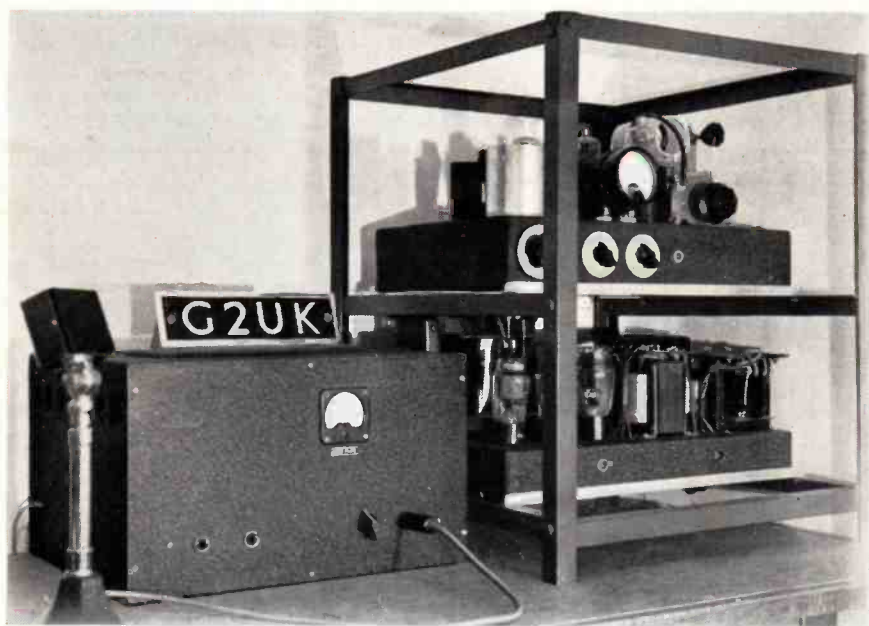


Short Wave News

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Vol. 4 No. 11

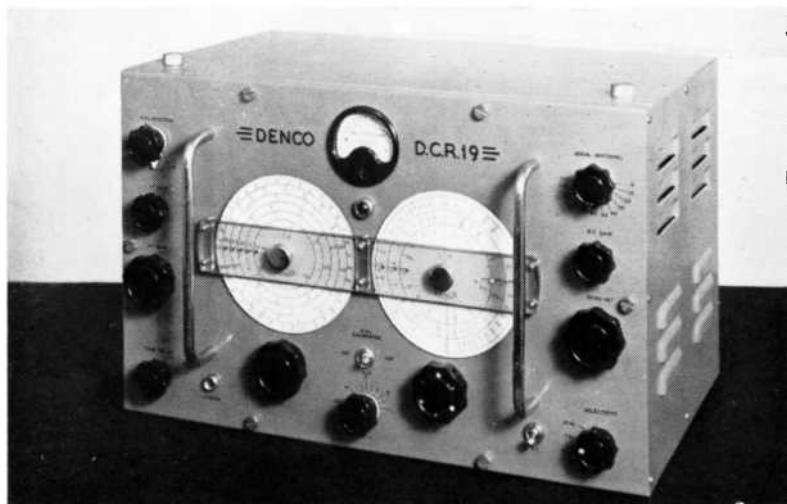
Nov., 1949



PUSH - PULL 807 TRANSMITTER

Constructional details within.

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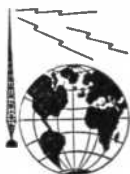
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Short Wave News

Vol 4 No 11

Annual Subscription 16/-

November, 1949

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Editor
ARTHUR C. GEE
G2UK

Editorial

"HAM" OR "AMATEUR" ?

ELSEWHERE in this issue our contributor "Centre Tap" draws attention to the undesirability of the word "ham" for "amateur." Your editor cannot agree more fully with all that "Centre Tap" says on this point. Unfortunately, every hobby and sport gets slang phrases peculiar to itself, which stick no matter how hard an effort is made to suppress them. Whether or not Amateur Radio will ever succeed in ridding itself of this abomination only time will tell. The "Ham Spirit" has come to signify something which no other short phrase adequately explains, and it is a pity to see such a phrase dropped. But what we do object to, is having our hobby referred to, as it so often is nowadays, as "Ham Radio."

Just how insiduously this word has crept into our vocabulary is well illustrated by the fact that we ourselves use it in one of our feature titles. Amongst ourselves, the word "ham" presents no objection, but to the man in the street it is a golden opportunity for ridiculing a hobby he does not understand. Amateur radio is getting greater publicity in the newspapers nowadays than it ever enjoyed—or suffered—before the war, and it is therefore even more important that we should see that it is presented with dignity and respect by the press. Such headings as: "Hogswash has Live Hams" have all but appeared in some local newspapers recently—as the writer knows to his cost! So drop the word "ham" from your Amateur Radio vocabulary. For our part, we shall change our offending title to read in future, "On the Amateur Bands."

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

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

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

ALL CORRESPONDENCE should be addressed to "Short Wave News," 57 Maida Vale, Paddington, London, W.9. Telephone CUN. 6518.

Our monthly publication "RADIO CONSTRUCTOR" is devoted to the practical side of radio.
For viewers we publish "TELEVISION NEWS" monthly.

. . . . from the month's Short Wave Broadcast Programmes

MONTE CARLO

49.71 m. 6035 kcs. 30.65 m. 9785 kcs. Transmissions are now as follows:—Weekdays 0700-0900, 1200-1400 and 1815-2315.

HALIFAX CHNX

6130 kcs. Sundays. 2300 Roy Rogers. 2330, Our Miss Brooks. 0030 Amos 'n Andy. 0100 Edgar Bergen, 0230 Album of Family Music. Mondays 0300 Continental Hour. Tuesdays 2330, Take a Chance. Wednesdays 0100 My Friend Irma. 0130 The Great Gilder-sleeve, 0230 Curtain Time at Buckingham Theatre. Thursday 2330 Fun Parade, Friday 0200 Ford Theatre, 0300 Gillette Championship Fights. Saturday 0030 Guy Lombardo, 0100 Twenty Questions. (Acks. Roy Patrick.)

RADIO LUXEMBOURG

6090 kcs. Transmissions in English relayed from LW programme. Sunday 2115-0000. Weekdays 2230-0000. Highlights from programmes: Sundays 2130. John Mills Tells You a Bedtime Story, 2200 Jack Jackson show. 2230 The Harmony Room. Weekdays Monday 2300. Music for Irish Listeners. Tuesdays 2330 Your Questions Answered. Wednesday 2330 Irish Half Hour. Friday 2315 Swing Request. (Acks. Roy Patrick.)

ALL INDIA RADIO

New Delhi 11790 kcs. 9620 kcs. 7290 kcs. 1900-2000. English transmission beamed to British Isles daily. English announcer: Stephen Shallier, (Acks. Roy Patrick.)

RADIO ANKARA

TAQ 15195 kcs. 19.74 m. TAP 9465, 31.70 m. News in English 1945 daily. Thursday 2130-2200 Talks on Turkey. Sundays 2130-2200 Mail Bag.

The following have been supplied by courtesy of P. E. Woolmer:—

RADIO NORWAY

LKQ Frederickstead 11735 kcs. LKV 15170 kcs. Letterbox programme in English and Norwegian.

RADIO SWEDEN

SBO Motala 6085 kcs., SBT 15155 kcs., with "Sweden calling Dxers." Saturdays at 0715, also at 1515 on 10780 kcs. (SDB2) 15155 kcs. "Youth Meeting of the Air." Sundays 0715 and 1515, same freqs.

RADIO BELGRANO

LRYI 9455 kcs. 2315-0300, English programme to USA, Mailbag feature to Europe, 0430 Sundays.

RADIO LEOPOLDVILLE

OTC2 "International Goodwill Station" 50kW, 30.71 m. 9767 kcs. 1930-2030, "Belgium calling Great Britain and British Territories in Africa," 1945 "Amongst Friends" programme, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, every Wednesday an English programme for Dxers. (BC and Ham).

RADIO AUSTRALIA

VLC9, 17840 kcs., VLA6, 15200 kcs., VLB3, 11760 kcs. daily programmes for the British Isles at 0700-0815.

SWISS SW SERVICE

HE15, 11715 kcs. HER5, 15305 kcs., English programmes for Australasia 0715-0945 including "The Swiss Curiosity Shop" at 0750 and 0930. Programmes for the UK and Ireland (HER5 only), 1845-2030.

HEd7, 15120 kcs., HER6, 15305 kcs., HER7, 17784 kcs. English programmes for south-east Asia, 1245-1430.

HER5, 11865 kcs., HER7, 17784 kcs. English programmes for India and Pakistan, 1445-1630.

HEd7, 15120 kcs., HER5, 11865 kcs. English programmes for the Middle East, 1645-1830, including "Towards A Better World." 1715.

RADIO NEDERLAND

13.96 m. 21480 kcs. 16.88 m. 17775 kcs., 19.71 m. 15220 kcs., 49.79 m. 6025 kcs. English programme for South Africa, Great Britain, Continental Europe, 1730-1830. For the United States and Canada at 0230-0330. All above programmes are broadcast by the International Programme Service, 16.88 m. 17770 kcs., 19.71 m. 15220 kcs., 49.79 m. For East and Near East on Sundays, Wednesdays, 1530-1700, "Happy Station" programmes, 25.57 m. 11730 kcs., 31.28 m. 9590 kcs., 49.79 m. 6025 kcs. For Africa and South America, Sundays, Wednesdays, 2100-2230. "Happy Station," 25.57 m. 11730 kcs., 31.28 m. 49.79 m., 6025 kcs. For North America Sundays and Wednesdays and Thursdays, 13.96 m. 21480 kcs. 16.88 m. 17770 kcs. 19.71 m. 15220 kcs. 49.79 m. 6025 kcs. For Pacific and Australasia "Happy Station" Tuesdays 0830-1000.

The "Happy Station" programmes are of 90 minutes duration, and consist of: (1) Musical entertainment linked by polyglot announcements. (2) "Spotlight on Holland," featuring local colour news. (3) Musical interlude. (4) "Mailbag" answering listeners' mail.

RADIO CANADA

CBC International Service (effective October 2).

GMT	Call signs	Mcs.	Metres
01435-2000	CKNC	17.82	16.84
01435-1630	CKCX	15.19	19.75
1630-2030	CKCS	15.32	19.58
2030-2350	CHOL	11.72	25.60
2100-2350	CKLO	9.63	31.15

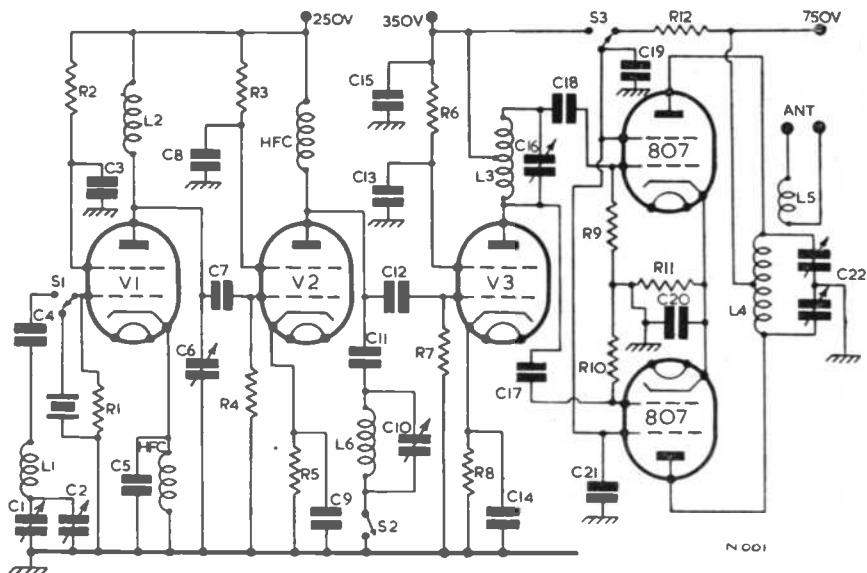
0 Sundays 1545.

CZECHOSLOVAK RADIO

English programmes as follows each evening:—1745-1800 on 11840 kcs., 1945-2000 on 9550 kcs. and 2145-2200, also on 9550 kcs.

A PUSH-PULL 807 TRANSMITTER

By G2UK



- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| C1 = 500 μ F | C8 = .01 μ F | C15 = .01 μ F |
| C2 = 100 μ F | C9 = .002 μ F | C16 = 50 μ F |
| C3 = .01 μ F | C10 = 150 μ F | C17 = 50 μ F |
| C4 = .002 μ F | C11 = .002 μ F | C18 = 50 μ F |
| C5 = .002 μ F | C12 = 100 μ F | C19 = .002 μ F |
| C6 = 120 μ F | C13 = .01 μ F | C20 = .002 μ F |
| C7 = 75 μ F | C14 = .002 μ F | C21 = .002 μ F |
- C22 = 60-60 μ F variable split stator.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| R1 = 100K Ω | R5 = 300 Ω | R9 = 30K Ω |
| R2 = 20K Ω | R6 = 50K Ω | R10 = 30K Ω |
| R3 = 50K Ω | R7 = 25K Ω | R11 = 250 Ω |
| R4 = 25K Ω | R8 = 300 Ω | R12 = 10-15K Ω |
- Valves V1 = 6V50. V2 = 6V6. V3 = 6L6.

THE 807 continues to be by far the most popular transmitting valve amongst amateurs, and its characteristics are likely to make it a favourite for a long time to come. Good output at reasonable anode potential, ease of drive, stability if normal precautions are taken, good performance on the higher amateur band frequencies, and last, but by no means least, low cost. Furthermore, a pair in push-pull or paralleled will take nearly the maximum input permitted by the British Amateur radio regulations.

The transmitter described herewith can be operated on any band from 7 to 28 Mcs. at an input of 100-130 watts. Provision is made for either crystal or VFO frequency control and a power pack giving 750 volts, with tapings at 350 volts and 250 volts, is sufficient to run the transmitter at full power.

General Arrangement. The general layout can be well seen from the photographs illustrating this article and that on the cover. The arrangement as shown on the front cover is as used at the writer's station. If preferred, normal rack

and panel construction can be employed, or the unit could be built into a cabinet and the power supply housed in its own cabinet. The power supply follows normal practice, and will not be described here. The modulator shown on the front cover is the one described in "Radio Constructor" Vol. 1, November, p. 96; housed in a cabinet made by Philpotts of Loughborough, together with its power supply.

