "CHIPPEWA" KILOWATT POWER SUPPLY KIT (KS-1)

Ruggedly constructed for heavy-duty use in medium to high power installations, the KS-1 fills the requirements of a top-notch power supply with economy and safety. Features an oil-filled hermetically sealed plate transformer, "potted" swinging choke input filter and 60-second time delay relay. Line filters minimize RF radiation. Maximum DC power output is 1500 watts. Nominal voltage output, 3000 or 1500 volts. DC current output, average 500 ma, maximum 1000 ma. Control circuitry is arranged to allow remote installation. The KS-1 employs two 866A half-wave mercury vapor rectifiers in a full-wave, single-phase configuration. Power requirements: 115 V, 50/60 cycles, 20 amperes; 230 V, 50/60 cycles, 10 amperes. 105 lbs.



KS-1
\$169.95
 \$17.00 dn.,
 \$15.00 mo.

XC-6
\$26.95



XC-2
\$36.95

6-METER CONVERTER KIT (XC-6)

Extends frequency coverage of the Heathkit "Mohawk" and most other general coverage receivers into the 6 meter band. Converts 50-54 mc signals to 22-26 mc. 3-tube circuit provides two RF stages and low-noise triode mixer. Calibration accuracy assured by .005% overtone crystal supplied. Provision for external RF gain control. 6 lbs.

2-METER CONVERTER KIT (XC-2)

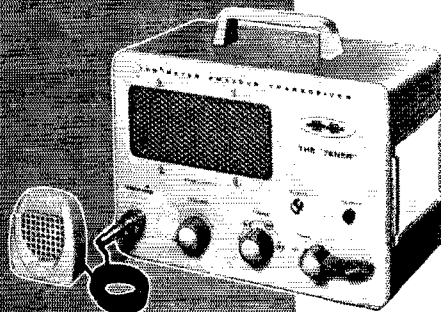
This top-quality 2-meter converter may be used with receivers tuning any 4 mc segment between the frequencies of 22 and 35 mc when appropriate crystal is used. Converts 144-148 mc signals to 22-26 mc with .005% overtone crystal supplied. High quality parts used throughout. Silver plated chassis and shields. 7 lbs.

IN KIT FORM TOPS IN TRANSMITTING POWER

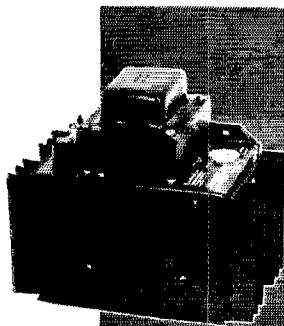
TWO BRAND NEW MODELS HEATHKIT 10 & 6 METER TRANSCEIVER KITS

Complete ham facilities at low cost! The new Heathkit transceivers are combination transmitters designed for crystal control and variable tuned receivers operating on the 6 and 10 meter amateur bands (50 to 54 mc HW-29 and 28 to 29.7 mc for HW-19) in either fixed or mobile installations. Highly sensitive superregenerative receivers pull in signals as low as 1 microvolt; low power output is more than adequate for "local" net operation. Other features include: built-in RF trap on 10 meter version to minimize TVI; adjustable link coupling on 6 meter version; built-in amplifier metering jack and "press-to-talk" switch with "transmit" and "hold" positions. Can be used in ham shack or as compact mobile rigs. Not for Citizen's Band use. Microphone and two power cables included. Handsomely styled in mocha and beige. Less crystal. 10 lbs.

VIBRATOR POWER SUPPLIES: VP-1-6 (6 volt), VP-1-12 (12 volt), 4 lbs. Kit; \$8.95 each, wired; \$12.95 each.



HW-19 (10 meter)
HW-29 (6 meter)
\$39.95 each



HP-10
\$44.95

NEW! IMPROVED DESIGN TRANSISTOR MOBILE POWER SUPPLY (HP-10)

Brand new power supply for mobile gear; features all-transistor circuit, instant starting, high efficiency, rugged construction. Operates from 11 to 15 VDC input; at 12 VDC, provides 600 VDC @ 200 ma, or 600 VDC @ 150 ma & 300 VDC @ 100 ma simultaneously, at 120 watts. Negative 150 volts @ 30 ma also provided. Max. ambient temp., 150 @ 120 watts ICAS. Input current requirements: 2 amps, idling; 13 amps, full output. Includes heavy filtering of input and output leads, remote relay control of primary power, silicon rectifiers, and extruded aluminum heat sinks for efficient cooling of power transistors. Measures 8" x 7 1/4" x 6 1/4". 10 lbs.

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TRIBANDER

Do not confuse these full-size Tribander beams with so-called midgets. The Tribander has individually fed (52 or 72 ohm coax) elements and is broad banded. It does not have baluns, coils, traps, or other devices intended to take the place of aluminum tubing. The way to work multi-band and get gain is to use a Gotham Tribander Beam.

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2 METER BEAMS

Gotham makes only two different two meter beams, a six-element job and a twelve-element job. They are both Yagi beams, with all the elements in line on a twelve foot boom.

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6 METER BEAMS

New records are being made every day with Gotham six-meter beams. Give your rig a chance to show what it can do, with a Gotham six-meter beam.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 3-El Gamma match | 12.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 14.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 3-El Gamma match | 21.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 24.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 4-El Gamma match | 16.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 19.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 4-El Gamma match | 25.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 28.95 |

10 METER BEAMS

Ten meter addicts claim that ten meters can't be beaten for all-around performance. Plenty of DX and skip contacts when the band is open, and 30-50 miles consistent ground wave when the band is shut down. Thousands of Gotham ten meter beams have been perking for years, working wonders for their owners, and attesting to the superior design and value of a Gotham beam.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 2-El Gamma match | 18.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 21.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 3-El Gamma match | 16.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 18.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 3-El Gamma match | 22.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 25.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 4-El Gamma match | 21.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 24.95 |
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Valuable catalog of 50 different antennas, with specifications and characteristics. Gives bands and frequencies covered, element information, size of elements, boom lengths, weight, feed line used, polarization, and other valuable information. Send card today!

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New! Ruggedized Hi-Gain 6, 10, 15 METER BEAMS

Each has a TWIN boom, extra heavy beam mount castings, extra hardware and everything needed. Guaranteed high gain, simple installation and all-weather resistant. For 52, 72 or 300 ohm transmission line. Specify which transmission line you will use.

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15 METER BEAMS

Fifteen meters is the "sleeper" band. Don't be surprised if you put out a quick, quiet CQ and get a contact half-way around the world. Working the world with low power is a common occurrence on fifteen meters when you have a Gotham beam.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 2-El Gamma match | 19.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 22.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 2-El Gamma match | 29.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 32.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 3-El Gamma match | 26.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 29.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 3-El Gamma match | 36.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 39.95 |

20 METER BEAMS

A beam is a necessity on twenty meters, to battle the QRM and to give your signal the added punch it needs to over-ride the high power boys. Hundreds and hundreds of twenty meter beams, working year after year, prove that there is no better value than a Gotham twenty meter beam.

- | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 2-El Gamma match | 21.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 24.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 2-El Gamma match | 31.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 34.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Std. 3-El Gamma match | 34.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 37.95 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deluxe 3-El Gamma match | 46.95 | <input type="checkbox"/> T match | 49.95 |

(Note: Gamma-match beams use 52 or 72 ohm coax. T-match beams use 300 ohm line.)

IS K6INI THE WORLD'S CHAMPION DX OPERATOR?

Judge for yourself! Read his letter and count the DX he has worked—with only 65 watts and a \$16.95 Gotham V-80 Vertical Antenna.

2405 Bowditch, Berkeley 4, California
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GOTHAM
 1805 Purdy Avenue
 Miami Beach 39, Florida
 Gentlemen:

I just thought I would drop you a line and let you know how pleased I am with your V-80 vertical antenna. I have been using it for almost two years now, and am positively amazed at its performance with my QRP 65 watts input! Let me show you what I mean:

I have worked over 100 countries and have received very fine reports from many DX stations, including 599 reports from every continent except Europe (589)! I have also worked enough stations for my WAC, WAS, WAJAD and ADXC awards, and I am in the process of working for several other awards. And all this with your GOTHAM V-80 vertical antenna!

Frankly, I fail to see how anyone could ask for better performance with such low power, limited space and a limited budget. In my opinion, the V-80 beats them all in its class.

I am enclosing a list of DX countries I have worked to give you an idea of what I have been talking about.

Wishing you the best for 1959, I am

Sincerely yours,
 Thomas G. Gabbert, K6INI (Ex-TI2TC)

FACTS

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- If K6INI can do it, so can you.
- Absolutely no guying needed.
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- Four metal mounting straps furnished.
- Special B & W loading coil furnished.
- Every vertical is complete, ready for use.
- Mount it at any convenient height.
- No relays, traps, or gadgets used.
- Accepted design—in use for many years.
- Many thousands in use the world over.
- Simple assembly, quick installation.
- Withstands 75 mph wind-storms.
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- Multi-band, V80 works 80, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6.
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- Will work with any receiver and xmitter.
- Overall height 23 feet.
- Uses one 52 ohm coax line.
- An effective modern antenna, with amazing performance. Your best bet for a lifetime antenna at an economical price. **ONLY \$16.95.**

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Enclosed find check or money-order for:

- V40 VERTICAL ANTENNA FOR 40, 20, 15, 10 AND 6 METER BANDS. ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR THE NOVICE WHO OPERATES 40 AND 15..... \$14.95
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Station Activities

(Continued from page 90)

GJS 474, ZYK 462, MM 344, VAY 190, DGA 155, SWD 123, K9IXD 116, UJZ 115, W9CLY 93, BDG 79, BKJ 77, MEK 73, EUW 64, RTH 63, RVM 63, K9QRZ 59, KN9-TCG 56, W9EHZ 55, K9LZJ 55, W9WID 47, MJJ 34, VNV 34, K9TYM 33, GBB 32, W9DOK 31, K9LBD 31, MAN 29, BSU 25, RMQ 22, W9EGV 19, K9UAN 17, W9YJI 16, VYX 15, K9AYI 14, W9ENU 14, DZC 13, FWH 13, RDP 12, FVM 12, K9GEL 11, LZN 10, W9SNQ 9, K9-ILK 8, AHD 7, W9OCC 7, IMU 6, K9MWC 6, W9ZGC 6, K9KKG 5, W9NTR 5, WUH 1, (Feb.) K9GWB 94, PHP 36, JKK 18, W9QWI 18, K9RMQ 14, LZN 12, W9TQ3, WTY 1.

WISCONSIN—SCM, George Woida, W9KQB—SEC: YQH, PAM NRP, GFL and K9IQO, RM SAA and K9ELT, K9GYG is the new EC for Washnara County and K9UTN is EC for Vernon County. K9UXP, K9TNL and K9UEF are new in Eau Claire. Ben certificates went to K9DAF and K9PDJ, WSSN certificates to K9-JIG and K9ORR. Officers of the newly-organized North Shore Radio Amateurs Club of Milwaukee are VGZ, pres.; VZK and K9JZE, vice-pres.; WZL, secy.; CJO, treas. Licensed since 1928, MWQ has held an Advanced Class license since 1935 and received his Extra Class ticket in 1960. The Wis. Teen-Age Net meets Mon. through Sat. at 0630 on 3995 kc. Net manager K9OSC welcomes all amateurs to the net. K9TQZ is new at Sturgeon Bay, DTV, starting a 4-year hitch with the Navy, has KKK running his business. SZR reports YT's new beam was hit by lightning during the first storm of the year. New officers for the Rock River Radio Club are K9RHA, pres.; K9OGT, vice-pres.; ZWV, secy.-treas. K9GDF received his WAS certificate. Activity of the Four Lakes ARC of Madison is at a high level issuing its newsletter and a RACES project. The Badger V.H.F. Club of Milwaukee has affiliated with ARRL. Congrats. New officers of the Northwoods Radio Assn. include K9JJR, pres.; TSI vice-pres.; AMN secy.-treas. YBA, OKH and K9ACB, of Whitewater, now are on RTTY. K9RIY received his MARS license. July 10 is the date for the BEN Picnic at Fond du Lac. Members of all nets are invited. The Fond du Lac Club gives Nov. 6 as the date for its annual banquet. K9ALP now is active from Northwestern U. Our section is in need of more ECs, OBSs and OPSS. The OM-XXYL team of VHP and VK now have their own stations for traffic work. Traffic: (Mar.) W8DYG 905, CXY 478, K9PDJ 294, W9SAA 113, KQB 80, NRP 51, VHP 47, YT 44, CBE 40, K9JQA 36, W9LFK 36, K9GDF 35, ELT 34, JIG 33, ORR 27, W9VTK 20, SIZ 13, WJH 12, K9DOL 9, OSC 9, W9IKY 8, MWQ 8, K9OPF 8, RRS 5, CJL 4, W9GIL 3, COO 1, (Feb.) K9PDJ 262, LWV 7.

DAKOTA DIVISION

NORTH DAKOTA—SCM, Harold A. Wenzel, W0HVA—SEC: K0KBV, PAM: K0KJR, RM: KTZ. The North Dakota 75-Meter Phone Net reports: For Feb., total number of check-ins 653, lowest number 14, highest 41, formal traffic handled 76, informal 56, relays 9. For Mar., 27 sessions, total check-ins 845, lowest 9, highest 39, formal traffic handled 77, informal 75, relays 9. The Larimore High School has organized a radio club to be called the Larimore State High School Radio Club. The officers K0VDP, pres.; K0YJA, vice-pres.; Diane Gilderhus, secy.-treas.; and K0YNP, act. mgr. A new call in Bismark is K0YST. The North Dakota Weather Net reported increased activity during the month of March. Highest number of check-ins was 15, lowest 7, total messages 264. Traffic: K0MED 422, RLF 112, TTY 98, ITP 79, BHT 43, GRM 43, GGI 36, W0FNZ 31, ADI 30, K0DWW 30, PHC 16, TNI 16, KJR 12, DNJ 10, YCL 10, IHM 8, GQD 6, K0AET 5, RRW 5, PVH 4, W0BHF 2, K0OMA 2, WIM 2, W0CDO 17.

SOUTH DAKOTA—SCM, J. W. Sikorski, W0RRN—SEC: SCT. The Sioux Falls Amateur Radio Club's emergency truck was dispatched to Dell Rapids to make hourly transmissions of river stages during flood conditions to the Weather Bureau and Flood Control Center. The Mitchell ARC meets regularly the 1st and 3rd Thurs. of each month. K0QMM is secretary. Newly-appointed ECs: EUJ, QDU and EXX. K0LKH is pres. of the newly-organized Gettysburg ARC, with M. Williams vice-pres.; and W. Deigel secy.-treas. K0TGX received his General class ticket. Newly-licensed: K0-ZLK, Colman; K0YWP and K0ZLF, Sioux Falls; K0NZU and K0ZIF, Lead. ZVL reports the Weather Net discontinued Apr. 16 for the fifth year of operation during the "heavy weather" season. The Huron ARC promoted a full-page article and pictures in the daily paper. Please send me copies of any publicity you may receive. Traffic: (Mar.) W8SCT 393, ZWL 338, K0BMQ 218, W0DYB 185, UAJ 95, K0YYY 55, AIE 52,

W0CTZ 30, K0DUR 18, SEJ 13, DHA 8, QMM 8, LEH 7, QPK 6, W0DIY 4, RWM 4, K0DYR 3, W0NNX 2, YVF 2, K0CWJ 1, (Feb.) W8SCT 529.

MINNESOTA—SCM, Mrs. Lydia S. Johnson, W0KJZ—K0WFW invites all mobiles to participate in the transmitter hunts sponsored by the new Twin City Mobile Radio Club. K0JZF, president of the Messabi-Iron Range Club, states that the club offers an "Honorary Member" certificate to any amateur who works ten club members. Division Director BUO and his XYL, KMP, and SCM KJZ attended the Mesabi Club meeting at Eveleth. HPS and PYC, XYL-OM team who have an electronic shop in Orr, have applied for OFS appointment. The section traffic meeting held in St. Paul was attended by 35 LOs, NCSs and interested traffic-handlers. RIQ and OPX were house guests of URQ and KJZ. K0SNC has a new DX-100 on the air. OO S LST, WMA and WAS reported 9, 1 and 1 violations, respectively. Forty-three qualified net members received Section NTS certificates. NYM reports that the Little Falls H.S. has a 250-watt c.w. rig on the air with K0QE, QJ, MP, QFW, OIU and QVC active. EC MEQ reapointed K0HSK, who is building a crystal-controlled 6-meter mobile transmitter, as Asst. EC. UYR was blessed with a daughter. TKX houses the SRAC station. K0TXP is assembling a Heath Mohawk receiver. UWG and K0DHI conduct code classes for the Winona Club. K0GIW, operated by 3 operators, made BPL during their demonstration at one of the popular super markets. A 6-hand phone c.w. mobile transmitter receiver was stolen from URQ's car Mar. 18. HKF now resides in West St. Paul. After being inactive for 13 years, ZBE can be heard on 10 meters. SPARC's secy. is K0LYW. Congrats to K0XUX on passing the General Class exam. RWM went s.s.b. KLG purchased an HQ-180C receiver. ISJ, of Duluth, spent a week end in the Twin Cities. RM K0WZD won a Blue Ribbon in a science building contest. The MARC's picnic will be held July 31, and St. Cloud's on Aug. 14. TJA is the new RO for Southern Minn. ECs FIT, FYT and LUP renewed their appointments. K0CPW is the new EC and RO for Onstead County. FGP will enter the hospital for more eye surgery. Traffic: W0TUS 334, K0QEK 306, W0VPO 303, K0SNC 301, W0IDV 275, KJZ 218, K0GIW 141, W0ISJ 108, KLG 108, WMA 102, PET 89, RIQ 82, LST 79, UMX 78, TWG 77, K0LWK 74, QBI 68, W0HEN 66, K0WZD 65, W0BUO 60, OPX 59, K0EPT 57, W0KYG 40, K0VCC 38, QVF 34, W0SBB 32, ICG 30, THY 30, UXT 30, K0MAH 27, W0NNG 25, K0JYJ 23, W0PML 20, NYM 19, K0KYK 17, W0MNY 16, OJK 16, OET 15, K0IKU 14, W0MGT 11, RGP 11, FGP 10, RHN 10, K0QLM 9, W0WAS 9, DYC 8, K0QYY 8, W0OPB 5, UCV 5, UYR 3.

DELTA DIVISION

ARKANSAS—SCM, Ulmon M. Goings, W5ZZY—SEC: K5CIR, PAM: DYL, RM: K5TYW. The amateurs of this section has suffered a great loss in the recent death of FME. Owen was loved and respected by amateurs everywhere. He was a past SCM of this section. We are most happy to hear SZJ on the air again after a year's absence. GWB is back on after being shut down for the winter. K5ISN and PBI have a new KWM-2. They will be operating from VE2-Land soon. K5JEU has a 20-A and LA-1 on the air. CYN has a 10-B driving a pair of 837s. K5ICA is returning to Lake Hamilton from Miami, where he has been operating an HT-32 driving a Viking KW. The hams at Lake Hamilton have started a radio school at the junior high school. Fine results are reported. BYJ, who is attending college out of the State, was home for a few days recently. Traffic: K5IPS 117, W5SZJ 66, BYJ 5, K5GXR 4, TYW 4.

LOUISIANA—SCM, Thomas J. Morgavi, W5FMO—That was a nice blowout held by the Lake Charles and Lafayette Clubs. K5VDF was master of ceremonies, VAQ conic award routine. BSR presented the Hurricane Audrey Award to club station DDL and UY, who has been a ham since 1918, talked on old spark days. New officers of the Jefferson ARC are WZE, pres.; K5ZD, vice-pres.; K5HEK, treas.; K5SGJ, secy.; JHK, EPC and EKL, board members; SGK, publicity; MXQ, in charge of activities and entertainment. K5LKC received some MARS surplus which will get her on 2 meters. K5SBF got a BC-221 and is ready for some frequency measuring. 4LDM5 is active on RN5, UTL, TNX and LAN, not to mention MARS, and turned in a good traffic count. CEZ is concentrating on building a mobile rig. K5CTR is ready for 2 meters with his new exciter. The Ouachita Valley ARC sponsored a ham picnic at the Fairgrounds in West Monroe May 1. JYD blew into

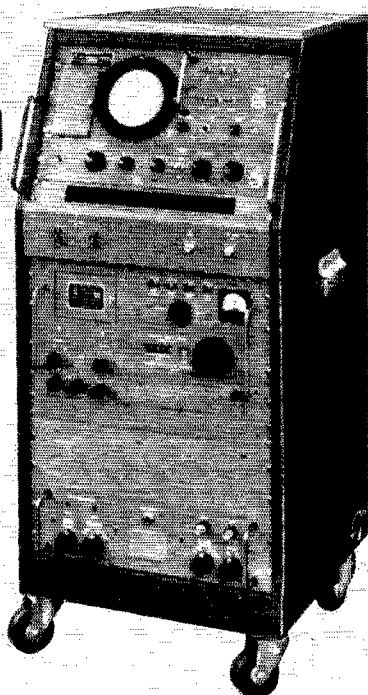
(Continued on page 98)

PTE-1

AN/GRM-33

SINGLE SIDEBAND ANALYZER

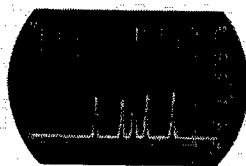
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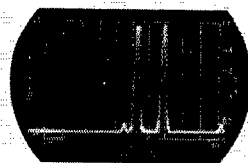
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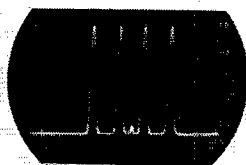
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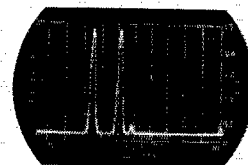
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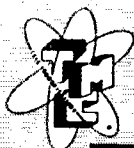


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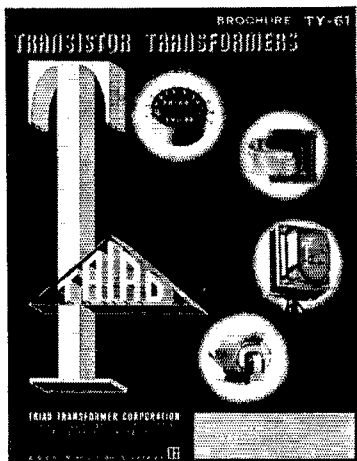
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town and blew right out. She will return home about the first of May to keep the bands hot again. A single sideband dinner was held at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, which turned out to be an old-timers convention. Among those present were AU, EM, AXU, NO, CZ, HR, JW, BZ, AXD and CJO. FMO has succumbed to s.s.b. again and built the single sideband package using a Collins mechanical filter and a Collins PTO. It is working on 75, 40 and 20 meters so far and a GSB-1 was added to the receiver. Eyeball QSOs were held during March with QH, CEW, HRC, DMA, BSR, EGU and AUX. Traffic: (Mar.) W4DLM/5 177, W5MXQ 133, K5AGJ 67, TAN 8, DMA 4, CTR 2.

MISSISSIPPI—SCM, Floyd S. Tretson, W5AUG—The Delta Division SCMs and Director held a meeting in Memphis recently. Many problems that Meridian with solutions for a few. DEJ reports that Meridian has the new club frequency of 3818 kc., and that club activity is increasing. Bakiwyn is forming a new club with K5ZEA as pres. and K5ANE secy. Congratulations, fellows, Mississippi was well represented in the DX Contest. CKY reports 448,800 points and 105 countries. Congratulations, Bob. DLA is sporting new shoes with a GSB-100. Traffic: K5QNF 42, W5JHS 32, K5IIN 31.

TENNESSEE—SCM, R. W. Ingraham, W4UJO—SEC: K4EJN, RM: FX, PAMs: UOT and PAH. UVP lost his 6- and 2-meter beams in the ice storm. KN4-RML passed the General Class exam and his dad, KN4RMR, passed the Conditional Class. K4KTC is operating mobile with a Heath citizen band transceiver converted to 6 meters and is working on a p.p. 4-85A final for 6 meters. ZBQ says he will be on 80-meter RTTY soon. K4FNR says he missed BPL when his rig broke down. WBK reports that K4EQR is recovering from an eye operation. DE advises that a Delta Division Convention has been approved for Chattanooga in April, 1961. FX reports that March was a record-breaker for the C.W. Net in everything except traffic and that the net needs more traffic for the smaller cities. New appointment: K4OUK as EC. Renewal: K4KYL as OES. Thanks to TDZ and K4RIN for OO reports; to K4KYL for the OES report; and to FZ, UOT and PAH for net reports. Traffic: (Mar.) W4PL 1307, VJ 165, OGG 158, E1N 121, K4JNK 112, W4CXY 106, K4-FNR 92, W4FX 92, PGP 67, K4AMC 45, W4PEP 35, UJO 34, K4MUQ 27, W4UVL 20, K4OUK 17, W4PAH 14, UVP 12, T7G 10, DFR 7, JVA 6, K4LPW 6. (Feb.) W4HPN 18, SGI 6, TDZ 4.

GREAT LAKES DIVISION

KENTUCKY—SCM, Robert Thomason, W4SUD—Asst. SCM: W. C. Alcock, 4CDA. SEC: 4BAZ, RM: K4CSH. PAMs: SZB and K4HCK. V.H.F. PAM: K4-LOA. Our own K4BUB was the leading Official Observer for the fourth call area during 1959. Carl hasn't missed an OO report for the past two years. Liaison between our section and regional nets is very poor. One station acting as liaison between two nets is giving one net the coverage of the other and vice-versa. Each active net member should assume the responsibility of liaison one night a week. Most needed at present are KYN to 9RN, KYN to KPN and MKPN, KPN to Inter-state S.S.B. and others. CDA is planning a trip to Miami, ironically just after purchasing his first TV. KN4KWE has dropped the "N" and is active on KYN. K4PGH reports school is holding his traffic count down. K4DFZ is helping his physics class by building a transmitter. K4ZQR has a new Heath 6-meter transceiver. BAZ reports he has gout in the left ankle. ADH has been active with scatter c.w. contacts on 30 Mc. Earl hopes to add another four elements to his beam fed by a pair of 100THs. K4HTO is doing well at M.I.T. and hopes to schedule the OM, JUL, on 20 meters. K4BPY reports aurora conditions were good on 6 meters during March. OO reports were received from K4BUB, ZQR and IFB. Traffic: K4PGH 289, W4ZDB 261, BAZ 176, SUD 143, CDA 80, K4KWQ 67, CC 59, QCN 51, HCK 23, W4NUQ 18, W4VU 18, K4JOP 17, W4UVH 17, K4DFO 15, VDO 15, DFZ 14, W4KKG 12, K4JLX 11, QHZ 10, SBZ 8, W4SZL 8, ADH 7, K4KIS 7, KWE 7, W4SYE 7, K4FRY 6, LHQ 6, W4YYI 6, JUL 5, K4ZQR 4, QCQ 3, IFB 1.

MICHIGAN—SCM, Ralph P. Thetreau, W8FX--SEC: YAN. RMs: SCW, OCC, QOO, FWQ. PAMs: AQA, K8CKD, K8JUG, ATB, NOH (v.h.f.). EC appointments were made to ALG and PDF. OES to EGI and K8OTJ, OPS to ALG, OO to VPC. OES to PYQ, TTN and K8HNQ. OO EMD turns in 312 violations for the month. After the Saginaw Hamfest, FX had to get police to get his car out of the city parking lot. MGQ got a parking ticket. PYQ skeds PT on 220 Mc. and NZ working on 220 Mc. JYJ got the Cosmo Caulkins Award and LINE is "Man of the Month" at Saginaw. New officers: Kent RC—K8NTE, pres.; K8JHA, vice-pres.; K8IWI, secy.; K8HQT, treas. Up Flint way: K8FFH got the "Michigan A.P.B.C Award." WXO got the

(Continued on page 102)

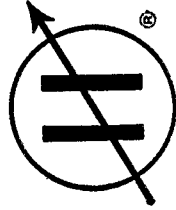
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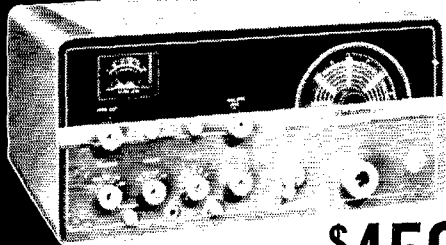
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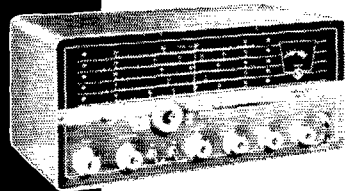
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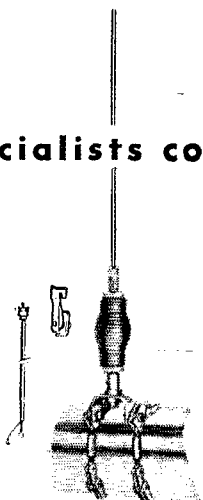
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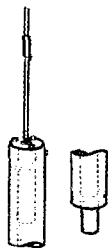


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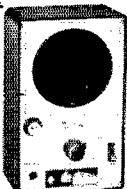
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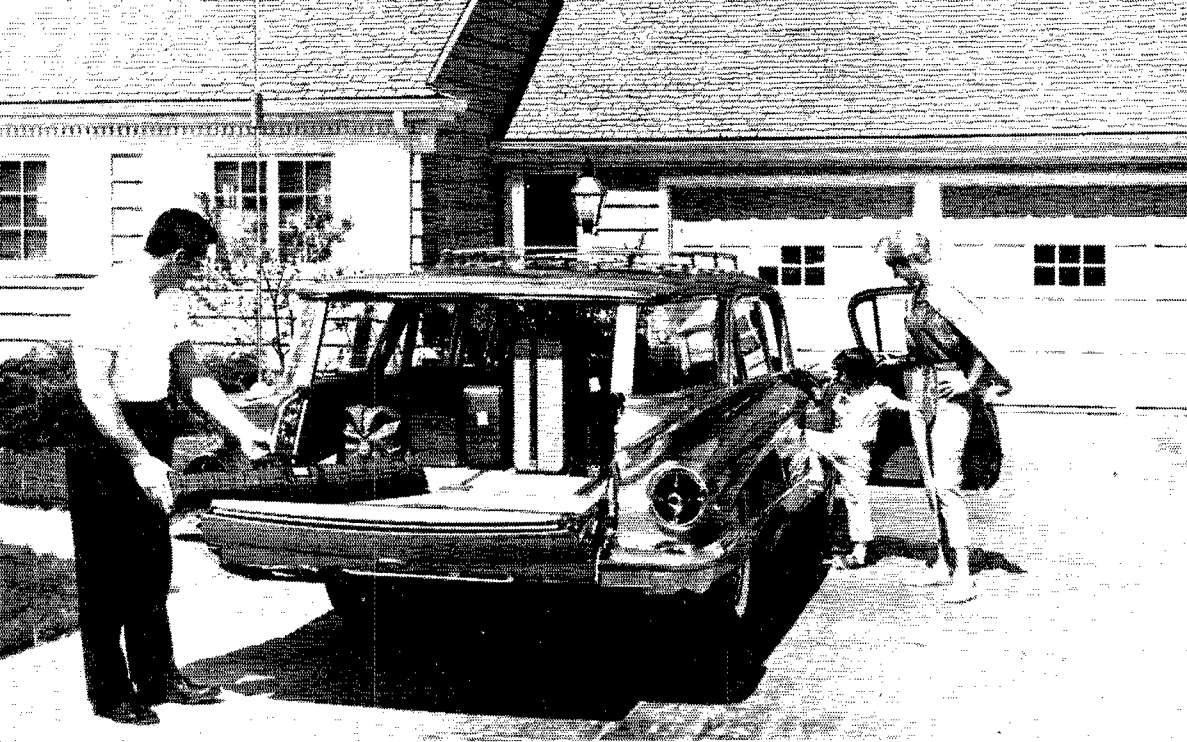
Station Activities

(Continued from page 98)

Army MARS "Member of the Month" Award. At Hol-
land: UGG gave a good antenna talk. GCW now is on 6
meters. Three new clubs are the Ford AR League (not
affiliated), Mich. Tech. ARC, Houghton, P.O. secy.;
and the Twin Sault RC, K8JUX, secy.; both affiliated.
BFF reports the moon eclipse caused a complete v.h.f.
blackout up to 7000 Mc. K8LYY heard 30 states in all
call areas on the 2-meter aurora of Apr. 1. K8BGZ
wishes that more 6-meter operators would work c.w.
K8HNQ, RHD and RPH are forming an EC 6-meter
net for Potoskey. K8OTJ says 420 Mc. is picking up
around Bay City, using BC-788 units. He also reports
that the L.P. Slow-Speed Net meets Tue., Thurs. and
Sat. on 3717 kc. at 2000 EST. K8AEM is using an r.f.
regenerative receiver transmitter on 50 Mc. mobile with
good results. K8GJD has 70 countries toward DXCC.
SWF worked YV5AHW. Both K8KCO and K8BWI are
using "TO" keys. K8LPV gives up on d.s.b. K8IAX
got sore hands from mounting the power supply. The
Straits Area RC is getting GQN ready for Field Day.
FSZ has a Navigator as a v.f.o./exciter. HKT has 10-
meter phone trouble. ALG reports a local front-
page write-up on communication with the Arctic Ice
flo. EGI still is using an SX-11. Traffic: (Mar.)
W8OCC 316, NOH 299, JKK 182, FWQ 156, K8OTJ 127,
CWI 122, W8FX 122, RTN 117, YAN 59, K8JUG 56,
GJD 51, W8QO 49, K8BZL 46, W8TJL 46, K8KAIQ 37,
W8ELW 32, ILP 32, JTO 32, SWF 29, K8NAW 25, W8EU
15, K8EWI 15, HLR 15, LPV 15, IXA 12, AEM 11,
W8TBP 11, K8DMP 10, W8PAX 10, KN8QLL 9, W8-
PDO 8, FSZ HKT 8, QIX 8, ALG 7, DSE 6, AUD 5,
K8EFY 5, LOS 2, KCO 1. (Feb.) W8SCW 36, JTO 30, K8-
AEM 22, KVV 13, W8AHV 10, K8CKD 5, KVM 5, YFE 3.