No dimensions are particularly critical. Any convenient chassis which may be available can be used, provided the components can be fairly well spaced on it. If the unit is to be mounted on a stand as shown, or in a rack, not much depth is needed in the chassis, but if it is to be installed in a cabinet make sure the chassis is deep enough to take the variable capacitors when they are fully "open." Generally speaking a chassis about 9 ins. by 18 ins. by 3 ins. deep will do nicely. Screens should be arranged beneath as shown, and two screening cans are required for the 807's. The variable capacitors C1, C2 and C6 all have their fixed vanes at earth potential, so they do not need insulating from the

chassis. C10 and C16 must be insulated, but of that more anon.

C22 and the split inductance L4, with its aerial coupling link coil L5, are one unit. This is a Q-Max product. As can be seen, this is a most compact PA tuning unit, with plug-in coils and variable coupling coils, and coils can be obtained for any of the bands mentioned.

The anode current meter for the 807's is shown mounted on two stand-off insulators, but it could equally well be fixed into the side of the chassis or on the panel, if one is fitted. There is no need to meter any other circuit.

It is advisable to fix a screening can over the VFO grid coil L1, as shown in the photographs.

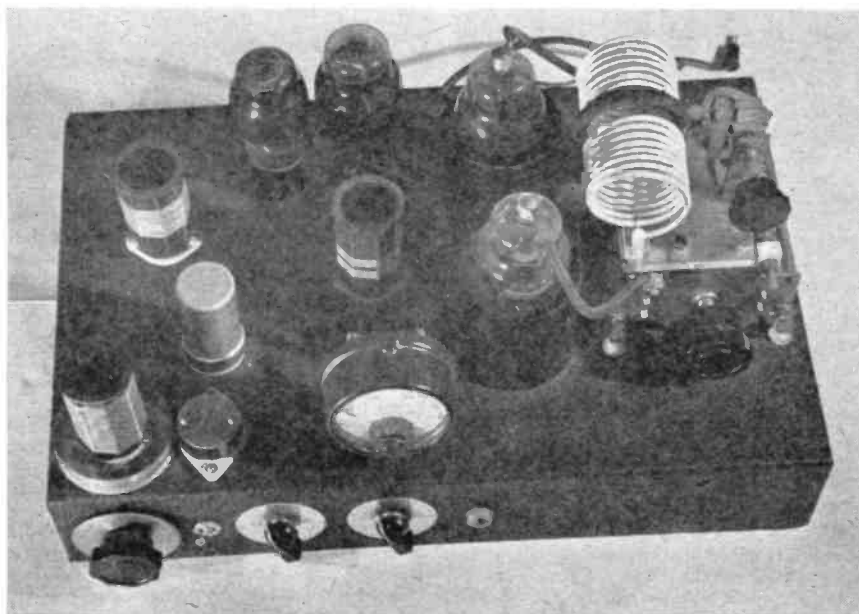
The Circuit. The oscillator stage uses an EF50, and by means of a single pole, double throw toggle switch, either VFO or crystal operation can be selected at will. C1 is a 500 μF preset of good quality, and C2 is a heavily built variable of 100 μF . A slow motion dial should be fitted to C2, so that frequency can be easily adjusted. L1 is wound on a standard four-pin former. Details re windings are given later. L2 is also of the plug-in variety, and is tuned by C6.

The next stage utilises a 6V6 and can be used either as a buffer stage (untuned) or as a doubler stage by switching in L6/C10. This circuit is pretuned to 14 Mcs. for use when output is

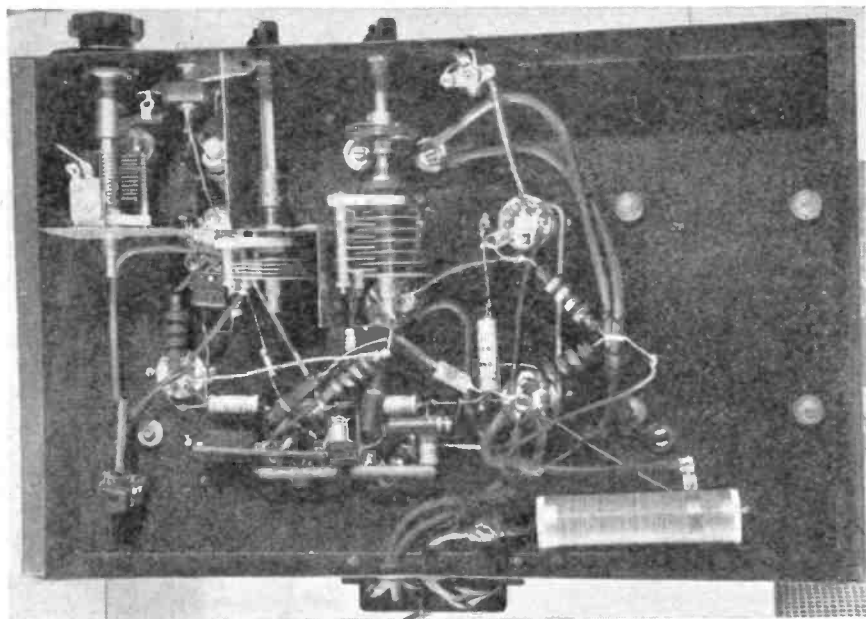
required on 28 Mcs. It is not shown in the sub-chassis photo, as the photo was taken before this refinement was added. When S2 is left open, the 6V6 operates as an untuned buffer stage only. The next stage is the doubler stage, and is quite straight-forward. The coil is centre tapped for HT, and output to the grids of the two 807's is taken from each end. The coil is tuned by C16, which must be mounted on an insulated bracket. V3 is a 6L6.

The final stage is capacitance coupled to the previous stage via two 50 μF capacitors C17 and C18. If the TX is to be used solely on phone, or if keying is to be provided in the cathode load of this stage, automatic bias can be provided. If keying is arranged in one of the earlier stages, then battery bias should be provided—about 45 volts will be required to cut off the 807's.

Switch S3 is provided so that the screen-voltage for the 807's can be obtained either from the 350 volt tapping the power pack supplying the 6L6, or via a resistor from the 750 volt supply. When the TX is keyed, a better note will be obtained by taking the screen voltage from the steady 350 volt tap rather than from the 750 volt tap. With phone operation, modulation voltage must be obtained for both plates and screens of the 807's, so that, in this case, screen voltage is best obtained from the 750 volt supply, which is then connected through the secondary windings of the modulation transformer.



Above-chassis view of transmitter. The standard coil formers can be clearly seen



The arrangement of components is clearly shown in this under-chassis photo

Construction. The photographs show the construction so well that little comment is necessary. In the photograph showing the upper side of the chassis, the first knob is a slow motion control dial, controlling C2. Next is the crystal/VFO switch, S1. Then there is the knob controlling C6 and that controlling C16. A pilot light is shown next to these two knobs. A keying jack is provided at the rear of the chassis, as are S2 and S3. C1 is a preset, and is mounted on stiff connecting wires across C2. This can be clearly seen in the under-chassis photo. C2 is mounted on the screening partition as shown. C6 is also mounted on this screen, and is separated from C16 by a further screen, as can be seen in the photograph.

Returning to the above-chassis photograph, C1 is the coil at the extreme left-hand lower corner. The screening can lid is clearly shown, fixed so that the screening can may be slipped over it. Next to it is the crystal holder, and

immediately behind is the EF50. Behind the EF50 is L2. L3 occupies the centre of the chassis, and should be placed symmetrically to the 807's. At the back of the chassis are the 6V6 and 6L6. On the right-hand side is the PA tuning capacitor unit.

Construction is very straight-forward. First obtain all the required components. Arrange them as shown on a suitable sized chassis, and mark out the positions for valve holders, tuning unit, coils, screening cans, etc. Similarly mark holes along the front side of the chassis for variable capacitor controls, switches, etc.

Having cut out valveholder holes, mount the slow motion for C2, fix capacitor C2, and thus see just where the screen is to go. This should be cut from stout tin or aluminium sheet, and bent up as shown. Mount C6, also on this screen as shown. C16 must be mounted with an insulated coupler to its knob. Then start to wire up in the usual way. (Continued on page 302)

DON'T FORGET . . .

The Date—November 23rd-26th

The Place—Royal Hotel, Woburn Place

The Occasion—RSGB EXHIBITION

AN ISWL HOLIDAY

The Editor visits Holland and Germany

BY far and away the most pleasurable—and probably the most valuable—aspect of amateur radio is the contact it brings between people in different countries. It has been said that if all the world were radio amateurs, there would be no more wars. Maybe it is old age, maybe it is disillusionment, but your Editor feels that if this was the case, the resulting QRM would lead to expeditions organised by the QRP enthusiasts against the followers of QRO: attacks on the strongholds of the Old Timers, by those unruly ruffians, the Young Squirrels, and a most unholy war waged by all the XYL's against the OM's!

However, as things are at the moment, to belong to the fraternity of radio amateurs ensures one a welcome wherever one goes. It is strange how so often big things start from very small and often chance events. One day when we write the history of the ISWL this point will be well illustrated. Shortly after the SWN began a copy was left in a British Military Mess by a reader. It was picked up by a German amateur and eagerly read. Eventually contact was made by some of the German Amateurs with ISWL headquarters, and subsequently an ISWL Chapter was started by Karl Trautner in Luneburg, N.W. Germany. Under Karl's enthusiastic leadership, this Chapter developed quickly and successfully, and an invitation was extended to your Editor to visit them. And so, as soon as a permit to visit Germany could be obtained, the trip was arranged.

When we at ISWL HQ were organising the ISWL Exchange Holiday Scheme, we made the acquaintance of Evert Kalevald, PAØXE, Veron's Holiday Traffic Manager. Evert himself is a great traveller, and a very able linguist, and it was not long before he paid one of his fairly frequent visits to this country, and a personal QSO was possible. After that, when an invitation came to stay with him at Rotterdam, the opportunity to visit peace-time Holland was eagerly grasped, and so your Editor set off for two weeks "ISWL-ing."

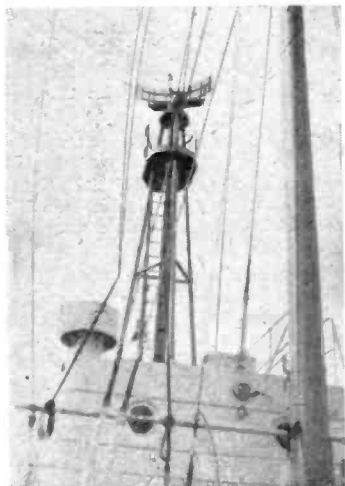
The journey to Rotterdam was pretty uneventful, the eight hour crossing from Harwich to the Hook taking place in brilliant sunny weather. The previous night was spent at G6DH's at Clacton-on-Sea, where all the latest VHF news was gleaned, in spite of the fact that the OM was in bed with otitis media—earache to the uninitiated—but as ever, Eileen, the XYL dispensed her usual brand of generous hospitality.

In much the same way that G6DH is the first port of call by most Dutch amateurs visiting

this country, so PAØXE is a rendezvous for many foreign amateurs visiting Holland. When your tired and somewhat confused Editor arrived rather late at PAØXE's, there was his XYL waiting with just the right kind of reassuring welcome to put any stranger at his ease.

It would take a whole copy of the SWN to do justice to the days spent in Holland. It is a delightful little country, full of the most hospitable people. Amongst high spots of my stay there, must be mentioned the visit to the Hague on the day Queen Juliana opened Parliament, an even more delightful day in Amsterdam seeing the city from a motor launch via its canals, numerous visits to the docks at Rotterdam, which are very accessible from the centre of the city, and add greatly to its charm and interest, as well as, of course, the gathering of PA-amateurs at Evert's QTH one evening. This was quite unique in that throughout the evening English was the only language spoken by the Dutch amateurs present, a very courteous gesture indeed to their English guest. Amongst those present were PAØUB, who is Advertisement Manager for "Electron," the official journal of VERON; PAØHR, or "Box 400" as he is more affectionately called, as he is the manager of the VERON QSL Bureau, PAØAQ, PAØBK and PK3UX. The latter had some very interesting things to say about Indonesia. There are, for instance, no PK's on officially, because of the war which is still on out there. The Dutch themselves are not allowed to be on the air, but there are a few who are located in the Republican territory who do come on the air occasionally. If one is fortunate to work one of them, they can be QSL'd via Box 400. PK1, 2 and 3 are in Java; PK4 in Sumatra.

The conditions under which Amateur radio is carried on in Holland are very different from those here, if only because "war surplus" equipment is almost impossible to come by. What little German equipment was left behind has been pressed into service by the Dutch Military Authorities. There are a few war-surplus German receivers about, an example being shown in the photo of Evert's shack, reproduced herewith. The large piece of gear, which might at first be mistaken for the Tx, is in fact a straight receiver. It has three tuned stages in an aerial network preceding the tuned RF stages, of which there are also three! Much of the bulk of the receiver is taken up by a massive coil turret, by the station of which the receiver can be operated on a number of bands covering most of the short wave ranges. These straight receivers were much in favour with



A Selection from the Editor's Holiday Photos

Top left—Evert Kaleveld, PAØXE and XYL. Top right—PAØXE's shack. Centre right—A view of the canals in Amsterdam. Bottom right—A view taken at night of Rotterdam's busy port. Bottom left—Radar antenna on M.V. Princess Beatrix

Germans, particularly for their Naval Shore stations, and they are very good. This one was used during QSO's on 7 Mes. by your Editor, and its selectivity was well up to that of the average superhet in vogue in British Amateur stations.

There are not enough amateurs in Holland to make it worthwhile for any manufacturer to produce equipment or components specially designed for the amateur. Currency restrictions prevent purchase of English or American gear, so the Dutch amateur is hard put to it to get enough gear for his station. Valves—particularly those suitable for VHF work—are especially difficult to come by.

The days spent at PAØXE's prior to setting out for Luneburg passed very quickly and pleasantly indeed. However, early one morning a start was made for Luneburg. The train passes through Eindhoven, where a brief glimpse of the great Philips was had: crosses the frontier at Venlo, and then goes via Cologne, Dusseldorf, Essen, Dortmund, Minden, and Hanover, to Luneburg. The destruction visible from the train has to be seen to be believed, and even those who normally find train journeys boring would have found this one of interest. The train should have got to Luneburg about 2230, but at Hanover it was an hour late, so a stop was made there for the night, the journey being continued next day. The "official reception" planned for your Editor was thus missed, but subsequent hospitality more than made up for this unfortunate episode. No sooner had the travel stains been removed at Karl's QTH, than we were off on our way to "meet the boys."