OHIO—SCM, Wilson E. Weckel, W8AL—Asst. SCM;
J. C. Erickson, SDAE, SEC; HNP, RMs; DAE and
VTP. PAMs; HZJ, WYS and K8HGD. I want to thank
all my friends for reelecting me as their SCM. The
Stark County RC's 1960 officers are K8GVV, pres.;
K8DHJ, vice-pres.; and K8HZN, secy.-treas. Mt. Vernon
ARC's 1960 officers are K8AKK, pres.; FEM, vice-
pres.; K8LFA, secy.; and OPU, treas. The club station
is K8EEN with an all-band trap antenna, a DX-100
and an SX-28. The Coshocton County ARA's 1960 of-
ficers are K8BEN, vice-pres.; and K8NYN, sec.-treas.
Those taking part in collecting March of Dimes funds
were HEL, WML, K8s, BEN, BZO, CLC, NYN and
KN8NSG. K8NYN received his General class license.
Toledo RC's 1960 officers are GJS, pres.; K8LMI, vice-
pres.; BGU, secy.; K8GOP, corr. secy.; and DN, treas.
K8EJN received his WAC. K8KPC received his General
class license. K8NXO received his Technician class li-
cense. GAC attended Ohio Bell school. NKG is on 2
meters. K8EKG received WVNY and Colonial Awards,
NPP/8 is operating 14-Mc. s.s.b. from Kansas. K8MPV
has a new HQ-129. KN8NXO has a new Heath 6-meter
transceiver. K8NXX was in the hospital for surgery.
The Lancaster and Fairfield County ARC will hold its
banquet June 11 at the county fairgrounds in Lancaster
starting at 9 a.m., EST. This will be a family picnic
type affair. BZX, IBX and K8EKG received their W-
Conn Awards. Ashtabula organized a radio club and
elected KN8NSM, pres.; K8IMX, vice-pres.; K8OGP,
secy.; K8HRs, treas.; with K8HYC, trustee. The Col-
umbus ARA's *Carascope* tells us that Mr. Ederle, of
Ohio State U., spoke on propagation and THU spoke
on mobile whip antennas, the code and theory school
has 59 students, K8IXY is home from the hospital,
K8HNL is back from Florida. Those who made BPL in
March were UPH, DAE, BZX and K8ONO. Toledo's
Ham Shack Gossip informs us that NBD was named as
its "Ham of the Month." Those getting in on the 2-
Meter St. Lawrence Seaway Net are ARF, GGH, NWC,
SUT, VOZ, K8s, BAT, CJS, JLA, KDT, KFY, KGL,
LCW, LPX, NPB, NYR, NZA, QAY, QOX, KN8s,
PMT, RRY and SDY. The Toledo Mobile RA held its
annual auction with more than 80 in attendance. A
Post Office Net was started on 3870 kc. at 1700 EST.
Employees with the Post Office are requested to check
with PZD if interested or if more details are wanted.
K8BTQ moved to Canton. LIY is on 75-meter phone.
NP has a new Tribander. E8EML now is operating a
Pacemaker. OUU has a new Gonset. SB-100. K8NWX
received his general class license. YGR hooked VK5BR/
VR4 on 21 Mc. THJ is back in Picua. WKN is on 2
meters. K8SNG and KN8SVM are new hams. IBX re-
ceived WBCN, OVA and WPX awards. New appoint-
ments made in March were K8DHJ as ORS; K8MTI
and K8LCA as OOs; ERW, VTL, K8s, BNL and LGA
as ECs. K8SUS is ex-W4FAN and K8DYB. Traffic:
(Mar.) W8UPE 1414, DAE 468, BZX 275, K8ONQ 141,
W8ZYU 141, K8DHJ 124, W8DQC 109, SZU 44, LT 41,
OUU 36, BEW 35, AL 32, CXM 31, YGR 25, WE 24,
ZAU 21, K8MEU 19, NXN 15, KN8I/8 12, K8SJSQ 12.

(Continued on page 104)



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the **hy-gain** Trap Traveller

The hy-gain Trap Traveller is a new idea in travelling convenience — a perfect mobile antenna to spice up your vacation travelling with contacts while it streamlines the appearance of your automobile. Of the highest efficiency for the 10, 15 and 20 meter bands, the Traveller extends to over eight feet, but telescopes down to fit in any garage that will house your car. It's convenient, attractive and completely weatherproof.

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the **hy-gain** Micro Dipole

Wherever you stop, wherever you stay — motel, hotel or camping out — the hy-gain Micro-Dipole allows you to operate your portable ham station at top efficiency on 10, 15 and 20 meters. The complete travelling kit weighs only nine pounds and gets you on the air in less than three minutes. No tools required.

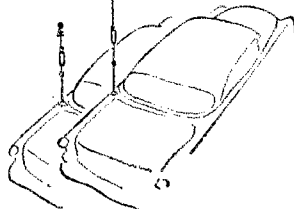
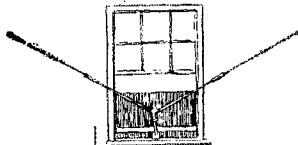
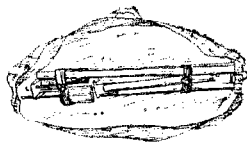
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Universal Mounting Clamp attaches to almost anything.

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For optimum results there is an optimum antenna height above ground. With a TRI-EX Crank-Up Tower you can pick your best height, based on the band being used, conductivity of ground and clearance of surrounding objects.

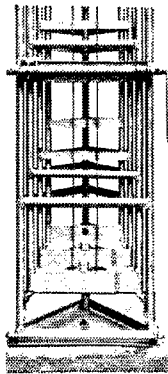
Expertly engineered, and proven through years of actual use, the "H" towers support even the largest 20 meter and tri-band beams.

New iron phosphate rust-proof undercoating, plus epoxy resin primer, plus baked enamel finish, protects tower for years of maintenance-free use.

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Height-per-
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129 EAST INYO STREET
TULARE, CALIFORNIA

W8LZE 12, K8MMO 10, MFY 8, BNL 7, W3WYS 7, K8HSU 5, W8IBX 5, BLS 4, EEQ 2, K8HDO 2, NCJ 2, MAZ 1 W8PZS 1. (Feb.) K8MMO 11, MFY 8, EKG 4, W8AEB 4, K8BXT 3, W8AQ 2, K8JSQ 1.

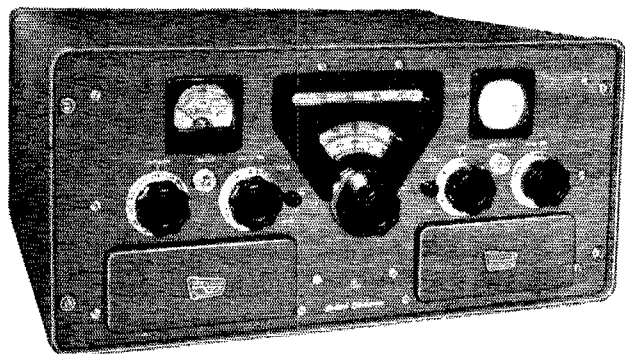
HUDSON DIVISION

EASTERN NEW YORK—SCM, George W. Tracy, W2EFU—SEC; W2KGC, RM; W2PHX .PAMs: W2IJG and W2NOC. Section nets: NYS on 3615 kc. at 1900; NYSPTEN on 3925 kc. at 1800; ESS on 3590 kc. at 1800; ENY (emerg.) on 29,490 (Thurs.) and 145.35 Mc. (Fri.) at 2100; MH (Novice) on 3716 kc. Sat. at 1300. Appointment: K2BIG as ORS. Endorsements: K2EHI as OO and OPS. Around the bands: K2BFU, K2ETC and W2HUR are on 10 meters and W2AXM is on 2 meters. We are told that W2NYO is in Europe. K2BIG lost his 10-meter beam in a recent wind storm. Congratulations to K2MBU on winning a prize at the Science Fair. The Yonkers Club had a talk on "Dew Line" by a tel. co. representative at its March meeting. Schenectady Club celebrated its 30th anniversary with an "Old Timers Nite" and a display of antique gear. W2VEF reports a new WAS. The RPI Club, W2SZ, with rigs on all bands, offers message service to all students on the campus. W2LWI is running 800 watts to 4-65As on 2 meters and keeping tropospheric skeds with W4LETU and VE2LL. It's nice to hear from K2DGD in Bolivia. Cliff expects to return to the States late next year. K2CVG reports little activity on 220 Mc. and would like to see more interest in the Poughkeepsie Area. The speaker at the March meeting of the New Rochelle Club was W2NSD. The club sponsors classes for General Class licenses and new Novices graduated include W2JZA, JZD, JZE, JZH, JZI and JZC. Congratulations, K2JQB is on the Hamfest committee of the HARC. K2BVC is a new General and new Technicians are WA2DUL and WA2EPI. W2VIMG reports 7 states on 2 meters. Traffic: (Mar.) K2UTV 5171, K2YZI 652, K2BIG 270, K2MBU 148, W2ATA 80, W2PHX 79, K2RKY 63, K2LKI 48, K2AYB 39, W2EFU 33, K2ENW 25, K2BIO 18, W2VIMG 18, WA2ALO 1, WA2AUC 1. (Feb.) WA2AUC 7, WA2EKE 5.

NEW YORK CITY AND LONG ISLAND—SCM, Harry J. Dannels, W2TUK—SEC; W2ADO, RM; W2VDT, PAM; W2UGF, V.H.F. PAM; W2EW. Section nets: NLI, 3630 kc. nightly at 1930 EDT and Sat. and Sun. at 1915 EDT. NYC-11PN, 3908 kc. Mon. through Sat. from 1730 to 1930 EDT. NYC-LI AREC, 3908 kc. at 1730 EDT. V.H.F. Traffic Net, 145.8 Mc. Tues., Wed., and Thurs. at 2000 EDT. BPL cards were earned by W2EW and W2VDT, both on originations plus deliveries. Our traffic nets are looking forward to the return of our teenage BPLers from their school classes. W2BO returned to the air with a B&W kw. linear amplifier. Five new states raised the WAS total at K2MIG to 44. K2KXT will be spending the summer in Arizona. K2RBW and W2VMO played Monopoly on 2 meters. K2SJP is using a Lettino 242 on 6-meter mobile. W2LGG, Queens EC, is looking for any Queens operators who would like to organize AREC c.w. nets. The present Queens AREC nets are 29.5 Mc. at 2030 Mon. and 145.8 Mc. the same time and day. Your SCM would like to extend an invitation to any section members to organize a section AREC c.w. net. Anyone interested? K2UVV earned his WAS. A new 1HQ-110 is in operation at WA2EUL. A new kw final is under construction at NYU, W2DSC. K2EEK is now using a Clegg 62TIO with filter King converters for 2 and 6 meters in front of his 75A-4. K2MFQ has upped his power on 144 Mc. A few new countries were added at K2UYG during the DX Contest. The DX Test helped K2VUI to reach DXCC 190. A new call in Islip is W2LLP, who is on the air with a DX-40 and an SX-99. WA2CZG sends in an impressive list of DX worked on 40 meters. K0YOS, ex-K2ESZ, sends regards from Kansas City. New officers of the Amateur V.H.F. Institute are K2ZLE, pres.; W2EW, vice-pres.; K2UHF, rec. secy.; K2KQL, corr. secy.; and W2AUF, treas. Perseverance will win out—it took 37 postcards and 15 radiograms for WA2BST to get a certain QSL card! A DX-40, an SX-99 and a TA-33JR are in operation at WA2EQN. W2UFU would like to hear from anyone interested in working with television on 420 Mc. New officers of the Tu-Boro RC are K2JVQ, pres.; W2CKQ, vice-pres.; W2YSM, secy.; W2AZC, treas.; and W2LGG, communications. WA2ISQ is on the air with a Heath Cheyenne and an NC-125. K2RVM is active on 60 Mc. with a Communicator ILL. W2BZU/4 is operating from his retirement home in Florida. K5YHN/2 is active with a Gonset Commander in his mobile. WA2GZD is on the air with a TCS-12 and an S-38E. Joel plans on adding a new SX-110. The James Monroe HSRG, WA2EPS, is active on 40-meter phone and c.w. Officers of the club are W2VIRF, pres.; WA2GZD, vice-pres.; and WA2CFH, trustee. W2YSM is using a Viking I and an NC-173. W2MES is now up to DXCC-110. Your SCM's luck was

(Continued on page 106)

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Granted—it took a lot of time—but Central Electronics refused to use The Ham as a proving ground for new ideas.

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UNWANTED SIDEBAND SUPPRESSION 50 DB OR BETTER

CARRIER SUPPRESSION AT LEAST 50 DB

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A Word From Ward . . .



THE CASE OF THE CONFUSED HAM

Once upon a time there was a novice by the name of WV6FVT. He had a lot of friends who liked to call him by name, but they got tired of sounding as if their mouths were full of alphabet soup. So they called him "Weevey" for short. This gave Weevey a fine feeling of "belonging" and he was very pleased with himself and his buddies.

But, in other respects—alas! Weevey was in a terrible shape. The guy was confused. Very confused. And you know how hams are. He was just too proud to go to his friends and ask them to help un-confuse him.

Weevey's trouble was this: he read all the ads in all the ham publications. Then he sent away for all the literature offered in all the ads in all the ham publications. Then he visited all the neighborhood stores which placed the ads in all the magazines—and he collected more literature.

Then he read. And read. And read. And that's where his trouble was. He read so many claims, and counter claims, and super claims, and counter-counter claims—that before very long poor Weevey's head was spinning faster than the lead horse on a merry-go-round.

If you should ever find yourself suffering from Weevey's condition, please remember the solution is as simple as A, B, C.

- A) Write me a personal letter.
- B) Tell me the type of equipment you're interested in, what you want it to do, and how much you can spend.
- C) This is the happiest solution of all: pay us a personal visit at Adirondack Radio! You'll be completely un-confused—fast!

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST "USED" LIST

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Before you buy or trade, wire, write,
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Ward J. Hinkle, Owner

with him at the SSBARA dinner when he won a Gonset G-63 receiver. Good luck with Field Day plans. Your messages will reach me at W2YKQ/2. Traffic: (Mar.) W2LDT 278, W2EWE 226, W2BO 134, K2UFT 116, K2MIG 103, K2KXT 86, W2AGPT 50, K2QBW 49, W2DUS 40, K2LHA 34, W2GP 30, W2UAL 25, K2JLD 24, W2OME 20, W2IMO 18, K2YQK 18, K2CMJ 16, K2JVB 16, K2KVL 16, W2PP 15, K2BFI 14, K2SJP 14, K2RHG 13, W2LKG 12, W2OKU 12, W2EC 10, W2AEGK 10, W2ABST 9, K2AZT 7, W2JGY 6, K2RKL 6, K2TFY 6, K2DEM 5, K2UT 4, K2MFG 4, W2GZD 3, W2EUL 2, W2ZRA 2, K2PJL 2, W2ACSE 1, W2DXH 1, W2KWX 1, K2MEM 1. (Feb.) K2DEM 35, K2JLD 22, W2LKG 14.

NORTHWEST NEW JERSEY—SCM, Edward Hart, Jr., W2VWV—SEC: W2APY, EM: W2RXL, PAMs: K2SLG, W2REH, and K2KVR. K2UQY made BPL with a new Globe Scout. K2CEP made Extra Class. K2UKQ has all the parts for a quad. K2SRD has 80, 40 and 10 dipole fed with the same coax. Watch out for those pink tickets for harmonics! NJN held 31 sessions, had 701 attendance and handled 424 messages. W2HXP, EC, has been working on a generator for the a.c. and mobile 10-meter rig. W2BVE, at Rutgers is now going to find more time for studies. Officers of the Rutgers University ARC are W2BVE, pres.; K2SLI, vice-pres.; W2BPW, act. mgr., K2JLQ, treas. K2JQJ is back in New Jersey after a sabbatical. K2PVH is using a new 100V. W2RZO is so busy with unimportant things, like council meetings, that he can't get to radio club meetings. The NJ 6 and 2 Net held 10 sessions; 130 answered the roll call and handled 16 messages. K2CBG has a new Hy-Gain 10-40-meter vertical. K2EQP still is slaying over a hot f.s.k. W2CVW worked 4 new countries in the DX Contest. K2AGJ now is working DX on sideband. K2THC has a busy traffic schedule. K2BWQ was again in the hospital. K2UCY, again BPL, sure works hard. W2VMQ needs more KZ 5s for 25. W2CCF received 1st-class radiotelephone operator's and amateur General class licenses. W2EWZ improved his note on DX-40 by building a separate power supply. The NJPN held 31 sessions; 893 stations reported and handled 207 messages. K2GIF now is working on uncompleted antennas. K2QGD has a new NC-109. K2PTI moved into a new shack, but now has to move the antennas. W2CFB is busy making his station a good OO. OO K2OPI, with the aid of W2LHS and W2SLZ, used DF to find a 2-meter Gonset which had accidentally been left on. It took 55 minutes. K2TWZ is trying 2 meters with a Gonset, but prefers 6. W2CQB is the new proxy of the GSARC. K2UBW is making a Monmouth County call book. Traffic: K2UCY 510, K2THC 244, K2ZHK 221, W2APY 181, W2RXL 180, W2CCF 177, W2C00 130, K2UQY 114, K2VVL 112, W2EBG 90, K2VNL 90, K2MFF 70, W2ZVW 51, W2A1AT 40, K2GIF 35, K2CBG 26, K2LWQ 26, W2DRV 24, K2PVH 24, W2BSC 22, W2GUI 18, W2AKM 17, K2SLG 13, K2VAB 12, K2AGJ 10, W2BVE 10, K2JTU 9, K2LXL 8, W2AZZ 6, K2EQP 6, K2TWZ 4, K2UKQ 4, W2EWZ 3, K2QGD 3, W2RZO 3, W2CFB 2, W2CJX 2, K2UBW 2, K2SRD 1.

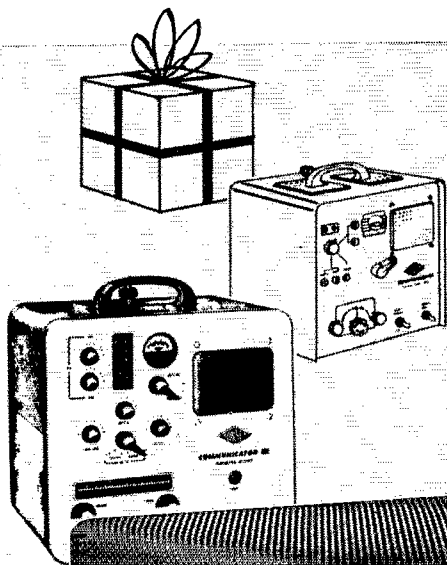
MIDWEST DIVISION

IOWA—SCM, Russell B. Marquis, W0BDR—K0BXO reports that the Woodbury County AREC in cooperation with the Sioux City Clubs, handled emergency Red Cross messages during the recent flood there. ERG and K0EMH, of South Sioux City, were fixed stations. New officers of the Central Iowa Club are K0EAA, pres.; TFW, vice-pres. EFL was reelected secy.-treas. The Iowa 75 Meter S.S.B. Net had 28 sessions with 17 messages handled and 649 QNS. The 75 Meter Phone Net had 27 sessions with 103 messages and 1732 QNS. The 160-Meter Phone Net handled 35 messages with 756 QNS. The Hamilton County Net reports 166 stations QNT. The Central High Club of Sioux City, LNI, operated fixed portable from Elk Point, So. Dak., during the ARRL DX Contest. The O'Brien County Amateur Radio Assn. is working toward getting a 6-meter net organized. VRA and K0LXL renewed their EC appointments. K0VDY received an OES appointment. K0OTT is a new General class licensee in Sioux City. K0ZDE, of Fort Dodge, now has his ticket. NYX renewed his ORS appointment. K0EAA is now on s.s.b. with a Heathkit s.s.b. adapted to his DX-100. IFX received a TLCN certificate. Traffic: W0BDR 2256, LGG 1641, SCA 1629, LCX 1222, K0AUG 122, W0BLH 119, IFX 78, NTB 57, K0MMZ 47, W0QVA 37, K0EAA 28, W0BTX 23, K0HBD 20, GXP 15, W0PJ 11, K0KJC 10, SEW 10, W0DY 10, K0APL 9, KAQ 9, W0FMZ 3, QVZ 7, NGS 6, K0DKA 5, JGM 5, W0REM 5, K0LBP 4, W0NYX 4, W0HTP 3, K0GEY 2, W0EEG 1.

KANSAS—SCM, Raymond E. Baker, W0FNS—SEC: IFR, Asst. SEC: LOW, RM: QGG, PAM: VZM, V.H.F. PAM: HAJ. IUB was presented with the W-Conn. Award by the Williamianic Junior Chamber of Com-

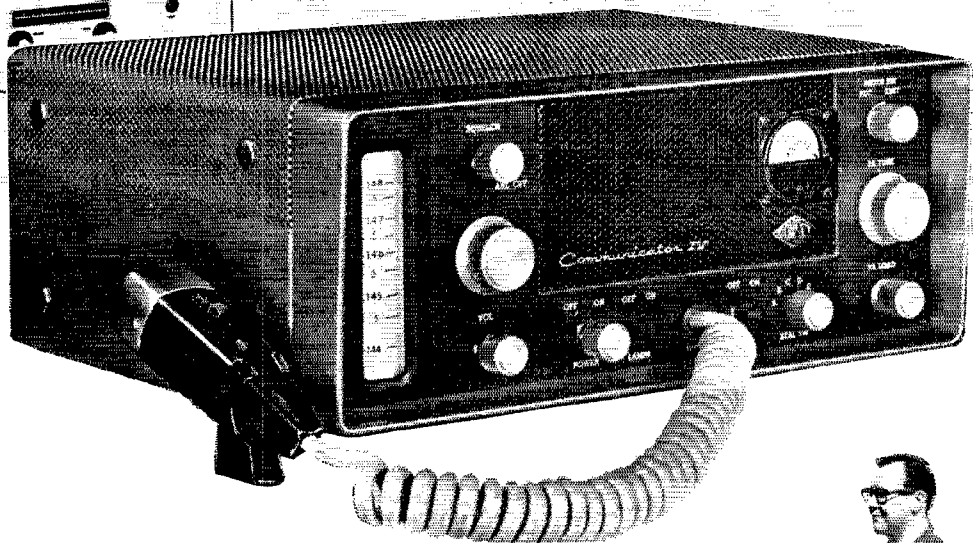
(Continued on page 108)

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Transmitter tubes: 6360 fin. amp. 12BY7A xtl osc—tripler. 12BY7A, tripler, 12BY7A doub-driver. 7059 speech amp.-phase inv. 2-6BQ5's P-P modulators.

Dimensions: 5"H, 9½"W, 13"D. 21.8#.



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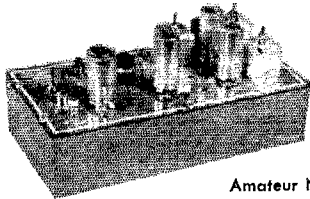
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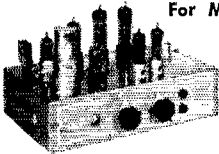
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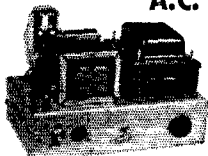


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merce. TOL now is driving his 600L with 100 volts with a very nice signal. K0TNV made 66 contacts in connection with the AREC; attended two club meetings and gave one Conditional Class exam. He plans to set up in July for the Boy Scout Camporee. K0JMF, LAD and OOH are holding code and theory classes at the National Guard Armory in Topeka. The WARC, of Wichita, has issued the following WAK certificates: K0AYS, W0MXG, IFR, K0EQY, BCZ, JWD, W0PLN, CKV, K0IRL, IKZ, RFR PIE and JVX. Asst. SEC., Low and Colby Area hams, W0B, VDF, VGE, K0IFI, RXR, RXS, RXT and RXV held a monthly meeting of the Wheat Belt Radio Club with about 70 in attendance and received a nice write-up in the *Colby Tribune* on their ability in emergency communications. Newton Club pres., was selected as the Newton Ham of the Month. K0EHI has received recognition for his work in participation of Moonwatch was presented with a pin and certificate from IGA. Your SCM sends thanks for the radiograms, cards, etc., received while he was in the Company Hospital at St. Louis. Traffic: (Mar.) W0OHJ 865, BLI 408, K0HGI 165, W0SAF 147, ABJ 119, QCG 104, TOL 102, SYZ 97, K0JYX 80, W0UTO 75, FNS 70, K0BXF 54, W0IFR 41, K0HVG 35, W5RDP/O 28, W0VXM 26, GJG 18, K0LJH 13, IQA 18, SMQ 17, W0RJP 16, K0TNV 13, KMZ 11, IZM 10, EFL 9, W0WFD 9, FDJ 8, FHT 7, K0GIG 7, QWN 7, QKS 6, W0LOW 3, K0JID 2, K0GEL 1, QOB 1, WSTC 1. (Feb.) K0LWV 67, JVX 26, QWN 14, KQA 9, GEL 6, WUG 2.

MISSOURI—SCM, C. O. Gosech, W0BUL—SEC: K0LTP, RMs: OUD and QXO. PAMs: BVL, OMM and K0KLU. Net reports: MON, no report received. AIEN (3885 kc. Mon., Wed. and Fri., 1800 CST) 13 sessions, QNI 407; QTC 106; NCS; OHC 4, DFK 3, OVV 2, OMM 2, K0OLW 1. Officers of the HARC (Kansas City) are CH, pres.; K0AEU, vice-pres.; K0LIQ, secy.; K0AWT, treas.; UHB, act. ch.; MWU, tech. ch. The HARC reports a very interesting lecture and demonstration of RTTY was given by ATM, pres. of MARTS (Midwest Radio Teletype Society) at the March meeting. UHB gave a talk and demonstration to the patients and staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital Kansas City during which actual contacts were made with his ham gear and a window sill vertical on 23.5 Mc. with stations in W6-Land. Dedication ceremonies of the SWMARC station (Springfield), EBE, were held Mar. 20 at the Red Cross Bldg., Springfield. This station has been set up in memory of the late EBE by contributions of the club members. Formal dedication ceremonies were performed by YWS followed by a history of the club and a background of EBE's club activities given by HUI. The SEC reports a very interesting evening spent at a club-organizing and ARRL affiliation meeting with the group at Mexico. RCV and SZT are on the same eight-party land line. They have set up a continuously operating 144-Mc. link to circumvent delays experienced on the land line. K0UUL is reporting as a new member of MON. K0JPL, FNN and K0LTK report interesting DX on 14 and 28 Mc. GBJ has a new HQ-170. K0SGJ would like a sked with a Spanish-speaking ham. Traffic: (Mar.) K0KBD 667, LTJ 355, W0OMM 348, K0ONK 298, W0GUD 184, VPQ 150, K0SGJ 134, QCC 111, LTP 106, W0BVL 89, KIK 80, K0BLJ 76, W0ZBR 76, OVV 76, ARO 62, BCK 62, BUL 62, WAP 62, TPK 51, W0ZBR 76, OVV 75, ARO 62, BCK 62, BUL 62, WAP 62, TPK 51, K0OEP 21, AMR 19, W0GBJ 14, PXR 9, K0IHY 2. (Feb.) K0PCT 1384, KBD 516.

NEBRASKA—SCM, Charles E. McNeel, W0EXP—The Nebraska 75-Meter Emergency Phone Net QNI 557, QTC 58. K0DGW reports the Morning Phone Net had QNI 832, QTC 195. NIK reports the Western Nebraska Net had QNI 817, QTC 792. NYU reports the Nebraska Section C.W. Net had QNI 280, QTC 193, with 31 sessions. On Mar. 20 the N.E. Nebraska Radio Club organized a net with K0LDO, in Omaha, as net manager. The following Saturday it was declared an emergency C.D. net with stations at C.D. Hq. in Lincoln and Dodge County; also the National Guard Hq. This net operated continuously with no interruptions until Apr. 3, handling all communications for c.d., Red Cross, National Guard, state and county officials. The following stations participated: K0LDO-NC, YSK, AFS, GHM, NBO, HQZ, VNI, LBJ, JAJ, ZUT, DHO, AZH, WOU, EXK, TNF, FXH, NVE, FDG, UVU, DVO, VBR, ADK, AZC, OKO, RCH, RMO, YFT, PQR, DIK, ZPG, YMU, PQP, AGP, QHG, IYB, UEV, YDN, NZ, MKP, LPF, AQQ, ERW, SPD, OSO, LEF, TTK, RYG, MAO, KVM, SPV, PNV, DFF, BHY, GCJ, UJO, K0HKE, HNZ, QGV, ORM, LQE, ABT, ISH, RBJ, OFM, IWQ, CBP, JYJ, JFN, HQE, DUU, SCN, DVW, EVB, HJK, RGE, DEG, YZM, JLG, SNU, GZD, KJJ, HUH, KXY, HPT, TOM, BRS, AIR, PCY, W8AYJ, W8KBE, W8-TWS, W8AEC, W4OKA, W9IDA, W0JXY, W9DKA and W0KOY. This net was 100 per cent s.s.b. except for some mobile stations. Traffic: W0GGP 689, K0QPK 278, W0NYU 200, K0DGW 184, RRL 138, W0ZJF 128, K0LJW

(Continued on page 110)

WHITE HOUSE ARMY SIGNAL AGENCY
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

30 March 1960

Mosley Electronics Incorporated
4610 N. Lindbergh Blvd
Bridgeton, Missouri
ATTN: Mr. George E. Mobus

Dear Mr. Mobus:

It is with pleasure that I forward our commendations and appreciation to the Mosley Company for the service rendered this Agency during the recent South American trip of the President of the United States. The flexibility of your company to meet special requests is to be admired in this modern day of fixed contracts and production schedules.

The performance of the special TA-33 Beam Antenna was exactly as represented. Our operations and installation personnel expressed complete satisfaction regarding ease of assembly, matching, radiation pattern and the quality of workmanship especially the performance in high winds and adverse conditions.

May we in this Agency extend our personal thanks for your consideration and expediting actions which assisted greatly in making our mission a success.

Yours truly,

Alton R. Hart
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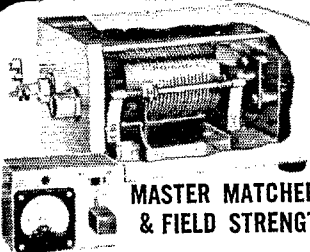
114. KKJ 112, KUA 85, SCM 85, ULQ 84, W0NIK 54, K0TUH 54, KJP 52, UQN 48, LZS 44, VIA 42, W0RJA 35, OCU 33, K0ROP 33, CYN 32, W0PZH 31, KDW 25, K0MZV 24, W0OKO 24, K0KTZ 23, W0ROQ 19, YFR 17, K0MSS 16, SBP 14, K0UWK 14, W0VEA 14, ZOU 11, HOP 8, VZJ 8, HTA 7, EQG 6, K0LFLJ 6, WGP 6, CDG 4, W0LJO 4, K0ODF 4, W0PDJ 4, K0MRS 3, KJL 2.

NEW ENGLAND DIVISION

CONNECTICUT—SCM, Victor L. Crawford, WITYQ —SEC: EOR, RM: KYQ, H.F. PAM: YBH, V.H.F.: PAM: FHP, Traffic nets: CPN, Mon.-Sat. 1800, Sun. 1000 on 3880 kc.; CN daily 1845 and 2200 on 3640 kc.; CVN, Mon., Wed. and Fri. 2030 on 145.98 Mc.; CTN, Sun. 0900 on 3640 kc. AW made BPL, VW spent Jan. and Feb. in Florida. FYF has gone s.s.b. with a GSB-100. The Tri-City ARC has moved its meetings to the Jordan Firehouse in Waterford, KIDIJ is on 50.15 Mc. with 45 watts, CHR lost part of his G4ZU beam during the DX Contest. FHP advises that CVN had 86 stations check in during 12 sessions. Traffic totaled 13. High QNI goes to FHP, 12; KNIKGI, 11; HJG, KIAQE, 10; KNIKEA, KIDDY, 7. Seventy Connecticut hams gathered at Forestville for the Seventh Annual Net get together. New officers of the Stamford ARC are TLZ, pres.; KJJV, vice-pres.; NER, treas.; KIDIJ, secy. Programming an IBM 305 RAMAC computer cuts down haunting time for BFS, KIEJO has a new HT-32A. KIJWC was appointed chairman of the Candlewood ARA Field Day project. The Stratford ARC elected SBR, pres.; K1PW, vice-pres.; KZX, secy.; RFJ, teas. KIHKH has a new final using a pair of 813s. KNINKX is active on 2 meters. AMJ is QRT until his new home is finished. New Novices in Waterbury are KNINVV and KNINZM. KNIKMT dropped the "N." EQG is back on 2 meters after an absence of two years. KNOAO and KNOAP are new Novices in Stratford. New officers of the Manchester RC are YMS, pres.; HAC, vice-pres.; K1UNJ, secy.; K1JTX, treas.; K1EFJ, Short Skip editor. KYQ reports the first session of CN handled 334 messages during 31 sessions. Average attendance was 16 stations. The second session handled 95 messages and had an average attendance of 5 stations. High QNI goes to K1GGG, K1JAD and RFJ. ZTQ has a new final tube for his Globe King rig. DNJ has a new s.s.b. rig. FOM is about ready to fire up a 4X250 on 220 Mc. LGE worked Ohio, Va. and W. Va. during a recent 2-meter opening. VOL has moved to Washington, D. C. YBH advises that CPN handled 291 messages during 31 sessions, and had a daily attendance of 29 stations. High QNI were KIAQE, YBH, 31; FHP, LWW, VQH, 30; K1BSB, DAV, 29; KIAAE, IHG, TVU, 28. New appointments: K1IVR, NWE, ZKQ as OOS; HJG as OES. Appointments renewed: ROX as ORS; FOM as OBS; FPF as EC; GIX and RAN as OO; GIX as OBS and OBS. Reports received: OES from FOM, FVV, LGE and VOL; OO from K1EFL, K1-IFJ, K1IVR, TYQ and VW. Traffic: (Mar.) W1AW 381, OBR 372, YBH 229, EPW 208, K1JAD 173, WINJM 163, ROX 127, CHR 91, K1HWF 89, W1BDD 51, TYQ 50, K1CAK 46, W1FHP 41, RFJ 39, KIAQE 28, HAN 20, GGG 16, BSB 14, W1CJZ 14, CUH 14, K1LAH 12, W1VIV 11, K1CBV 10, DKG 10, W1RRE 7, HJG 4, JZA 4, WAZ 4, BPS 3, FYF 3. (Feb.) WINJM 210.

MAINE—SCM, Jeffrey I. Weinstein, W1JMN—SEC: JMN, PAM: BXI, RM: EFR. The Sea Gull Net meets Mon. through Sat. at 1700 on 3940 kc.; the Pine Tree Mon. through Fri. at 1900 on 3596 kc.; the Maine Slow-Speed Net Tue., Thurs. and Sat. at 1730 on 3728 kc. New appointments: BX and JDA as OBS, MJN as OO, GVQ as ORS. Your SCM expresses his sincere thanks to all the amateurs who helped make the March State of Maine QSO Party such an overwhelming success. The turnout of stations in the contest clearly indicated that amateurs in Maine want more competitive activities to help build their operating skills and abilities. This Party will be a regularly-scheduled event. Congratulations to the Spud Pickers Amateur Radio Club on becoming an ARRL affiliate. I had the privilege of personally presenting the club charter to K1HLE, pres. K1GPW is pres. of the newly-formed Skowhegan Radio Club. K1BXI reports that the club is issuing a certificate to any station in New England that works 6 Skowhegan stations. Details can be obtained from any station in Skowhegan. CXX is doing well on 6 meters, and sending in fine monthly OES reports. BPM has WAS worked on 20-meter phone. SWX has a new HQ-170. DPG is now on s.s.b. with an HT-32. BDQ is highly pleased with his DX-100. KNINSM is a new Novice in Westbrook. I hope to meet all of you at the Augusta June 19. The Augusta Radio Club is putting on the shindig again this year. Don't forget to send a Field Day message to your SCM for extra credit. JMN will be on during the Test; see you then! Traffic: (Mar.) K1KSG 49, W1EER 32, K1DPM 32, K1BZD 28, K1GVQ 25, W1GRG 22, K1JMN 16, K1BDQ 14, W1JMN 14, W1SWX 7, W1OTQ 5.

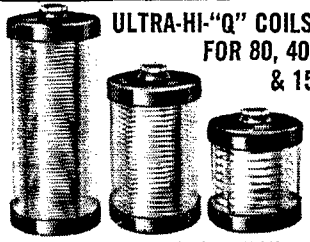
(Continued on page 112)



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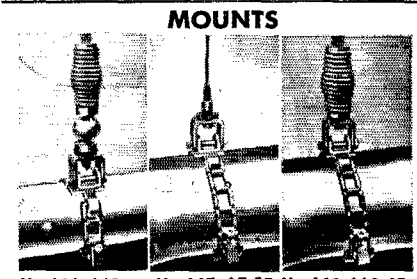
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PITTSFORD, N. Y.

KIDYG 4, WISWX 3, WITKE 2. (Feb.) KIMJN 18.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS—SCM. Frank L. Baker, jr., W1ALP—BL is our State Radio Officer, AOG our SEC. LVK Medford and BHD Everett are new ECs, K1JUI is ORS, K1JML and K1KUY are OESs. Appointments endorsed: 1PZ Shirley, SPL Sector 1-C, QOL Sector 1-F, BCN Sector 2-C, BEI Medfield, HRY Wellesley as ECs; K1ADH, C2W and HIL as OFSs; K1ADH, SPL and BCN as OBSs; SMO, FJJ, C2W and MIX as ORSs; NF, THO and LGO as OOs, THO as PAM for 6 meters. Heard on 75 meters K1s ABQ, LNV, IMU, W1s MSF and GFO. K1HOE is starting up a Chess and Checkerboard Net on 148 Mc. On 2 meters: K1s NOA, JRL, MPF, NPL, LLU, BFJ, KN1NKN, KN1NCY, W1ZSD, UVC, HU and XFD. K1AFF's son is K1NPS/VOL. OFK is Net Manager of the Eastern Mass. 2-Meter Net, which had 31 sessions, 550 stations check in and 330 messages in March. AKY is not feeling well so is taking it easy. The Braintree Club held a social meeting. K1KUY and K2U set up a station for a science fair at the high school on 2 and 6 meters. Framingham Club held a "Novice Night" with QVK, HZA, HJP, and K1HTK helping out. K3BYJ1 is living in Walpole. C2W spoke at a QRA meeting. KN1NOA and RJS are on. KN1NIZ is the 10-year-old sister of K1HYF. YVI and VIN have been reappointed Radio Officer and Alternate RO. K1MEC and K1J held a formed a Mass. 2-meter informal net on 146.250 Mc. Tue. and Fri. at 1900 and Sun. at 1400. The El Ray Radio Club had a talk and slides by Ray Ellis on his trip to Russia. K1MBU is new in Attleboro. To all ECs: AOG, our SEC, would like to receive your monthly reports. Give him your support. The South Shore Club held an auction with quite a crowd present. On 6 meters: 1FD, IHO, JHY, K1s BIO, CKT, CWE, DOM, EBS, EGN, GKA, HRM, HSR, HDJ, IFQ, ISL, ISA and JML. KN1NVE, Dennisport is on several bands. AYG is working out of Groton, Conn., most of the time. LVF is in Mississippi with the Air Force. HIL is on s.s.b., 80-10 meters. AOG has a certificate for All Mass. Counties. TJW is getting back on 2 meters and has a new 60-ft. tower. W-CONN awards have been issued to TY, NJL and IIG. K1ADH is busy at school. K1BNA gave a talk on Silk Screen QSL cards to the Chelmsford Club. He is on 80 and 75 meters. K1KHQ is on 15 meters. UJA has a new Apache. KN1MXF is new. K1DIO head VE1BC and K2GTO on aurora on 6 meters. K1JUI worked every continent in one day. K1LEI has a 35-ft. tower and a three-element beam. BGW made WAC on RTTY and WAZ on c.w. K1HWB has a vertical on the air. K1XU is on 10 meters. LJS, Radio Officer and EC for Sector 2-B, is doing a fine job. TZ held a meeting of all Radio Officers in Sector 2-D. Area 1 held a meeting at Topsfield which was well attended. The T-9 Radio Club met at WNK's QTH. NJL is going on 6 meters. The Concord C.D. group rode in plows during the meeting blizzard. NOR is Radio Officer. K1LJK EC and K1KUG asst. EC for Rehoboth. K1BYV is asst. mgr. of the Eastern Mass. Novice Net on 3733 kc. K1KAW has a new dipole for 80 meters. AAR has a beam for 6 meters. K1GTN is home and feeling better. OFK had the mumps. PEX has a Health Seneca. QFO was sick. K1BYV is E. Mass. Net representative to late IRN on Wed. LGO is busy at school. K1JCU is K1JBL's son and has a homebrew 6:6 beam. LMZ has a new 4X250B in a silver-plated coax tank circuit and worked 5 new states on aurora on 2 meters. K1KEC is now Tech. Class. AHE has the rig all set for 220 Mc. KN1MVN, Sudbury, is on 2 meters. K1MMQ reports the Hudson Traffic Net had 31 sessions, 411 QNTs, 204 traffic. EMNN, on 8733 kc., had 8 sessions, 35 QNTs, 8 traffic. POL is home from the hospital. K1JXU has an SX-101,100-watt rig on 10 meters. K1HWB is on several bands. K1DSS has an Eico 720 transmitter and an HQ-120 receiver. K1MHC is a new OES. The 6-Meter Cross Band Net handled 287 messages in Feb., 301 in Mar. K1KAS is Tech. class. OFK is the new EC for Somerville. K1IMP has been endorsed as OO. Our Mass. Phone Net is very active and for Jan., Feb. and Mar. call-ins were 424,475 and 499; traffic 364,348 and 348. As NCS AWA handled 51, ZOP 25 on one night. RQZ is back on with 2-B net. Traffic: (Mar.) K1MMQ 1253, W1AWA 514, PEX 432, EAE 247, K1GNR 170, W1ZSS 157, K1BYV 149, JAW 125, W1OEFK 112, K1DIO 69, DGI 65, W1AUQ 64, HGO 61, K1JCC 59, W1AKN 54, W1DOM 51, K1IXT 51, BKG 48, W1NLL 39, K1DTJ 36, W1KXT 35, SIV 31, K1GYM 28, W1RQL 25, K1JUI 22, W1TWG 21, K1JBL 18, JOV 16, MHG 14, NPL 13, W1VYS 13, KN1LLU 12, K1LLX 10, W1AAB 8, K1CIMS 7, LK1 6, W1MIX 6, K1LJK 5, W1BGW 4, K1EJW 4, LCO 3, W1ALP 2. (Feb.) K1KBO 1188, W1AWA 547, K1HCH 481, HWB 77, CMS 16.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS—SCM. Percy O. Noble, W1BVR—SEC; BYH, RM, DVW, PAM; DXS. The WMN meets on 3560 kc. at 7 p.m. Mon. through Sat. The MPN meets on 3870 kc. at 6 p.m. daily. Out of
 (Continued on page 114)

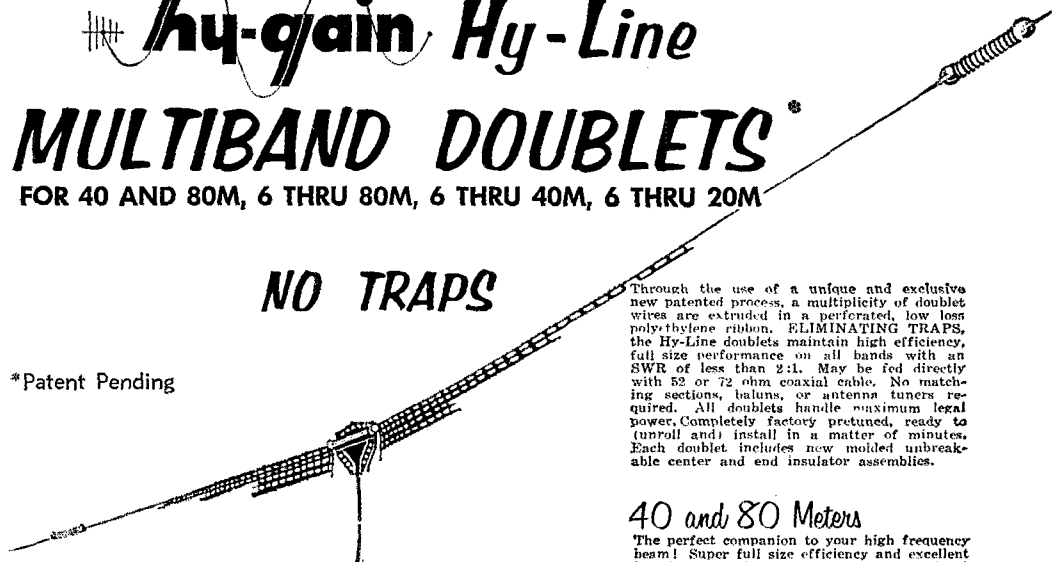
Hy-gain Hy-Line

MULTIBAND DOUBLET^{*}

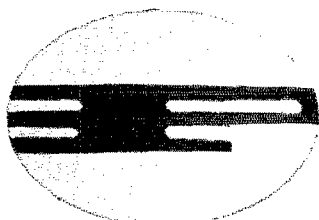
FOR 40 AND 80M, 6 THRU 80M, 6 THRU 40M, 6 THRU 20M

NO TRAPS

*Patent Pending



Through the use of a unique and exclusive new patented process, a multiplicity of doublet wires are extruded in a perforated, low loss polyethylene ribbon. **ELIMINATING TRAPS**, the Hy-Line doublets maintain high efficiency, full size performance on all bands with an SWR of less than 2:1. May be fed directly with 52 or 72 ohm coaxial cable. No matching sections, baluns, or antenna tuners required. All doublets handle maximum legal power. Completely factory pretuned, ready to (unroll and) install in a matter of minutes. Each doublet includes new molded unbreakable center and end insulator assemblies.



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6, 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 Meters

At last a highly efficient all-band doublet that operates as well on the high frequencies as it does on 40 and 80 meters. Overall length 130'. Net weight only 5 pounds. Complete with new molded plastic center and end insulators.

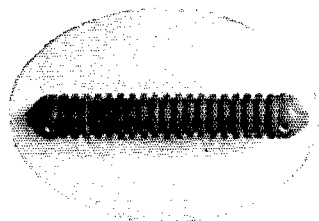
MODEL NO. 6-BD **\$37⁵⁰**



6, 10, 15, 20 and 40 Meters

For the ham who doesn't have space for the 80 meter section, 6 through 40 meter coverage in an overall length of 64'. Complete with new molded plastic center and end insulators. Net weight only 3½ pounds.

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Only 32' long! Installs almost anywhere - rooftops, attics, etc. Excellent for portable or temporary operation. Rolls up into a small package for easy handling and transportation. Complete with new molded plastic center and end insulators. Net weight only 2¾ pounds.

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Center Insulator

Supplied in all Hy-Line Doublets, the new center insulator is also available separately. Molded of high impact cycloac plastic with all hardware iridite treated in accordance with military specifications. Furnished with silicone grease for weather proofing. Accepts either 1/2" or 3/4" diameter coaxial cables. Weight only 6 oz.

MODEL NO. CI **\$3⁹⁵**

End Insulator

Supplied in all Hy-Line Doublets, the new 7" end insulator is molded of high impact cycloac plastic with aluminum bushings. Heavy serrations increase leakage path to approximately 12". Weight only 2½ ounces.

MODEL NO. EI **\$10⁰⁰**

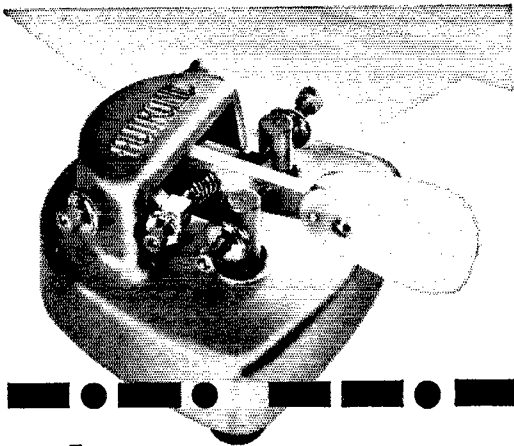


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27 WMN sessions held, DVW attended 27 and K1IJV attended 24. K1IJV has been designated assistant to the RM for establishment and operation of the new Novice Net (WANN). The WMN still needs stations from the Worcester Area. The MPN handled 348 messages during the month with an average attendance of 16.1 stations. WEF is now a regular on TCC. About ten Pittsfield hams donated blood for AZW, who underwent a serious heart operation at Boston. STR is building the sideband package described in June '58 QST, new power supply and linear amplifier. The operators at YK (Worcester Tech.) are building a kw. linear amplifier, and they also have a kw. on 6 meters. HRC reports he is active on 7-Mc. c.w. The PAM says that the MPN would like outlets to all parts of West. Mass. K1ECI and K1DPP have new HQ-170s. GUT has a home-brew electronic keyer in operation. The YL of NEV threatens to get her ticket if she gets any more gear as presents from the OM. BNO travelled 400 miles to bring home a new Gonset GSB-100. K1DVI is giving modulation reports on 10 meters with the aid of a new Panadaptor. The Massachusetts Club is conducting a very successful code and theory class at the Maverick Street Recreation Center in Fitchburg. Some OHSs and OPSs are not sending in monthly reports. That was one of the agreements on the application blanks. Remember? Traffic: K1CAU 720, W1DXS 248, DVW 152, LDE 148, BVR 137, K1IJV 87, W1WEF 58, ZPB 30, AGM 25, YK 5, OSK 2.

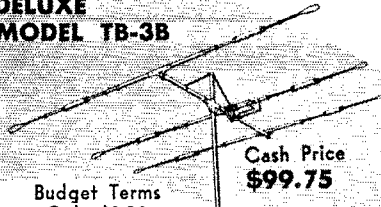
NEW HAMPSHIRE—SCM, Robert H. Wright, W1RMH—RMs: K1BCS and K1IK. PAM: HQ, V.H.F. PAM: TA. The GSPN meets at 1900 Mon. through Sat., and at 0930 Sun., on 3842 kc. The NHN c.w. meets nightly at 1830 on 3685 kc. Welcome to new hams, KN1NTH, of Bradford, and KN1NSL, of Canterbury. The GSPN will hold a get-together June 5 at the QTH of KVG at Mirror Lake. All appointees, please check your certificates for endorsement and if needed send them along to me. I am still looking for someone to fill the SEC position for the State. Officers of the Manchester Radio Club for 1960 are K1CIG, pres.; ELH, vice-pres.; K1AEJ, secy.; YH1, treas. 220 Mc. should be well represented from the Manchester Area, with K1CIG, W1PZU, HMT, W1YZ and K1API, either on the air or building gear. AWZ was given life membership in the Manchester Radio Club in appreciation of his contributions and help to the club. I hope everyone, especially all the clubs, have their Field Day plans all made. Traffic: (Mar.) K1FDP 1260, HK 226, JDN 69, GQH 34, W1TA 33, CUE 22, K1DKD 18, W1HQ 17, AIJ 16, KVG 16, K1EH 13, W1JNC 13, K1EEN 11, MID 5, W1BYS 3, K1CIG 3. (Feb.) K1FDP 1252.

RHODE ISLAND—SCM, John E. Johnson, K1AAV—SEC: PAZ; RM: SMU; PAM: YRC; V.H.F. PAM: KCS. Endorsements VBR as EC and OPS. Appointments K1HZN and LRL, as OPSs LPL as OO. K1KDI passed the General class exam and is active on 80 through 10 meters week ends. The NCRC of Newport held its QSO Party Mar. 20 and it was a huge success. MUZ, of the Bristol Club, visited the Newport Club and gave a lecture on a receiver which he designed for the v.h.f. amateur. The W1AQ Club of East Providence has started to prepare for Field Day. A site has been chosen and K1LLI reports that the emergency generator is operating. The RIN reports 23 sessions were held and 140 pieces of traffic were handled. High QNI station was TGD with 100 per cent. The RISP is looking for new stations. Contact the PAM or SCM for information. Congratulations to the Lincoln Amateur Radio Assn. on becoming affiliated with the ARRL. LARA is secy. K1DWH will answer any questions about the new club. Congratulations to SMU, who was appointed TCC Eastern Director. Traffic: (Mar.) K1LSM 604, W1SMU 516, JXD 344, K1NR 160, BBK 56, W1TXL 23, TGD 13, WED 13, VBR 8, K1AAV 4. (Feb.) K1CBR 8, W1YRC 2.

VERMONT—SCM, Harry A. Preston, Jr., W1VSA—SEC: EIB, RM: K1BGC. PAM: HRG. Vermont frequencies. C.w., 3,520, phone 3855. RTTY 3820 kc. Nets: C.w., Mon., Wed. Fri. at 1830; VEPN, Sun. at 1730; VTPN, Sun. at 0900; GMIN, Mon.-Sat. at 1730. RACES VTPN, Sun. at 0900; GMIN, Mon.-Sat. at 1730. RACES organization in the Bellows Falls to Brattleboro Areas recently assisted community area officials by supplying communications on the high water conditions of the Connecticut River. Two and 6 meters, headed by K1-DTZ, were activated. RACES is an amateur organization of amateurs, by amateurs, for amateurs. Join the civil defense RACES organization to assure your area of vital communications. Impress your local officials on the importance of communication from their area to the outside world. The Middlebury Mike and Key Club supported with communication facilities the motor sports car club of Vermont in its latest rally. VE2AZI/W1 has become a member of the Transcontinental Corps. SAT has a new 2-meter Gonset III with v.f.o. and also a G-50. VE2AZI/W1 made the BPL in March. Traffic: (Continued on page 116)

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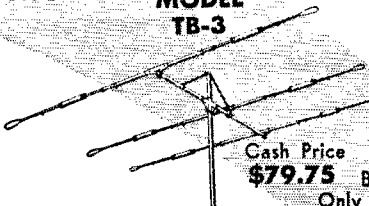
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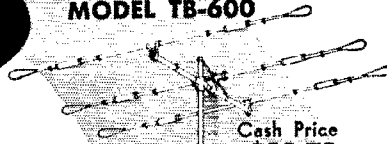
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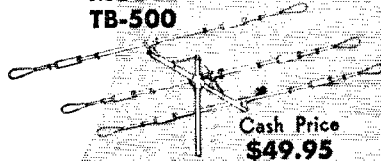
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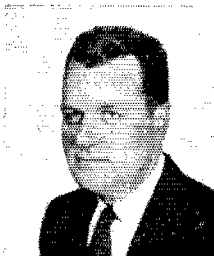
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VE2AZI/W1 731, K1HMQ 266, IRH 33, W1HRG 32, KJG 26, VSA 14, K1KCT 8, BKH 7.

NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

ALASKA—SCM, John P. Trent, KL7DC—BZO reports the following: CUD. The Polar Amateur Radio Klub, Alaska (Parka), had a traffic total of 1138 as a result of messages handled at the Message Center, in the PNA office during the Fur Rendezvous. There is code practice on 3696 kc. Mon. through Thurs. at 8 p.m. thanks to BK, AUV, PJ and ALA. Going sideband has its drawbacks, too. PJ and MF had to modify their kw. finals after getting sideband transmitters. BZO and PJ worked UPIJH, British Honduras, during the DX CW Contest. The Annual Hamfest, which has been held in Anchorage for the last few years, will be held in Fairbanks this year. The club in Fairbanks has done a nice job in arranging for out-of-towners to be lodged at the University and also to receive meals at a reduced rate. Let's have a good turnout. The dates are Aug. 12-13-14. A plane can be chartered from Anchorage if there are 44 passengers. The fare would be \$20 round trip per person. Make your reservations by contacting BK in Anchorage. There will be no more contact with Pletchas Ice Island as the island is moving north and has been evacuated. KG1FN and Ed Demock were at the meeting of the Anchorage Radio Club and Bob gave an interesting talk on radio and living conditions on the island. The next time they are on the island they will be using the call KL7FLC. If any amateurs in Alaska know of any TVI complaints, get in touch with your TVI committee. Traffic: KL7CUD 1138.

IDAHO—SCM, Mrs. Helen M. Maillot, W7GGV—A surprise C.D. Alert Mar. 4 at 0730 MST got hams from 15 counties out of bed to check in. The Teton Valley C.D. Net meets Wed. at 1930 on 3970 kc., alternating c.w. and a.m. Idaho Radio Amateurs, Inc., Boise, published *Ham Hill News* and sent copies to state RACES members who check in to c.d. nets. VQC explained ham communications to the Women's Council of C.D. in Moscow. K7EWE got first prize for his home-brew transmitter at the high school science fair. WBK got his 1st class commercial ticket and a summer scholarship to the U. of Texas. GGV got his WAC certificate and QSL written in Braille. JFA's high school band took four firsts in the District Meet. New tickets: K7LND and K7LGO (the son of EEQ), both of Nampa, and K7LGR of Pocatello. GOX is on the air again mobile. DLW, of Logan and DWE, of Rexberg visited the SCM. Farm Net traffic 136: Traffic: GMC 159, EEQ 30, VQC 27, LIQ 18, K7BWW 16, W7GGV 10, ZRQ 9, DWE 7, EMT 5, GHX 4.

MONTANA—SCM, Vernon L. Phillips, W7NPV/WX1—SEC: KUE, PAM: YHS. RM: K7AEZ, MNP meets Mon.-Wed.-Fri. at 1800 on 3910 kc. TSN meets Mon. through Fri. at 1200 on 7225 kc. MSN meets Tue.-Thurs.-Sat. at 1830 on 3530 kc. K7BKH formed the Treasure State Net. It meets Mon. through Fri. at 1200 on 7225 kc. K7AEZ was appointed RM. K7BKH earned her 9th consecutive BPL. MKE got married. New calls: ZAE at Gildford, K7QA at Cut Bank and K7IUI at Belt. GCS went into the radio supply business for himself. TPE bought a home in Great Falls. JHR moved from Billings to Ellensburg, Wash. USC returned to Great Falls from Thule AFB. YKP is in radar school at Lowry AFS near Denver. UGM moved from West Glacier to Wolf Point. NZJ built a new 813 final. FGZ built a new 811 final. ZKA built a new mobile receiver. Ham picnics are scheduled as follows: Harlowton, June 5; Wolf Point, June 19; Lewistown, July 10; and Havre Aug. 7. The Glacier Hamfest will be held at Apgar July 16-17. March Traffic: K7EWZ 301, BKH 190, W7TVX 55, K7BYC 36, W7SFK 16, K7AWD 6, W7IDE 6, NPV 6, K7GWA 4, W7TPE 4, K7DNV 2, W7OIP 2.

OREGON—SCM, Hubert R. McNally, W7JDX—New NCS skeds on AREC Net are working out fine. Response and check-ins are setting new records. More AREC members are needed. The AREC gang around Portland helped out in a recent mountain rescue job on Mt. Hood. The RACES gang held a simulated emergency test near Portland. By the time this is read, the big Portland Convention should be history, with everyone having had a good time. New OESs are GUH, K7BRY and K7JSJ. A new OBS is K7EZZ. OVA and UGQ, of Salem, won a W-Conn. Award, and received the same through the JCs who backed the award. WPW has resigned as EC of Lane County and is replaced by K7CJB. QYS will be the new EC for Coos County and D'T is EC for Washington County. The OSN is going along with about the same check-ins as last month. Thanks to all OESs who sent in the finest bunch of reports this SCM has ever received. Keep it up, gang, please. The Southern Oregon Radio Club is now K6LIX. Anyone want to buy ZB's elec. keyer which he can't learn to operate! A nice report was received from NJS, our PAM. Must take a trip to Manzanita again soon! BDU and ZB both made BPL again. Wish we had more c.w. operators for OSN. The Cops

(Continued on page 118)

THE NEW RME 6900

HAM BAND RECEIVER

Model 6900

Amateur Net

\$349.00



The design and production of communications receivers today is considerably different than in past years for two principal reasons. Costs have risen precipitously; to manufacture a receiver in the face of this and keep the price reasonable requires good tooling, long runs, and little allowance for error. Secondly, there are greater demands placed on receiver operation than ever before, versatility . . . handling ease . . . Yes, amateurs have come to ask for parameters of performance almost unheard of in past years.

RME in announcing the new 6900 states without equivocation that this receiver performance is unmatched by anything near its price class. The 6900 is engineered to give optimum service for all modes of amateur communications — not merely one. Engineered under the supervision of Russ Planck, W9RGH, the 6900 has as many advanced pioneering features as its extraordinary namesake, the world famous RME69, which was the first band-switching communications

receiver ever produced — over 20 years ago and still widely used today.

What makes the 6900 so Hot? First, meticulous attention to details so that every circuit is performing in an optimum manner. Second, an ingenious function selector, the Modemaster. Every circuit in the 6900 is designed to provide high selectivity; frequency stability, sensitivity and low internal noise. Finally, inclusion of *all* function controls necessary for a modern communications receiver . . . vernier control knob with override clutch for fast tuning; R.F gain; A.F gain; antenna trimmer; band selector, stand-by/receive/calibrate/transmit; ANL; T-notch filter; calibrate adjustment; band selector.

Whether you operate CW; SSB; or AM, you will have the almost uncanny feeling the 6900 was designed solely for you — this is the test of a modern communications receiver that we believe only ours can meet on the operating desk.

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TRANSCON DIVISION
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County gang is installing mobile and fixed Motorola equipment for intra-county contacts on 147.5 Mc. Traffic: (Mar.) W7BDT 564, ZB 535, K7CLL 397, AXF 130, W7ZFH 67, DIC 54, K7IWU 40, W7MTW 38, DEM 33, LT 29, AJN 16, K7CNZ 11, W7JDX 9, VIL 9, K7BRY 4, W7GUH 4, K7EZF 3. (Feb.) W7ZFH 41, K7CNZ 6.

WASHINGTON—SCM, Robert B. Thurston, W7PGY —SEC: HMQ, RM: AIB, PAMs: LFA and PGY. Washington Nets: CBN, 3960 kc. 2000 PST.; ESN, 3920 kc. 1700 PST Mon. through Sat.; NSN, 3700 kc. 2100 PST. Mon. through Sat., WARTS, 3970 kc. Mon., through Sat. 1800 PST, W8N, 3535 kc. Mon. through Fri. 1900 PST. New officers of the Richland Club are K7DED, pres.; OH, vice-pres.; K7HSA, secy.; YFO, treas. NNF received his DXCC certificate, YFO is QRL with a 5-kw. generator set for the AREC mobile unit. The 2-meter activity around the Richland Area is on the upswing. WXN is moving to the vicinity of Grandview. KN7DOA is planning on trying for his General Class license. K7CHH now has 109/81 for DXCC; he also applied for WBE and two other awards from Czechoslovakia and Finland. The new president of the Apple City Radio Club is K7BVC. CNP moved to Montana. About ten stations are active on 145.62 Mc. in the Wenatchee Area. IEU made a good score in the recent DX Contest. VPW rebuilt his preamplifier. JHS is working on a 40-watt portable c.w. rig for vacation. The following were issued net certificates for W8N: GYF, IEU, and K6GZM. BTB received his WAS, WAC and RCC certificates after 29 years of operating. K7CWO is QRL college and looking for an AF-67 transmitter. AIB worked 9 new countries during March. The Radio Club of Tacoma had an RTTY demonstration by RGD on Mar. 23. K7JDL, K7ATD and RKS made application for MARS membership. K7DGJ is building a 6-meter transceiver. GSP has a new ham shack. AMC turned in a good traffic report for March. QLH installed an antenna tuner in the big rig. K7AJT is having transmitter trouble with the AF-67. UJA recently procured an NC-300. K7ASE is home from Veterans Hospital. K7AWA is working in Walla Walla. PKR has been appointed Asst. Radio Officer for Asotin County. LVW is a newcomer to the Clarkston Area. HDT installed a new Gonset mobile unit. The QCWA is planning an annual QSO party for the second week in Feb. of each year. A total of 257 members were active in the last QSO Party held in February. FRU joined the ranks of Silent Keys on Apr. 4. OEX and PGY assisted FIX in raising his antennas. HSS has a new Vallant. LAS has a new HT-27. EAP is waiting for a new Hy-Gain Tribander. EKT is installing a new mobile unit in the car. The WARTS Net had 1935 station check-ins with 182 messages and 184 contacts for the month of February. Don't forget the Net Picnic to be held at the Cougar Inn, Lake Wenatchee, July 9 and 10. The following renewed their ORS appointments: KZ, JC and DPW. A new OES in the Seattle Area is K7IRK. Traffic: (Mar.) W7BA 1518, DZX 1003, QLH 410, AMO 210, APS 130, GIP 126, IST 119, K7ATD 90, W7AIB 83, ZDQ 30, OMO 29, VPW 29, JHS 26, USO 23, K7CWO 21, AJT 14, W7LFA 13, BTB 12, IEU 9, K7DDQ 7, W7YFO 6, J EY 4, SYE 4, EVW 3, GSP 3, TIQ 2. (Feb.) W7HUT 271.