Luneburg is a very old town, full of fine, picturesque houses dating back for hundreds of years. It has one particularly interesting connection with England in that the first railway engine to run in Germany arrived at Luneburg in 1835, and was lifted from the boat by a crane which is still preserved as an ancient monument. The town itself is well worth a visit; its fine old church in which Bach at one time played the organ; its town hall which was first started in the year 1189, and most of the old houses and shops around the market square, all combining to produce a picturesque scene of old-world solidarity.

The press had shown more than a passing interest in the visit of a representative from a British Amateur Radio Organisation, and so the first item on the programme was an interview with them. The local press offices were in the same old building in which the first Bibles to circulate in Germany had been printed, though behind the old-world facade of the building was a modern press office complete with its own printing machinery, radio receiving station, Hellschreiber, teleprinter, etc. After the press interview we called on Herbert Nabel DL3271, who runs a very nice little cafe and beer garden.

Here, sitting in the sun—your Editor, Karl Trautner and Hans Biberach DL3197—sat and discussed amateur radio in Germany. The official amateur radio organisation in Germany is, of course, DARC. There are approximately 5000 members, of whom 800 hold transmitting licences. Two types of licence are granted:—"A", which allows 20W plate dissipation, CW on all bands, phone on 80 and 10 metres, and NBFM on two metres. The licence fee is 24 German Marks a year—about £2. The "B" licence permits 50W plate dissipation, phone and CW on all bands from 80 to 2 metres, and NBFM on 2 and 10 metres. The fee is £3 per year, and a preliminary period with Class "A" licence facilities is usually required before Class "B" is granted.

The organisation of DARC is interesting. It consists of a council of one or two members each from regional groups in Bavaria, Hessen, Wuerttemberg/Baden, Berlin, and the French Zone of Germany. The HQ is in Kiel, and the Secretary is Hans Hansen. Council meetings are held at various places, as otherwise some members would always have to do very long journeys to attend, if the meetings were always held at Kiel. The QSL Bureau is in Munich, P.O. Box 99. The official journal is known as "CQ" and has been in existence since 1925. Each regional club has district and town clubs under its care, and each district runs its own QSL bureau, forwarding cards from the HQ bureau to town bureaux, etc. The HQ bureau is the only one in contact with foreign QSL bureaux.

A further contact that day was with Fritz Reinecke, DL3199, and next day joined by Guenter Hagemann (age 17) DL 3272, and Heinz Muenchow DL 3200, we set off by train to visit the N.W. Germany Broadcasting Station at Hamburg.

One of the most interesting features of this station is that practically all the programme material is recorded on to magneto-phone tape for subsequent rebroadcast. The quality of reproduction from this type of recording is extremely good. We heard some orchestral music played back through a speaker unit of five separate speakers, each having differing tone characteristics, and the result could not be distinguished from the original orchestra. We saw, too, a new programme control desk, where the controls are in the form of sliding tablets, rather like the keyboard of a cinema organ, instead of being of the rotatable knob type. This permits several circuits to be controlled by the fingers of one hand all at the same time. This control desk was put into service for the first time that very afternoon.

A further interesting feature at the Hamburg Studios is an FM VHF transmitter on 3 metres. This is located on the roof of the building, a vertical $\frac{1}{4}$ -wave aerial on top of a 150 foot tower



Top left—Guenter Hageman with the Editor. Top right—Guenter, Karl Trautner and the Editor. Centre right—Kurt, Karl, Guenter, Herbert and Fritz. Bottom left—Hans Biberach's very neat shack. Bottom right—Joachim Krause DL1UP and his gear

being used as a radiator. Test transmissions only are being radiated at present for the benefit of those wishing to test out the possibilities of FM broadcasting. The transmitter has a power of 100 watts, and has been heard by Karl at Luneburg 40-50 miles away.

Lack of space forbids a more detailed description of the remaining days in Luneburg, except to say that an official welcome was given your editor, as ISWL representative, by the town's officials, following which we were given an officially conducted tour of the old, historic Town Hall. Once again, the press were there, and the ISWL enjoyed further publicity. A visit was paid, too, to the local police HQ, where some fine radio gear was demonstrated for us. A 40-line switch-board, two teleprinters, a straight receiver with six ganged tuned circuits, which still works as well as it did in 1925, when it was first installed, a very fine communications receiver built by Minerva, with connections for a Hellschreiber, an ex-army 11-tube receiver, and a 458 kcs. transmitter were all demonstrated for our benefit.

A special ISWL meeting was arranged for one evening. It was held in the upper room of an old red-brick, oak-beamed beer house—the Altes Brauhaus, built in 1658. There in true amateur radio style, a fine ISWL gathering was held. Your editor was thanked for the friendly gesture shown by the ISWL, and particularly for making the visit to Luneburg, and he was then

presented with a most attractive coloured print of Luneburg, specially inscribed to commemorate his visit to Luneburg, and signed by all members of the Chapter. It was an occasion which will remain long in my memory.

German amateurs are fortunate in being able to purchase American war surplus gear. As a result, they are able to get such receivers as HRO's and AR88's, frequency meters, and up-to-date valves and components. As can be judged from the photos illustrating this article, their stations are examples of neatness and efficiency. Very careful records of conditions are kept, and books are compiled regularly, giving particulars of any changes made to gear or aerials. The Luneburg Chapter propose entering a team for the next ISWL Amateur Band Contest, and by the look of their preparations, the top teams of the last contest will have to look to their laurels.

And so must be drawn to a close this very inadequate account of a most fascinating holiday. Fascinating, not so much for the new places visited and fresh experiences enjoyed, as for the realisation that in starting the ISWL we have begun something which very definitely is drawing people from different countries together through a common interest. One came home feeling that the ISWL has only just started on the threshold of its possible influence for good in a still very troubled world.

"WALKIE-TALKIE" IN BOMBER COMMAND

Mobile "walkie-talkie" radio sets are now in use at R.A.F. Bomber Command airfields as a means of speeding the correction of minor aircraft serviceability faults which may occur in the dispersal areas shortly before take-off.

N.C.O.'s. in charge of the dispersal areas have small transmitters by which they can talk to the flying control office or the Chief Technical Officer's van. If, on the approach of take-off time, an aircraft is found to have developed some fault which cannot quickly be remedied by the dispersal servicing party, the N.C.O. calls up flying control, which instructs the stand-by "snag party" to drive to the aircraft. The "snag party" carries a stock of small spare parts and is able to deal with faults beyond the immediate scope of the dispersal party.

If an authoritative decision is required as to whether or not an aircraft should fly, the Chief Technical Officer or a specialist officer can be called.

By this method minor troubles can often be rectified in five or ten minutes, whereas previously, owing to communication difficulties, the work could not be completed in time for the aircraft in question to fly on the operation or exercise for which it was detailed.

THE NORTH WESTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD INSTALS V.H.F. RADIO

The North Western Electricity Board, as part of its policy for better service to the consumer, has just equipped the first of a fleet of electricity service vans with the G.E.C.'s system of V.H.F. radio telephone.

The Macclesfield district in No. 7 Sub-Area of The North Western Electricity Board is one of the first to have this system of prompt attention to speed up the location and repair of faults due to storm damage, etc. As a result of experience gained with this equipment it may be decided later to extend the service to other rural parts of the area.

Frequency modulation is used, with Simplex working on two frequencies between 65 and 85 Mcs. Both headquarters transmitter and the mobile transmitter have an output of 20 watts.

Transmitting and receiving aerials at the headquarters station have been erected on top of the district office in Mill St., Macclesfield, and a service area of 120 square miles is effectively covered.

Messages are transmitted and received by means of a specially adapted telephone handset, with a small loudspeaker built in the base of the instrument so that the mobile station can be called when the operator is driving the van. In the normal way the handset is used exactly as it is in the ordinary telephone.

Around the Broadcast Bands

A monthly survey by "MONITOR"

(All times given in GMT. For EST subtract five hours. For AEST add ten hours)

● South America

Argentina. LRX1 "Radio El Mundo" Buenos Aires. Roy Savill of Sevenoaks, Kent, tells me that he has not done much listening over the past month tho he logged this station and heard at very good strength at 2130-2330. News was given at 2225 in which, it was interesting to note, an account of the Brabazon aircraft test flight was included. (Have seen this FB plane OM in flight over the south-west of England.) LRX1 operates on 6120 kcs. Heard QSA5 R8-9. Roy also mentions that a Junior Op has arrived at his QRA. Congrats OM and we hope you don't get too many sleepless nights! Anyway there's always DX in the 'wee' hours, Hi. R. E. Wolpers of Sidcup also in Kent sends in his first log we believe to this column, and we note his ISWL Number is G3129. It's good to know that the League has grown so much over the past year. Glad to hear you enjoy our Column OM. R.E.W. has often heard LRS "Radio Splendid" Buenos Aires 11880 kcs. announcing their English Programme times as 2230-0130.

Uruguay. CXA13 "Radio Carve" Montevideo 6155 kcs. sends letter Veri by Air-mail of Berkhamsted, Herts. via Air-mail. Schedule :— 2300-0400. Power 10kW. Operated by SADREP Ltda.

Ecuador. HC2AN Radiodifusora Cenit Guayaquil 7350 kcs. Sends letter Veri by Air-mail. Schedule :—Mon.-Sat. 1300-1500, 1700-2000. 2200-0430. Sundays 1600-2100, 2400-0200. Gives programme of Ecuadorian Music Weds., Sats. from 0230. Opens and closes transmissions with "Chinese Serenade." (Pearce.) Jack Fairs of Redcar, Yorks, sends in his usual excellent log again this month and firstly I see mention of HC1AC in Quito "La Voz dela Democracia" 6210 kcs. Power: 1 kW. Call: Emisora la Voz de la Democracia in Quito Ecuador. QTH: Apartado 288 Quito.

Surinam. Paramaribo 15400 kcs. heard 2210-2245 QSA4 R1-4 varying with spasmodic QRM from Radio Telephone transmissions. Carried musical programme of mostly English dance music (Fairs).

Colombia. Pearce reports having an FB QSL from HJCX "La Voz de Colombia" Bogota 6018 kcs. Relays HJJCZ 710 kcs. from 1200-0400.

● Australasia

Australia. Jack Fairs sends along the ABC Inland SW Service schedules as he copied them down from a recent "R.A. DX Programme."

Station	Location	kcs.	Schedule
VLG6	Melbourne	15230	Sun.-Fri. 2000-2200 Sat. 2045-2200.
VLR	"	9540	Sun.-Fri. 2230-0830 Sat. 2230-0715.
VLR2	"	6150	Sun.-Fri. 2000-2215 Sat. 2045-2215. Mon.-Sat. 0845-1300 Sun. 0730-1300.
VLH4	"	11880	Sun.-Fri. 2000-2315 Sat. 2045-2315.
VLH5	"	15230	Daily 2330-0815
VLH3	"	9580	Sun.-Fri. 0828-1330 Sat. 0828-1400.
VLI2	Sydney	6090	Sun.-Fri. 2000-2245 0830-1330 Sat. 2045-2230. 0830-1400.
VLI3	"	9500	Sun.-Fri. 2300-0815 Sat. 2245-0815.
VLQ3	Brisbane	9660	Sun.-Ths. 2000-1330 Fri. 2000-1400. Sat. 2045-1330.
VLM	"	4917.5	As VLQ3.
VLW3	Perth	11830	Mon.-Sat. 0030-1000 Sun. 0030-1030.
VLW5	"	9610	Mon.-Fri. 1015-1530 2200-0215 Sat. 1015-1600 2245-0215 Sun. 1045-1530 2200-0215
VLX	"	4897.5	As VLW5.
VLX3	"	9610	As VLW3.

A newcomer to this column whom we welcome is J. Shaw of Fairlight, near Hastings. This reader reports VLG5 ? with QSA5 R8 signals at 2200 (Surely VLG6 OM). J. S. says he likes this column ... "It is the best part by a long way of a very good Magazine." Thanks OM.

Pearce says that many changes take place from the middle of Sept. for "Radio Australia's" transmissions.

VLB4 11850 kcs. replacing VLB3 11760 kcs. for BC to Brit. Is. at 0700-0815 and 1400-1445. VLA4 11850 kcs. replacing VLA8 from 2000-2130 also for Forces in Pacific etc. 2143-2315 and heard R8 from sign-on at 0600 in French for Tahiti etc. sign off 0645. VLB9 9580 kcs. R8 signing on in German prog. for Europe at 1600. BC for Africa 1515-1615 now over VLG2 9540 kcs. instead of VLG8 9680 kcs. From 0830 for Forces in Japan, etc., VLB4 11850 kcs. replaced VLB3 in parallel VLA6. Fred Pilkington of Littleport, Cambs., also sends in schedules of ABC Inland Services.

● **Asia.**

China. "Voice of China" Chungking 11913 kcs. heard R6-7 with news at 1500 but severe CW QRM (Pearce). New call signs of XGRY and XGRZ are BEA4 and BEA6. The former operates on 15250 kcs. and the latter on 17765 kcs. ("R.A." per J. Fairs.)

Portuguese India. Goa "Radio Goa" 9610 kcs. transmits 1230-1530 daily. English programme 0600-0730 on Sundays only. Call in English "This is Radio Goa The Voice of Goa The Voice of Portugal." Closes at 1530 with Portuguese National Anthem. ("R.A." per J. Fairs.)

French Indo-China. Saigon. "Radio Saigon" 11780 kcs. heard at 1345 R3-5 with hetro QRM carrying musical programme and news in English at 1400 read by YL. Call "You are tuned to Radio Saigon on 25 metres." Wiped out by Russian "Jammer" at 1415. Also logged at 1000 with weaker signals. (Fairs.)

Iran. "Radio Teheran" EPB 15100 kcs. Now gives news in English at 1855. French at 1845 (Pearce).

Turkey. Radio Ankara. From Oct. 2nd. Turkey was back to Standard Time so news in English heard at 1845 before will now be given at 1945. Other English BCs will presumably be at one hour later (Pearce).