PACIFIC DIVISION

NEVADA—SCM, Charles A. Rhines, W7VIU—The NARA has a 2-meter repeater installed on Slide Mt. and also is preparing for Field Day. GVB was killed near Lake Mead in a truck accident. HJ is going mobile. YJB is building an electronic key. RVJ is on the low frequencies with a Harvey-Wells and on 2 meters with a home-brew 1-watter. KHU, Wells and WAC, WBE, S8S and DRD. We welcome the Las Vegas High School Radio Club, K7ADD pres.; as an ARRL affiliate. K7AHA is on from Sparks. BFM is building a 2-meter rig. BJB and his XYL, BIZ, have a new 813 linear final. KL7CJR, ex-W7SHY, is in Fallon. Welcome back Dan, HRW is building a new shack. VIU has been off the air with a bad final. He attended the Pacific Division Staff Meeting in San Jose. KN7LMM, in Austin, KN7LDV, in Henderson, and KN7LFD, in Reno, are new Nevada hams. Traffic: W7KHU 76.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY—SCM, W. Conley Smith, K6DYX—W6SAI spoke on quad antennas at the April meeting of the Palo Alto ARA. The club is conducting an intensive and successful membership drive. Meetings are held the 1st Fri. of the month at the Menlo Park Civic Center. W6STY reports that Menlo Park has purchased two Communicators for the civil defense group, which will now be more active. Several stations report booming activity on 6 meters. K6TEH is on 6 meters with a Heath HW-29. K6HCP has completed a 6-meter s.s.b. linear half gallon. W6CLT, also active on 6 meters, is anticipating orders transferring him to the East Coast. W6PBC, home from a job as advisor to the Government of Thailand, is working on a parametric amplifier for 1296 Mc. W6TTB has a new tower and Tribander. W6CBX is now s.s.b. with an SB-10. W6ZRJ

(Continued on page 120)

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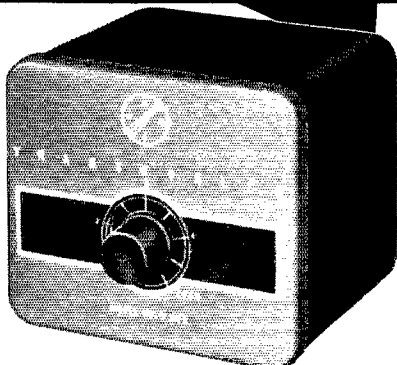
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has been active on 10 meters. W6ZLO is reworking surplus gear. W6HC is busy with advanced studies at Stanford. W6PLG has resigned as PAN manager because of his work schedule. W6RSY is the new manager of RN6. W6DEF has been showing the Red Cross and the Gray Ladies what the traffic nets can do by handling many messages to and from the local hospital. A new OBS is K6DEY. Good luck to all on Field Day and your SCM will be looking for the FD message from your group. Traffic: (Mar.) W6RSY 876, K6CZR 552, K6DYX 162, W6DEF 149, W6AIT 145, W6FON 64, W6YBV 58, W6OII 54, W6HC 43, W6ZLO 39, W6ZKJ 38, K6VQK 36, W6YHM 24, K6GZ 21, K6TEH 12, W6ACLT 1. (Feb.) W6PLG 1.

EAST BAY—SCM, B. W. Southwell, W6OJW—SEC: K6DQM. ECs: W6EFI, K6EDN, K6JNW and K6ESZ. RM: K6ZYZ. E. Bay section appointees are: ORs—K6DMW, K6ZYZ, K6OSO, W6TL, W6HBF, W6TT, K6AHV, W6EY, K6QHC, W6NBX, W6JOH. OESs—W6CAN, W6OHQ, K6OKK, K6QXY, W6NDR, W6JCD, K6TWT. OBSs—W6LGW, K6GK, K6IGN, W6TL, W6DUB, W6WGM, W6ITH, K6ZBL. OOs—K6ZYZ, W6CBF, W6FZC, K6GK, W6BEZ, W6OJW, W6WOC, W6EY, W6HBF, W6IDY, W6ITH, W6WLL, OPSs—W6AKB, K6DAM, W6EY, W6ITH. If your call is not included in the above list, why not write your SCM; there are appointments open in all categories. W6FKN is now general and made RCC. The CCRC held its March meeting in San Jose. W6WLI is back in the East Bay section in Alameda. Welcome back Norm. The SARO went on a field trip to Ampex. K6OSO is rebuilding the rig. K6ZRQ is a frosh at U.C. Berkeley. The Richmond Radio Club reconditioned the 75A-4 inhaler and antennas are being readied for Field Day. K6ESZ converted a Heath AT-1 for 160 to 50 Mc. K6QNZ is MARS AA6QNZ. W6JOH is operating the ORC rig, W6OT. K6OSO is FD chairman for the Richmond ARC. The RARC had a hidden transmitter hunt. W6EFI has a new 60-ft. mast for his ten-element 144-Mc. beam. W6FBS is now WA6FBS. W6JK has a DX total of 223/211. K6DEL has a new rig. W6GXC is building a 144-Mc. rig. WA6HSQ and WA6HYU are new Technicians. The Southern Alameda County Emergency Net meets on 3985 kc. every Sun. at 9 p.m. PST and invites new check-ins. K6LGE has a new AF-67 mobile rig. WA6AHF has his C.B. rigs in the car and home working. F.B. K6JZN is building a transistor power supply for the mobile rig. K6QXR is a regular on the American Legion Net. K6AHW is building an electronic organ. W6IMC worked K7KKBK on 80-meter c.w. with a transistor rig, 1 watt input! W6FFQ worked TF2WCD on 7 Mc. W6EJA is a new Tech. class licensee. W6IAC has his new final in operating order. WA6AHF, WA6BRD and W6IPY work for Philco. K6QFT is building a 4X150A all-band rig. W6ZF has his new antenna up. K6ZYZ is QRL school. W6QMO is acting NCN mgr. until June. W6FJR is now Tech. class. WA6FJR. Congrats. Traffic: (Mar.) W6NBX 401, K6GK 120, W6OT 20, K6ZYZ 18, W6IFZ 8, W6JOH 8, K6ZRQ 8, K6ESZ 2, W6ZF 1. (Feb.) K6OSO 13, W6OT 12, W6JOH 7, W6IFZ 5.

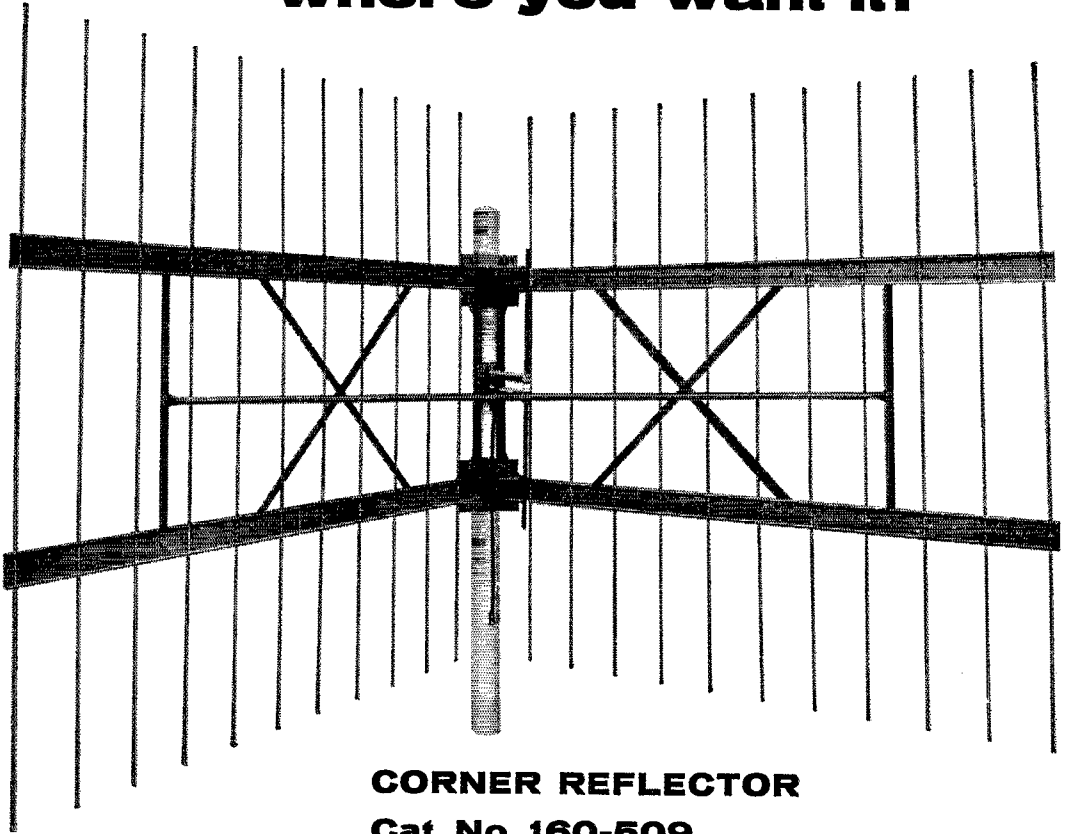
SAN FRANCISCO—SCM, Leonard R. Gerdali, K6ANP—Asst. SCM: W6QMO. PAM: W6PZE. ECs: K6EKC, W6OPL and W6JWF. OO's: W6GQA Class 1, K6OHJ, W6OKR and W6PHS. OBSs: W6GGC and W6AJXJ. ORs: W6GCG, W6QMO, W6OPL, W6BIP, W6GQY and K6QJB. OPSs: W6PZE, W6GGC and W6FEA. The San Francisco Radio Club held its Annual Auction in March. The Far West Radio Club is making preliminary plans for Field Day. The BAYLARC (YL club) had an "eyelash" QSO Party. I attended the Pacific Division Director's meeting, which produced some very worthwhile proposals, the Pacific Division Convention will be held Sept. 2, 3 and 4 at the new Fiesta Bldg. in San Mateo. W6OKR reports that 6 meters has been very dead but activity is picking up, possibly because of upcoming sporadic "E" bringing in the DX. K6OHJ notes a marked increase in phone operation in the Bay Area. W6QMO participated in the c.w. part of the YL/OM Contest. Many hours and hard work were put into the ARRL DX Contest by W6s LTX, WB, GQK, FRS and BYB and K6s OHJ and ANP. This section deeply regrets the passing of K6PQG, Barbara Yoacham, affectionately known as "Babs" to her many friends on 80 and 40 meters. Working only on c.w., Babs was our very able Route Manager and was very active on the Northern California Net (NCN), of which she had been a member for over three years. She will be sorely missed. Traffic: W6QMO 585, W6PZE 47.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY—SCM, Jon J. O'Brien, W6GDO—Asst. SCM: William van de Kamp, W6CKV. SEC: K6IKV. The RAMS had a very nice day for their annual skating party Mar. 13 at W6DYF's roller rink at Sutter Creek. On Mar. 27 several RAMS mobiled to Vallejo for a breakfast meeting with several Bay Area clubs. K6GOT, EC, and the Yolo County gang are building a radio communications van to include all-band coverage, 160 through 2 meters, with portable beam an-

(Continued on page 122)

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tennas. Also the Yolo gang has been holding very successful 2-meter transmitter hunts. K6SXX received his WAS award and is building a d.s.b. exciter for his Valiant. W6QYX is rebuilding his home-brew rig. W6AF is very pleased with the stability of his newly-built v.f.o. and is waiting for two more confirmations for his DXCC. K6IS getting set up for 432 Mc. W6MLN is building a new 220-Mc. rig. W6KME has a new "GD" beam for his 2-meter rig at his cabin at Bull Creek. The Chirps kept busy even after the convention, on Mar. 8. WA6DGH, K6DPM, K6ENK and K6HHD visited the Arcade Hospital and presented camellias to the patients for Camellia Cheter-up Day. This was filmed and shown on the local TV news broadcast that same evening. Then on Mar. 12 the Chirps were on hand to provide communications for the Camellia Children's Parade, during which a few Chirps and their jr. operator were thoroughly soaked by an untimely rainstorm. Traffic: K6YBV 878, K6SXX 319, K6LVN 5.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY—SCM, Ralph Saroyan, W6JPU—K6VSK is on the air with a Seneca, K6ROU has a Hornet Tribander up, and a new HQ-145 receiver. W6OUX is chasing fuses in his power supply. K6QOK found out that filaments must be lit for his mobile rig to operate. W6JUK tore into his HT-32 only to find a bad tube. W6JXY has a pair of 4E27s on s.s.b. W6JPS has a Gonset 6-meter rig. W6PXV has a new Drake receiver. W6JPU has a new Mosley beam on 20-meters s.s.b. W6SMS is working on a new final amplifier using 4-81s. W6PXP has a KWM-2 and is going mobile. K6GOX keeps tripping 15 amplifier circuit breakers. W6UBK has a new SX-101A. K6BGJ is experimenting with sweep generators. K6BKZ has a new ham shack. W6OBQ has a new tower for his beam on 10-15-20 meters. W6ONK is working DX on 15 and 20 meters. K6LKJ is chasing DX on 15 and 20 meters. W6NKZ, W6BAN and W6JPU participated in the RADEF drill in Selma. W6QFR is having trouble loading up his rig on his 56-ft. boat. K6PPI has his problems solved on his HQ-170. The San Joaquin Valley Net and the Stanislaus County Club will hold a picnic in Turlock Sept. 11, 1960. In Feb., the SJVN had 355 check-ins, 40 contacts, handled 10 messages and 6 QSTs. For the month of March, 519 check-ins, 25 sessions and a traffic count of 87. W6QON is building a nice ham shack. The new EC for Alpine, Toulumne and Calaveras Counties is W6EBL. Traffic: (Mar.) W6ARE 8.

ROANOKE DIVISION

NORTH CAROLINA—SCM, B. Riley Fowler, W4RRH—PAM: DRC. V.H.F. PAM: ACY. We urgently need an RM. "Operation Whitetop" has come and gone and a complete report has been filed with ARRL. The amateurs are to be commended for the splendid job done in this operation, especially K4MZZ, EKS and K4HP, who were first on the scene with equipment. The operators from Shelby were K4BXV and K4YJG, who set up 2-meter circuits, and the operators and equipment from Winston-Salem were CPI, EC and RO, RXB, K4GHH, YJG, YSB, K4OGP, DNE and AAS. Also a late report advises that K4GCB, from Elkin, was active. This operation proved that amateurs and others can and will cooperate. Arrangements were made by HUL, State Radio Officer, with QC, net manager of the Tar Heel Emergency Net, to use the net frequency on a cooperative basis, which worked out splendidly. To those men outside the area who acted as NCS goes the thanks of the whole State. To those who monitored and could not be of service, our sincere thanks for not cluttering up the frequency, but standing by in case you were needed. A very commendable job all the way, fellows and girls. Thanks. Have you done any planning for Field Day? If not, be sure to get the old generator and equipment ready. Remember a message to the SCM will net you many points. Traffic has been light this report period. Yes, they are noted, so keep sending the reports. Traffic: W4LEV 923.

SOUTH CAROLINA—SCM, Dr. J. O. Dunlap, W4GQV—RM K4AVU was M.C. at the SCN meeting in Barnwell of the c.w. net on Mar. 13. K4HDX was appointed manager to succeed K4PIA. AKC reported on League news; GQV discussed traffic and organization; K4BVX represented Scarab; PFH is liaison with the S.S.B. Net; K4VVE and KNI were awarded net certificates. In Barnwell the new club call is NOZ; the new YL is K4JTR; ERU won recognition at the Augusta Science Fair, NTO is new manager of the Piedmont Local Area Net (PLAN). With Field Day approaching SEC K4PJE requests that all clubs inform him of new ECs chosen so as to certify them to ARRL. The Camden DX Club members received 14 awards at the State C.D. meeting Mar. 27 at Columbia; a total of 83 RACES members attended; 52 C.D. Citations of Merit were presented to amateurs for outstanding communications during disasters of the past year. The address of Scarab, the South Carolina Radio Activity Bulletin, is

(Continued on page 124)

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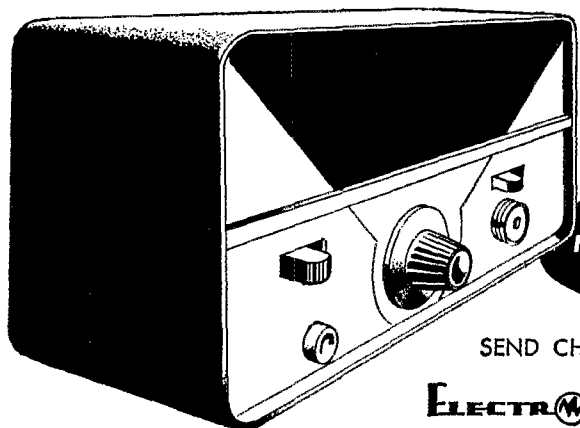
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 RIVERDALE, MARYLAND

Box 90, Rock Hill, S. C. Traffic: K4AVU 120, W4FFH 99, KNI 85, K4VVE 84, ZHY 77, W4DAW 74, K4PIA 58, HDX 51, W4AKC 37, K4LNLJ 37, EGI 33, W4CHD 32, K4WYC 27, GAT 25, W4VIW 20, PED 15, GQV 12, K411E 10.

VIRGINIA—SCM, Robert L. Follmar, W4QDY—SEC: K4MJZ, RMs: K4JKK, K4KNP, K4QER, K4QES, K4EZZL and SHJ. PAM: BGP. Activity reporting is about 100 per cent over last month! BGP, EEU, K4LPR and K4RPT attended the L.R.E. Show in New York. BGP was high phone station in our section and fifth in the nation in the Jan. CD Party. The Norfolk gang still holds Sun. transmitter hunts with lots of interest. There is increasing activity in 2- and 6-meter work and the following stations report much doing: K4QIX, DVT, PRO, K4AJL, K4LLL, SNH, K4SSA, K4YCG, KNS, JXD, K4CHA and EBH. YVG reports being rather busy blowing the old horn and finishing up a power go-cart for the "young'un." K4AL, up Richmond way has a new 40-ft. tower. JUJ advises that between YL-OM Phone and C.W. Parties and the ARRL DX Contest he still had time to check into VN fairly regularly. He is sporting a 250 YLCC sticker. ZM had great fun working 218 stations in 72 countries with 125 watts in the DX Contest. LFO talked to the Richmond Radio Club about electronic keys. Speaking of new radio clubs, your SCM visited and talked to the members and friends of the Lake Drummond Wireless Assn. on the benefits of ARRL membership and also about the NTS. Another new club is coming into being on our Eastern Shore. It's called "VANARC" (Va.-Accomack-Norhampton Radio Club). Traffic: (Mar.) K4KNP 936, GFR 919, MFX 365, W4QDY 316, SHJ 315, K4QIX 306, W4DVT 214, K4SGQ 135, K9CVJ/4 151, W4RIA 144, K4VDU 112, QER 108, W4PRO 96, ATQ 82, K4FSS 63, AJL 45, W4VYG 41, BGP 40, K4IIP 35, W4CXQ 34, KX 31, K4AL 30, W4OOL 23, PVA 20, CWT 19, SNH 17, BZE 16, GOF 15, KRX 14, LK 14, K4GKX 13, YCG 13, W4CVO 12, JUJ 12, K4VWK 10, W4ZM 10, KNS 9, LFO 9, OWV 8, JXD 6, AAD 4, K4CHA 4, W4KFC 4, PVA 4, VMC 2. (Feb.) W4PRO 59, K4CAD 20, AL 19, W4OOL 18, K4SSA 17, W4LFO 6, K4TFL 6, W4SNH 2. (Jan.) K4TFL 13. (Dec.) K4TFL 25.

WEST VIRGINIA—SCM, Donald B. Morris, W8JM—SEC: HZA, PAM: K8BIT, RMs: K8HID, GBF, PBO and VYR. The WVN CW Net meets on 3570 kc. at 1900 and WVN Phone on 3890 kc. at 1730 and 1830. K8BIT received WACWY certificate No. 18. K8KPK is attending West Va. Tech. Members of the McDowell County Emergency Net are NYH, UEK, K8AKD, K8JQW, K8NNF, K8NIO, K8RONE, K8RLLJ and K8RRLK. OPE received his DXCC certificate. The East River ARC has started a club net on 29.0 Mc. K8RWF and K8SNW are active on 6 meters. GCZ moved to a good radio location. K8SPG operates 80, 40 and 15 meters with a DX-40. The Kanawha ARC Radio training courses, including code and theory, are in full swing. K8MQB assists K8BIT as NCS for the WVN Phone Net. K8QYG and K8ELE are swamped for QSL cards, being in two rare counties, Berkeley and Webster. UEK is quite active from Barbour County. If interested in West Va. certificates, see Sept. 1958, QST page 63. ELX is a new ORS. The Greenbrier ARC members are building 6-meter transceivers. JZO reports that prizes are rolling in for the 2nd Annual West Virginia Hamfest to be held in Jackson's Mill July 9 and 10. Better mark your calendar and plan to attend. Traffic: K8HID 173, JLF 151, BIT 75, W8PBO 70, K8JPV 58, W8NYH 49, RJK 34, ELX 25, K8HTS 17, CSG 10, GAG 9, LGX 9, AEN 8, GMG 8, JSX 5, K8PJC 3, W8WHQ 1.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION

COLORADO—SCM, Carl L. Smith, W6BWJ—Asst. SCM: Howard Eldridge, K0DCW. SEC: NIT. RMs: EDK and WME: PAMs: CXW and IJR. OESs: KQD and DCC. Effective Apr. 1, MYB took over management of CCW, and also was appointed ORS. TWN reports a steady increase in check-ins and traffic. Nine Section Net certificates and eleven AMPS Awards were issued to members of HNN. One SNC was issued for CCW, an CPEN qualified six Section Net certificates and four AMPS Awards. Congratulations to K0RTI for being the first BRAT on CCW. He is only 12 years old, by the way. The BARC reports a fine time was had by all at its Dutch Treat Dinner held Mar. 24. Nomination for the busiest ham in Colorado: K0CLJ, chairman of the Denver Radio Club TVI Committee. DRC conducts regular code practice at 1930 each Mon. on 29.5 Mc. K0SLP is the new president of the CUARC at Boulder. It has been agreed that CTNN will be financed by subscription at the rate of one dollar per year. YQ, K0DTK, and K0YSP made BPL. Traffic: (Mar.) K0DTK 670, EDH 412, W0KQD 359, YQ 324, K0EDK 311, W0WME 292, ANA 266, K0YSP 263, RTI 237, RBI 138, DCW 136, MYB 84, BWJ 77, K0QGO 66, IMJ 64, FAM 60, W0IA 23, CBI 15, K0DNP 8, W0FVD 8, K0EVC 6, W0PG 4, K0LCZ 3. (Feb.) K0DTK 410, RQF 24

(Continued on page 126)

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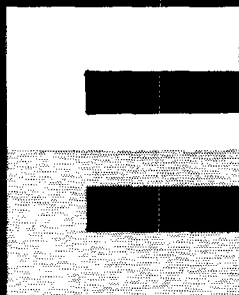
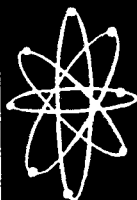
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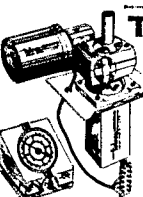
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UTAH—SCM, Thomas H. Miller, W7QWH—Asst. SCM: John Sampson, 70CX. OCX is giving up his OBS appointment to take on the job of Route Manager. K7COK has taken over as NCS on the Beehive Net on Sat. BUN needs another liaison to TWN. OCX has been doing the job all alone and needs a little assistance. The UARC had the first transmitter hunt for the year and K7COM/M won with the shortest distance, 39 miles. UAA/M was second with 40 miles. OCX checked into TWN 53 out of a possible 54 sessions and received the BRAT Award for his efforts. The Ogden ARC had a night for the ladies for its April meeting. MWR now has an OPS appointment. FND dropped his EC appointment. Thanks for your help, Lee. POU was active in the YL/OM contest, the Maine QSO Party and the DX ARRL Contest. Traffic: W7OCX 293, QWH 2, K7DVT 1.

NEW MEXICO—SCM, Newell F. Greene, K5IQI—Asst. SCM: Carl W. Franz, 5ZHEN. CIN, PAM: ZU. 10-Meter PAM: LQM, V.H.F. PAM: FPB. RM: ZEN. Morning nets move up one-half hour for the summer. The Breakfast Club meets Mon. through Sat. at 0630 MST on 3888 kc. NM EPN meets at 0700 Sun. and 1800 Tue. and Thurs. Four loyal brasspounders are carrying a heavy load. Why not join them on 3570 kc. Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 1900 MST? Please note that ZHN and LQM are Asst. SCM and 10-Meter PAM, respectively, for the convenience of the Albuquerque Area. Our section needs more phone station appointments, and especially Class 1 and II Observers. The TWN/2 meets daily at 2000 MST on 3570 kc. LEF still has momentum and is gathering stickers for his new DXCC certificate. K5GOJ is happy gathering BRAT awards for traffic. Traffic: W5ZHN 592, K5LMIJ 168, GOJ 81, W5YJF 55, UBW 51, K5DAB 29, DAA 15, W5GB 15, VC 8.

WYOMING—SCM, Lial D. Branson, W7AMU—SEC: CQL. The Pony Express Net meets Sun. at 0830 MST on 3920 kc. The Wyoming Jackalope net meets Mon. through Fri. at 1200 MST on 7255 kc. for traffic. The YO Net is a c.w. net on Mon., Wed. and Fri. at 1830 MST on 3610 kc. LKQ, EC for Natrona County, held a surprise AREC alert. Fourteen members answered. The Wyoming Hamfest dates are July 16 and 17 at the Pine's Lodge, located 15 miles west of Buffalo, Wyo., on Highway No. 16. There are good accommodations and camping facilities. The Casper Club is planning a Field Day meeting on top of Casper Mountain. Traffic: W7DXV 99, BHH 71, AXG 67, AMU 4, BKI 3, K7IAY 3, IBU 2, W7LQK 2, K7AUH 1.

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION

ALABAMA—SCM, William D. Dotherow, K4AOZ, Asst. SCM: O.K. Gibbs, K4BTO; SEC: JDA. RMs: RLG and OCY, PAMs: PHH, BTO and JJK. New appointments: K4ZBX and RIL as OPS, ZRQ as OO, K4EII as OBS, EVU as OBS. We extend deepest sympathy to TOI on the passing of his mother. We welcome K4KQN, EOH and KAC to AENB. Congrats to K4RJM on being 100 per cent in March on AENB. K4CFD had the highest Alabama score in the Jan. CD Party. RNX, AXO, K4OIN, RCE, IKR, BFT, YKM and TDJ are welcomed to AENP. ZXX is getting a new shack. ZSH reports 3 new keys in Tri-Cities (see Feb. 59 QST). K4SAV, new net mgr. of AENB, welcomes K4BQU, CZK, ONM, AZI, VRP, CCT, LGV, K5SNO and K5OWC. SAV would like all to check in on AENB with traffic. The net meets at 1630 CST daily on 3905 kc. New officers of the Deatur ARC are PKA, pres.; K4SAV, 1st vice-pres.; K4JSL, 2nd vice-pres.; K4UEC, secy.; BFM, treas. K4HJM operated 39 hours on Operation Iceberg and now has 3 rigs operational. K4BFF is serving with the Navy. Mobile is completing a new club house, and the club's hamfest will be held May 29. K4MBM has 1000 watts s.s.b. on 6 meters. KN4ROR passed the Conditional class exam. AWA is attending Auburn and letting K4HFX hold down the fort. Welcome to Novice KN4UGD, Doris, of Ethelsville. Congrats to RNX on making BPL in March, and for his untiring work during Operation Iceberg. Traffic: (March) W4RLG 309, RNX 208, R5XAV 125, W4PVG 76, USM 69, K4AOZ 63, BTO 61, JDA 61, W4PTR 56, K4HJM 50, W4MI 46, K4PHH 37, ZXX 36, W4CIU 24, K4HFX 23, UEE 22, W4WHW 17, K4JSP 16, HVN 15, W4CEF 12, DGH 10, RTQ 10, OKQ 9, K4RIL 8, W4EOH 6, K4TNS 5, TDJ 2, W4ZSH 1. (Feb.) W4PVG 49, K4ZBX 17, OCY 6, W4EOH 2, K4SP 2.

EASTERN FLORIDA—SCM, John Porter, W4KGJ—SEC: IYT. RM: K4SJH. PAM: TAS, V.H.F. PAM: RMU. New officers of the Manatee ARC are K4KLR, pres.; AFN and FKG vice-pres.; ENJ act. mgr.; K4BY, secy.-treas.; TAS trustee. Officers of the newly-formed U. S. Fleet Senior School ARC are K5IJB, pres.; CNZ trustee. The Fort Lauderdale ARC had a booth at the Hobby Show and handled over two thousand messages. K4RNS made W4SYL. Marge also is active in local AREC work. K4DAD made W4C. CNZ has a

(Continued on page 138)

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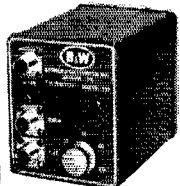
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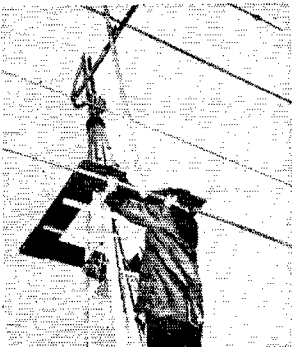
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new SB-10, LVV had to let DXing lag because of new jets going into service. Pompano Beach may soon have a new radio club. FNR, our leading OES, received the President's Appreciation Medal at a special presentation in the White House for his part in setting up communications for the President's South American tour. K4KEG's Beatnik Party for adults of the South Miami Club was a big success. Have you ever heard CQ on the Bongo drums? K4YWK has a new SB-10 to go with his new Apache. IHV put up a new 10-meter beam just in time to catch a dead band. IYT still is trying to operate with one in each arm and Andy Lee pulling at his leg. Must be great to have twins! It sure would help if you could get reports in the mail not later than the 3rd of each month. We had four make KPL for March. That makes 23 for the year already. If you don't already check into one of our section nets, please do so. We have plenty of vacancies for OPSS, ORSs and OESs. Interested? A post card or radiogram will get you information. Traffic: (Mar.) W3CUL/4 2665, K4QLG 880, SJH 793, W4FPC 639, SDR 333, K4LCD 273, BY 238, KDN 236, LCF 231, EHY 211, SLR 183, W4LMT 162, K4ILB 152, W4GJI 140, K4AX 128, W4HYT 121, K4ODS 120, BLM 119, RNS 64, MHX 37, BOO 36, W4FJE 33, SMK 33, FE 30, K4JJZ 27, TDT 21, W4RKC 18, W4GEJ 16, K4MTP 14, AHW 13, W4DPD 7, EHW 7, K4FXG 7, W4CNZ 6, K4DAD 6, W4DQS 6, K4OSQ 6, IWT 3, W4LHU 2, LVV 2. (Feb.) W4NLX 191, JTA 27, DQS 11, EHW 10, KN4GLI 5.

WESTERN FLORIDA—SCM, Frank M. Butler, jr., W4RKH—SEC; HKK, PAM; K4RZF, RM; ANP and UBR, Quincy; BGO is active on S.S.B. K4EYC, now General Class, works 40-meter phone with a DX-100. KN4QON is a new Novice, Steinhatchee; UZB is serving as liaison between the W. Fla. Phone Net and other Florida nets. He is the only active ham in Dixie Co. Tallahassee: A new 10-meter net meets at 8 p.m. Wed. on 29.0 Mc. The TARC now holds meetings once a month at Dell Electronics. Perry: KQP gave two Conditional class exams this month. Madison: RCO is still QRT rig trouble. PBO reports one new Novice is awaiting his ticket. Panama City: K4CNY keeps the traffic moving. Ft. Walton: K4CER is back on the air from a new QTH. The EARS held another FB auction. Another code and theory class has been started at Eglin, with an attendance of 30. Pensacola: K4SOI moved to a new QTH and recently made WAS. The PARC and the V.H.F. Club joined to provide communications for the Fiesta Sports Car Races. K4TZS is new General Class. MS is enjoying s.s.b.; he has DXCC 162. PAA is up to 120. K4AGM won a scholastic award at F.S.U. ZPN has a new G-43. K4RMO and K4SOI supplied mobile communications for NAS Scout troop during a simulated search for a lost airman. Traffic: (Mar.) K4CNY/4 478, UBR 132. (Feb.) W4SRK 246. (Jan.) W4SRK 104.

GEORGIA—SCM, William F. Kennedy, W4CEJ—SEC; PMJ, PAM; LXE and ACH, RM; DDD, GCEN meets on 3995 kc. at 1830 EST Tue. and Thurs., 0800 on Sun.; GSN meets Mon. through Sun. at 1900 EST on 359 kc.; DDD as NC; GTAN meets Sat. at 1000 EST on 729 kc.; the 75-Meter Mobile Phone Net meets each Sun. at 1330 EST on 3995 kc., K4JTC as NC; the Atlanta Ten Meter Phone Net meets each Sun. at 2200 EST on 29.6 Mc., KWC as NC; GPYL Net meets each Thurs. on 7260 kc. at 0900 EST, K4DNL as NC. K4VHC has his antennas back up after an ice storm. K4BYD worked some nice DX in March on 23 Mc. K4PKK reports v.h.f. activity still is increasing in this area with 46 stations in Atlanta on 2 meters and 59 on 6 meters in March. Many are leaving the lower bands for less QRM and lower power on v.h.f. LNG has finished a kw. power supply for high-power v.h.f. operations. The Warner Robbins Amateur Radio Club has been reactivated with K4KLE, pres.; K4KKR, vice-pres.; and Byron Gordon, secy.-treas. We wish the club all the success in the world and everyone will be glad to offer any assistance needed. New 1960 officers of the Savannah Radio Club are K4YSA, pres.; K4MHP, vice-pres.; K4OSL, secy.-treas.; K4JAC, act. mgr. On March 13 the hams of the Augusta Radio Club toured the various facilities at Fort Gordon, Ga. Col. Paul T. Snowden invited the club to visit his home after the tour to see his station. FIT. Everyone was impressed with the emergency generator set-up. Traffic: K4EJL 523, W4ZKU 517, K4ZMT 318, BAL 253, W4DDY 229, K4BQP 180, W4PBK 101, K4VHC 60, W4JWO 41, K4BYD 25, MHH 15, W4MKN 5, BAV 3.

WEST INDIES—SCM, William Werner, KP4DJ—SEC; AAA, CC and AOO made over 2000 contacts each in the ARRL C.W. Test; KD made 1500. K4MREU now is with FAA, San Juan. AUR got back his old KP4VB call. ATM is attending Radar School in Oklahoma City. WP4AQY now is KP4. KD made YLCC-200. Because of propagation, KD skeds his son on 14 instead of 21 Mc. W2KR vacationed in KP4-Land. Hams at the radar tracking station are AMU, ASV, ATP, ASX, AUV and ATO. However, the station is being moved to Ken-

(Continued on page 130)

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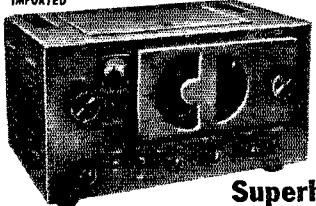
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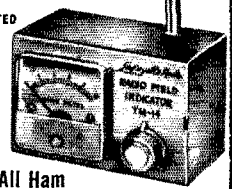
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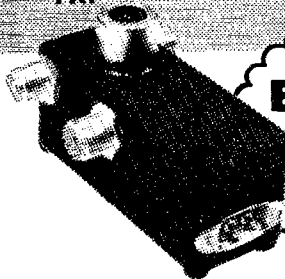
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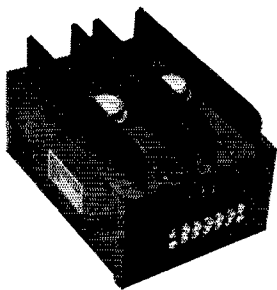
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tucky. JM worked Japan on 50 Mc. BZ, DJ and AMG attended the IRE Show. BZ has a new HQ-170 and a Hornet Tribander. AMG has a new R9-er and RME s.s.b. detector. DJ is building a 50 Mc. transistorized receiver. New officers of the PRARC are ALY, pres.; ACH, vice-pres.; ABN, treas.; URO, secy.; DC, CK, MV, AQH and Dr. Asencio, directors. ALY is revising his antenna systems with a stacked array on 144 Mc., a Yagi on a 24-ft. boom for 50 Mc. and a Tribander for h.f. frequencies. AIS has a spiral ray on 144 Mc. ATZ has a new antenna on 144 Mc. The following are active on 144 Mc.: JM, AHQ, ALY, ATZ, AIS, ABN, AQQ and CK. JM is building a kw. linear for 144 Mc. AOD QSOed his first LU station on 50 Mc. ALY corrects us that he did not fix AHQ's Challenger; AHQ has one of the best Senecas on 50 Mc. CB was in P.R. from Rio for the IT&T executive meeting. WT, Dña. Maria Luisa was ill during January. ALY hears TI stations coming through on 50 Mc. at noon. Traffic: (Mar.) KP4WT 75. (Feb.) KP4WT 10, AMU 2. (Dec.) KP4WT 42.

CANAL ZONE—SCM. Ralph E. Harvey, KZ5RV—FL, RM, HK and PR received new Mosley Tribanders. HK and EJ have a new jr. operator. A new net has been started in the Canal Zone, called the Houn Dog Net. It is strictly a ragchewer's net. However, all net stations will stand by for legitimate traffic, either for the Canal Zone, or one of the districts represented in the net. The Net Control Station has QSL cards with the picture of a houn' dog with a QSL card around his neck. These were supplied by WSFF. UR entertained KØRQV from the U.S.S. Peterson. While in Antarctica KØRQV operated with the call KC4USP. HG entertained VR6AC, and his XYL, from Pitcairn Island. Floyd and his XYL are going to visit the United States, first to Connecticut to obtain the original Bible from the *Bounty* which is in a museum there, and then to Texas and California to visit some of the hams to whom they have talked. OB and his XYL, OA, have left the Canal Zone for a vacation in the United States. AW, the Canal Zone holder of license No. 1, retired recently and will make his home in HP1-Land. Ev hopes to make arrangements to get back on the air, now that he has all the time necessary. New hams: DM, PB, FG, GM, LA, PS, RB and TM. Novices: BBN, DWN, MEN and MQN. Traffic: KZ5OB 71, UR 51, OA 45, AD 43, VF 42, JW 23, SW 21, SD 18, VR 15.

SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION

LOS ANGELES—SCM. Albert F. Hill jr., W6IQB—SEC; W6LIP. RMs: W6BHG and K6HLR; PAMs: W6BUK and W6ORS. The following stations earned BPL in March: K6WAH, K6MCA, W6GYH, W6ZJB, K6EA, W6WPF, W6BHG, K6LVR, W6PMO, K6PXQ and WA6EEO. Congrats, fellows! WØIRI/6 is a new operator at K6WAH. K6SIX worked LU3EX on 6 meters. K6PLVY is trying to get on 2 meters. K6MCA is increasing RTTY skeds. K6EA, W6PMO and W6BHG worked like dogs on the Long Beach Hobby Show. K6KYJ has 180 watts on 2 meters. K6LVR is fighting a new electronic bug! K6PXQ is moving to Hawaii. K6SLM spent the Spring Vacation week in Death Valley. W6RKU has a pair of 4X150As on the air. W6AM has rhombic No. 16 working. F.B. Don! W6FB has 600 watts on 75-meter phone and 40 watts on 40 meter c.w. K6COP made the Sigma Xi Sigma Honorary Science Club in college. Congrats, Howard! WA6GCM has a new HQ-145 and Viking II on the air. W9OWZ/6 is now on the East Coast and possibly will be in JA-Land soon. New officers of the Citrus Belt Amateur Radio Club are: WA6INH, pres.; K6UNI, vice-pres.; K6QGR, secy.; W6IYN, treas.; K6MWJ, asst. mgr.; and K6SJA, custodian. W6CIS has been travelling up and down the State. WA6EEO will be /6 repeating Las Vegas, Nev. stations into So. Calif. WA6GKK is sporting a new NC-300. Support your section nets: On c.w. the Southern California Net, which meets at 1900 PDT on 3600 kc. daily. On phone, the SoCal 6 Net, which meets at 1900 PDT on 50.4 and 51.0 Mc. Traffic: K6WAH 1345, K6MCA 1320, W6GYH 1031, W6ZJB 961, K6EA 810, W6WPF 696, W6BHG 683, K6LVR 661, W6PMO 575, K6HLR 422, K6OZJ 345, WA6CKR 292, K6PXQ 290, K6CLS/6 272, WA6EEO 211, WA6DJB 138, WA6JOX 118, K6PSP 52, K6LJY 50, WA6GKK 39, W6CK 33, K6SIX 31, WA6RGI 21, W6USY 21, K6CDW 18, WA6AYF 12, WA6DWP 10, W6CIS 6, K6COP 4, K6PLVY 4, W6UFJ 4, WA6GCM 2, W6NAA 1, W9OWZ/6 1. (Feb.) W6SYQ 181, K6TPL 40, W6CK 35, WA6AWD 5, W6NKR 2. (Jan.) K6WAH 532.

ARIZONA—SCM. Cameron A. Allen, W7OIF—SEC; CAF. PAM Copper State Net, 3880 kc.; FAIZ. The Tucson Area AREC Net meets on 3880 kc. Wed. at 1900 MST. The Catalina Radio Club tested its 2-meter repeater on Mt. Bigelow. Stations in Phoenix, Wilcox and Benson were copied and repeated to other stations in Tucson. More tests will be made with better equipment and an improved antenna. George McCullough will take
(Continued on page 132)

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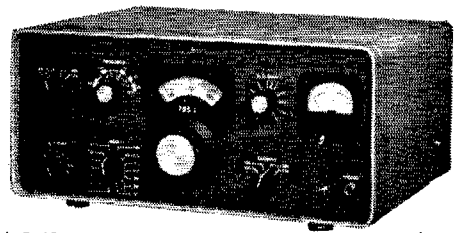
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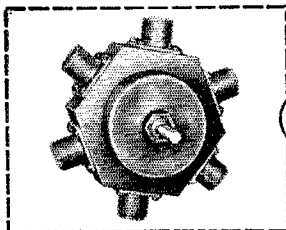
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Dale Adams' place as coordinator of net activities. The Tucson Area AREC net on 3880 kc. had 32 check in Juring March. This will be my last report as your SCM. I want to thank everyone for your help and reports during the last four years. Will see you on the air. 73. Traffic: W7AMM 172, OIF 18, K7CET 12, AWI 7.

SAN DIEGO—SCM, Don Stansifer, W6LRU—Old-Timer W6HU, in Anaheim, is now a Class I OO. He has been on the air for 36 years, and turned in outstanding results on recent Frequency Measuring Tests. W6IEY, in La Mesa, is now an Official Experimental Station. He is active on both 6 and 2 meters and has receiving equipment on 220 Mc. K6RCK, in Santa Ana, reports a recent RACES drill was held there on 6 meters with good results. The El Cajon Valley High School, WA6DJS, has already picked its Field Day site. WA6BUX sold his DX-40 and has a new Apache working into his Tri-band beam. K6BTO, OES in the South Bay, reports he is building new equipment for 1296 Mc. W6YDK, at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, had a traffic count for March of 1337 with only one operator. W6KVB, in San Diego, now has an HT-37, an SX-101A and a Tri-band beam. K6LKD, in Escondido, reports the following members of the Escondido High School Radio Club recently passing the General class exams: WA6s DNX, EII, HJJ and HOW. W6EOT, RM for the section and Director of the TCC, manages to find time between traffic sessions to work DX. The last state for WAS for K6LKD was Vermont, on 80-meter c.w. W6LRU and W6RCD vacationed in Death Valley during the Easter holiday. The Newport Amateur Radio Society reports Field Day activities and planning are in high gear. Traffic: W6YDK 1337, W6EOT 1013, K6BPI 628, WA6ATB 284, K6LKD 264, WA6DJS 85, WA6CDD 82, W6KVB 37, W6ELQ 23, K6RCK 8, K6RYI 5.

SANTA BARBARA—SCM, Robert A. Hemke, K6-CVR—Ed Kemper is doing a nice job of keeping the Poinsettia Club station WA6BMH, on the air. Give him a call any time on 3885 kc. W6OUL is now on 2 meters. W6VHRV and W6VHRX took the Condition class exam. WA6DYD received his General class ticket. K6MQX has a new RME receiver. W6IEFY is moving to Los Angeles Area. W6JLL plans to move to San Joaquin Valley. The Paso Robles Radio Club meets the 2nd and 4th Tue. The club has started to hook ARRL training aids and other interesting film subjects as a regular feature of meeting nights. WA6BLAI is having ball working RTTY. W6JLY, has just received his Novice class ticket. We welcome K6EIK, WA6EUY, W7OOQ, WA6HMH and WA6GUR to this section. W6RSD is now WA6KGO. Traffic: WA6BLAI 46, W6FYW 4, W6YCF 3, W6ENR 1.

WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTHERN TEXAS—SCM, L. L. Harbin, W5BNJ—SEC: K5AEK. PAM: BOO. K5ETX has resigned as RM. I hope I will have someone in that post by next month. NFO reports that the West Texas hams are cranking up their power units and checking on their emergency gear in preparation for the tornado season. Sure hope they don't need to use it. The NTEN, pulled a surprise simulated emergency drill just a few minutes before net time at 0800 Mar. 13. HWN, Tarrant County EC, with the assistance of THL, thought up the drill and set it in motion. The problem was efficiently handled to the satisfaction of all concerned and lasted about thirty minutes. WKH and K5EGB are the proud parents of a new YL born in March. HWN is new president of the Ft. Worth Kilocycle Club. The CTARC recently finished a code class and there will be five new amateurs in Waco soon. I have just been advised that an amateur in Virginia has confessed before the Senate Rackets Committee that he is a part of the "payola" scandal that is sweeping the country. It seems that he has been receiving some sort of remuneration for bragging on the excellent performance of his factory-built equipment. Better be careful how you talk about your equipment; you may be called on to prove you are not getting paid for it. Amateurs in this section were grieved to hear of the passing of ANG Mar. 7. Mr. Abbott, a retired FCC engineer of the Dallas office, gave many of us our radio examinations. Traffic: K5LGI 128, W5BOO 117, PTL 109, K5JSN 52, RAV 26, QOV 2.

OKLAHOMA—SCM, Adrian V. Rea, W5DRZ—SEC: UYQ. PAMS: K5DLP, EJK, VCJ and HXX. RMs: K5-JGZ, VVQ and JXM. These fellows are doing a good job on 80, 75, 40, 6 and 2 meters. K5QEE and QMJ are both bragging about their new jr. operators. K5BBA earned a YLCC certificate. K5OXP has a Knight R-100. MMD has 120 countries on s.s.b. K5PGC had a very interesting program at the recent club meeting at Bartlesville. The Muskogee Club recently became an ARRL affiliate. The Oklahoma Six-Meter and Oklahoma City Clubs are either in the process of becoming affiliates or already have done so. The SCM visited two clubs this month, the Tulsa Mobile and ACAR at Oklahoma City. Sorry to miss hamfests at Tulsa, Quartz Mountains and Chickasha. Congratulations to PHP and

(Continued on page 134)



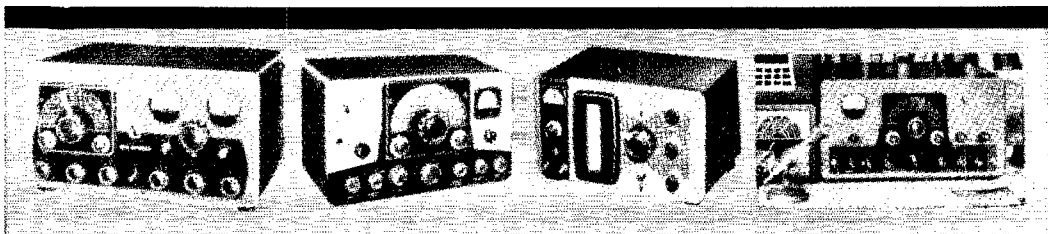
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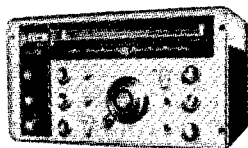
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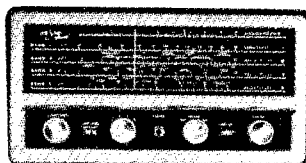


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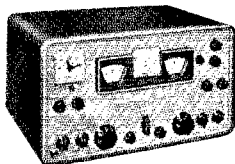
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Standard broadcast, CD, WWV, marine, aircraft, amateur and foreign shortwave frequencies clearly marked on giant dial. Operates 115 volt AC or DC. Logging scale and built-in speaker. Exceptional sensitivity, separate tuning coils for each band. Separate general coverage and bandspread tuning capacitors connected in parallel on all bands. Two-gang capacitors tune signal input and HF oscillator. Bandspread knob can be used as vernier on all frequencies. Two-stage amplifier with 50C5 output tube. Front panel phone output jack. **\$59.95**



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Triple Conversion . . . 17-tube superheterodyne circuit with automatic noise limiter. Slot Filter . . . Razor sharp. 1.5 KCS at 6 db. Adjustable \pm 5 KCS over passband for better than 40 db attenuation. Additional attenuation of 20 db at any point by Slot Depth Control. Separate Linear Detector . . . for CW and SSB reception, plus normal diode AM detection. Tuned IF Amplifier . . . seven selectivity positions provide mechanical filter type skirt selectivity. Selectable Sideband . . . upper, lower or both sidebands selected from front panel. **\$359.** (Optional clock-timer \$10)



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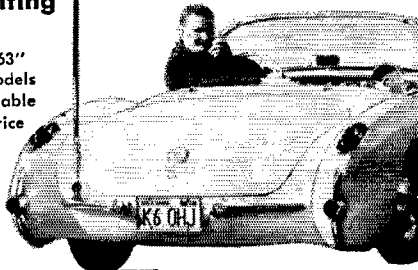
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the Chickasha group on their very fine AREC Organization. The Chisholm Trail Club had three very interesting tests on 10 meters. KY reports a very interesting trip to Venezuela. VVQ, K5JGZ and MBK were presented RN5 certificates. VAX and VBG have a mobile apiece—"His and Hers." Ham of the month: K5LYM for his faithful work on the Sooner Traffic net. HXT and EHC were judges at the Oklahoma Central State Science Fair. Traffic: K5USA 415, W5QMJ 252, K5CAY 166, JGZ 157, W5VUQ 134, OOF 102, K5BAY 85, W5-DRZ 83, EJK 74, FEC 42, K5DLP 33, IBZ 32, ELG 29, AUX 23, QEF 19, W5WAF 19, K5OVR 18, JOA 16, W5GIQ 13, MFX 13, W5UYQ 13, VLW 13, ESB 12, CCK 11, K5OOV 11, QEE 9, W5BBA 8, OTM 8, BNQ 6, K5REH 6, W5VAX 4, VNC 4, EHC 3, WDD 3, KY 2, VBG 2, K5BAT 1.

SOUTHERN TEXAS—SCM, Roy K. Eggleston, W5-QEM—SEC: QKF. ZIN won an SX-101A in the Cross Index Contest by working the most towns and cities in the fifth call area. K5MMP is a new OO in Houston. He is in the process of building a new frequency standard with output on 10 and 50 kc., also an audio frequency meter for direct audio reading. It certainly was a pleasure to work ex-5NPA, who is now K6TXR. Let's make it more often, Bill, and I will try to catch you up on the news from Southern Texas. QEM was heard mobile visiting around the Central Texas Area. MSA, TVK and PNT were mobiling in San Antonio for the planning meeting for the STEN Convention. This is to be held in Kerrville Aug. 27 and 28. If you like a good small convention, be sure to attend. The 7290 Traffic Net had 46 sessions, 882 messages and 1619 stations. The new officers of the Houston Amateur Radio Club are SHD, pres.; K5BSZ, vice-pres.; K5KDN, program chairman; LSE, treas.; K5ALF, secy.; and ITA, parliamentarian. Glad to hear that K5JCC is getting his rig troubles worked out. Pete now has 160 countries worked, with 150 confirmed. Mobiles heard on 40 meters lately: K5OCW, K5DKM, K5BHU and OAIR. Traffic: (Mar.) K5MXO 310, W5ZPD 97, ZIN 47, BHO 34, (Feb.) W5ZIN 52.

CANADIAN DIVISION

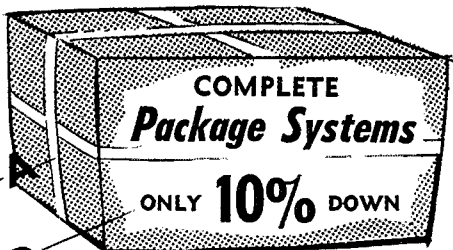
MARITIME—SCM, D. E. Weeks, VE1WB—Asst. SCMs: A. D. Solomon, VE1OC, and H. C. Hillyard, VO1CZ. SEC: BL. Newly-elected officers of the Keith Rogers Memorial Club are KZ, pres.; ADN, vice-pres.; EC, secy. VO3NA is now Awards Manager for the Goose Bay Club, so applications for the "Worked All Goose" certificates should be addressed to Jack. Incidentally, 139 WAG certificates have been issued to date. The Maritime AREC, under the capable direction of BL, recently held a successful simulated emergency test. (Just a reminder that the AREC Net is held every Sun. on 3790 kc. at 1:30 p.m.) Members of the Armdale Kiwanis Air Cadet Squadron #292 have their own station operating under the call OU. Deepest sympathy is extended to the relatives and friends of GB, who has joined the ranks of Silent Keys. Preparation appear well under way for Field Day. Is your club participating? WO2AB has been transferred to Ottawa. Ex-VO2MK is now VE2YH and operates from Megantic. Ex-VO2HD is now VE3AMQ. Traffic: (Mar.) VE1ADH 42, DB 19, VE2NI 8, VE1OM 6, ES 3. (Feb.) VE2NI 23.

ONTARIO—SCM, Richard W. Roberts, VE3NG—Ray Nason, the Chief R.I. in Toronto, has had an operation and is doing well. CPR has been in the hospital, also. VD still is working with an indoor whip on 20 meters. TM has a new t.r. switch. DUY is active on 15 meters. CPR reports that the London Club is quite active on 10 meters. The club now has more than 120 members. BUR was in Florida. AUU has a king-size c.w. class about to visit the local R.I. There will be no ARRL Convention in Ontario this year. Ottawa may consider one for next spring. Montreal is holding one this fall in Quebec. Let's all go to that big party. The Westside ARC held a very successful dinner. The Scarborough Club also had one the same evening. The Northtown ARC held its Annual Dinner and was presented with the Marconi Trophy for last year's Field Day effort (the first in VE-Land.) Who will take it away from them? K5IJV showed his movies to the Ottawa gang. The Westside Splatter is an FB club paper. CVB is the pilot. The Hamilton ARC is getting ready for Field Day. BTL has a pipe line into South America. CYE was in the hospital. The petitions regarding the proposed changes or additions to our frequencies are almost complete and are in the hands of the people at Ottawa. We now can only await the word. The OARA is active on the license plate deal and hopes to have news soon. DOY is active in Sudbury. NZ is getting thawed out at Stroud. Gord and Vi Austin ex-VE3GH and ex-VE3DEX, are now VP5GH and VP5VI. The members of the Ontario Phone Net thanks ANS for his help in getting the net started each evening. Traffic: VE3NAR 336, NG 166, DFO 141, DCX 139, CFR 71,

(Continued on page 136)



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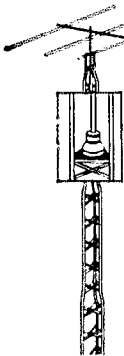
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QUEBEC—SCM, C. W. Skarstedt, VE2DR.—The following interesting note was received from YA, our QSL, Mgr.: "Just returned from two eventful weeks in India. The XYL and I enjoyed every minute and it is amazing how much ground can be covered in such a short time. Went via Dusseldorf, Geneva and Beirut; returned via Cairo and Rome. While in VU2 visited Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore, Calcutta, Madras, Darjeeling, Delhi, Agra and found people everywhere very friendly. Efforts to contact local hams in vain, only disappointment of trip. At Ambassador Hotel in Delhi located an all-wave HCL (made in VT) and by aid of my transistor receiver finally managed to locate the 20-meter band. Bandspread atrocious but by squeezing the trans. set between forefinger and thumb was able to hear the big ones coming through: W4FU and W2-VND good sigs. No VE8 heard but plenty strong UI8, UA18, UL7 and SP8. VS80 strong. You guessed it; they were all busy working the ARRL DX Test. VU2VA and 2NR heard on phone, VU2AZ and 2DK on c.w. Took lots of pix." 78. Exams reduced the activity of McGill University station UN. CR did a fine job of raising funds for DY's estate. GQ is visiting in HB-Land. BG reports KN and NB have joined the Professional Loafers Club. In VE, hams are restricted to use P/L English or French. Efforts are being made to amend this ruling by the Montreal Amateur Radio Club. Traffic: VE2WT 251, DR 111, BG 37, AJD 9, EC 8.

MANITOBA—SCM, M. S. Watson, VE4JY.—The highlight of the ARRL March meeting was an auction of radio gear which went over with a bang. VE4NS, a recent graduate of the General Hospital School of Nursing, has accepted a position as Public Health nurse at Virden. Congratulations, Ann. CR reports logging 109 contacts in the February YL-OM Contest. Good going, Ethel. A QSL card from 15 ARRL members will get you a Worked All Winnipeg Award. VE4s must get 25 cards. All amateurs were deeply grieved by the sudden death of LF at the early age of 46. President TJ, an active DX fan, reports 63 contacts in February, including D17SV and ZS5TU. Do not miss the Manitoba Hamfest sponsored by the Brandon Club Sept. 3 and 4, 1960. Your SCM will be on holiday overseas until early in July. IF, former SCM, has kindly consented to act in the interim. Traffic: VE4JY 13, PE 10, QD 6, MN 5, CU 4, AN 2, JP 2.

SASKATCHEWAN—SCM, Harold R. Horn, VE5-HR.—Yes, fellow hams, we are very proud of our VE5 automobile license plates now being displayed. Do not forget the hamfest at Regina to be held the July 1st week end. NX, FC, GE and AG passed their Advanced Amateur exams. Congratulations. GW is recovering from an unfortunate accident, but keeps his list on c.w. DZ is busy keeping skeeds with northern VE8s, handling messages from their relatives. DZ also finds time for all contests and chases DX on the side. QC has an HT-37. GE is heard on all bands now with a new rig running 75 watts with an 814. HR has a new Apache ready to go. I expect to be on 75 meters soon, fellows, and will be after more news for this column then. BG is attending college at Ames, Iowa. Traffic: VE5CR 20, HQ 7, HF 5, QL 4, DS 3, CD 2.

Recent Equipment

(Continued from page 45)

12AX7 speech amplifier and 7027A modulator, choke-coupled to the plate and screen of the 6146 amplifier. The 7027A is a husky audio tube, but in order to do a job of modulating the 60-odd watts phone-input rating of the 6146 and still stay within the 35-watt plate dissipation rating of the 7027A it is necessary to operate the latter as a Class AB₁ amplifier. Since there is only one tube the resulting modulation is unsymmetrical, but the audio quality is quite adequate for voice work.

Front panel controls of the Scout include an a.c. on-off switch which is combined with the speech section's GAIN CONTROL, a METFR SWITCH for reading r.f. amplifier grid or plate current, and a function switch which takes care of TUNING, C.W., STANDBY and A.M. OSCILLATOR TUNING and

(Continued on page 138)

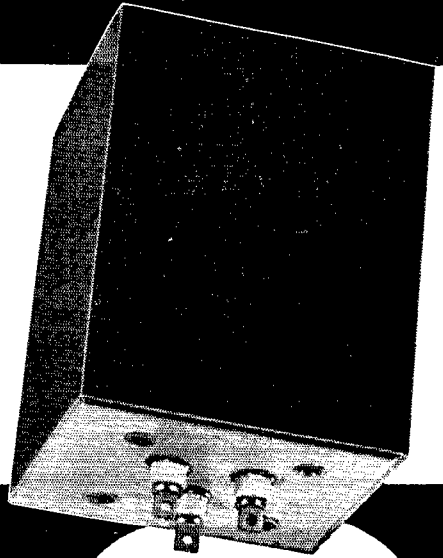
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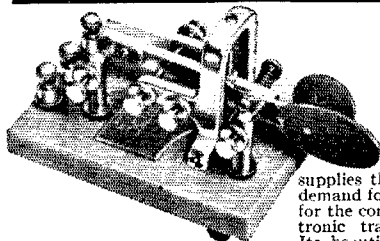
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Sweepstakes

(Continued from page 58)

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 K4IZL... 20,531-210-49-B-12 K6LKD... 6120-60-34-A-6
 W4HYD... 5895-66-30-A-7 W4GBFN (WA6s BFI BFN (GH)) 46,817-269-59-A-28

Western Florida
 K4ZAC... 13,607-97-47-A-14
 W4KPF... 10,763-88-41-A-15
 K4BOI (K4s B4E Z4V) 81,351-420-69-A-37

Florida
 W4FGH... 129,582-626-69-A-37
 W4PZV... 54,288-381-72-B-30
 K4TBN... 540-15-12-A-3
 W4JAW... 48-4-4-A-

Santa Barbara
 W6UWLV... 16,298-103-53-A-18
 K6LVD... 4719-61-34-A-17
 K6IC8/6... 975-25-13-A-3

WEST GULF DIVISION

Northern Texas
 K5IID... 118,800-601-66-A-33
 K5TBR... 74,620-592-65-B-30
 K5LEL... 60,255-309-65-A-20
 W5KZX... 18,480-178-35-A-15
 W5FTX... 11,214-90-42-A-21
 K5HTH... 8613-87-33-A-19
 W5SOD... 6480-68-32-A-13
 K5FRX... 3750-80-25-A-5
 K5JBJ (K5s JBJ JZL K5Q) 45,872-273-57-A-28
 K5KZA (K5s VLF KZA) 23,771-154-53-A-22

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 W6LNV... 201,480-924-73-A-40
 K6YNB... 64,845-331-66-A-16
 K6LJY... 48,174-261-62-A-39
 W6CFM... 42,215-239-59-A-30
 K6SSQ... 39,780-261-51-A-2
 W6CQO... 15,053-114-45-A-19
 W685V... 13,481-107-48-A-14
 W6PFE... 3312-46-24-A-12
 K6ZQS... 1344-28-16-A-2
 K6PFX... 360-12-10-A-1
 W6UPE... 144-8-6-A-1
 W6UCU... 13-1-1-A-1
 K6IC8... 3-1-1-A-1
 K6ICQ (K6s ICQ ICS) 40,500-232-60-A-23

Oklahoma
 W5IWL... 140,097-703-67-A-40
 K5IWK... 65,280-348-64-A-25
 K5RBA... 61,479-312-66-A-31
 K5MTD... 49,190-332-55-B-20
 K5OJD... 11,132-141-41-B-24

Southern Texas
 W5PZG... 56,415-415-70-A-37
 K5RQI... 58,700-300-63-A-26

CANADIAN DIVISION

Quebec
 VE2JR... 45,441-234-66-A-35
 VE2BAT... 14,625-128-39-A-29
 VE2UN... 12,168-104-39-A-10

Arizona
 W7CAF... 139,194-731-66-A-31
 W7IQS... 71,820-529-70-B-39
 K7JSK... 41,040-241-57-A-28
 W7ENA... 40,356-227-59-A-29
 K7BNV... 36,456-221-56-A-12
 K7HBX... 29,378-204-48-A-18
 W7LTV... 26,792-171-53-A-24
 K7CLA... 10,444-94-36-A-12
 W7CPY... 7,2178-33-22-A-

Ontario
 W8JKD/VE3 12,740-130-49-B-24
 VE3CKV (VE3s CKA CKW, VOIDS) 31,494-182-59-A-39

San Diego
 W6JVA... 124,084-579-73-A-38
 K6LLE... 71,232-375-64-A-23

Alberta
 VE6TP... 62,310-337-62-A-17
 VE6IN... 4121-51-27-A-4

* K2KXZ, opr. 2 Hq. staff, not eligible for award. * W1FZJ, opr. * K644P, opr. * W2LHL, opr.