Levant. "Radio Levant" Beirut 8036 kcs. heard Sept. 16th clear of CW at 1610 with programme in English, so apparently English is again from 1600 instead of from 1500. Play was heard at 1615 on Sept. 25th in English (Pearce).

Israel. Kol-Yisrael Televiv 6817 kcs. News heard in English at 1930. At close says "Next English at 2 p.m. Israel Time or 1100 GMT." (Pearce.) Operates on 15780 kcs. also at 1015-1045 (Woolmer).

● **Europe**

Forces Broadcasting Station, Middle East, Malta. 4782 kcs. still giving strong reception from around 1830-2200 when says "Will be with you again at 0430 GMT to-morrow" followed by "Goodnight Melody." Occasionally missing on this frequency and one evening was heard on 11780 kcs. strongly at 2200. (Pearce.) Roy Patrick at Morecambe, Lancs., logged them at 1800 on 4782 kcs. with a BBC relay of News, Records at 1815 and BBC "Variety Bandbox" at 1830. Signals were QSA5 R6-7. Fred Pilkington says other freqs. allotted them are: 6140, 7220, 7270 and 11785 kcs. QRA:—The British Forces Broadcasting Service, M.E.L.F., Malta Garrison, Mediterranean. Fred has received a letter from Major Leslie Knight, which states this. Peter Woolmer logged them often on the 4 and 6 Mc. channels. Says they close at 2200 and open transmissions at 0430.

Luxembourg. "Radio Luxembourg" 6090 kcs. Power 5kW has changed its schedule on this channel to 1900-2300 instead of 1630-2130. The following English transmissions can now be

heard:—Sundays 2015-2300, Weekdays 2130-2300. Times may change when GMT comes into force in the Brit. Is. Roy Patrick who reports this also states that "Radio Luxembourg" will shortly be sending out a QSL Card which is now in the course of printing. Reception reports are always welcomed and should be sent to "Radio Luxembourg" 36 Davies St., London, W.1. All reports will then be forwarded to Mr. Felton, the Chief Engineer of "Radio Luxembourg." All your letters and reports are answered at London Office owing to the shortage of staff in Luxembourg.

Norway. LKQ 11735 kcs. heard R7-8 from 1900-2000 with BC for Norwegians abroad in Mediterranean, Africa Area. Frequent English. Announces as "Radio Norway in 13, 19, 25 metre Bands." (LKV 15170 kcs., LLP 21760 kcs.) Gives selections of Norwegian Music during programme introduced in English (Pearce). Woolmer reports LLQ and LKV with QSA5 R9 signals and says they verify promptly with card showing Norwegian flag.

Czechoslovakia. Prague. English language programmes which include News. Features and music are given at the following times and over these freqs.:—1745 on 11840 kcs. (OLR4A), 1945 9550 kcs. (OLR3A), 2145 9550 kcs. QRA: Czech Radio, Prague 12, Czechoslovakia. (J. Yarham, South Gosforth).

Sweden. SBO Motala 6065 kcs. heard from 0715-0730 QSA5 R9 with "Sweden Calling DXers" on Saturdays. SDB2 10780 kcs. heard with same programme (recorded) at 1515 also on Sats. Radio Sweden will transmit from two 100kW Transmitters early next year according to Peter Woolmer who reports this.

Holland. English language transmissions over station PCJ and PGD are as follows:—"Happy Station" programmes).

East and Near East. Sundays/Wednesdays, 1530-1700. 17770/15220 and 6020 kcs.

Africa and S. America. Sundays/Wednesdays. 2100-2230. 11730/9590 and 6020 kcs.

N. America. Sundays/Wednesdays. 0300-0430. 11/9 and 6 Mcs. channels.

QRA:—Radio Nederland PCJ, P.O. Box 137, Hilversum, The Netherlands.

● **West Indies**

Trinidad BWI. VP4RD Port of Spain "Radio Trinidad" 9625 kcs. has been heard by R. E. Wolpers for the past few weeks on Saturday nights giving sponsored programmes at 2230 and at 2315 relaying BBC programme entitled "BBC Calling the BWI" until 2345 then sponsored programme again. Reception is usually good QSA4 R7. J. Shaw heard VP4RD QSA3 R8 with rather heavy CW QRM at 2235-2310. Recorded programme interspersed by adverts., station call at 2300.

● **North America**

Canada. Jack Fairs sends along a very neat

schedule of CBC English Transmissions as follows:—

Time	Call	Signs	kcs.	Metres	Sundays
1435-1630	CKCX	15190	19.75	(1545-1630)	
1435-2015	CKNC	17820	16.84	(1545-2015)	
1645-2030	CKCS	15320	19.58		
2030-2350	CHOL	11720	25.60		
2100-2350	CKLO	9630	31.15		
1435-1500	Mon.-Sat.	Opening Announcements.			
1500-1530	Mon.-Sat.	Commentaries from the United Nations.			
1530-1600	Mon.-Sat.	Programmes for Europe.			
1545-1600	Sundays	Opening Announcements.			
1630-1645	Sundays	"Listeners Corner"			
1700-1715	Daily	News for Britain.			
1715-1730	Mon.-Sat.	"Canadian Chronicle" (U.K. Edition).			
1715-1730	Sundays	"Cross Section."			
1845-1900	Daily	News for Europe in English.			
2200-2215	Daily	News for Europe and Speaker.			
2215-2230	Mon.-Sat.	"Canadian Chronicle" (World Edition).			
2215-2245	Sundays	"Prairie Schooner."			
2230-2245	Monday.	"The Canadian Story."			
	Tuesday.	Folk Songs.			
	Weds.	"Farn Report."			
2230-2300	Thurs.	Recital.			
	Friday.	"Canadians at Work."			
2230-2245	Sats.	"Weekend Commentary"			
2245-2300	Sundays.	"Discovering Canada."			
	Monday.	Drama from Canada.			
	Tuesday.	Talk.			
	Weds.	Mid-week Commentary.			
	Sats.	"Women in the New World."			
2330-2340	Sat.-Sun.	Music.			
2340-2350	Daily.	News for Europe in English.			

CHNX Nova Scotia (Halifax) 6130 kcs has been heard at 2230 with dance music. QSA4-5 R7-8 (Fairs).

Newfoundland's CBNX in St. John's 5970 kcs. heard QSA4 R5-7 from 2130-2230 giving News at 2130 and 2215. Call "CBN CBNX St. John's." Often has had QRM from HI4T (Fairs).

Mexico. XEQQ "Radio Panamericana" Mexico City 9680 kcs. heard R6-7 around 0500 with news in Spanish at 0540. Signs off with Ravel's "Bolero" near 0550 (Pearce).

U.S.A. WRUL Boston BCs daily at 2000, 2100, 2300, 2400 on 15350 kcs. Gives request programme on Mondays at 2015 (Bland Ebute Metta Nigeria OTC DX Club).

West Coast stations have been logged by Jack Fairs as follows:—

KNBX Dixon, California, 11790 kcs. "United Nations Review" at 1000. QSA4-5 R7-8. A.F.R.S. Programme (Baseball Game) at 1000 also in parallel over stations KWIX 11860 kcs. San Francisco R5-6, KWID 11900 kcs. R5-6,

KCBF Delano 9700 kcs. and KGEI San Francisco 9670 kcs. R3. KCBA Delano 15210 kcs. also announced but not heard due to Russian QRM.

Pearce lists the following heard by him recently:—KCBA 15150 kcs., KCBF 17770 kcs., KGEI 15210 kcs., KGEX 11730 kcs., KNBX 15250 kcs., KWID 11900 kcs. and KWIX 9570 kcs. All heard giving News in English at 0600.

● Honour Roll

Readers are invited to submit lists of countries verified . . . SW only for this column. 10 or more countries gets you in, so how about it some of you Broadcast fans. Pete Woolmer shows the best increase of the month by jumping from 18 to 30 countries. Nice work OM.

The following is the present state of the "Roll":—

1	Sidney Pearce (Eng.)	... 115
2.	A. Cushen (N. Zealand)	... 111
3.	Rex Gillett (Australia)	... 107
4.	Dr. T. B. Williamson (Eng.)	91
5.	E. Field (Eng.)	... 62
6.	A. V. Wilkinson (Eng.)	... 52
7.	A. Levi (N. Ireland)	... 50
8.	Roy Patrick (Eng.)	... 31
9.	P. E. Woolmer (Eng.)	... 30
10.	Roy Savill (Eng.)	... 30
11.	Jack Fairs (Eng.)	... 27
12.	F. Pilkington (Eng.)	... 22

● QSL Section

The following stations have obliged readers by verifying their reports:—Sidney Pearce from HJCX, CR6RH, CZA13, YVMM, CQM4, HC2AN, Leipsig, TAQ, Omdurman, Nairobi (still says 4885 kcs.) Singapore, HJEX, VLH5, VLA5, VLB9, VLC11. Roy Pilkington: CHNX, CJCB, BFS at Cyprus 7220 kcs. KWID, WNBI, VLW3, HCJB. Roy Patrick: Paris (6200), Larissa, HVJ. Pete Woolmer: Athens, (15345). Larissa, Bucharest, OLR3A, OLR4A, HE15, HEU3, LKQ, LKV, PCJ, PGD, XEWW, KGEX, WGEX, SDB2, OTC2. Jack Fairs: Larissa (Airmail letter Veri had been opened by Greek Censor), LKV, LLG (card depicts red white and blue flag of Norway), TAQ. Roy Savill: YNBH.

● Six QRAs

Compiled by Sidney Pearce each month for your interest.

COCX Radio Mil Diez, Reina 314 Havana, Cuba.

COHI Cadena Azul, Apartado 770, Havana, Cuba.

CSX2 Emissor Regional dos Acores, Ponta Delgada, Azores.

HIIR "La Voz de Fundacion" Calle Constitucion, San Christobal, D.R.

XEOI Radio Mil, Fomento de Radio S.A. Donato Guerra NO. 26, Mexico City.

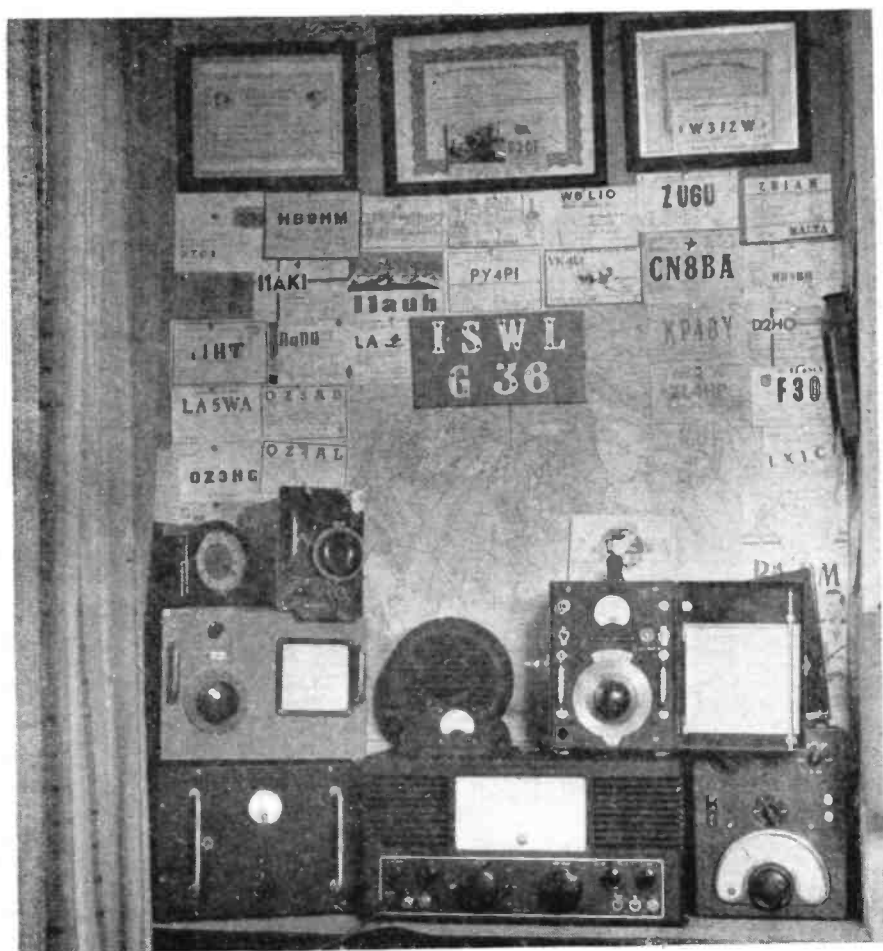
● Acknowledgements

The Editor and "Monitor" wish to thank all readers who have kindly sent in news items compiled in this month's article.

Around the Shacks

No. 34

E. S. OVERTON,
SALISBURY, WILTS.



ISWL G. 36 is an old hand at short wave listening, having started listening and constructing his own receivers way back in 1924 when amateurs were on 440 metres. The photo reproduced herewith shows a corner of the sitting room where most of the DX listening and amateur band work is done. Mr. Overton is by profession a Cinema projectionist, so his listening time is limited. However, as can be seen from the photo, he runs a very nice listening station.

At the top left is an R.F. 27 Unit converted to 28 Mcs., below which is an Eddystone 2 metre converter and below that again is a power supply. Top right is a frequency meter and beneath is the popular Eddystone 640 receiver. Besides the 'shack' a workshop is available for the constructional work which Mr. Overton still enjoys doing. After how many years is it om?—yes 25—it speaks well for our hobby that those who participate in it still find it brings them interest and relaxation.

NOTES from the SHACK

By "QUA"

(All times GMT)

ONCE again the ether has been carrying signals from all parts of the globe to these Islands of ours—from Japan to Peru they have been all there for the searching DX'er. Both Broadcast and Amateur bands have been humming with activity—not a bad month at all!

Gen.
Items mentioned in this section have not necessarily been heard by the writer, but are intended to impart information gleaned from various sources.

PK6CS works a sked with W6UZX on 14350 kcs. at 1200, QSL via W6UZX. FN8AD on 14122 CW, QSL to FN8AD Kath Kola, Chandernagor, Bengal, French India.

AC4NC on 14325 phone, QSL to Amateur Radio Club of India, P.O. Box 6666, Bombay, India.

YJ1AA is Donald Palmer, Port Vila, New Hebrides.

ZK2AA, c/o Post Office, Niue Island, S. Pacific.

VP1SJC is Rev. Gregory, B. S. n. t. a. c., St. John's College, Belize, British Honduras, C.A.

YU7KX is under cover, as is PJ5KO in Curacao, using either 14195 or 14400—the latter mentioned call and gen vide VE7ZM.

VR2BK on 14350 phone—c o New Zealand Air Force, Suva, Fiji.

VR4AC uses 100W of phone on 14275, QSL via APO 709, c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

VQ8AX is active on 20M phone (Frequency approx. 14250 kcs.) QTH, Mauritius.

VQ2DH will soon be ZD6DH on CW with 15/20 watts, likewise VQ2LB is in ZD6 land soon to be active—pin your ears back chaps!

ZP9FA—P.O. Box 716, Ascunson, Paraguay.

VP7NU—P.O. Box 707, Nassau, Bahamas, BWI.

Known active stations in Ruanda Urundi, Belgian Congo are:—OQ5AS, 5AY, 5DG, and 5MW.

Now to clear up the HB situation. When operating portable the prefix HB1 is used, letters following the figures remain as for the HB9 call of the operator. HB7 are Swiss Army Amateur stations—whew!

Amateur Bands

For the Amateur band which consistently produces DX over any period of time, 14 Mcs. is the obvious choice, particularly on CW. The past month has produced an amazing crop of calls from all parts of the world at all hours of the clock. In fact, there was hardly a time that one could not switch on the Rx and proceed to take down the dots and dashes of a choice morsel of Dx. On one particular evening, having put the BFO into operation and adjusted the cans comfortably, yours truly set himself on 14050 kcs. and logged the following—without touching the controls in any way:—XZ2FK (1702), CR7AF (1710), UF6PA (1715), ZS6CI (1718), VQ4AR (1720), TF3MB (1730)—what price CW!

During the evenings Africa, Middle East and N. America have come in well, while from around 2000 hrs. onward S. America and the West Indies have been prominent, although on one occasion PY6AI on 14005 CW was heard as early as 1915 GMT RST479!

For the early morning birds such sessions produced KP6, ZL, VK, KH6, VE8, etc., plus the usual crop of W6's—the Californian Kilowatts! The afternoons found signals from KP6, ZC1, VS1, UG6, AU9 well in evidence. In short, to sum up, 14 Mcs. behaved like, well—14 Mcs.!

For this band we list:—

C.W.

KH6PM (14050 0630 calling CQ Europe—gave his QTH as Box 231, Kahului), 4X4CR (14005 0625 calling CQ U.S.A.), VE8AW (14025 0700 RST 469 gave POB 76, Whitehorse, Yukon, as QTH), KP6AH (14030 0710), this one also heard at 1200 the same day, UG6AB (14025 1520 wkg. W6's), UA9KOG (14100 1525), ST2TC (14010 1534) VS1DC (14048 1345), UO5KAA (14030 1305), VE8MA (14050 1045), MD7DC (14048 1830), giving QTH as Famagusta, Cyprus, UA9KCC (14018-1557), CR71Z (14007 2213), VP6CDI (14010 2215 RST 589), CT3AA (14030 2303), VS1CW (14030 1855), ZCIAZ (14040 1858), MD4GC)14080 1905 RST369 calling "CQF"), OQ5RA) 14050 1910), wkg. ON's as usual, also three KH6's around 0600GMT—KH6IJ, 6PM, 6VP, and lastly ZD9AA (14025 2200)

Phone

XE1A (POB 339, Mexico City), XE1WW (14310 0550 POB 12544 Mexico City), CR5UP (14120 2210 St. Ome Portugese, West Africa), this one uses 85W, ZD1BD (14100 1855) using 300W to a long wire antenna, VK1ADS (Macquarie Is.), ZS6JS (14350 1855), VK5IN (14250 2205) wkg. a G. EL5B (14110 2237), CR6AI (14200 1835), 4X4CR (14180 2055), YK1AC (14350 2005) gave QTH as POB, 35, Damascus, Syria, uses 500W to a 3 element rotary beam. VS2BS (14325 1720) located in Penang, ZL4HP (14180 0620), CO7CX (14300 2210), KH6BA (14320 0620) and to round off HC1FQ, VE7AAD, VK4DO, CX1VD and LU2BL.

In passing, we also note a new one on CW viz. UN1KG (14000 0603) and SV1VS/MM/P—nearing Iran!!

7 Mcs.

Much maligned forty was well worth exploring; during the early mornings the Cw portion of the band gave a fair account of itself, when the short ship stuff was mercifully absent. When, however, G's, DL's, OK's and the like were S9—your scribe switched to another band, having found that DX hunting is almost impossible under these conditions. Late night spells showed that PY, CO, W, and VE were to be found, while plenty of S. American phone signals

were heard—mostly using the mother tongue—which lets me out!

CW.

W1KDW, 2PMR, 3OEJ, 4MPA, 5PNL, 6EHY (0620), 7KHZ, 8CVE, K9WR, which is nearly, but not quite, all the W call areas. ZL1NP (7006 2307) calling "CQ" "PY." ZL3LL (7010 0555) wkg. G5LI—he gets around! PY2UB (7010 2320), PY2OM (7033 2357), CO2SA (7018 0605) Havana, CO6JP (7180 2325) UB5GB (7030 2055), UF6AD (7010 2220), KP4KF (7030 0650) wkg. VE7KD—heard both ways, VE8NG (7045 0003) wkg. W2PGU, gave QTH as Aklavik, Yukon, VE7AGD (7038 0550), W6SA (7025 0640) wkg. FA8BG and finally VK4ZB (7030 0540). Which, as I said last month, makes it appear that something can still be said for forty after all.

1.7 Mcs.

For those who intend to go county chasing on this band next year, the grand total is 93, made up as follows: England 42, N. Ireland 6, Scotland 33 and Wales 12. For those who are extra ambitious, Eire has 26 counties. Dx being relative to the band in use, it is apparent that one's Dx ability is coming to be judged more and more from the performance put up on the LF bands. If you like your Dx the hard way, then go LF young man—or YL. For the past few weeks QRN has been rather high, but nevertheless on occasions it has been worth while tuning around. Here we note the following:—

CW.

G2AJU (Suffolk), 2 HDT (Burton-on-Trent), 2JF (Kent), 2YS (Chester), 2YY (Berwick), 2AKW (Wirral), 5UH (Bristol), 5RS (Surrey), 61C (Surrey), 8OD (Penrith).

Phone working—and for that matter, CW as well, has been rather difficult of late, owing to the previous mentioned QRN which consists mainly of static bangs and crashes which even the noise limiter found hard to deal with. However, better luck next month—we hope!

Broadcast Bands

The stations lists published within these covers should be of infinite help to the Broadcast fan, and one looks forward to the completion of the present series, so that an up-to-date guide is to hand. Published lists in the possession of the writer are not all that one could desire.

Further to my remarks last month about the 60 and 80 metre bands, I decided that the proof of the pudding was in the eating, thus activities were confined to this portion of the spectrum. Within the limits 3300 to 5100 kcs. lie all the Venezuelan stations, so it is to be expected that on this occasion they predominate in the news. The YV's, however, are not the only active broadcasters here, as a perusal of the list published last month will show.

The best DX'er, in the writer's opinion, was JKI on 4910 kcs. This one was previously JFK2 but has now changed its call. Schedule is

1930 to 2115. When heard it was featuring an American variety show and had a four chime identification signal, received here Q3 S4-6 with CW QRM.

Here are some of the stations in frequency order which have been logged:—

- 4800 kcs. YVME Maracaibo, Venezuela. Q3. S5 at 2340 with a programme of typical S. American dance music. It uses 800 watts and slogan is "Ondes del Lago."
- 4820 kcs. YVRC San Fernando, Venezuela. Q3, S6 at 2320 giving news in Spanish. Gives slogan as "La Voz de Apure."
- 4835 kcs. HJKE Bogata, Colombia. Q3, S5 at 2130 with two descending chimes followed by news in Spanish. 2.5 kW.
- 4845 kcs. HJGF Bucaramanga, Colombia. Q4, S5 at 2305 when a series of vibraphone notes and call "Radio Bucaramango" was clearly heard. This one is best after CSX2 closes. Using 1kW schedule is 1630-1900 and 2130-0400.
- 4880 kcs. YVKF Caracas, Venezuela. Q4. S8 at 2350 with newscast in English and call "Ondas Populares." This one is the old YV5RU: it uses 7.5kW and the schedule is 1630 to 0415. One of the best signals from Venezuela it QSL's by card.
- 4885 kcs. VQ7LO Nairobi, Kenya. Q4, S7 at 1835 with piano selections. In reply to Monitor's query re this one—we have the letter veri received here after two months' wait.
- 4890 kcs. YVKB Caracas, Venezuela. Q4. S7 at 0005 presenting a light music programme. At 0015 followed the slogan "Radiodifusion Venezuela." Using 5kW from the country's capital (pop. 135,253) its schedule is 1025-0330—and it QSL's.
- 4910 kcs. YVMM Coro, Venezuela. Q3, S5 at 0009 presenting Congas, Rhumbas, etc. The old YV1RY it uses 250 watts with slogan "Radio Coro," schedule 2100 to 0330. From Coro the capital of Falcon State it puts in an excellent signal if condx are good.
- 5010 kcs. PJCI Willemstad, Curacao. Q3. S6 at 2345 with call followed by orchestral music. He has also been reported on 17775 and 2315 kcs. Willemstad (pop. 20,000) is the capital city of Curacao and their attractive card is on the wall! All announcements are in Dutch.

(Continued on page 299)

On the Amateur Bands

Conducted by LES COUPLAND

G2BQC

GENERAL

ANOTHER new country showed up this month in the form of CR5UP which according to our good friend D. L. McLean is on St. Thomas Isle in the Principe and Sao Thome Islands which are just north of the Equator, off French Equatorial Africa and not in Portuguese Guinea as the CR5 prefix might suggest. Thanks a lot for this gen.

Peter Sissons has taken his turn for the RAF. Let us hear from you from time to time. I am always interested in the old firm.

John Goddard hopes to be on 144 Mcs. in the near future.

J. Jones doubts if there are any W7's in Nevada and Utah, well OB I can assure you there are, it took me nearly two years to WAS, wanting Wyoming. I have since heard several on 10 metre fone.

If you are still with me, you may be pleased to know that G3BUX hopes to be operating for a short time under the call of VQ9BU on the Seychelles Island during early November. Who will be first to hear him?

Ian Glen has heard LF2V on 40, I should think he is an experimental station in Norway and will be okay.

A certain G3 was heard to say, when accused of breaking up a QSO, "Who cares, this is a free for all, do as you like band. The strongest signal wins, QRO always comes off best." Well there it is.

Don Robertson assures me TF5TP is okay and is in Akureyri. UA3DH/ø is a USSR expedition to Far East Siberia. VKIADS says he is not interested in Dx—My Gosh!

Bill Hamilton and GM3EQZ have been on a beano to Blackpool but 3EQZ wishes he had sunk his cash into gear. Afterwards, of course! Let me have the gen on your listening period OB.

Les Waive was contacted personally at Radio-lympia and we had a good ragchew. He would like to take an active part in any future ISWL convention. Nevada is holding Les up for his HAS. He and I are convinced that the dial cord on the 640 is the cause of most of the apparent drift.

Michael Dransfield has heard XE1AC say that several fishing boats are operating off the Galapagos Islands, using the HC8 call sign and 20 watts on 7 Mcs. CW.

Arthur Levi suggests that we split up the ladder into phone and phone/CW logs. I think it is a good idea so what say chaps?

Bill Nicoll (got it right Bill) is amazed at the strength of KL7PE on 7 Mcs.; it is an amazing band, in more ways than one.

VP5BD Caymen Island is active on 7295 kcs. CW, also VK9NR on 7038 kcs. VTIRF on Kuwait is okay. TA3AA would no doubt be behind the call of SV7AA recently heard on 14 Mcs. CW. VQ8AD kindly QSL'd your scribe after nine months, so another Zone rests. ZP9FA is QSLing okay, OY2RD and 5WS are okay.

Don Robertson has verified all states on 40 metres. Tnx for the facts OB.

1.7 Mcs.

East London Group ISWL—Phone: G2NV, GW3ALV, GW3CDA, G3LB, CW:—gw2avw, g2dtq, gw3azq, g3iy, g3nt, g3ta, g5hk, g5rz, g3jd, g8od, g8rb.

D. L. McLean, Yeovil heard the following on phone: G2DTD, 2FLK, 2FXK, 2IK, 2XQ, 3BBC, 3CSX, 3EEY, 3MT, 5AK, 5BV, 5SK, 5UH, 6GU, 6QB, GW2BG, 8SU.

Roy Savill, G2811, Sevenoaks. CW: g3agg and g2dqx.

3.5 Mcs.

Don Robertson, Wick has been hearing vk5ko consistently, also fa8bg, 8cr, hz1ke, tf3ea, eklao, chiefly between 2040 and 2100 GMT.

Michael Dransfield, Purley: VE1IE, 1KF, W2IIL, 2HG, 1PG, and on CW vk5ko.

7 Mcs.

Bob Ainge, near Crewe uses a five tube TRF receiver and folded dipole aerial and lists the following on CW: co2xa, 2gc, 5f1, k17aw, kz5be, 5ci, w7ige (Idaho), 7jmm (Wyoming), 7hpq (Montana) and scores of other good Ws.

Bill Nicoll, GM2704, Dundee: ealjc, 2ab, kp4qz, lu6ub, py2ac, tf5tp, uc2aia, and zb2f.

M. Dransfield, CW: cm2ai, 7mc, kp4ix, and on phone: PY1AC, 3TR.

Don Robertson: co2sa, hk5hn, kp4kf, tf5tp, ve3asf, 4os, 8fw, zb2a, w7mkb, 7lve, and numerous Wø stations.

Tom Jones, Birmingham lists the following on phone: CO7Q, 8MP, HC1FG, H16EC, MD2B, M13SC, MT2E, OQ5CF, TA3FAS, T12TG, VQ4IMS, XE1AC, ZD1BD and on CW: ce3cb, 3dz, cr6ai, 9ag, ct3aa, fe8ab, heleu, hz1au, kalai, kh6cd, kl7aak (?), kv4aa, md7we, mi3ab, ua9cq, qsg, ui8aa, vp8ap (1930), vq2gw, vs7ad, zd2p, and ze2kd.