ARRL thanks the following amateurs for submitting their logs for checking purposes: W5PFG, W7QO/7.

The "Tech" Special

(Continued from page 22)

Incidentally, the output reading on the r.f. voltmeter may be large or small, depending on the antenna and transmission line characteristics. The actual reading does not matter a great deal; the important thing is to tune for maximum. With the dummy load mentioned above the reading was approximately 1/3 scale.

The transmitter is designed to work into a 50- or 70-ohm load, so your antenna system should match the line well enough so that the s.w.r. on the transmission line is not over 2 to 1.

The plate current of the modulator, without

(Continued on page 140)

It
Doesn't
Take
An
Ink
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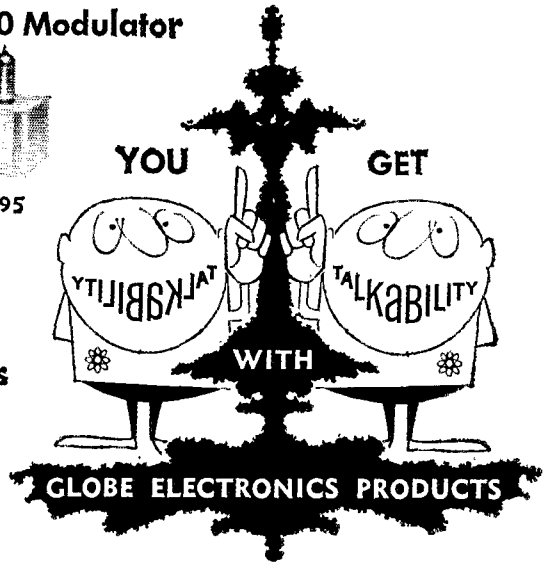
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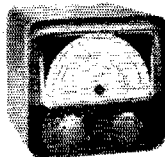


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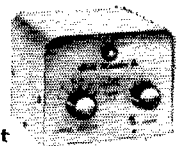
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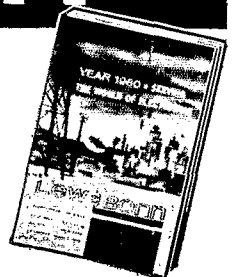
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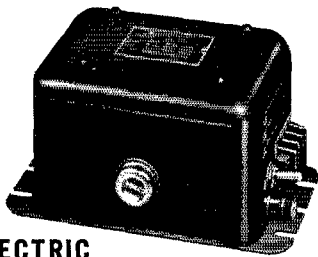
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speech input, should be approximately 25 ma. Because of the nature of speech waveforms, the plate current just "kicks" slightly when you are modulating the transmitter 100 per cent on voice peaks. Beware of any large swings in the modulator plate current as you talk — these mean overmodulation and distortion. And don't assume that you can use the r.f. output meter to indicate modulation, too — the pointer will be rock steady when you're modulating properly. If it flickers, you're hitting the microphone too hard. Keep your volume within proper limits and you'll have a good-sounding 6- and 2-meter phone signal. **QST**

Feeding Grounded Towers

(Continued from page 33)

band (but fed at the center, 30 feet above ground).

Coaxial feedlines and rotator control lines for tower mounted beams should be carried down the tower and run underground from the base, and should pose no problem when installing the low-band feed system, since they should then be at the same potential as the tower at the same point. Coupling between the tower and metal objects in the near vicinity may affect the tuning of the omega match, but so long as these objects are not moved, the feed system should remain in adjustment. The bottom end of the omega rod is "hot" and care should be taken not to change conditions in the immediate vicinity, say within a two- or three-foot radius.

Construction

To try such a feed system, it is necessary to have an s.w.r. bridge, a source of r.f. power, metal tubing and capacitors, with the necessary brackets, insulators and box. Since it is not contemplated that an exact copy will be made, drawings and photographs of interior construction are not provided. For the gamma section, 1 1/2-inch tubing was used, but smaller size could be employed and steel should work as well as aluminum. Double-spaced capacitors were used for the variable units, while 3000-volt mica and 7500-volt ceramic capacitors were used for the fixed units. One of the boxes shown in the photographs is 5 by 6 by 9 inches, while the other is 6 by 6 by 6 inches. It is necessary to insulate from the box those capacitors whose rotors are not shown connected to the grounded tower. The clamp holding the lower end of the omega rod to the box must be insulated too, of course. The clamps holding the box to the base of the tower are bolted solidly to the box. The tuning-capacitor shafts are passed through tight-fitting rubber grommets to prevent water seepage, and small holes (1/8 inch) are provided in the bottom of the box to drain condensation. The whole installation is sprayed with clear acrylic or polystyrene dope to make it as waterproof as possible.

The radiation pattern will differ from a half-

(Continued on page 142)

BULLSEYE BUYS at ARROW!

MODEL HA-1 T.O. KEYER by HALLICRAFTERS

For perfect CW keying at any speed from 10 to 65 w.p.m. Just connect to power line and key terminals — and you're sending clear as tape.

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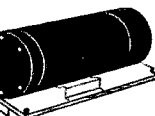
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A high quality instrument made by International Instrument Co. (Model 100). Only 1" in diam. Ideal for limited space applications. A natural for transistorized grid dip oscillator as described in QST.

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1 1/2" square 0-500 microamperes. Bakelite case. By Dejur.
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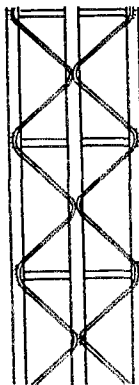
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wave horizontal or trap doublet, but if you have these already up, you don't really need this antenna, and you will probably try it only to see if it will work. It will! QST-

Technical Correspondence

(Continued from page 63)

sufficient isolation to prevent some of the fundamental crystal output from reaching the antenna along with the desired multiplied output frequency. This fed-through fundamental crystal-frequency energy, even though small, will readily be radiated by a 40-meter dipole which is practically cut to frequency for that energy.

The simplest solution here, of course, is to avoid using the coax-fed 40-meter dipole for operation on 15 meters. However, if a separate antenna cut for 15 meters is not practical, try using an antenna tuner as recommended in the ARRL Handbook or the ARRL Antenna Book. Either method should provide adequate rejection to eliminate radiation of the crystal-frequency energy. — Geo. M. Point, K2BEV

Field Day

(Continued from page 57)

Independence-of-Mains: All radio equipment independent of commercial power source; 3. All radio equipment not independent of commercial power; 1.

Battery Power: (applies to Class B and C only): 1.5. The battery capacity or size shall in all cases be adequate to permit one hour's continuous operation of the station. Charging batteries from commercial mains while batteries are connected to transmitter or receiver voids the "independence-of-mains" and "battery power" multipliers.

Multipliers do not apply to Class D and E entries.

Final Score: The final score equals the total "points" multiplied by the "power multiplier" multiplied by the "independence-of-mains" multiplier (multiplied by the "battery power" multiplier, if applicable). Where different multipliers apply during the Field Day period, points are multiplied by the multiplier in effect at the time the points were earned.

11. Club Aggregate-Mobile Scores: Entries under Class C may be combined to form a "Club Aggregate-Mobile Score." The club name must be noted on the individual reports, and the club secretary must submit a claimed aggregate score. Credits to the extent supported by the reports submitted to ARRL will be allowed. Only bona fide members of the club, residing in the club territory, may contribute to the aggregate-mobile club listing.

12. Reporting: Mail reports or entries on or before July 25. Reports must show starting and ending time of FD operating period, bands used, dates and contact times, calls of stations worked, signal reports sent and received, and ARRL sections or locations of stations worked. Reports must also show power inputs and sources of power, number of transmitters in simultaneous operation, location of station, number of persons participating, class of entry, and score computations. QST-

V.H.F. Party

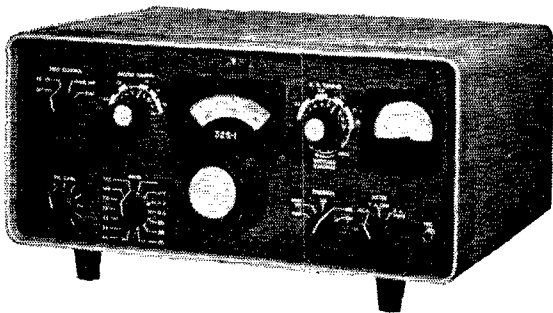
(Continued from page 64)

Award Committee decisions will be final.

8) Reports must be postmarked no later than July 1, 1960, to be eligible for awards. Follow the sample log for correct form, or a message to Headquarters will bring printed blanks for your convenience. QST-

Strays

After receiving his General license, WA2-GVB's first code contact outside the Novice band was K2GVB.



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Collins 32S-1 Transmitter

The Collins 32S-1 is a SSB or CW transmitter with a nominal output of 100 watts P.E.P. for operation on all amateur bands between 3.5 and 29.7 mc. It provides ample RF power for excellent communication on all bands.

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WOW! Why wait ten years? You can buy this transmitter, now!

Take a tip from the Icl O.T. Buy the matching receiver, too. And take advantage of the transceiver function.

Ted Michalski, W8TQY, (Surface Combustion Corp., Toledo, Ohio) sez, "Dale, I have never gotten more pleasure out of any radio equipment I have ever bought! This Collins S/Line is worth the price."

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73,
Dale . . . W8GDE

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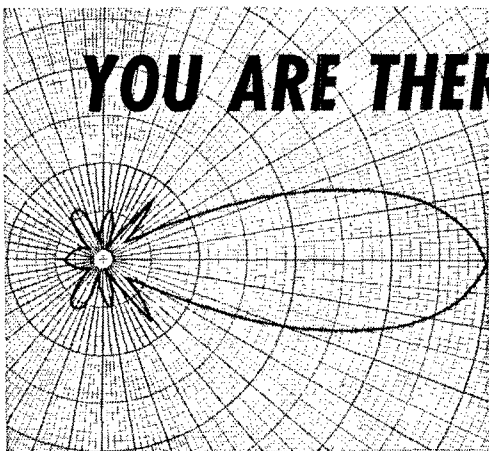
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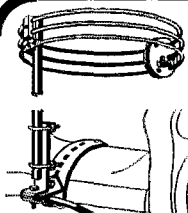
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Single-Crystal Converter

(Continued from page 36)

of the r.f. amplifier occurred where the unit was first tested, but careful attention to these shielding details eliminated the problem.

Adjustment

A grid-dip meter is helpful in setting the proper tuning ranges. Circuits C_1L_2 and C_2L_3 are adjusted to tune from 14 to 30 Mc., while C_3L_4 is adjusted to tune from 12 to 25 Mc. Coil adjustment is made by changing the turns spacing until the respective capacitor tunes the proper range. C_4L_5 is tuned to the crystal fundamental, 6.2 Mc., and is adjusted by the coil slug until the crystal oscillates best.

A coaxial-cable connection to the receiver is a must in order to shield out unwanted signals on the receiver frequency.

Use of the converter is the essence of simplicity. After connection to the receiver, an injection frequency and corresponding receiver tuning frequency are selected from the list above, and then signals are peaked by capacitors C_1 , C_2 , and C_3 . These need not be touched again in tuning the whole band except for wide excursions in the 10-meter band where readjustment of the r.f.-stage tuning may prove helpful.

If you feel that your present receiver lacks pep, image rejection, bandspread, or stability on the high frequencies, try this crystal converter. Or, better still, add both a Q multiplier and this crystal converter.

QST

Correspondence

(Continued from page 79)

ships were saved. Binns received enormous publicity throughout the U. S. and England. He was sent ashore to appear at several vaudeville theaters. I saw his show at the old Globe theater in Boston. He had a large spark coil set up on the stage and with a theme of the disaster threaded into the act he sent loud dots and dashes from the stage. The value of wireless telegraphy on ships at sea had been established.

Many c.w. amateurs, I am sure, would enjoy reading *SOS* — *To The Rescue* by Karl Baarslag. Karl was operating at sea from 1900 on, and gives a most interesting and authentic description of many well-known sea disasters in which the wireless operators played outstanding parts. It is available at public libraries. — Edward E. Hayward, W1PH, Auburn-dale, Mass.

REFUGE

☞ Why all this talk of abolishing the poor Novice?

In these days of one weekend-contest-after-another, where else can us non-contest lovers go, come our precious little weekend operating time? Onto the Novice frequencies, natch! Into this virgin valley, this Utopia of limited low power . . . this happy land of fairly normal QSO's . . . amongst our congenial, if overly-eager fellow men. . . .

Here, we Generals and Conditionals have a fighting chance. Besides, most Novices send slow enough for us Generals to understand.

I, for one, salute the Novice. This is ideal ham radio! — Mel Kampe, W9SHM, Springfield, Illinois.

SHADES OF THE PAST

☞ Hurray for K6YNB, true spokesman for us younger
(Continued on page 146)

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that are designed for ease of operation! Featuring Tilt Over Action with "WONDER GROUND POST" The original tilt-over tower

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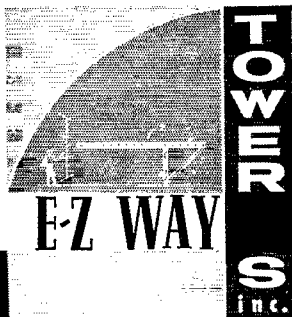
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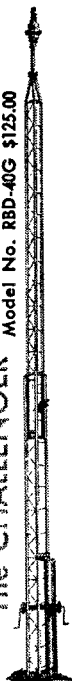
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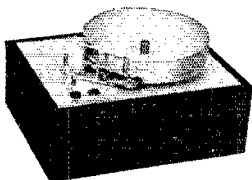
The SATELLITE



CODE

I have been teaching Code for forty years and I know that before you can read Code you must first learn the Code alphabet according to SOUND. Dot-dash is not A. The SOUND resulting from dotdash is A.

Regardless of discouraging experience, learning Code is extremely easy and fascinating. It definitely does not have to be third degree punishment. My automatic transmitter is really automatic. In a matter of seconds you select just a few letters, an entire lesson, any number of lessons or the entire record of seven lessons engraved in copper and there is no stopping or changing anything. You will agree that it is a most marvelous method. Let me send you the full story.



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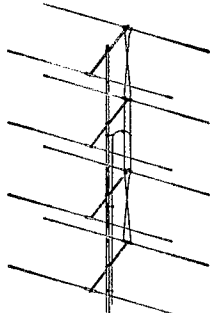
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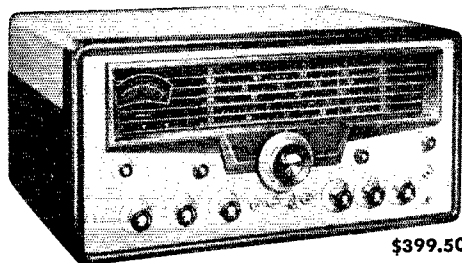
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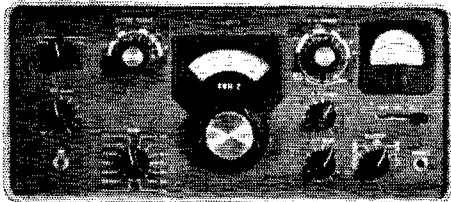
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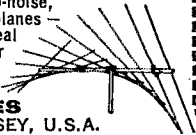
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hams. However, I feel that he might have missed a point. It is very possible that some of the OTs doing all of the complaining got their licenses when they were teenagers; perhaps they just don't like seeing that unsavory part of their history laid out so vividly before them again! . . .

Many thanks for a fine business magazine and the work you've been doing for all of us. — Douglas E. Thompson, K80TJ, Bay City, Michigan.

STARTING RIGHT

☞ I received your *Gateway to Amateur Radio* publications. I have started to study the basic theory and find the booklets very easy to understand and well written. These books, no doubt, will help me greatly in passing the exam for hams. I would like to say that I hope you will keep up the good work so that other prospective hams may benefit from your experience. — Rick Lord, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

IMPROVING DX

☞ . . . In my humble opinion it is a good time to start thinking about QRP. It can be done in a five-year period. With the better and sharper receivers we have today it's not impractical to reduce power to 200 watts. At the end of the first year reduce the maximum power to 800 watts, the second year to 600, etc. until after 5 years are up maximum power will be 200 watts. Let's face it, power is important only from a competitive standpoint. In radio as in life the biggest noise gets fastest attention.

Another pet idea I have is to keep the first 20 kc on each DX band open from 5 p.m. local time to 5 a.m. No W or VE station would call CQ or CQ DX or QRZ on these first 20 kcs, though they could of course answer the DX. It would help all hams throughout the world. It would give the DX a chance to work a few Central and South Americans which must be quite a struggle now. — J. J. Lambias, W2WAS, Jackson Heights 72, New York.

JOIN 'EM UP

☞ . . . Amateurs who don't belong to the League are free loaders. The League is well represented by men such as Mr. Budlong. Without these men amateur radio would be pulled to pieces by political ambition in a short space of time. In other words, ARRL is amateur radio . . . — Bud Dolberry, W0O AQ, Leavenworth, Kansas.

101 AND DXCC

☞ Suppose that 101 hams in 101 different DX countries, each worked all the others of the group and exchanged QSLs. If the cards were forwarded to West Hartford each would become eligible for DXCC. Once this happens, then each becomes eligible for DXCC². This makes them all DXCC³ and so on until all become DXCC[∞].

However, if one of the group slipped up and only sent out 99 instead of 100 cards the unfortunate ham would not qualify for DXCC and, in fact would be one card shy of both DXCC and DXCC[∞]!

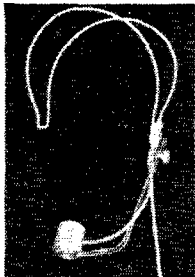
If he then received a card from another country outside of the group he would then become DXCC, promoting the rest to DXCC². If, now the missing QSL showed up he would become eligible for DXCC² and the rest of them for DXCC³, this situation would snowball as above with the whole group becoming DXCC[∞] except for our friend with the late QSL who would always be tagging behind one, so that he would end up DXCC^{∞-1}.

I don't know what all this means, do you? — A. S. G. Grant, VE1EP, DXCC¹, Halifax, N. S.

THE TOP "50"

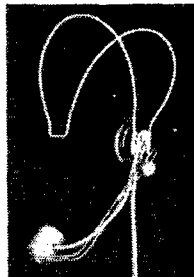
☞ The opening of the top of twenty meters is undoubtedly one of the greatest things to come about in amateur radio since the reopening of the bands just after the second World War. At this early date it is still too soon to tell what the full effects will be. It is needless to say that if the amateur radio operators of the United States do not set up and follow a few simple rules they will surely spoil a good thing. There is no reason for us to crowd into the top half of twenty just because it is new and now open to us. We still have the use of the original twenty-meter band and I think that we should when and wherever possible use these frequencies as much as possible.

(Continued on page 148)



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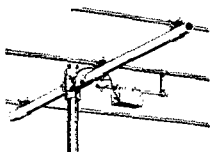
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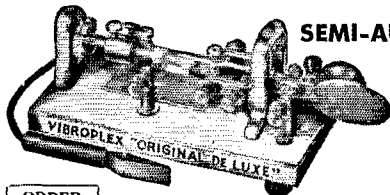
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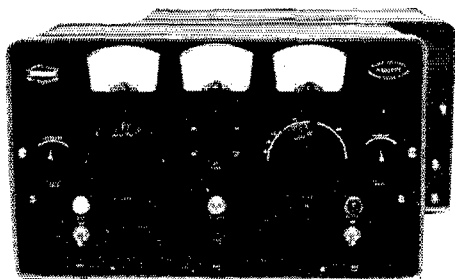
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Terry W9DIA

There are many DX stations throughout the world that are running low power and are restricted to this top portion of the twenty-meter band that may give up or greatly curtail their activity unless they are given a break. They as well as we like to enjoy some plain rag-chewing and don't want to be snowed under all the time answering requests for QSL cards. They have enjoyed in the past having the split band where they could answer stations at their pleasure, picking out stations that were out in the clear.

Now all this will change and the DX station may be plowed under and driven to another band or off the air. Which it will be depends a lot on how we the American hams behave ourselves on the ham bands mainly the top half of twenty. — *Ted Gray, KG6AII, Agana, Guam.*

SPEED EXPERTS

There have been several letters recently in "Letters" commenting on code speeds which represented widely differing individual opinions on what constituted a norm for "good" c.w. operation speed. How about presenting the opinion of some competent authority on this subject? I do not question the facts stated by K4SCW (QST Mar., p. 91), but I do wonder whether his performance is not that of an exceptional individual. My experience leads me to think that merely the ability to move a key or pencil at speeds higher than 40 w.p.m. is unusual. — *Joe Gillson, W3GAU, Wilmington, Del.*

WRITER'S CRAMPS

Jack Chancellor, W9SON's, letter "Helping Hand" (February QST) reminded me of the disappointments I went through in getting started more years ago than I like to admit. I decided after a number of such disappointments that if I ever wrote anything I'd answer every single letter.

Some twenty-odd years later I found myself writing a few articles for amateur consumption. Letters came in from all over the world and I set out to answer every one, which I did. The time normally spent in research and writing was wholly consumed in answering the countless quizzes that would make a Univac pant. The net result is that I have practically quit writing because I don't have the time to answer the "fan mail." The little I have done in recent years has been well illustrated, which seems to cut down the quizzes.

W9SON is typically selfish as are most hams, when he complains about refusal to "acknowledge a simple postcard." It's not the cost of the one stamp to answer a postcard but its the $n \times 4\epsilon$ that runs into real money. To W9SON and all other correspondents, do the writer of the article at least the courtesy of sending a stamp along with your inquiry. If you want to get an immediate reply, make that a self-addressed stamped envelope. Such letters always get first attention.

Let others do not know, authors of ham articles get very little, if anything, for their effort. Is it fair to expect them to dig down in their jeans and pay for the privilege of providing you fellows with interesting, educational and helpful articles? — *Norman K. McLaughlin, W4GJR, Greensboro, N. C.*

MORE ON NOVICE

In regard to WA2BMB's letter about getting rid of the Novice license, I'm thumbs down. If there weren't a Novice Class most amateurs would never gain the valuable operating experience that leads to a General ticket.

I have had a lot of fun in the Novice bands and I know a lot of other Novices have too. If WA2BMB doesn't want to go in the Novice band and get "smothered in QRM" let him stay out... — *Edwin Petzolt, KN1LNC, Gardner, Massachusetts.*

MARATHON CRAZE

The recent wave of idiot marathons in England appears to have touched off a similar wave of idiocy among certain amateur radio licensees.

In a recent bulletin was an item extolling as great accomplishments a number of 6-meter QSOs lasting more than
(Continued on page 150)

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twice around the clock. Each group apparently was trying to outdo another in hogging the air in sleepless lunacy.

Nothing could be more damaging to the spirit of amateur radio, such as I have enjoyed for forty years, than this kind of abuse of our privileges, in addition to its being a violation of FCC regulations regarding good operating practice. The type of person who would go in for this kind of marathon could not possibly think of enough intelligent conversation to last twenty to thirty hours or more. . . .

—Ernie Mann, W3MTD

SURPLUS GEAR RESULTS

☐ This is a note of thanks. Last night for the first time I established a two-way communication using a transmitter from McCoy's article in the December, 1957 *QST* (also in the 1959 *Handbook*) and a command receiver. The power supply came from a \$2 junk television set. The receiver works into an audio filter; this combination works very good — very good for less than \$20.

On-the-air signal reports on 40 meters indicate that the transmitter has no chirp, a good tone, faintly discernible clicks (at a DX of one-half mile) and no detectable harmonics — working into a coax-fed dipole.

I'm running it at 375 volts key-down from a capacitive input power supply transplanted from the \$2 junk television set.

—Philip L. Crank, WV2JTK

REGULATIONS WITH TEETH

☐ Your last paragraph of the editorial in December *QST* hit the nail right on the head.

It is because of the lack, I repeat lack, of tough regulations and the relative ease with which an amateur license can be obtained that the amateur fraternity has sired the characters you described.

I believe that the ARRL should change its policy of trying to maintain regulations that are so loosely worded. When it comes to a test of who is right or wrong between the FCC and the amateur, a Philadelphia lawyer could make any of the characters in your article look like a candidate for the Edison Award.

Personally, I would like to see an automatic 30-day suspension for any infraction of the regulations. Then I know there would be fewer characters for you to write about.

—A. J. Sivo, W2FYT

Happenings

(Continued from page 59)

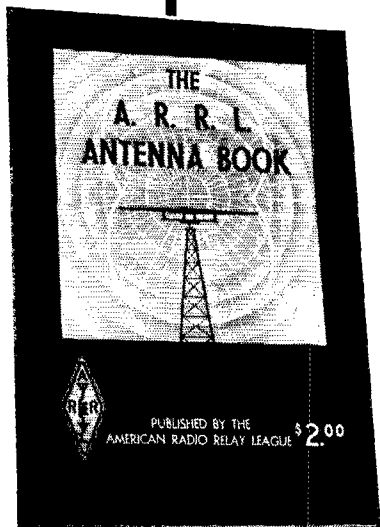
10. In considering the arguments concerning disruption of present operations which would result to one group or the other, depending on the outcome of the proceeding, the Commission does not feel that equipment cost considerations alone is a sufficient argument. In the instant case both sides make the claim of being put to additional trouble and expense should the decision be unfavorable to their interests. This has the net result of cancelling the respective arguments. In any event, it should be emphasized that in any rule change, the most important factor is that of benefit to the service, within the framework of the public interest, convenience or necessity. Thus in this case the prime factors to be taken into consideration are those relating to television interference and to experimentation, including long distance weak signal contacts, domestic and foreign.

11. The Commission is led to conclude that the additional interference to and from television which would be caused, should those amateurs now utilizing A3 emission near the low end of the 50-54 Mc. band move up 100 kc., would be minimal. Such a move amounts to only 2 1/2% of the total band, or only 10% of the lower 1 Mc. where the majority of operations in this band is said to take place. Since a move of this order should not create a serious hardship, it would appear that, here again there is no clear-cut advantage favoring either side. In addition, A3 operators would not be deprived of the use of the 100-ke. segment but merely restricted as to the type of emission permitted in that segment. In the 144-148 Mc. band, television interference is not a factor.

12. With respect to experimentation, one of the principal factors which led the Commission previously to conclude

(Continued on page 158)

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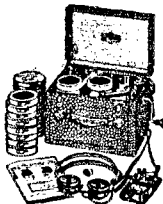
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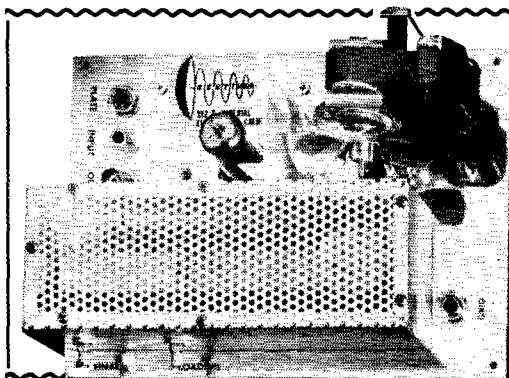


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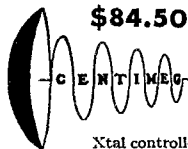
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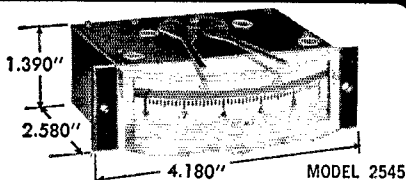
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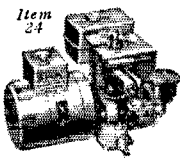
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that "A1 only" segments should be established in the subject bands at all was that, in general, amateurs using telegraphy are more interested in making long-distance contacts than in conducting the more conversational type of communication. Thus, having segments free from domestic telephony would provide increased opportunity for amateurs using telegraphy to experiment and to make long distance weak signal contacts. The comments from both the A1 and the A3 amateurs were in general agreement that frequencies in the low end of the 50-54 Mc. band are more likely to be suitable for F_2 propagation than are frequencies higher in the band. The divergence of opinion lies in evaluating the extent of improved conditions at the lower end of the band. The contention of the A1 proponents has been somewhat substantiated by figures provided to the Commission by the National Bureau of Standards. These statistics show, for three U. S. locations during November, 1957, the percentages of time that the F_2 -4000 km. maximum usable frequency exceeded each of the frequencies 50.05 Mc. and 50.95 Mc. Without analyzing the findings in detail, two conclusions may be drawn:

- (a) the amount of time in which the m.u.f. exceeded the lower frequency during this month was of short duration;
- (b) however, the percentage of time this occurred at 50.05 Mc. was, at a minimum, 2.4 times that at 50.95 Mc.

Hence, it may be fairly stated that the lowest end of the 50-54 Mc. band has better conditions for experimentation than segments farther up the band.

13. In light of the foregoing, the Commission is led to conclude that the establishment of the "A1 only" segment at 50.0-50.1 Mc. would be in the public interest because of the presence of the combined factors set forth below:

- (a) Those A1 amateurs who have gone to the trouble and expense of constructing specialized antennas for experimenting with weak signal modes of propagation, will not be required to move. This will enable them to enjoy the benefits available during optimum F_2 conditions.
- (b) There would be little if any additional mutual interference to and from television which would stem from an upward move of 100 kc. by the telephony group.
- (c) Clearing the lower 100 kc. of the band of A3 operations in this country may enhance the ability of those A3 operators who move up in the band to contact foreign stations operating A3 in the low frequency segment.

14. However, with respect to the 144-148 Mc. band the Commission is led to conclude that the "A1 only" segment should be established as originally ordered, i.e.: at 147.9-148.0 Mc. The controlling factor is that in this band there is no difference in the propagation characteristics throughout the band. Thus, the A1 operators cannot claim an experimental advantage. As to those who have specialized antennas tuned to the low end of this band, it should be noted that they may continue to utilize A1 emission on the antenna and equipment design frequency and will be no worse off than they are now. Henceforth amateurs who enter the specialized field involving weak signal communications with A1 emission in the 144-148 Mc. band should design their equipment to operate in the clear segment provided herein for this purpose.

15. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the establishment of the "A1 only" segments at 50.0-50.1 Mc. and 147.9-148 Mc. will be in the public interest.

16. Disposition of petitions.

In addition to the petition of the League which initiated this proceeding, the Commission has received three other petitions from individual amateurs and groups of amateurs requesting amendments of the rules concerning the types of emission permitted in the 50-54 Mc. or 144-148 Mc. band.
 Mr. Ernest H. Adolph, 42 Brookside Road, Bedford, Massachusetts, K1DRX, petitioned to amend Section 12.22(d) to permit Technician Class licensees to operate in the 145-146 Mc. band using A1 or F1 emission only and to amend Section 12.111(b) to permit the use of only A1 or F1 emission in the 50.0-50.1 Mc. band;

Mr. Raymond P. Bilger, 142 N. Hawthorne Ave., Langhorne, Pennsylvania, W3TDF, with approximately fifty endorsements by other amateurs, petitioned for amendment of Part 12 so as to permit the use of only types A0, A1, A2,

(Continued on page 154)

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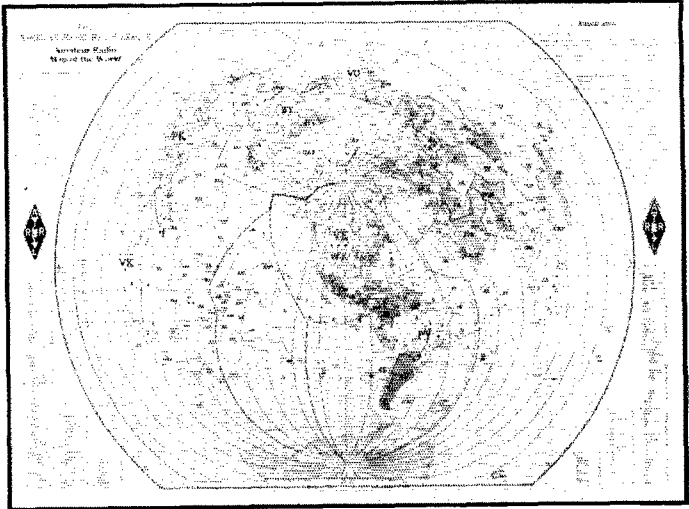
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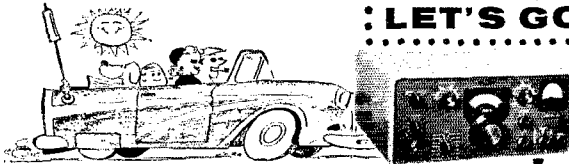
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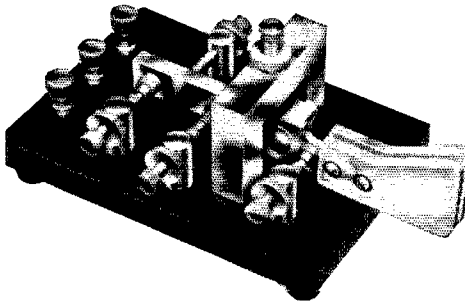
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and F1 in the frequency range 144.0 to 144.4 Mc. The petition would thus delete emission types A3, A4, F2 and F3, presently permitted in this band; and,

Mr. Gordon E. Simkin, 1599 Austin Avenue, Idaho Falls, Idaho (formerly of Loma Linda, California) petitioned for amendment of Part 12 so as to permit A5 emission in the range 51 Mc. to 54 Mc.