W. J. C. Pinnehl, G1832, Sidcup heard CE2BQ EL7A; HP1LB, KP6AA, OA4T, VP6CDI, YS1GM, ZD1FK, ZP8FA, and ct3av, kalai, md7gr, mp4bad, vs1dc, and 9al.

Bill Nicoll: cm7aa, ek1lp, kp4cc, mp4bad, ua6kea, vk7jb, yo2bu, zs6ch, and 5ck, and on phone CX1CG, EK1MD, K1NAR, KL7PE, OX3BD, VP4TB, YN4NW, 4CB, and ZB2A.

14 Mcs.

Bill Hamilton, GM871, Motherwell, heard the following on CW : kv4aa, kp4kd, vq4alf, hz1au, kv4ai, lz6ab (?) (These LZ stns. may be OK).

E. Caffey, G1462, Great Yarmouth—HS1SS, YK1AC, 1AA, EA8CO.

C. J. Goddard, G2227, Coventry : CX1VD, EK1DR, FN8AD, LZ2EO, SvØWI, UN1AD, VP6IS, VS2BD, XZ2SY, ZL4HP, CW : ag2ag, cr7bn, hz1aa, lke, ua9kca, Øpa, ug6kaa, vk3ic, vq4ar, 8ad, vs7bj, zclaz, zs2aq, 6jq.

W. A. Ferrar, G2475, Coventry uses a Ham-bander and lists the following : HS1SS, MI3AB, SvØWI, VS6BA, 2BS, 1AX, VU2AT, XZ2KN, ZC6UN. East London Group ISWL phone : EL5A, HK3IR, HS1SS, M1B, MP4BAC, OA4N, PJ5KO, VK1ADS, VP3TY, 4TP, 5RS, VS2BS, 7BR, XE1AC, XZ2KN, 2SY, YN4CB, 6AP, and on CW : kl7hi, kz5ip, md7bu, mi3tc, oa4cj, st2tc, vs1bq, vq4lf, zclam, and last but not least zm6AI, which is a good one.

Don Robertson, CR5UP HS1SS JA2BL, M1B, VE3CNE (Canadian National Exhibition Station), VK3HF, VP6CDI, VQ2DH, and XZ2SY.

P. J. Price, G2442, Smethwick : CW, ea8fb, kg6fy, kl7z, md7mr, oq5gd, 5ra, vk2ml, 2tr, 3kt, 5fh, 7nc, vp2js, zllby, 4x4bm. All these stations were received on a one-tuber.

W. J. C. Pinnell, presumably on phone : CR5UP, 6AI, FF8PG, HP1LO, JA2AZ, Ka1A1, VP2BD, Vs6BE, and CW : vp8ap, vk2va.

Bert Endersby : GW703, Old Colwyn, has heard some good stuff, the best being FY8AC, JA2BL, VE8MJ, VK1ADS, 2AGU, 3WU, XE1TQ, ZS1BG, and on CW vk7va.

L. H. Waine, Yeovil all CW : 4x4ad, ac4bn, co6av, 7vp, 8az, cx6ad, ct3aa, 3an, el2a, kp4ce, hx, kg, kz5aa, md7we, ul7ab, vq8ax, vp6sd, 5rs, 4tb, 4tr, xeloh, yn4nw, zp6ab, zs5iw.

M. Dransfield has also heard some good stuff on 14 Mcs. : CR5UP, FE8WE, FO8AB, VK9DW, VP3HAG, 3MCB, 4TZ, 6MO, 6ZI, 9SS, 9WW, VQ2JD, 4IMS, XZ2SY, YK1AC, YN4CB, ZB2G, ZK2AA, 3V8AS, CW : heleu, ks4ai, vp7nj, vs9al, xc6xd, zs5ki, 5ck.

Keith Parry, G2842, Sandwich : ET3AF, HC2KJ, HP1EA, KG6ET, KH6BA, HR6BJ, VS2BS, 6PE, XZ2KN.

Ian Glen, GM3036, Strathkinnis : SvØAJ, PY1EH, VP4CO, 9F, CO2MA, KL7PE, YN4NW, M13US.

D. L. McLean, Yeovil : CR5UP, EA8AS, HP1GL, KH6AH, KL7BE, KP6AH, M1AZ, ID, MD2AC, M13ZZ, MT2E, OA4DM, UG6AB, UN1AB, VE6AO, 7SB, 8AW, 8SB, VK1ADS, VP5AR, 5RS, 9F, VQ2DT, 2WP, VU2MA, XE1AC, YN4CB, ZD1DB, ZS5U.

Hans Biberach, DE8440, Luneberg : AR8PO, CO2VW, HC1GW, PYGD, TI2HP, UA3AW, VE7ZM, 7AAD, XE1CQ, and numerous Ws, the receiver used is an HRO and 40 ft. long wire antenna.

J. Jones, G3116, Southsea, heard the following on fone, KH6FQ, KL7WQ, VE8MJ (Baffin Is.), CR6AI, CE3AB, ELSA, VP6IS, 9SS, TI2HC,

Arthur Main, G2224, Jarrow-on-Tyne, sends in his first log. Arthur uses a 1-v-1 and lists PY7EE, VP6CDI, 4TB, 9F, 9G, KA1A1, VQ8AC, CR5UP, 6AI.

28 Mcs.

Bill Hamilton : JA2AF, 2AZ, 2BO, 2CL, MT2BFC, UB5BV, VS9AH.

W. J. C. Pinnell : CE2CC, 3AB, 5BH, CR7AH, ET3AF, KG6EZ, PK4DA, 4KS, VK5AE, VQ2HW VS1CS, 7PS, 9AH, VU2CQ, ZS3Z, FFC3N, FN8FK, and CW : xz2fk, fe8ab, vq5alt, uisaa, vp2gk, zs9j.

East London Group ISWL : AR8AB, CP5EF, CR7RQ, HC1OY, HC2KJ, VS9AH, ZC1AZ, 6UNJ.

Don Robertson : CM9AE, ET3AF, FQ8SN, JA2AZ, KL7EH, MID, 1AC, PK4KS, VP3CW, YS2AG, ZL1KG.

Bert Endersby : EL2A, JA2AF, 2AZ, 2BO, KG6BF, KL7CI, KR6BV, OA4BV, VE5LY, 6EB, VK5AS, ZD2F, ZS6DJ, CW : vk4ac, zs6vr.

J. Bollard, G1114 : LX1DC, VE3NO, ZE2JA, ZB1AX, VP9LL.

Karl Trautner, DL704, Luneberg : AR8AB, ZC1AZ, VS7TS, VU2CQ, VS9AH, ET3AF, FF3CN, ZS8A, YV4AN, YS2A, CP5FB, CE3CZ.

Keith Parry : CESBH, HC1OY, HP1WM, KR6BV, MD7WA, VP4AL, ZE1JB, ZP5BL, ZS3D.

D. L. MacLean : CX4CS, ET3AF, FF3CN, HC1KV, HZ1AB, KP4AZ, KR6BV, OA1D, PK4DA, 4KS, UA6FF, VE4AJ, 5JV, W5ODQ (New Mexico), 7LBN (Arizona), VP4LL, VS1DZ, 7RF, VU2CQ, YS2AG, ZP5BL.

Hans Biberach : EK1AD, FF8CN, MD2AD, VK5BF, ZC1AZ, ZS2F, 4GG, 6JF.

DX QSLs

C. J. Goddard, H1IR, DL1QP, ON4RA, EA5AF, MF2AA, HA4SA, W1DAY, 2JJC, 3LTU, 4LGG, OK1AW, OZ5BW, ZS6DY, HI6EC, HB9GS.

Arthur Main, JA2BL, ZS6DY, CN8BA, 8BV, VE1FQ, W2ZW, 8KML.

Don Robertson, W4KVP (4W), W9QCR (15W), W4KRU (15W), W7JMM (Wyo20W). All on 7 Mcs.

Les Waine, CX6AD, EA3RK, 3TA, CT3AA, CM2FR, LU2HH, ZE2K1.

D. L. McLean, HC1KW, 1TM (First Dx rept.), KR6AQ, 6BM, OA4AT, OQ5HL, PZ1OY, TA3GVU, VE7UM, VK2CX, 3ANL, 4ZB, 6JW, 9GW, VQ2GW, VU2BH, W5AX1/MM, ZD3B, ZP9FA, ZS1BK, 4AM, 6NM, 3V8AS.

T. W. Jones, OQ5RA, VQ4SGC, VS2CH.

W. J. C. Pinnell, HP1LA, JA2AN, M13ZZ, UP5RS, VQ4SGC, VQ5PBD, VS7CC, WØMCF/C3, W9IOD, ZD1SW, KP6AA, VE8BC, W2CUI, 5NMA.

VHF NEWS

145 Mcs. Comment

The news that those with 150-watt transmitting licences may now use that power on VHF frequencies above 28 Mcs., except in the 420-460 Mcs. band—as reported last month in the SWN—will come as a pleasant surprise and reward to those who have worked consistently during the past year on a band which has not given quite such good results as the effort put into it deserves.

Just before the 2-metre band was opened for amateur use, we warned against the possibility that this band would be “plugged” as a “DX” and “Certificate Collectors” band. Just that has happened, and complaints are now being made that QSOs on the band are impossible unless one happens to live in a DX “zone”!

Perhaps now that Tx power can be put up a bit, we may see rather more reliable communication on the band, everyone will be able to work every county with ease, and the DX element will leave the band to those who enjoy amateur radio for its friendly intercourse, rather than its dubious competitive aspect, and we shall be able to say with a twinkle in our eye to some of our colleagues, “*Is your 60 foot, 24 element beam really necessary?*”

Readers' Reports

Bob Benyon, G3FXG, Brixton, sends along his first log, for which many thanks, Bob. Stations worked include G2FMF, 3DCC, 6VX, 3FD, 4HT, 2FJD, 5UM, 5LI, 2AJ, 2XC, 3CWW, 3EJL, 2FPP, 3VM, 5MI, 3BOB, 2WS, 2CPL, 3AEX, 5PY, 2CIW, 6NB, 3ABH, 6OH, and 3BLP. Stations heard but not yet worked:—G8UZ, F8LO, GW2ADZ, G3CQ, 3DMU, 2BSW, 6CB, 6PG, 6LR, 5IB, 8TL, 5TB, 4MW, 4DC, and 6YP. His best Dx has been Poole, Lowestoft, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Norwich.

Len A. Whitmill, Harrow Weald, Middx., sends in another of his good monthly reports. He says that he is still very satisfied with the Type 27 unit which converts well to 2 metres. Len has altered one each for 14 Mcs., 28 Mcs., 60 Mcs., and 145 Mcs. He started originally by using them as converters, but has since altered them to pre-selectors as they appear to give the same gain, and one has the advantage of a pre-selector to tune with the Eddystone 640 bandspread dial, and not the dial of a unit. Len has put his 3 element beam up higher, and comments that it gives him very good results. Compared with his long wire signals are louder, though the long wire will usually raise them. His log includes the following, all on the phone:—G2AFB, ANP, AJ, ANT, BN, CIW, DPD, DWV, FMF, FN, IQ, XC, XS, YC, 3AEX, BLP, BOB, CQ, CVO, CWW, DCC, FD, FP, GM, 4AU, CG, CI, DC, HT, KD, MW, 5AA, BC, BD, CB, CD, DT, KH, MA, NR, RD, TP, UN,

WP, 6HG, LR, NB, NF, 6VX, YP, 8GX, IP, KZ, SY, TB, and 8QC.

R. J. Appleby, Clacton-on-Sea, reports that conditions brightened up a bit in October, the latter half of September having been poor. New calls heard by him include, G2CIW, 3AVA, 3BAB, 3CAZ, 5TP, and 6VC.

Len A. Yaxley, G2FLC, Cheverley, Suffolk, complains that he has had to work whilst the band has been wide open. He has managed contacts with G2AIQ, 2HCG, 3AKU, 4MW, and 8SY. He has heard GW2ADZ, 2KG, 2XS, 2XV, 3CJY, and 5UD.

Les Coupland, G2BQC, Boston, Lincs, reports a little activity on the band only. QSOs have been made with G5MA, 2FJD, and 6YO.

W. B. Miller, GM5VG, Glasgow, tells us that GM3BDA and GM3OL are still leading the way with fresh Dx conquests. The former station has added G2OI (Eccles), G2MA (Rotherham), G5KX (Southport), and GW3ELM to his list of contacts. Stations active include GM3OL, 3BDA, 5VG, 2DI, 6KH, 3NK, 8MJ, 8AH, 3EHL, 3NG, 3FOW, 4QV, 6SR, 3BBW, 6LS, 3EGW, and 3AXO.



BRITISH-MADE TV AT TORONTO EXHIBITION

The decision of a British firm to produce television sets in Canada and compete with the United States is causing a stir in the Dominion, where over a million-and-a-quarter people have already seen these sets working at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

First step in this “television warfare” was the opening by Pye (Canada) Ltd., a subsidiary of the Cambridge radio and TV firm, of a factory at Ajax, Ontario, to produce both TV and radio sets at competitive prices. This factory has been visited by prominent officials in the radio and electronic industries who have been greatly impressed by what they have seen.

The Company's next move in competing with American manufacturers in what may soon be one of the largest markets for TV receivers was the showing of the “Cambridge” model TV set operating on the American 525-line system at the Canadian National Exhibition. The six prototypes shown were flown out with over two tons of projection apparatus and are now receiving transmissions both from the U.S. station at Buffalo and from a Pye Monoscope (still) projector at the Exhibition. It is considered that this will open the door to an export market for projection apparatus in Canada as well as for Canadian-made TV sets in America itself.

This move comes at a time when an all-party deputation of M.P.s is to ask Sir William Haley, Director-General of the B.B.C., to speed TV development here as it is felt that while Britain is technically ahead of America she may lag behind in the export market if more is not done to support the home trade.



International Short Wave League

MONTHLY NOTES

Sponsored by "Short Wave News"

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 1/-

H.Q.: 57 MAIDA VALE, W.9

OBJECTS

To bring together the short wave enthusiasts of the world regardless of race, creed or politics, to their mutual benefit.

To foster and promote international goodwill through the medium of short wave radio interest.

To provide facilities which will enable enthusiasts to carry out their hobby to the greatest advantage to themselves and their fellow enthusiasts.

Announcing the First ISWL Broadcast Band Contest

ISWL HQ has pleasure in announcing the first of the annual Broadcast Contests. The rules for this inter-Chapter event, long awaited by the Leagues B/Cast fans, are set out below. Chapter secretaries are advised to prepare sheets of foolscap suitably ruled off for use as log sheets by the participating team, keeping to the headings required under rule 4. Log sheets thus prepared, reading from left to right, will greatly assist HQ staff with the checking necessary in such a contest.

It is to be hoped that as many Chapters as possible will enter teams for this new event. In order to keep our League to the forefront of SWL organisations we require all the support at our command for the success, both initial and progressive, of this Broadcast Contest. Any queries with reference to this event should be forwarded to HQ not later than 6th January, 1950.

Contest Rules

1. The Contest is reserved for ISWL Chapters and Clubs affiliated to the League.
2. Each Chapter may select a team of five fully paid up members to participate.
3. The duration of the Contest will be from 1800 hrs. GMT January 14th, to 2359 hrs. GMT January 22nd, 1950.
4. Each individual log should contain the following data:—
DATE. TIME (GMT). FREQ. CALL
SIGN. LOCATION. QSAR.
Type of Programme
5. Chapter secretaries should, at the termination of the Contest, check individual logs and forward them to HQ.
6. Checked logs thus submitted should reach HQ by 10th February, 1950.
7. Scoring will be carried out in the following manner:—

All stations in—

Europe and N. Africa	1 Point
N. America and W. Indies	2 Points
Africa (South of Equator)	3 "
C. and S. America	3 "
Asia	4 "
Pacific and Australasia	5 "
e.g. 12 Stations in S. America	36 Points
5 " " Europe	5 "
4 " " Asia	16 "
2 " " Australasia	10 "
Total	67

8. The Contest is confined to the Short Wave broadcast bands, e.g., within the limits 26550 kcs. to 2200 kcs.
9. The judges for the Contest to be G2UK, G2ATV, G3AYA, with the official ISWL Broadcast Station index files as reference. The decisions of the judging committee shall be final.
10. The Chapter providing the winning team will be presented with a replica of the Contest Cup. This replica, which will be suitably engraved, will become the permanent property of the Chapter.

The scoring system is on the same lines as those adopted for the Amateur event, and is, we feel, the best one and the simplest under the circumstances. Considerations of station power, beam arrays, etc., have been disregarded, as such items only confuse the issue. If one Chapter claims 5 points for Radio Australia with its 100kW signal it is a safe bet that every other Club will do the same.

Well, there it is, chaps, you asked HQ for such a contest—now is your chance to show just what your Club can do—who will be the first Chapter to obtain possession of the ISWL Broadcast Cup?

CLUB NOTES.

(Please submit by 15th each month.)

Bristol and District SWL Club. (Sec.: Norman G. Foord, 71 Brynland Ave., Bristol 7.)

S. Rogers, G2FGT, ISWL 3115, is now holding a Radio Theory and Construction session on Tuesday nights each week—in the clubroom. He has kindly lent the Club his R103 receiver and listening nights are being held each Monday. Some Club QSL cards have been printed.

Clifton Amateur Radio Society. (ISWL, S.E. London Chapter Sec.: W. A. Martin, G3FVG, 21, Brixton Hill, S.W.2.)

The new session has started off quite briskly. Technical classes and Morse practice are in full swing. A very successful Junk Sale was held during the month with the Clubroom floor literally covered with gear and good business ensued. A very interesting visit was paid recently to the Grafton Society to attend a lecture and demonstration on antennas. This proved extremely interesting, especially the demonstrations on the radiation patterns of different antennas. The Club also paid a visit to Radiolympia. (See you have your ticket now OM, congrats. Ed.)

South Manchester Radio Club. (Sec.: M. I. Wilks, 57, Longley Lane, Northenden, Manchester.)

Congrats to the Secretary on having now obtained his ticket and call—G3FSW. Any ISWL member in the vicinity who is not already a member of the club will be welcomed by the rest of the club's ISWL fraternity. Drop the Secretary a line re meeting details, etc.

Exeter Chapter. (Sec.: Geoff. J. Fowle, Magda House, Magdalen Road, Exeter, Devon.)

Membership is now eight, with a further two prospective members. Will any other ISWL members in Exeter please contact the Secretary and give the Chapter their support.

ISWL "QRP" Receiver Section. (Sec.: A. Jotcham, 119 Exeter Road, Dawlish, Devon.)

There are now 45 members of this section, which is very gratifying, considering the short time it has been going. There is, however, plenty of room for more members. Interest in QRP is growing week by week. The QRP News-sheet is now well under way, two numbers having been produced to date, thanks to the hard work of its Editor, J. Whitehead. A very small yearly subscription will bring the News-sheet to you each month. All you need do to join the Section is to send a P.C. or letter to J. Whitehead, 6 Abbots Tilt, Hersham, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, or to A. Jotcham, 119, Exeter Road, Dawlish, Devon, giving your G number and the type of receiver you are using. Receivers must not take more than 1 watt.

South Woodford ISWL Chapter. (Sec.: L. A. Chinnery, G3Z35. 180, Hermon Hill, E.18.)

The first meeting of this group was held on Oct. 23rd at the T.R.'s shack—Mr. J. Smith, 40, Woodville Road, E.18. It was decided that future activities should be directed towards the quality reception of local amateurs, studies for the Radio Amateurs Exam. and constructional work. Primary instruction in code will take place in the TR's shack on Wed. evenings 8—9. More members are required to add further interest to this new Chapter, so will ISWL members and others in the neighbourhood please contact the Secretary.

Leicester Chapter. (Sec.: L. A. Rouse, G2359, 3, Gold Hill, Saffron Lane, Leicester.)

The first meeting of this Chapter was held recently and proved to be very interesting and showed good promise for the future. Next meeting will be held at the C.R.'s shack—62, Marfitt Street. Will anyone able to join this Chapter please contact the Secretary.

Luneburg Chapter. (Sec.: Karl Trautner, P.O. Box 333. Luneburg.)

A dx contest has been arranged for Nov. 12/13 on the amateur bands and on 19/20 on the Broadcast bands. Prizes are being offered for the winners. The membership of this Chapter is increasing steadily.

Proposed New Chapters

Will ISWL members in the vicinity of these proposed new clubs, please contact their secretaries and give them their support.

Clacton-on-Sea. R. J. Appleby, 106B Oxford Crescent, Clacton.

Huddersfield. H. Day, 2 Prospect Place, Huddersfield, Yorks.

Bridlington. A. Alden, Crescent Court, The Crescent, Bridlington.

Glasgow. G. M. Cook, 6, Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

Felixstowe. E. H. Chaplin, 56, Cornwall Road, Felixstowe.

Tredegar, Ebbw Vale, Blackwood, Abergavenny, and Merthyr. Kenneth Bryant, Clan Howy, Tredegar, Mon.

Walmley, Sutton Coldfield. Selwyn Jones, 12, Kegworth Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 23.

☆ ☆ ☆

A Further Reminder

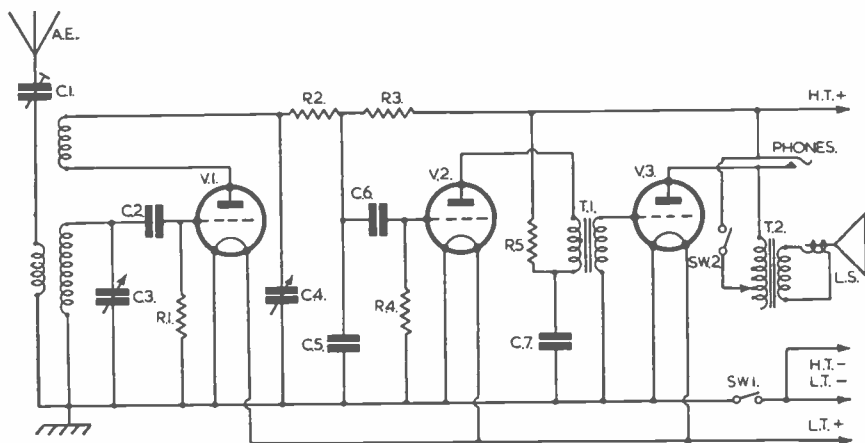
Will ISWL members who have their own printed ISWL cards please see that their ISWL number is printed in bold, easily discernible type on their cards. We are still getting cards through the QSL Bureau for members whose cards have apparently been indecipherable by their recipients!

My Favourite Receiver

No. 25

by

A. R. NOBLE



PA 1001

C1 = 150 μF
 C2 = 100 μF
 C3 = 160 μF
 C4 = 200 μF
 C5 = 300 μF
 C6 = 0.1 μF
 C7 = 300 μF
 R1 = 5.6 M Ω
 R2 = 4 K Ω
 R3 = 40 K Ω
 R4 = .5 M Ω
 R5 = 10 K Ω

T1 = 1 : 3
 T2 = Matching Transformer
 SW1 = On/Off
 SW2 = Speaker Cut Out
 V1. = HL2K
 V2. = HL2K
 V3. = PM202

Above we reproduce the circuit of yet another "Favourite Receiver." A. R. Noble writes:—"Here are a few points on the receiver. After experimenting with the reaction circuit, the present form was found to be very smooth in operation. The resistor R2 is used in place of the usual RF choke to prevent peaking. Capacitors C5 and C7 are not necessary, but

they were found to cut out any set noise. The HL2K is the ideal valve for detector and first LF, and excellent results can be obtained by using this valve throughout.

"The range of the receiver is from 1.7 Mcs. to 30 Mcs. continuous, using plug-in coils. Excellent results have been obtained on all bands."

COUNTRIES HEARD

DIPLOMAS

	Grade	Classification
J. Richardson	1	B.C.
C. King	2	Phone
D. J. Randall	1	Phone
R. O. Lyttle	2	B.C.
S. Beavan	2	Phone
L. F. Robinson	6	Phone
E. Mitchell	8	Phone
B. P. Mills	1	Phone
A. O. Frearson	1	Phone/CW
S. B. E. Harrell	3	Phone
Sigrid Ulrich	2	Phone
Karl Trautner	4	Phone/CW
R. Masters	5	Phone/CW
R. Masters	1	B.C.

International Goodwill and Friendship Trophy

A bronze trophy, symbolizing International Goodwill and Friendship promoted through world amateur radio, was presented recently at Lake Success by the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Jose Arce to Mr. George W. Bailey, President of the International Amateur Radio Union. The trophy, presented on behalf of the Radio Club Argentino, was handed by Mr. Bailey to Mr. Benjamin A. Cohen, U.N. Asst. Secretary-General for Public Information, to be held for 10 years. At the end of that time the trophy will be awarded to the member society of the International Amateur Radio Union judged to have the most for amateur radio during that decade.

NOTES FROM THE SHACKS

(continued from page 292)

5019 kcs. YVKO Caracas, Venezuela. Q3, S6 at 2355 offering local news in Spanish and call "Radio Difusora Nacional" at midnight.

5907 kcs. OAX4V Lima, Peru. Q4, S5 at 2325 with light music and call "La Voz del Muero Mundo." With 500 watts from the capital, which is situated on the great plain sloping from the Andes to the Pacific and with a population of some 300,000 this one is well worth logging.

We also noted the following :—

5900 kcs. ZNB Mafeking, S. Africa. Q3. S4-7 giving a dance music programme but suffering from rapid QSB.

5948 kcs. 4V25 Port au Prince, Haiti. Q4, S7 at 0020 with folk songs and guitar music. At 0030 came the direction "Societe Haitienne de Radiofusion" given in French. This one is the old HH2S and uses 500 watts from the capital of the Republic.

5980 kcs. ZFY Georgetown, British Guiana. Q5, S9 at 0015 with announcement "This is ZFY the voice of Guiana 5980 kcs." Followed by Cinema Preview and at 0030 we heard Waltz Time. This one is fb after Andorra has closed. Capital of the colony it is situated on the banks of the Demerara river, and is composed of some 62,750 souls. We have the wall-paper.

An unidentified station was heard on two occasions on approximately 5710 kcs. at 1930, and again at 1945 GMT. It is believed to close at 2000 hours, but owing to heavy QRN and the fact that the press deadline was fast approaching, there was not sufficient time for further observations. Any further details are lacking, except that reception was Q3, S3-4. Perhaps someone will supply the answer in due course. Next month the writer proposes to plumb the depths of the 7 to 8 Mc. band in addition to reporting other interesting items—wish me luck.

In conclusion, may I remind readers that no lists are required, all items mentioned in this article, except where stated being received by the author and presented for your interest. Ideas and criticisms would however, be welcome, and should be addressed to "QUA" c/o, 57, Maida Vale, Paddington, London, W.9. That is all for this month, chaps, and may your antenna rake in the DX.