With respect to the latter petition, the Commission is unable to conclude that such action would be in the public interest on the following basis:

- (a) Present rules relating to television broadcast station assignments below 216 Mc. require a minimum separation of 60 miles between stations proposing to operate on adjacent channels;
- (b) There are presently operating on TV Channel 2 (which is adjacent to the amateur band in question) approximately 38 stations whose service areas largely cover the major metropolitan areas of the country; and,
- (c) The width of the band in question is insufficient to support more than a few simultaneous television transmissions by amateurs even under petitioner's proposal to limit the bandwidth to one megacycle. Thus, because of the hazard of interference to the reception of television broadcast stations and the reduction of spectrum space within the band for other amateur activities which would result, the Commission finds that permitting the use of A5 emission in the 51-54 Mc. band would not be in the public interest.

That part of Mr. Adolph's petition concerning Technician Class privileges in the 144-148 Mc. band is now moot since the Commission, in its Report and Order in Docket No. 12728 amended the rules so as to largely effect the proposal therein. With respect to the proposals of Mr. Adolph and Mr. Bilger to restrict the types of emission which may be used in segments of the 50-54 Mc. or 144-148 Mc. band, in view of the comments received in this proceeding and the resultant action taken herein, the Commission will not engender further action at this time. After sufficient experience has been gained from operation under the rules as amended hereby, the Commission will entertain further petitions of this nature.

17. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED, Pursuant to the authority contained in Sections 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that Part 12 of the Commission's Rules is amended, effective June 6, 1960, as set forth in the Appendix attached hereto.

18. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the petition of Mr. Gordon E. Simkin for amendment of Section 12.111(h) is Denied.

19. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That the petitions of the American Radio Relay League, Inc., Mr. Ernest H. Adolph and of Mr. Raymond P. Bilger for amendments of Sections 12.22(d), 12.111(h) and 12.111(i) of the Rules are granted to the extent that the determinations herein are consistent therewith and are, in all other respects, Denied.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

BEN F. WAPLE
Acting Secretary

Released: April 29, 1960

APPENDIX

PART 12 IS AMENDED AS FOLLOWS:

Paragraphs (h) and (i) of § 12.111 are amended to read as follows:

§ 12.111 Frequencies and types of emission for use of amateur stations.

(h) 50.0 to 54.0 Mc. using type A1 emission, 50.1 to 51.0 Mc. using types A2, A3, A4 and narrow band F1, F2 and F3 emissions, 51.0 to 54.0 Mc. using type A0 emission, and on frequencies 52.5 to 54.0 Mc. using types F0, F1, F2 and F3 emission.

(i) 144.0 to 148.0 Mc using type A1 emission, and 144.0 to 147.9 Mc. using types A0, A2, A3, A4, F0, F1, F2 and F3 emission.



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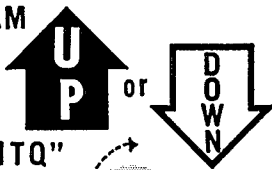
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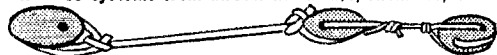


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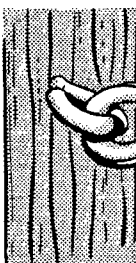
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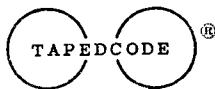
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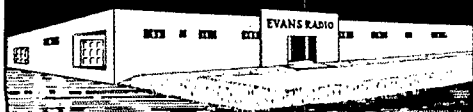
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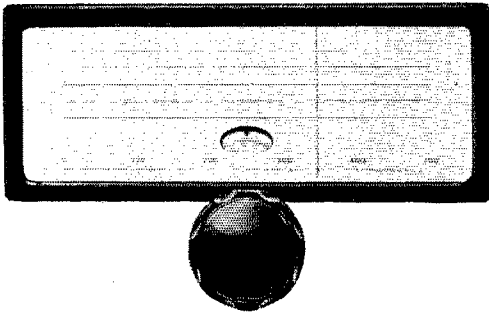
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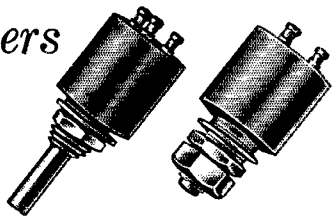
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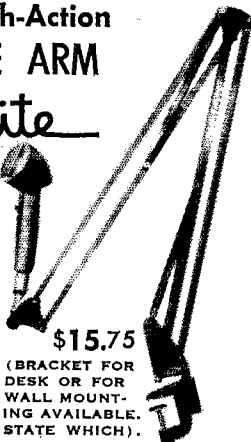
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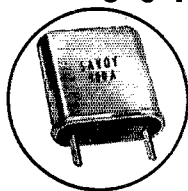
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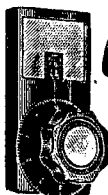
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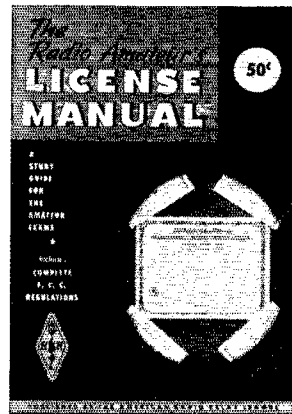
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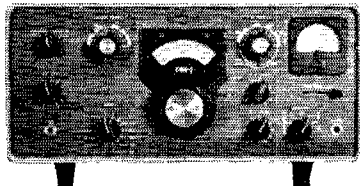
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Having made no investigation of the advertisers in the classified columns except those obviously commercial in character, the publishers of QST are unable to vouch for their integrity or for the grade or character of the products or services advertised.

WANTED: Early wireless gear, books, magazines, catalogs before 1922. Send description and prices. W6GH, 1010 Monte Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif.

2ufd 4000v DC capacitors, \$5.00 each, or 2 for \$9.00. F. G. Dawson, 3740 Woodrow Ave., Detroit 10, Mich.

COAXIAL Cable. New surplus RB-54A/U, 58 ohms impedance — 30 ft. prepaid, \$1.00. Radio magazines, buy, sell, trade. R. Farnce, 909 N. Columbia, Plainview, Texas.

ALL types of transmitting and receiving tubes wanted. Also aircraft or ground receivers and transmitters. Hamgear or Test Dames, W2KUW, 308 Hickory St., Arlington, N. J.

MOTOROLA used FM communications equipment bought and sold W5BCO, Ralph Hicks, Box 6097, Tulsa, Okla.

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S.S.B. xfrms. exact set of 3 (hermetically sealed) for W2EWL Special, brand new, \$3.00 postpaid. New compact G-E 100-watt modulation xfrmr. multi-impedance (10 lbs.), \$6.25; new Eimac vacuum condenser, 12ufd at 32 kilovolts, \$5.50. G-E Pyranols, 4 uf at 1000 v.d.c. (330 vac) min., 4 for \$3.50. Please include postage, in c.o.d.'s. Tucker, W2HLT, 51-10 Little Neck Parkway, Little Neck 62, N. Y.

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HAM TV Equipment bought, sold, traded. Al Denson, W1BYX, Rockville, Conn.

CASH for your gear. We buy, trade or sell. We stock Hammarlund, Hallicrafters, National, Johnson, Gonset, Globe, Hy-Gain, Mosley, and many other line of ham gear. Ask for used equipment list. H & H Electronic Supply, Inc., 506-510 Kishwaukee St., Rockford, Ill.

CHESS By Ground Wave. Los Angeles. Join the Chess-Nuts-Net. Poplar 3-4924.

CHICAGOLAND Amateurs! Factory authorized service for Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, National, Globe. Service all amateur equipment to factory standards, Heights Electronics, Inc., 1145 Halsted St., Chicago Heights, Ill. Tel. Skyline 3-4036.

SSBERS! Keep up with SSB news and views! Join the Single Sideband Amateur Radio Association, dedicated to furthering good SSB operating; promoting advancement of SSB equipment and disseminating SSB technical information. Read "The Sidebander", official publication of the SSBARA. Dues \$3.00 yearly. Write for membership application, sample "Sidebander", to SSBARA, 12 Elm St., Lynbrook, N. Y.

OUTSTANDING QSLs, SWLs. Variety samples 25¢ (refund- ed). Callbooks (American Calls) \$5.00; (Foreign Calls), \$3.00. Religious QSL samples 10¢. Sakkers, W8DED, Box 218, Holland, Michigan.

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CREATIVE QSL and SWL Cards. Are you proud of your card? If not let us print your next order. Write for free samples and booklet. Personal attention given to all requests. Bob Wilkins, Jr., KN6ZMT, Creative Printing, P. O. Box 1064-C, Atascadero, Calif.

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QSLs Samples dime. Sims, 3227 Missouri Ave., St. Louis 18, Mo.

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SUPERIOR QSLs. samples 10¢, Ham Specialties, Box 3023, Bellaire, Texas.

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QSLs, SWLs, NYL-OMs (sample assortment approximately 934¢) covering designing, planning, printing, arranging, mailing; eye-catching, comic, sedate, fantabulous, DX-attracting, protopyal, snazzy, unparagoned cards (Wow!). Rogers, K0AAB, 737 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul 5, Minn.

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QSLs, SWLs, samples 5¢. Nicholas & Son Printery, Post Office Box 11184, Phoenix Ariz.

DON'T Buy QSLs until you see my free samples. Bolles, 7701 Tisdale, Austin 5, Texas.

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QUALITY QSLs, file cards, personalized. "Ham-ized" letter-heads. Exclusive, distinctive. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples 10¢. Jerry, K7DKO, Everson, Wash.

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"PIG-IN-A-POKE"? Not if you visit Ham Headquarters, USA and see and choose from the hundreds of "Like-New" bargains in the world-famous Harrison Trade-in Center. More for your money, because tremendous turnover makes lower overhead. Terms, trades. Send postcard for mouth-watering photograph and price list Q-6. For the best in all new and used equipment, it pays to come to "Ham Headquarters, USA," BCNU, 73, Bill Harrison, W2AVA, 225 Greenwich St., New York City, N. Y. KWM1 and a few high plate dissipation tubes wanted. 304T1/TH 4-1000A, 4PR60A, etc. Ted Dames, W2KUW, 64 Grand Place, Arlington, N. J.

WANTED: Gonset Communicators. Two or Six meters. Cash. Graham Company, 505 Main, Reading, Mass.

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HAMFEST June 5th Southwest from Ottawa, Illinois, on Illinois State Rte. 71 at the LaSalle County 4-H Home and Picnic Area. Same place as last year. Advance registration accepted if in our hands before May 25th. Advance registration \$1.00; at the gate, \$1.50. Sponsored by the Starved Rock Radio Club. For info, contact W9MK5, G. E. Keith, Sec'y, RFD #1, Box 171, Olesby, Ill.

SELL Johnson Courier, \$220.00; Jennings Vacuum capacitor UCS 10-375 used, 100,000v, \$35.00; Prop pitch motor solenys indicator, \$35; 4-125as, \$2.00. W7PSO, 3740 Alpine, Casper, Wyoming.

WANTED: Old QSTs and Handbooks. Must be reasonable. Am building library, not speculating. Cash, or swap ham-gear, W0FJR.

SX-42, FB, \$80, SX-28, needs wk, \$20; BC221 w/mod, no bk, \$20; RDZ (UHF rec) \$17; SCR522, \$20; APX-6 \$10. More free list. K6AHX, 1313 Linceta Dr., Del Mar, Calif.

FOR Sale: Collins 32V3 transmitter, in perfect condition, \$425.00. W2PNT Richard Roos, 141-48 78th Road, Flushing 67, L. I., N. Y.

WANTED: 6 to 12 304TL tubes. Callanan, W9AU, P.O. Box 155, Barrington, Ill.

SELL KWS-1 extra good condition, Hy-Gain Triband beam with 100 feet RD8L, Heathkit Q1 built, never used, Heathkit AM2, New 4D32, Virgil Schaffer, 3165 Grove Court, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANT 1925 and earlier ham and broadcast gear for personal collection. W4AA, Wayne Nelson, Concord, N. C.

FREE Bargain list, Box 575, New York 8, N. Y.

RECEIVERS: Repaired and aligned by competent engineers using factory standard instruments. Authorized factory service station for Collins, Hallicrafters, Hammarlund, National, Harvey-Wells. Our twenty-fourth year. Douglas Instrument Laboratory, 176 Norfolk Ave., Boston 19, Mass.

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DON'T Fail FCC tests! Check yourself with a time-tested "Sure-check Test". Novice, \$1.50; General, \$1.75; Extra, \$2.00. We pay the postage. Amateur Radio Specialties, 1013 Seventh Ave., Worthington, Minn.

LOWEST Prices: Latest amateur equipment. Factory fresh sealed cartons. Self-addressed stamped envelope for lowest quotation on your needs. HDH Sales Co., 919 High Ridge Rd., Stamford, Conn.

GREAT surplus values!! BC-603 Receiver New \$17.00-R-26/ARCS Rec 3-6 mc New \$12.95, used exc \$7.95-R-27/ARCS Rec 6-9 mc New \$12.95, used exc \$7.95-BC-639 Transceiver with PE-120 \$19.95-T-47/ART-13 Transmitters 34/AP \$49.00-Ground-Powered Dynamic Phones Fr. \$4.75-Rec. Microwave RFL/APR-8 \$39.00-Collins CF1 82-O for Q-5'er compl. w/tubes & instructions \$5.95-Collins Mod. Xformer 100 watt 811-PP to 813 final \$3.95-RA-62-C Power Supply A-C for SCR-522 VHF 110/60 cye. New \$59.50-Kits only for above, \$17.00-Ground-plane VHF antennas 30-200 MC New \$9.95-Hi-Mu Electronics-131 Hamilton St., New Haven, Conn. Store hours 10-5, Sat. 9-12.

BOOK Matches with your call. 50 for \$2.50. A & B Services, Box 147C, Kittery, Maine.

TOROIDs: Unused 88 mhy like new. Dollar each. Five, \$4.00, pp. DaPaul, 101 Starview, San Francisco, Calif.

KWM1 and a few high plate dissipation tubes wanted. 304T1/TH 4-1000A, 4PR60A, etc. Ted Dames, W2KUW, 64 Grand Place, Arlington, N. J.

COMPLETE Station, Collins-built for Navy; 1CS 12 and TCS 5 xmt and rcvr with 117V AC supply, spkr and Heath filter-cooler and manuals, 100 watts on 40-80-160; perfect condx, \$125 cash. Phil Wood, K8HRE, Bangor, Michigan.

FOR Sale: Johnson Matchstick with cables, in exc. condx: \$70. K2UYG.

FOR Sale: CE20-A, QT-1, VFO excellent, \$175; matching table top amplifier pair 815s, complete 2000 V power supply, \$350.00. Joe K3CQY, 409 Falcone Ave., Roseto, Penna.

CRYSTALS Airmailed: SSB, MARS, Marine, Novice, Net, Commercial, etc. Custom finished FT-243 .01% any kilocycle 3500 to 8600 \$1.49 (10 or more 99¢), all novice 99¢, 1700 to 30,000 \$1.95. All frequencies. Additional for FCC-6/17 hermetic holders. Builders crystal packages: November QST "Phasing Sidebander" \$9.95; June 1958 QST "SSB Package" 5 mixer crystals, FT-243 \$9.95, hermetics \$12.95, matched filter sets \$6.90; Collins low and high frequency hermetics, etc. If you don't see it be specific, write. Airmailing 9¢ per crystal. Crystals since 1933. C-W Crystals, Box 2065Q, El Monte, Calif.

FOR Sale: Two industrial radio 2 mtr FM pack sets in excellent condx with handset, less batteries, \$45 each. Also Instructograph code machine with ten (10) tapes, \$30.00. WANFS, 1760 Pinetree, Winter Park, Fla.

\$420—is that too much for my factory-wired Thunderbolt? Make me a genuine offer and I'll reply promptly, L. A. Morrow, W1GQ, 99 Bentwood Road, West Hartford 7, Conn. ADAMS 2-2073.

BARGAINS: Gonset GSB-100 SSB exciter, demonstrator, \$389; also matching linear, GSB-101 \$389; two new 32S-1 xmtrs left at old price, \$590; Collins 30S-1 linear, used 27 hours, \$1265.00; used KWM-2s, cash, no trades, \$935; Collins 32S-1 xmt, \$539 and 75S-1 rcvr, \$399, both used; 100-Vs, old price, \$695. Will trade new 75S-1 for 75A-4s, late serial no. Money back guarantee always. Ed Moory Wholesale Radio, Box 506 DeWitt, Ark. Phone WHitney 6-2920.

HAVE 10 top brand 6176. Will sell 2.50 each K4LRX.

WANTED: Mosley TA-33 Triband beam or equal. Tower, 40 ft. tiltover. Cash deal. Pick up 150 miles or express collect. K21QI, Box 528, Lake George, N. Y.

SALE: Mallory Model TV-101 UHF converter, used three months. Local station out of business. Moore, 5403 Ventnor Ave., Ventnor, N.J. \$20.00.

SELL: All-band transmitter, Hallicrafters HT-20. Almost completely TVI suppressed; 10 through 160 meters. A.M. and C. W. with Heath VFO. A-1 condx. Output 100 watts fine, 135 watts C. W. \$225.00. Fred Sipp, W2AAD, R. 1, Box 93, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Phone YO 2-4320.

WANTED Low-priced receiver, Ohio area. State price, model, condition, Beginner. Santorini, 1450 Haines, Columbus 12, Ohio

SPECIAL Three new Navy surplus power supplies, 630 volts, 500 Ma, intermittent; 866As rectifiers, 30 amp, relay, completely enclosed in steel case. \$18.95. Mike Newman, K2PXXO, 261 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED: IC-303 good condition, also DR-20 Preselector and 100-150 uufd 3000 volt variable capacitor. Manning, Box 563, Riverside, Mich.

HALLICRAFTERS S-40B receiver, 6 extra tubes, gud condx, \$60. Want a gud HQ-110, K4VDE, R. Bergen, LaGrange, Ky.

VIKING Valiant Serial 27437, like new, \$340; Hammarlund HQ50, Q multiplier, rtal calibrator, in original carton, \$235; CS 204 deluxe 458 VFO, Q11, \$185; Milien 90881, 400 W, Class B linear, complete with power supply, \$150. W2VSO, 34 Rosemont Terr., West Orange, N. J.

SELL Complete station, factory equipment excellent to near-new 500 watt C.W. 200 AM Viking Ranger, Courier, Hallicrafters SX-96, 10-40 Hy-Gain trap antenna, Johnson TR switch, SWR unit, Signal Sentry Iopass BU 100 Kc., D-104, misc. gear, package deal; \$659. Dave Easton, Main 3-0600, Tucson, Arizona, P. O. Box 11096.

HEART Of the five band, "Box Kite" quad are the Tradex Spiders. No boom. No compromise spacing; 10, 15 and 20 with one transmission line. Light weight, Low SWR and wind resistance. Stays up in hurricane winds. TV rotor holds and turns. Only \$19.95 F.o.b. Naples, Fla. Bamboo poles and complete kits available on request. Traer Electronics, Box 215, Naples, Fla.

\$5 Dollar reward for first complete schematic and impedance charts for Kenyon MultiMatch driver modulator pair Type 1-263, T-496, W3SLG, Mills, Box 244, Rte. 1, Severna Park, A.A. Co., Md.

MECHANICAL Filter wanted: 500 cycle for 75A-4. K1JPR, Norman Fetteison, 22 Darbrook Rd., Westport, Conn.

HALLICRAFTERS SX-62A. Perfect. AM-FM all bands. \$175.00. Larry Dent, 2309 Whitmore, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

HT-32, in excellent condx, \$425; Collins 75S1, almost new, \$375. KIAJC, John Colicet, 27 Stewart, Providence, R. I.

WANTED: 316F-1 AC power supply for KWM-1. K4OXZ.

MORROW "Falcon" receiver, 75, 40, 20, 15, 10 meters and B.C.; Morrow Vibrator power supply, RV19-250; Master Mobile antenna tuner and dashboard control; antenna, fiberglass with loading coil and bumper mount. Used, each/all. John Cooper, 298 Norwood Ave., Syracuse 6, N. Y.

MOBILE complete, ready to go, used only 6 months. Palco Bantam 65, Gonset Super 12, Elmac 12V, P.S. Master Mobile all-band ant. and all cables. Best offer. Will sip. W3AHC, 48 Carroll St., Westminster, Md.

HIGHLY Effective review for FCC Commercial Phone exams. Free Literature. Write: "Chief Instructor", Cook's School of Electronics, Dept. "F", Box 10634, Jackson 9, Miss.

FOR Sale: HT-32, 75A 4 two filters, 701A GG linear, 1.5 Kw. PB, 50 ft. crane-up tower, HA 32 beam, 2 250THs, 4, 100THs, key D-104 mike, SW bridge (Universal Service) plus all furniture: \$1200. Cannot ship, sry Write or call E. D. Perkins, Jr., 1604 Clayton, Tupelo, Miss.

AMATEUR Paradise Vacation. Livingstone Lodge and cabins, Mascota Lake, Enfield, N. H. Couples, families, 100 acres, bathing, boats, sports, Dartmouth golf course nearby. Tennis, Churches, fishing, etc. 31st year. Amateur rig available. Light housekeeping, \$20.00 PPPV. Children half. Literature, Al Q. Livingstone, 12-01 Ellis, Fair Lawn, N. J. W2QPX.

HOUSE Cleaning: Over \$6.00 net wholesale value new unused surplus parts—tubes, resistors, switches, volume controls, etc. \$1.50 post paid insured. William Hall, Widener, Ark.

KIT Wiring—all types. Details. Write Donald Wilson, West Marshall Drive, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SELL: Complete SSB Station, 518B-supped Viking II, \$350; Collins VFO-ganged exciter, \$55.00; SP44 Panaadapter, \$45; Zenith L-600 Transceiver, \$50.00; Chester Benson, W91FB, 333 South 15th, Richmond, Ind.

WANTED: SX-88 receiver. State price and condition. Also need 500-watt audio Multi-Match modulation xfmr. Have one AR88 receiver, less cabinet, for sale or trade. R. M. Jones, W4WR, 1604 North 17th St., Birmingham 4, Ala.

NEW ARCS (3-4 Mc.) xmttr. \$5.00; rotary inductor (3.4-28 Mc.), \$1.75; guaranteed tubes 4B27, \$7.00; 4L25A, \$7.00; WE701-A, \$3; 5874, \$3.00; 832, \$2.00; 803, RK48, WE258B; WE304B; 6A57G, \$1.00 each; 826s, 50¢; G-E 0-200 Ma., 4" rectangular, \$3.75; Weston model 741 0-50 amps, \$4.50. Send stamp for list. All items F.o.b. Plaistow, N. H. Joe Harms, WIGET.

HALLCRAFTERS HT-18 VFO, \$50.00. WIMEG, 75 Kendall Ave., Framingham, Mass.

APACHE Transmitter with fan, excellent, \$235.00; National Selecto-O-ject \$10.00; Jones MicroMatch MM-1, \$12.00; pair new 810 tubes, \$8.00 each; pair new 813 tubes, \$9.00 each. Walt Kozacko, WINS, 1711 Central Ave., Needham, Mass.

WANTED: FM adapter for 75A3, W3RTV, 160 Irwin St., Verona, Penna.

SELL: Globe Champ 300; factory-wired and factory-converted to A model; in perfect condition. Can be heard on 40 or 10; \$290.00. Don, K2GBN, 174 Ramsey St., Paterson 1, N. J.

WANTED: High power final supply, etc. K11IK.

SELLING Out: Must have cash! Complete Collins station, 75S-1, 32S-1, station control and 110V, tower supply, \$1000. 3-ell. Hy-Gain 10, 15 and 20 meter beam, \$25; Rotor-break, less relay, \$20; 120 mfd, 3000V DC cond., \$40; four 4 mfd, 5000V DC cond. at \$10 each; 220V pri., 3000V sw. @ 1 amp trans. @ \$25.00; 110V pri. 5V CT @ 30 amp (10,000V ins. 3 @ \$5 each; 800 Ma. 10 henry choke, \$20; B&W model 850 Kw ind., \$20; 50-400 mfd. vac. variable, 10,000V with counter dial, \$25. Jeannette Clarke, K5IQF, Box 535, Knox City, Texas. Phone 3131.

SELLING Out! Ranger HQ140XA and other station accessories. Charles Coyle, K9P01, 514 Hillside Ave., Elmhurst, Ill. GLOBE Scout 680-A and PB-1 for 6M factory wtd. Both, \$75. F.o.b. New Orleans. K5SGP, P.O. Box 23253, New Orleans, La. HRO-60 Spkr xtal cal. coils almost new, sell \$350. WIHNB, 614 W. Shaft Road, North Adams, Mass.

SELL: Collins 32S1 with AC power supply, \$560; Eldico Kw linear, \$325. Telrex 15m. 3-ell. full size, still canted, \$65.00. F.o.b. HQ100, gud condx, \$100.00. W3VDE, 1219 Yardley Rd., Morrisville, Penna.

CLEVELAND Hams interested in 15-20 M traffic schedules. Please write Ray Dopmeyer, KN7JWY, 1911 N. E. 70th, Portland, Oregon.

GLOBE KING 500A, \$395; 75A22 clean, \$295. W8DXH, Grayling, Mich.

SX-101 Mk III, \$260; HT-9 150 watt all-band AM xmttr w. VFO, \$125; Heathkit mobile, M-1-1, MR-1, MP-1, \$255. All in excellent cond. Raffetto, W2YCS, Ridgewood, N. J.

CANADIANS! Selling surplus HQ-129X and spkr. \$195; DB23 Prescaler, \$39; Eldico VFO, \$10; Hammond 1500 watt voltage regulator, \$49.50 (all factory wired), Collins 310C2 VFO, \$90. VESVZ, Box L, Lloydminster, Sask., Canada.

FOR Sale: Johnson Thunderbolt kilowatt amplifier. In top condx. #485, W7YHS, Dr. M. F. Hash, 319 North 26th, Billings, Montana.

SELL: 12 volt D.C. pwr. supply for KWM-1 Model 516E-1 and KWM-1 Mobile Mount model 351D-1, both for \$265; Mobile Mount separate, \$40.00; DX-20, \$30; Gonset 2 meter pwr. amplifier, CD model, \$75.00; Johnson Electronic TR switch, \$17.00; Shure #05B Ranger hand mike, \$10; Sidney Ross, W9ISY, 1844 No. Rutherford Ave., Chicago 35, Ill.

FOR Sale: Collins 75A2A, factory-modified with 3.1 Kc. mechanical filter, also modified for SSB with product detector, 3-ell. Collins 310-B modified for bandswitching and variable output control, completely TVI suppressed, for rack mounting, \$150.00. DeLuxe audio amplifier, Hi-Fi, speech, clipping and compression. PPKT66 and LS-30 in output, \$70. W2PCJ, 1800 Bedford St., Rome, N. Y.

SELL: DX-40, Johnson VFO, S-76, best offer above \$180. K6GER.

NC-300, with xtal calibrator and spkr, just overhauled, \$210. Wired for Central "B" Slicer, \$50 additional. Will sell separately. Globe DS8100 with Globe 755A VFO and Globe Vox Box and Q.P. all factory wired, almost new, \$125.00. Prop pitch motor, converted with indicator and cable, \$25.00. This is pick up only, sry no shipping. K2JKX, 167-16, 73rd Ave., Flushing 66, L. N. Y.

COMPLETE Station, HT32 SX101A Matchbox, SWR meter, Deluxe bug with case; D-104 mike, package deal; \$870.00. Cash. W2SMB, Herb Halbig, 315 Park St., Tupper Lake, N. Y.

WANTED: SW-3 receiver in gud condx. ARRL Handbook 1929 or 1930; QSTs for 1929 and 1930. Advice price and condx. Have CX49A, B&W condnsr with neutralizing condensers, two 250TH with sockets, two 4-125-A, no reasonable offer refused. W3LSS, 58 W. Main St., North East, Penna.

LEARN CODE. Qualify for Amateur or Commercial license. Free Book, Candler, Dept. Q-6, Box 9226, Denver 20, Colo.

ANY Reasonable cash offer. Cleaning house. Motorola FMT-30DMS factory modified transmitter and P-69AR5 rcvr with Gonset Super-Six converter. Also custom Delco rcvr for 1955 Oldsmobile with all trim and mounting hardware. Bud ZLF-601 variable low-pass filter. Will ship any or all prepaid. K8BKF, 1168 Elbur Ave., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

WANTED: SX-42 in gud condx. Mohammed Umajian, Int. Box 495, Aramco, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

SELL: HC-10, new, factory guaranteed, \$125. W3VDE, 1219 Yardley Road, Morrisville, Penna.

TV Camera, Sylvania closed circuit cameras, new, \$595. Send for complete brochure. Selectronics, 3185 Bellevue, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED: PR810 sockets, 42" rack, 500 Ma. splatter choke, Chicago SR-500. K0RAX, 4138 Holman, St. Louis 34, Mo.

SELL: Hickok 288X signal generator, \$220; QFI, 16.50; Ameco code oscillator, code records, crystals, K11IK.

SWAP Exacta VX outfit including 135 mm automatic telephoto, 58 mm automatic Biotar, 35 mm automatic Flektakon, supplementary Exa body, filters, master case all in excellent condx for comparable quality ham receiver, etc. Marty Goen, 173 Henry St., New York 2, N. Y. Tel. ORego 9-3810 ext 849 during day.

SELL 93 issues OST March 1927 to December 1936. No covers seven older copies. Some before 1931 shell worn-remainder are good. \$25.00 plus shipping. Eleven issues April 1943 to September 1944. Fall \$2.50 plus shipping. Henry Shaw, 1811 Roberta Ave., Abington, Penna.

TWO Brand new completely wired Heathkit Citizens Band transceivers. Working. A steal at \$30 each. Cy Border, W4IXJ, 2410 San Marcos Ave., Ft. Pierce, Fla.

FOR Sale: B&W 5100B xmttr, B&W 515B sideband generator both for \$375 or will trade for good mobile/portable rig. Bernie Swartz, K3COU, 717 Washington St., Huntingdon, Penna.

WANTED: Vacuum variable, Jennings UCS-200 or 300. W9-WUO, Bob Ruffer, 2035 South 24th Ave., Broadview, Ill.

WANTED: High serial numbered Collins KWS-1 and 75A4. KW Matchbox, MicroMatch, Hallcrafters S-27B, W4SHZ, Box 1638, Brockley AFB, Alabama.

FILTER Chokes, 10 hy, 150 Ma., 150 ohms, new, cased, ceramic standoffs, 5/2 lbs. postpaid, \$2.50. D. Bates, 824 11th St., Portsmouth, Ohio.

WANTED: Hallcrafters Sky Champion receiver Model S-20, not S-20-R, Advise condition and price. Write Stark, VE7RS, box 177, Chilliwack, B.C., Canada.

COLLINS T.C.S. receiver and transmitter, 12 volt pwr. supply, remote control and spkr, mike and all cables. In mint condx. \$150. Floyd Rondeon, K9PPI, 2436 Carney Ave., Marinette, Wis.

FOR Sale: QSTs 1929 to 1959, \$100, 23 years of this run in binders. Roy Norvell, 9758 Roselawn, Dallas 20, Texas.

CLOSING Shack, going mobile, Globe King 500A, Globe 755A VFO, National HRO50T with AA, AC, B.C.D coils and spkr, Hy-Gain 14AV antenna and radials. All good to excellent condx, \$650.00 takes the lot. K2QPW, 568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

WANTED: Viking Ranger I or II, with VFO, State price, etc. W9GB.

RANGER, factory-wired, latest model, like new condx, not a scratch, \$100. Two Heathkit MP-1 transistor power supplies, used very little, \$30 each. W8RXY, Lansing, Mich.

FOR Sale, all in gud condx, T.W. Masters TV antenna, \$20; Hornet Tribander 10.15-20 meter beam, complete w/coaxial cable, \$80.00; V.O.M. Precision model to 60 megohm scale, \$10; Tube tester Precision model #180 for \$25.00; Super Pro receiver range 1250-50 Mcs., complete w/power supply and 5 ft. rack with fuse box, \$140; Measurements Corp. #80 signal generator up to 50 Mcs., \$80; Motorola 2 mfd. radio 30 to 25 Mcs. 12V converted for 60 watts output, \$100 or will trade for what have you? Bill, K8MQQ/2, 440 Battery Ave., Apt. 3-C, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

SELL: NC-188 with speaker and QF-1, in exc. condx, \$110. DX-40 exc. condx, \$60.00. Robert Simmons, K8OVU, Box 176, Scotts, Mich.

RETIRED Hams: I need an assistant for my radio business. Friendly atmosphere of a small TV shop with no rush of business. Charles Casler, Vernon Center, N. Y.

SIXTH Annual Syracuse VHF Roundup, October 8, 1960.

OSLS 10 useable samples, 10¢. Back issues QST, CQ, 75¢. Coon Box #938, K. C. 11, Mo.

DX! Swap parts, back issues CQ, Readers Digest, National Geographies for DX stamps. W2VMX, 435 Washington Ave., Linden, N. J.

SELL HQ-100C, \$120. Stanley Ackerman, W2HVL, 57-47 Marathon Parkway, Little Neck, N. Y.

MOBILE: Complete Heath mobile includes xmttr, rcvr, pwr supply, mntg bracket, spkr, mike, in FB condx, used only 6 mos. works 5 bands, 12V, \$245.00. Cash. U pay shipp. K7EZK, 1420 S. 6th St., Cottage Grove, Oregon.

S-76 without speaker, \$100 or your best offer; Heath grid dipper, like new, \$15. Misc. B&V coils, panel meters, write for list. K8RCO, 278 Bell St., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

SELL: 75A4 serial 1329, excellent condx, \$465.00; Eldico 100F xmttr, also excellent condx, \$450. Wanted: KWM1, Dr. W. Roger West, W4CPO, 830 West 21st, Norfolk, Va.

VIKING Valiant, factory-wired, in exc. condx, \$325 or best offer. W3GXM, 10006 Kinross Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

SELL: BC-77B and RA-94 AC power supply, \$80 or best offer. Also AR2 rotor, like new, \$25.00; Hy-Lite 3-ell. 10-meter beam, \$10. K0DFTL, Nemo Route, Deadwood, So. Dakota.

SPECIAL: If not sold, Complete Collins "S" Line as per my ad in the April issue, only \$900. Check or m.o. R. D. Corbett, W1JLJ, 46 Prospect St., Torrington, Conn.

MONARCH 3-speed recorder-changer, base, new cartridge, \$15; Bell stereo tape preamplifier, \$25; Serti portable ultraviolet sun lamp, \$10.00; IBM electric mill, \$75; GE CRO5A 5" scope, \$50. V. R. Hein, 414 Gregory, Rockford, Ill.

SWAP saxophone Conn C melody silver plated Gold Bell with case for Viking Ranger or DX-100. S. J. Stahl, Berlin N. H.

SIX Meter conservative kilowatt final built by W4UCH as shown on page 25, July 1959 QST. Complete with two new 6C21 tubes. Unused since purchase from W4UCH. Six meter final using VT172A tubes with two new spares. "California Kilowatt" final for use with 4-250s, etc. All band. Beautifully constructed with the best of components. Large power supply rated at 3000 volts 500 ma. but with all commercial parts. Many additional parts, meters, variacs, etc. Self-addressed stamped envelope for list. E. A. Knapp, W8MPP, 805 Lucerne Drive, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

FOR Sale: Temco 500GA transmitter 750 watts, 80 thru 10 meters, \$300. Sry, cannot ship. Jack Cook, K8AQO, Freeman, Mo.

TG34A keyer with sixteen McElroy and Codez tapes; all like new. Bound volumes of QST 1949 through 1957, run like new. Make offer. W3RSB.

KWM-1 AC power, DC power, mount, cable, Bassett antenna. Guaranteed in perfect condition, \$375. Norman Rowe, K2LDFW, 6 Greenbriar Lane, Fort Washington, New York. Telephone MA 7-0117.

SWAP: 2000 volt, 600 Ma. power supply plus all parts for linear amplifier. What do you have to trade? K9ALL, 2438 3rd Ave., Mankato, Minn.

TAPE play back for sale, Magnecord 816PK eight hour, new, \$650. K9OMR, 1011 E. 31st St., La Grange Park, Ill.

SELL: Collins 32V3 with Johnson low-pass filter, in exc. condx. \$350; Collins 75A2, exc. condx. \$225; BC221 with power, \$50. All for \$590. W8BNE.

COLLINS KWM-1, serial #745, mobile mounting rack. AC supply, original cartons, like new, \$735. WA2BKT, Al Mandel, 1701 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

\$400 for the first KWM-1 to reach Don Taylor, DL4U, Engineer HQ, USAFE, Dir. of Intelligence (CO-RCO), APO 633, New York, N. Y.

FOR Sale: Collins 312-B speaker console with wattmeter, \$100. W7DEL, Allan Moser, 3637 West Sierra Vista, Phoenix, Ariz.

NFW Telrex 4-element 20-meter beam, model 504. Full length elements, 3-in. boom, 9.7 db gain, \$105.00. Shipped L.o.b. Dubuque, Iowa. Bob Loos, K9TEV, 2093 Carter, Dubuque, Iowa.

TRANSFORMERS: 4800V CT 12A full-wave 3K VA, 110/220 input, uncased open frame, stud and strap terminals. Fine for KW final plus modulator supply. \$22.00. Same but 600 Ma. \$18. Shipped to you collect or you pick up. K2IUUV, 19 Standish Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. SP 9-6425.

SELL: 2 Deluxe 6 ft. rack cabs, \$49.50 ea.; Lear 3, 105 Mc. revr. \$30.00; S-38, \$20; 10M whips, \$3.00; 21" Emerson table TV, \$40. H. C. Connors, KN9RMS, 925 Huber Lane, Glenview, Ill. Tel. PAR 4-8956.

SELL: RME speech clipper, Model 100, in exc. condx. \$25.00. Postpaid. W0KZZ, 1422 No. 12th St., Fargo, N. Dakota.

SELL: 6M 12V Communicator III, like new condx. \$205. K2BFX, 709 Graustbury Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

HAMMARLUND HQ-150, \$215; HC-10, \$125; both clean, unmodified and in excellent condx. In original cartons. F.o.b. All mail answered. A. M. Wickland, 308 Monroe St., Kalamazoo 49, Mich.

RTTY Model 26 complete with keyboard, table, Alltronics-Howard converter and polar relay, \$125; Hallicrafters HT-30 SSB exciter, \$275. This equipment is in excellent condition. W8YFE, 7013 Crestwood, Dearborn, Michigan. Tel. CR 8-2721.

SELL: Slightly used 4-400, \$22.50; Heath kit 0-11 scope, \$37.50, in perf. condx. WRL 755 VFO, vy gud condx. \$39.50, Globe-King factory converted to 500A, vy gud condx. operates perfectly on all bands. \$395. Joe Artoli, K1EBZ, 1070 Parker St., Springfield, Mass.

WESTINGHOUSE 5KVA pole pig, 115/230/2300 volts, 140 lbs., \$15.00. Sry, will not ship. Pick-up deal only. W2CWK, Highland Park, N. J.

OLD OSTs, complete run from March 1937 to present time except March, December 1945, Also October, 1934, February 1935; January, February 1936 and nine unused yearly binders. Best offer to: Barnard, 480 Cotton St., Mento Park, Calif.

FOR Sale: WRL factory-wired DSB-100, VOX QT-1 and 755A VFO, also Johnson Courier, Works for \$325. Write for separate prices and details. Jim O'Connell, W9JZK, 922 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

SWAP my pair of 813s in 6-ft. rack, 80.40.20 and 10 VFO; spare 805s, 813s and final coils will so. Want: DX-100 or equivalent. Pick-up and delivery, Sry, no shipping. Excellent ELMAC AF-67, \$95.00; 110V P.S., \$20.00; PMR-6A, \$75; reports, Don Williams, K5HQU, Mills Trailer Court, Rte. #2, Box 7, Jackson, Miss.

ELMAC AF-67, \$95.00; 110V P.S., \$20.00; PMR-6A, \$75; 6/110V P.S., \$10; Master Mobile coil/mount, \$15.00; Lecce-Neville 6V 100 Amp. alternator, \$45.00; BC-312 110V., \$40.00. Ed Wheeler, K4ADD, 2437 Sugar Loaf Lane, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

RADAR, Shipboard type SU-1, 115V 60 cyc, tested, working, almost new. Will sell or trade, W2QYW, 138 Hillcrest Ave., Summit, N. J.

SELL: New Heathkit speaker system SS1B and SS-2 walnut formica, finished cabinets wired, \$150; Fisher 50 watt amp, model 50AZ, \$30.00; Brocner pre-amp, Mark 30 C, \$30.00; new Garrard phone Rc 88 G-E cartridge 4G-052 Diamond needle, \$55.00. Louis Kaufman, 1876 Arthur Ave., Bronx 57, N. Y.

PACEMAKER, in like-new condx. used very little, aligned and checked! Sell for \$315. W3PBO, 1400 Owens Road, S.E., Washington, D. C.

RTTY—Model 14 tape distributors, brand new, in sealed cartons, \$110. W2ZXM.

FOR Sale: Complete 700w. amateur radio station, Hammarlund HQ-170C revr, DSB 100 xmt, Heath VFO, Heath Vox control, pair 813 linear amplifier with 500V. screen supply, bias supply, 2200 volt plate supply and an Eico S-7 scope. A terrific buy at \$595. Howard McDonald, Maple Lane Farm, Shelby, Mich.

SELL: Heath AR-2 wid O multiofler, gud condx. no shipping. \$25.00. Barney Linden, 144-44 72nd Ave., Flushing 67, L. I. N. Y.

SELL KWM-1, AC power supply and speaker, in first class condition. First offer over \$650. Pierard, K5JHP, 439 Joles, Richardson, Texas.

HEATH AR-3, new, \$25.00. Will ship. W3LZA, 205 Boden, Carnegie, Penna.

Viking Adventurer, \$40; SX-99, \$110, both superb. Bill Hein, K0JGF, RFD 2, Box 201, Loveland, Colorado.

4X150A; Three Eimac tubes in their original packing. 2-4X150As; 1-4CX300A. Best offer. Also have parts: transformers, variabls, microammeters, etc. B. Matthew, 1400 So. Leventhal, Quincy, Ill.

VALIANT, factory-wired, \$365; SX-101 Mark IIIA, \$325; both in exc. very little. Original cartons and warranty cards. Listen on 15 or 20 meters, write for sked to hear rig on air. Sell both for \$680. W4CHG, Frank M. Sikorski, 1380 Park St., Clearwater, Fla.

SWAP New B&W CX95C Butterfly variable for 4-1000A air system socket. Bud 7 ft. cabinet, grey, gud condx. \$35.00. Harry Cook, Dell, Ark.

B&W 5100s transmitter; HQ150 with spkr. Only one owner. In fine shape. \$600.00. W3FYW.

RME 4350. In excellent condx inside and out. \$140.00. Will Hoyd, K6MBT/4, 16 Teton Place, Alexandria, Va.

FOR Sale: Used equipment Barker & Williamson (B&W) 5100 transmitter, \$275; Hallicrafters receiver SX-71, \$125. W9IOI, Mary E. Esler, 514 Willson St., Little Chute, Wis.

SELL-Trade: Heath grid dipper, \$14; Heath O multiplier with built-in supply, \$12; converted BC-454-455 with supplies, \$15.00; grids, plate modulators; 125 watt, \$30; 40 watt, \$18; 20 watt, \$15; New 304-TL with fil. strm. \$15; dual Vibrapak 69, 40V./120 Ma., \$7.00; 15 watt 75-40 meter mobile xmt, \$35; supplies: 750V./250 Ma. 6.3v, \$15; 1000V./250 Ma., \$18; 2 meter xtal converter, \$7; miniature supply for Heath V.F.O., \$5.00. Everything in mint condition! Need: Tube tester, Polaroid camera or ??? W8QKU, 2748 Meade St., Detroit 12, Mich.

WORLD'S Finest reconditioned equipment at lower prices. On trade. Trades. World's best terms. Financed by us: \$38, \$29, \$34, \$39; SX-99, \$119.00; SX-100, \$199; SX-101, \$379; HT-32, \$479; HQ-100, \$129.00; NC-77, \$59; NC-300, \$249; Viking II, \$179.00; 75A-4, \$549; KWM-1, \$595. Hundreds of other items. Write for list. Henry Radio Stores, Butler, Mo.

FOR Sale: Viking II, in exc. condx. Am moving. First reasonable offer takes it. Patrick Looper, W0ZNA, 604 N. High St., Joloin, Mo.

FOR Sale: 32V1-BC348 TG34 all in exc. condx. Trade Bolx 8mm movie camera, Blonder Tongue TV booster. Reasonable offer or trade. G6P60, CR88, or low-power transmitter. Claude Switzer, 307 Norris Ave., McCook, Nebr.

KITS Assembled. Write K3JOO. William Casteel, RD #5, Somerset, Penna.

HRO Sr. Four coils covering 1.7-30 Mcs. Heath O multiplier. An oldie still going strong. To highest bidder! V. L. Spoley, W2ASF, 13 Sunnybrook Rd., Bronxville, N. Y.

SELL: Mobile ten meter 30-watt ST203A xmt, six volt inn, 500 volt out, Vibrator power supply, complete, \$50.00. Marsh, K2DZR, 16 Dellwood Court, Colonial, N. J.

PERFECT KWS1, \$1100; 75A4s, \$500; new 100V. \$695; first check for \$750 takes new GSR-100 and GSB-101. HT32, \$425; HT32A, \$495; RME 4350A, \$199; Johnson Viking 2CDC, \$225; Collins 7551, \$425; 3251, \$550; Globe DSB100, \$50; Globe 6-2, \$100; 6-2 VFO, \$30; AF-67, new, \$150. We ship in factory cartons, fully guaranteed as represented. Electronics, Box 3687, Cornus Christi, Texas.

SALE: 75A4, serial No. 1559 vernier dial, \$475; Gonset GSB100, \$375. Both are in exc. condx. J. P. Keller, W3HYC, 514 Stevens Road, Morrisville, Penna.

COLLINS 12 D.C. power supply, mounting rack and cables, for KWM-1, like new condx. Rex Bassett, W4OS.

BREAKFAST Club Hamfest, July 31st, Terry Park, Palmyra, Illinois. This hamfest is sponsored by Quad-Co Amateur Radio Club, Inc. Dale Elliott, Secretary. Write Box 134, Loami, Ill.

COLLINS 75A4, nearly new condx, serial 5025 with 3 I Kc. and 500 CPS mechanical filter. Assembling \$675. What will you bid? Need the cash. Bill Sandusky, K4UWJ, 223-B West Point Ave., College Park, Ga. Tel. PO- 6-7900.

SAVE Almost 2/3rds. Closeout KR 4D32 Raytheon type transmitting tubes. Reg. amateur net, \$32.76 each. Now only \$12.95. All tubes new, in original factory cartons and fully guaranteed. Only 14 are left! Write Al Coe, Manager Ham Sales, Radio Shack Corporation, 730 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 17, Mass.

SELL: NC-300 w/xtal calib., matching spkr, \$245.00; DX-100 in ton condx, \$150.00; both for \$385.00 plus shipping from Boston. Write to Dave, K1T4A (F-K6LWT), 487 Commonwealth, Boston 15, Mass. Tel. CI 7-8093.

100-V, Central Electronics transmitter, brand new condx, direct from factory. Best offer over \$695; 15 meter beam, Mosely Model A-315, new, never removed from factory shipping case. Best offer over \$37.50. Forced to sell on account of illness. No income. Stan Surber, W9NZZ, Box 227, Peru, Indiana.

ELMAC A-54 mobile with PE-103 traded for DX-40 with VF-1. F.o.b. Lynchburg, Virginia. W4LPP.

SELL Viking II with VFO and Matchbox, Also HQ-140 receiver, all in mint condx. \$450.00. Will swap for SSB equipment, A. Ostrochovsky, W2UPLY, 70 Rea Ave., Ext., Hawthorne, N. J.

FOR Sale: 75 meter 350-watt linear in 20A cabinet with tubes and power supply, \$65; W2EWL exciter, 30-watt, VFO, Vox, power supply, rack mounted, \$65. New 40X300A tubes, \$30 each; Eimac airsockets, \$10 each; #14 enamel copper wire, 50 ft., \$5.00; 200 ft., \$2.00. HQ-129X, \$120; want two plug-in coils for old HQ, Charles Copp, W27SD, 3 West Drive, Port Washington, N. Y.

KWM-1 wanted, If you can beat dealer prices write me. W0ZHD, 244 "D", Lincoln, Nebr.

SELL: C.E. 20A, in gud condx. \$190.00. Don Hyatt, W5BCS, 517 W. Lindsay, Norman, Okla.

FOR Sale: NC-125, \$115.00; Globe Chief, 90A, \$45.00; Knight R.F. signal generator, \$15.00. Dan Mersel, WA2JHQ, Box 92, Frenchtown, N. J.

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ELDICO SSB-100A transmitter, in perfect condx, \$275. Arthur Lukach, W2DDP, 35 East 84th St., New York, N. Y.

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CALL Letter personalized gifts. Brochure. Chuck, K9TVA, 6429E Glenwood, Chicago 26, Ill.

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KVM-2, Serial No, 30 and AC power supply, in exc. condx, used very little. In original cartons, \$1050. Sam R. Rhoades, Jr., W5RVX, 4616 S. Columbia, Tulsa, Okla. Tel. RI 2-7772. For Sale: Gonset II, 2 meters, 117 AC-12V DC cable for 12V, 3 xtals, tubeless VFO, S-meter, ground plane antenna, new tubes, \$175; Gonset Super 12 converter, \$50.00. Seymour Kuban, 65 E. 52nd St., Brooklyn 3, New York. Call HY 3-5773.

SELL: 20A, alband BC-458 VFO, QT-1, \$200; Linear amplifier with 3000 volt 300 mil. power supply, \$60.00; NC-300 with switch, \$260; pair brand new 4-65As, \$15.00. John Lyon, 8091 HG, 603 W. Green, Urbana, Ill.

EICO 720 transmitter, 15 hours use, \$70.00 cash and carry. K0LFI, 7275 Teal Ave., St. Louis 33, Mo.

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FOR Sale: CE20A, factory wired, in exc. cond, \$175. Fred N. Mertin, W5YHT, Rte. 2, Favotteville, Ark.

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WANTED: 4 CX-1000A tube and socket; variable vacuum cond.; Collins S-line. Have for sale: Heathkit "Seneca" 2 and 6 meter, perfect, \$140. Pr. Int'l. (factory built) Citizen transceivers, \$75.00 ea. M. A. Adamson, 4060 So. Penn., Englewood, Colo.

WANTED: Coils for National receiver HRO-50 or -60. Coll E-G-H-J-AA-AB-AC-AD. Westphalen, Apt. 211, 5234 Dorchester Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

SELL: NC-125, \$100; Adventurer with plate modulator, \$35. Absolutely like new. Charles Scarborough, K4EZY, 5109 Sylvan, Richmond, Va.

GLOBE King 500B R.F. section with home-built 1500 volt power supply, value \$300. Will swap on nd rcvr 10A or 10B, 150 meg. base station. What offers? Victor Leroy, VE5VL, Sub #1, Saskatoon, Sask.

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GOING to college. Must sell for best offer: Vy gud Viking Valiant, extra clean Collins 75A2 rcvr, Hallcrafters SX-28 rcvr, Telrex 2-c, 20-meter beam, B&W model 75 lowpass, B&W model 380B TR switch, Dunlap Conelrad, Dow-key 110V AC coax relay. Pete Smith, K0HTR, Clarion, Iowa.

HT-32A, \$525; HT-33A Mark I, \$600; both units in unopened factory-sealed cartons. Collins 75A3 with 3 Kc filter, \$325. Want Mims Rotator, Collins 51J3 or 51J4. Give details and best price. All letters answered, W9YFV, 190 E. North Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.

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SELL: Complete station, Viking II, VFO, mike; NC-183, S-O-J speaker and misc. parts, \$300. Cash and carry, 260 copies of OST and CQ, \$30. Will ship c.o.d. W3OVU, R.D. #1, Lewisburg, Penna.

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FOR Sale: KWM-1 AC/12VDC supplies, spkr, rack, cables, \$675. Write Box 963, Virginia Beach, Va.

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SELL: AR88, SX28A, \$95 each, SX-100, \$200; CE20A deluxe VFO including 10 meters, \$200. W4EEU, 5517 Barnhollo, Norfolk, Va.

HEATHKIT Mobile gear, Cheyenne, Comanche, power supply, speaker, mount and cables. Also Master Mobile Mount base mount and whip, 40 and 80 Hi-Q coils, \$275 complete or trade. C. L. Jenkins-McLeansboro, Ill. K9KAJ.

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SX-110, 3 months old, \$125. Write for details, Joel Datz, 11 Alward Rd., Boston 31, Mass.

SELL: Globe Scout 680 \$70; Heath VFO, \$15. Trade; Tecraft 6MT trans. for RME 10-15-20, Wheat, K2LJJ, 3939 Keily Dr., Seaford, L. I., N. Y. Tel. SU 1-9118.

SELL: NC-125, \$115; DX-20 w/ant. changeover, \$35; Knight VFO, \$25. Dave Rogers, 201 Park, Glen Ellyn, Ill.

MALE—Ham operator and know how to teach children at camp in Pocono Mts., Pennsylvania. Own equipment. Please explain qualifications to Pocono Highland Camps, 6528 Castor Ave., Phila. 49, Penna.

SALE Or trade: 75S1 with 500 Kc filter. First check over \$450. Consider revr in trade. W8OPR.

RME MC-55 80-10 converter, 6-12V, \$35 postpaid. SSB: Phasemaster Jr. exciter, signal-splitter, BC-457 VFO, Linear using 2 11As and 1300V supply. Asking \$275, pickup deal. Glenn Metzler, K3DHY, R. D. #1, Manheim, Penna.

SELL 101 Mark II, like new condx, \$275. New Ampexer 4CX-250B, never used, \$20. G. Cole, W9DRS, Decatur, Ind.

SIX Meter Gonset Communicator II, 6VDC, in gud condx, \$135 plus shipping. Must sell before June 10th. Alex Vance, K9ODJ/1, Loomis School, Windsor, Conn.

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75A4 receiver, serial No. 4185 with 6kc 3 Kc 500 cycle filters and spkr. Used approx. 100 hours. Condx like new. Best offer over \$600 takes it. Reply to M. E. Moore, 6600 Palos Verdes Dr. E., San Pedro, Calif.

10B, 458 VFO (15 thru 160 meters) with CE deluxe cabinet, HQ-129X, CE model A slicer, AP-1 adapter, \$250; DX-35, \$45. Burton Dennis, 782 Henry St., Aiken, S. C.

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PLATE Xfrmr, Pri: 117 VAC 60 CPS. Sec: 1300 VAC @ 145 Ma. (No C.T.): Has 5 v. fil. winding. Sike #T-1001, \$3.95; NC-60 revr, brand new condx, \$45; Drake 1-A, \$249.50 (demonstrator), tubes \$13, \$10, 4-250A, \$30; 4-40A, \$35; 3B2B, \$2.75; 866A, \$1.90; 872A, \$2.75; 3BP1 w/socket, \$1.50. One of the largest diversified tube stocks in the world. Write for our tube price-list. VHF xmttr converts to 1/4 or 2 meters. \$15, w/battery. Transistor transformers. Toroidal B&W 120 watts, 500 V. 200 Ma., Model TT-120W, \$15.25. Glas-Line (eliminates need for glass "break up" insulators), \$3.08 per 100 ft. Wanted: Unused transmitting and receiving tubes. Free, free catalog available. Write for the "Green Sheet". Get your copy today! Barry Electronics Corp. 512 Broadway, Dept. Q6, New York 12, N. Y. Tel. WA1ker 5-7000.

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TELETYPE for sale: Model 15, just overhauled, \$150.00. With sync motor. F.o.b. Mill Valley. Mike Lando, K6OFI, 118 La Goma, Mill Valley, Calif.

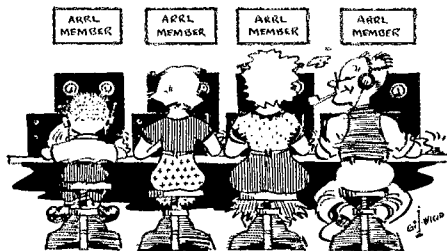
DRAKE 1-A, C.E., 20A, QTI, VFO, P & H LA400 and TR switch, only \$460. Push-pull 811, as 500 watt linear with P.S., \$65. Want KWM1. David Dennis, K8ATS, R #1, Adrian, Mich.

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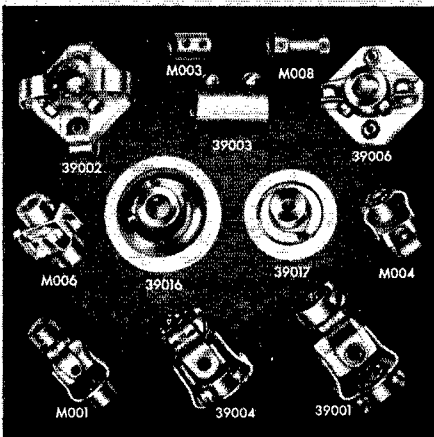
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CHARLES SEWELL, K1DXY/5—Raytheon field engineer—inspects Raytheon radar equipment aboard a B-58 Hustler supersonic bomber.

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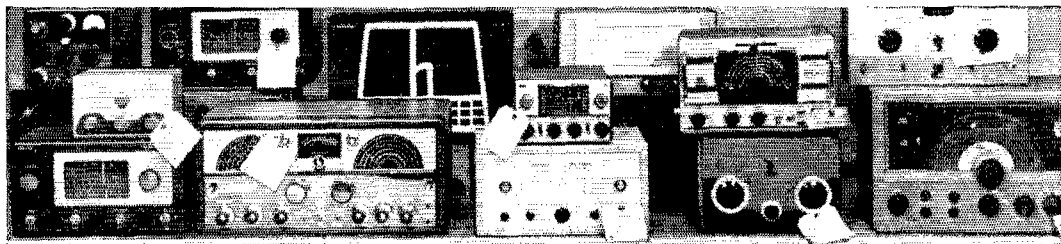
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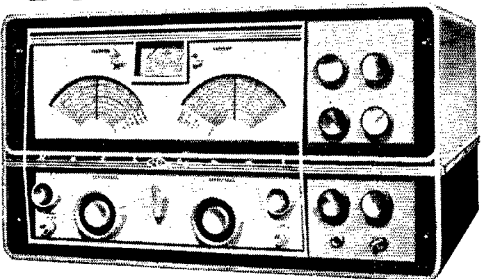


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The NC-400 is a modern, multiple purpose, general coverage receiver. Tuning range is 540 kc to 31 mc in 7 bands with dual conversion on all frequencies above 7 mc. Its unique design provides maximum flexibility of operation to satisfy a wide variety of communications requirements.

The NC-400 may be used as a self-contained unit, either manually tuned or crystal controlled on pre-selected frequencies. In addition, external master oscillator provisions make possible use of modern synthesizer techniques in applications where extreme frequency stability is required. It may be operated in space or frequency diversity applications. Provisions are made for interconnection of any required outputs or for feed to external loads or combiners. All frequency determining circuits may be internally or externally controlled. The NC-400 also provides optimum versatility of bandwidth, obtained through the use of internal IF circuits or the use of optional mechanical filters.

FREQUENCY RANGE	GENERAL COVERAGE
Band 1	54 - 1.1 MC
Band 2	1.1 - 2.1 MC
Band 3	2.1 - 4.1 MC
Band 4	4.1 - 7.0 MC
Band 5	6.9 - 12.2 MC
Band 6	11.8 - 20.4 MC
Band 7	19.6 - 31.0 MC

NOTES: Bandspread dial provided with 0-100 logging scale and calibrated for 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter amateur bands.

FREQUENCY STABILITY: Long term stability after warm-up - .002%.

SENSITIVITY: 1 microvolt for 10 db signal/noise ratio.

SELECTIVITY: 4, 8 and 16 kc positions provided with 6 tuned circuits; 3.5 kc wide upper and lower sideband positions provided with 14 tuned circuits; 3.5 kc sharp position activates plug-in crystal filter providing 5 additional degrees of selectivity below 3 kc plus phasing network. Plug-in accessory available which will provide front panel selection of three mechanical filters without modification of receiver. Proper choice of filters will enable selection of bandwidths from 500 cycles to 16 kc, or will enable filter type or sideband selection from front panel.

SSB PROVISIONS: Separate SSB heterodyne detector, phase-locked converter and separate beat oscillator. Beat oscillator may be crystal controlled. Special "fast-attack-slow-release" AGC circuit. Sideband selection accomplished by exclusive, new National passband switching techniques. In the event of commercial-type SSB reception, single sideband mechanical filters may be installed and switched from front panel.

5 CHANNEL OPERATION: HF oscillator has 5 crystal channels for use in fixed channel operation. Channels may be selected by front panel switch. In addition, HF oscillator may be controlled from external master oscillator selected by front panel switch. "S" meter "Tune" position permits rapid tuning of receiver to crystal controlled channel.

DIVERSITY PROVISIONS: Basic receiver may be operated from master oscillator as noted above. An accessory Diversity Modification Kit (NC-400 DMK) allows choice of internal or external control of all oscillators. Rear panel selector provisions make possible use of any receiver channel as master control, or slave fed from other oscillator source. IF detector and AGC outputs available for feed to external loads or combiners.

POWER REQUIREMENTS: 110-220 volts, 50-60 cycles AC.
MANUFACTURER'S SUGGESTED LIST PRICE: \$895.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES:

1. X-400 crystal calibrator. Output frequencies of 100 kc and 1 mc.
2. NTS-2 matching speaker.
3. NC-400 DMK diversity modification kit.
4. NC-400-H mechanical filter housing.

Manufacturer's suggested list price. Sold only by National Co. Franchised Distributors.

Made in Canada by Canadian Marconi Inc., 830 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

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Popular RCA Beam Power Tubes for the Amateur
(listed in order of plate input ratings)*

Type	Max. DC Plate Input (watts)	Max. DC Plate volts	Max. Freq. at Max. Ratings Mc.	Max. Freq. at Reduced Ratings Mc.
5763§ (6417)	17	350	50	175
2E26 (6893)	40	600	125	175
807 (1625)#	75	750	60	125
6524 (6850)	85†	600	100	470
6146 (6883)	90	750	60	175
829-B†	120†	750	200	250
7270 (7271)	315	1350	60	175
813	500	2250	30	120
7094	500	1500	60	175
7034/4X105A	500	2000	150	500

* Class C—CW † Twin-unit type, total per tube
() 12.6-volt or 13.5-volt heater-version
† Tapped heater for either 6.3 or 12.6-volt operation
§ 6.0-volt heater type # Has different base from type 807

Board Meeting Highlights

The Board of Directors of the American Radio Relay League met in annual session at Hartford, Connecticut, May 13, 1960. The Board re-elected all League officers except Vice President Percy C. Noble, whose resignation was accepted with deep regret. Alex Reid, VE2BE, was elected a Vice President, and Noel B. Eaton, VE3CJ, thus automatically assumed the post of Canadian Division Director. Southwestern Division Director Ray E. Meyers, W6MLZ, was newly named to the Executive Committee.

Arthur L. Budlong, W1BUD, tendered his resignation as Secretary and General Manager of the League effective December 31, 1960. The Board accepted with deep regret, offered a rising vote of appreciation for his 37 years of service to the League, and conferred upon him the title of Secretary & General Manager Emeritus effective January 1, 1961. As of the same date, John Huntoon, W1LVQ, was named Secretary and General Manager.

The Board authorized the holding of an ARRL National Convention in San Jose, California, in 1965. It also decided to hold its annual meeting next year on the west coast — at the Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California.

The Housing Committee presented initial plans for a proposed new Headquarters building at Newington, Connecticut, and was authorized, in collaboration with the Executive Committee and the Finance Committee, to proceed as necessary toward the construction of such a building. The Board established two new committees — one to make a study of public relations for amateur radio, and another to examine the Articles of Association and By-Laws for possible revision.

In the regulatory field, League officers were requested to continue their efforts to regain operating privileges in the former 160-meter band, to lift the present power limit on the 420-Mc. band, and to achieve some arrangement for reciprocal licensing privileges with other countries. The Board recommended the use of Greenwich Mean Time by all amateurs, and ordered a study of usage of amateur bands between 3.5 and 29.7 Mc. as concerns various modes of emission.

The Board, noting the 25th anniversary of the Federal Communications Commission last year, offered a resolution of appreciation and commendation to the Commission for its cooperative supervision of the amateur radio service. The Board also expressed its particular thanks to vice-directors, assistant directors, SCMs, SECs and QSL Managers for their untiring work and devotion; and to A. L. Budlong, John Huntoon, Goodwin L. Dosland, and Alex Reid for their splendid work on behalf of amateur radio at the Geneva Conference of 1959.

Minutes of the meeting will appear in July *QST*.