"QUA"

THE QSL LADDER

Rung	Name	Countries	States	Zones
1	E. A. Hardwick (Misterton, Soms.) ...	144	40	35
2	D. L. McLean (Yeovil) ...	142	48	35
3	M. Preston (London) ...	130	48	38
4	W. Head (Torquay) ...	127	48	37
5	C. G. Tilly (Bristol) ...	127	44	36
6	G. V. Haylock (Lewisham) ...	114	43	39
7	D. Robertson (Wick) ...	107	47	35
8	A. J. Slater (Southwick) ...	97	45	33
9	E. W. J. Field (Watford) ...	96	42	33
10	A. H. Onslow (Hove) ...	94	47	—
11	D. Burney (Tring) ...	93	48	35
12	F. Caffey (Yarmouth) ...	89	48	33
13	A. Levy (Belfast) ...	83	12	29
14	L. H. Waine (Yeovil) ...	70	46	30
15	L. F. Robinson (New Addington) ...	70	24	30
16	R. Masters (Portsmouth) ...	65	43	30
17	J. N. Trye (Nuneaton) ...	58	14	20
18	P. Bvsh (London) ...	56	28	22
19	D. Shallcross (Borowash) ...	52	29	20
20	A. L. Higgins (Bridgend) ...	51	9	24
21	W. J. C. Pinnell (Sidecup) ...	50	10	27
22	G. de Cramavel (Lausanne) ...	47	28	21
23	D. G. Garrard (Ipswich) ...	45	22	13
24	K. Trautner (Lueneberg) ...	45	—	23
25	D. J. West ...	43	24	21
26	E. R. Filer ...	36	10	22
27	P. Godfrey (London) ...	36	2	19
28	S. Pritchard-Hughes ...	34	8	16
29	D. J. West (Bristol) ...	33	20	18
30	W. A. Ferrar ...	33	5	13
31	J. Edwards (Birmingham) ...	32	26	16
32	J. Goddard ...	27	30	30
33	M. Dransfield (Parley) ...	27	7	15
34	P. Finn ...	23	4	11
35	W. Hamilton ...	21	8	12
36	M. J. Powell (Pontypool) ...	20	5	6
37	C. Webster (Hull) ...	18	4	9
38	D. J. A. Appleby (Wells) ...	17	1	5
39	T. W. Jones ...	15	2	13
40	P. E. Woolmer ...	14	5	7

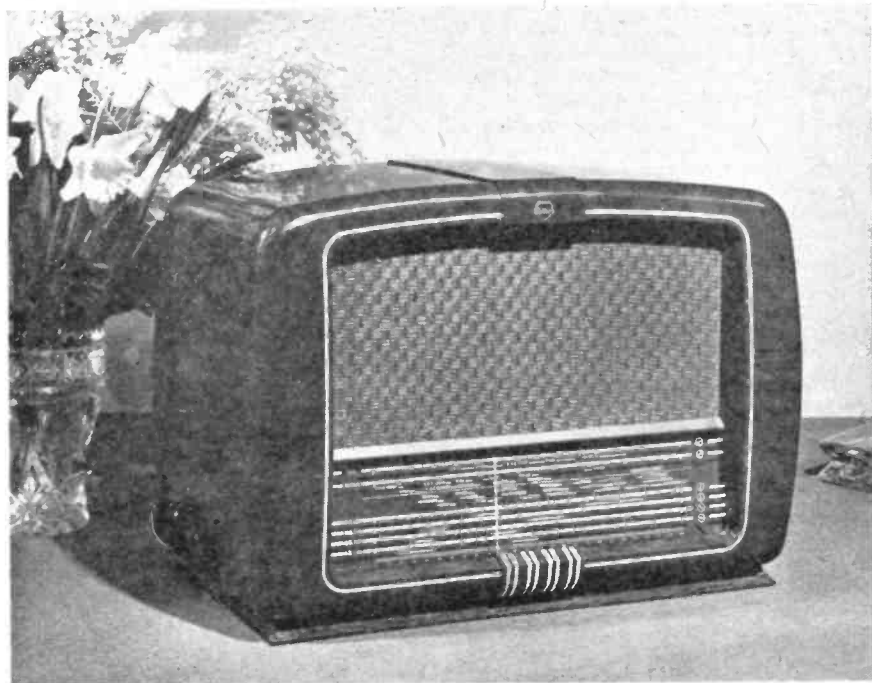
QSL LADDER RULES

Just a reminder for those readers who are not familiar with the QSL Ladder, that it is open to any SWL. It is an easy matter in these days of prolific Dx, sensitive receivers and rotary beams to run up amazing scores for countries heard. It is by no means such an easy matter, however, when it comes to obtaining verifications.

The Ladder, then, is for countries, states and zones *verified*. Send in your score now, for inclusion in our next issue. A postcard will do, with the appropriate data.

DX QTHs.

- SP5AC : Box 320, Warsaw.
- CX6AD : 3905 Boulevard Artigas, St. Montivideo.
- CT3AA : A. C. de Oliveira, Beco, Chao, da Loba 8, Funchal, Madeira.
- FQ8AA : Sekn, Brazzaville, Fr. Eq. Africa.
- XZ2FK : Morton Air Service, c/o Burma Oil Cy, Rangoon.
- CR6AW : P.O. Box, 180, Luanda, Angola.
- CR5UP : Lionel Pierce, St. Thomas's Port, W. Africa.
- FN8AD : D. Seal, Hatkhola, Dyerdhar, Chandernagore
- FF3CN : P.O. Box 566, Dakar.
- ZF9FA : C. S. Martin, P.O. Box 716, Asuncion.
- VP5BD : E. Tibbets, Cayman, Brac, B.W.I.
- CR4AD : Box 16, Praia, Cape Verde Island.



MULLARD Electronic Products, Ltd., have introduced a new radio receiver for the home market. The receiver is the MAS 225, a six wave-band, 5 valve superheterodyne for use on AC mains (100-250 volts). The short wave band is expanded into four sections covering the whole width of the dial. This greatly facilitates the tuning of short wave stations.

The total of six wave bands give an exceptionally wide choice of world broadcasts.

The full specification for the MAS 225 is as follows:—

Circuit :

A six wave-band, 5 valve, superheterodyne receiver for use on AC mains (100-250 volts), with the following combination of Mullard valves : ECH21 Frequency changer ; EAF41, I.F. Amplifier and AVC ; EAF41, AF Amplifier and Detector ; EBL21, Output ; AZ31, Full-wave Rectifier ; Intermediate Frequency 470 kcs.

Wave Ranges :

Short, Medium and Long waves are covered by the following bands ;

Short :—11.1-16.04 metres, 16.04-23.65 metres, 23.65-34.55 metres, 34.55-50 metres.

Medium : 192-560 metres.

Long : 900-2000 metres.

Reproduction :

A sensitive 8 inch loudspeaker using the latest "Ticonal" permanent magnet, combined with scientific use of negative feedback, gives remarkable clarity of reproduction.

Connections for extension loudspeaker and switch-in gramophone socket are provided.

Controls :

Four controls are fitted which give maximum tuning efficiency with utmost simplicity.

- (1) Volume control and on/off switch.
- (2) Flywheel tuning control.
- (3) 3-position tone control switch.
- (4) Wave-change switch.

Cabinet :

A beautifully designed moulded cabinet (walnut finish) having the following overall dimensions : Width—16¼ ins. ; Height 11½ ins. ; Depth—8½ ins.

Mains Consumption :

55 watts at 220 volts.

Price : £22 18 11. (Tax Paid.)

RESONANT LINES

“CENTRE TAP”

THE activity of “pirate” amateur transmitters seems to be as great as ever despite the hope that they would diminish in number when the novelty of ready made surplus gear wore off. A certain amount of piracy was inevitable when ex-W.D. transmitters, in full working order, were sold irrespective of whether the buyer was a licence-holder or not. That the G.P.O. is alive to the position is evidenced by a printed warning included in acknowledgement cards sent to applicants for licences. Without a considerable increase in manpower and equipment, the unearthing of all the pirates is impossible.

There is nothing clever in piracy and amateurs and listeners could well co-operate in running them to earth. They are doing a lot of harm to the hobby and it seems, judging by the fewness of the prosecutions reported, that it is only when he makes a thorough nuisance of himself that the Authorities can spare the time to go “gunning” for him.

Every country has its quota of pirates and, on the DX bands, the false locations given are misleading and often ruin much good work done in plotting aerial lobes and propagation conditions.

ENFORCED PIRATES

In certain totalitarian countries licences are issued only to the “politically reliable,” and we have a warm regard for the enforced pirate who observes the spirit of the amateur code who whenever possible gives you the broad hint that his station is “unofficial.” He would be (and sometimes, in happier days, has been) a licensed operator, and one instinctively wishes him luck and hopes he continues to get away with it.

It is the selfish pirate, unable to qualify for a licence, who every thinking amateur or listener should endeavour to uncloak. It has never fallen to my lot to unearth one. Possibly if I did and I thought his piracy was simply due to thoughtlessness I should warn him first and then, if he didn't discontinue, simply report him.

POINTS AGAINST

The effective way to stamp it out is for amateurs and listeners to check up on any suspicious activity in their own areas—phony call-signs, or more commonly and even worse, the “borrowing” of someone else's call.

For those who might feel squeamish about “playing the policeman” it cannot be too strongly emphasised that a pirate does a lot of harm and the following are not the only charges that can be laid at his door.

He brings the amateur movement into disrepute.

His bad operation spoils many QSO's.

He causes QSL and Report cards to be sent

to clutter up the Bureaux which entail extra work, and causes disappointment to expectant recipients of his card.

When he uses a genuine call-sign he causes his victim much annoyance and the trouble of returning the cards with explanations.

His activity can only finally result in further regulations which must react unfavourably upon genuine amateurs.

When he gives a spurious QTH, he can easily undo much patient “plotting” work put in by those he deceives.

By example, he encourages others to follow, particularly thoughtless or irresponsible youngsters who, no doubt, feel that “others do it, why shouldn't I? After all, licences are only a lot of red tape.”

If it were only a little more widely realised just what damage these pirates are liable to do the hobby, there would be greater readiness all the way round in co-operating to suppress them.

A HELPING HAND

The slowness in obtaining a licence is, I know, a sore point with keen enthusiasts, eager to get going. First there is the long wait until the next examination and another long wait if one should happen to fail! Then the delay waiting for the results, getting the Morse Test fixed and passed, and the maddening (apparent) slowness with which the official machine works in the actual issue of the licence. AND, even when it finally comes, the tedium of being restricted to twelve months' brass-pounding!

Agreed, it is all very trying but the way to speed it up, if speeding up is possible, is by representation through the recognised amateur organisation and not to try to by-pass it by pirating with a false, or someone else's call.

Personally, I should like to see a scheme formed whereby licensed amateurs would arrange to take, as 2nd ops, keen candidates for radiating licences, to enable them to get practical experience. Not only experience in construction and operation of transmitters, but an appreciation of not simply skilful, but good operating. Good in the true sense of the amateur spirit.

A “Big Brother,” scheme of this kind would have many advantages for both the first and second ops. An intelligent assistant is a wonderful asset in taking field strength measurements, radiation patterns, pruning beams and tracking down BCI or TVI, etc.

A USEFUL HANDBOOK

While still thinking of pirates, an effective help in quickly checking local calls would be a small handbook containing the QRAs of all genuine British call-signs. The demand for it should be adequate to make its cheap publication possible.

A few months ago VERON published just such a booklet of Dutch amateurs, arranged in alphabetical order. In addition, the call-signs of all amateurs in each town is also listed in town order, a plan which has many obvious advantages. With such a list an amateur moving to, or making a temporary stay in Taunton, for example, could see at a glance how many, and what, amateurs are to be found in that town.

The VERON list, by the way, shows a few calls without names or QRAs. Possibly non-members or those who prefer to remain anonymous. It is also interesting to note that despite the fewness of PAØ three letter calls, the seemingly improbable PAØXYZ is genuine.

HAM-MY.

Readers will have noticed my careful avoidance of the use of the word "ham" for amateur transmitters. I have always hated the word and when I first went into the Forces a very superior professional Radio Engineer knew just how to imply a tremendous contempt in the phrase "Oh! He's just another of these hams." It's one of the things imported from America which I should be only too thankful to see shipped back permanently. To me the word "ham" suggests awkward, blundering amateurishness in its worst sense. We know only too well what a ham actor is, so why on earth do we encourage others to call us ham radio operators?

I know several other voices have at times been raised protesting at the use of "ham" to describe what should have a title more descriptive of the technical standard amateur radio deserves. The last time the matter was raised was, I believe, in the correspondence columns of the Bulletin, when the only interest evoked was two letters, the following month disagreeing with the writer. I have since often regretted that I didn't join in to support G6QY who took up the cudgels on that occasion. The thing that caused my hesitation was the absence of a suitable alternative short name.

If anyone ever refers to me as a ham, I instinctively regard them with hostile suspicion until I am quite sure no slight is intended—and even then I still don't like it!

MORE QUOTES

Augmenting the titbits I have recently collected in my Notebook, here are the two latest additions heard on 40 metres.

The Rising Mains. "I'm afraid the output is down again OM. There's only a little over 5 volts on the heaters. Since they've Nationalised the Electricity we pay more money for less volts!"

Illuminating. "We're working portable here and taking the power from the car battery, but there is something funny going on. Every time I switch to "send" the headlights come on!"

A PUSH-PULL 807 Tx

(Continued from page 281)

Coil Data.

For 14 Mcs. (All standard formers)

- L1 Oscillator coil:—30 turns 18 SWG wound full length.
- L2 Oscillator coil:—16 turns 18 SWG wound half former length.
- L3 Doubler coil:—10 turns 18 SWG centre tapped.
- L4 PA Coil:—Use the 16 turn centre tapped coil as supplied by Q-Max.

For 7 Mcs.

- L1 Oscillator coil:—65 turns 22 SWG DCC close wound full length former.
- L2 Oscillator coil:—Use 14 Mcs. L1 coil.
- L3 Doubler coil:—20 turns 18 SWG centre tapped.
- L4 PA Coil:—Use the 32 turn centre tapped as supplied by Q-Max.

For 21 Mcs.

Same coils as for 14 Mcs. in oscillator, and 6 turns 18 SWG centre tapped for L3. 8 turns centre tapped turns spaced $\frac{1}{4}$ in. for PA coil.

For 28 Mcs.

As above, but tune C16/L3 to cover 28 Mcs., using 28 Mcs. coil as provided by Q-Max for L4.

In order to get sufficient drive on 28 Mcs., L6/C10 must be switched in. This may consist of 10 turns of 24 SWG enamelled wire close wound on $\frac{3}{4}$ in. former, tuned by 150 μ F preset capacitor.

Operation. Little difficulty should be experienced in getting the Tx to work. Power supplies required are 6.3 volts at 4 amps; 750 volts at approx. 250mA, and 350 volts at 250mA. The HT to the EF50 and 6V6 can well be supplied from the 350 volt supply to the 6L6 via a suitable dropping resistor. It is, in fact, possible to run the whole Tx off one power pack, giving 750 volts at about 500mA, particularly if phone operation only is contemplated, but for CW operation separate packs for the 350V and 750V supplies are preferable.

The first step is to check all voltages on the filament pins. Insert valves if all OK. Then put HT on V1, V2, and V3. Check at L2 for oscillation with loop lamp and absorption wave-meter. Once all is working well, tune V3 to required harmonic. Then apply HT to 807's, tune for minimum dip on meter, and check L4 for frequency with absorption wave-meter. Couple up aerial and swing in L5 until 807's draw rated current.

Newcomers' Corner

IN our last chat we dealt with the layout of the RF and detector stages of a simple three valve receiver. To complete the story we must consider the layout of the final, or audio frequency amplifier, stage.

At this point in the receiver the question of layout is not quite so important, as the gain in the stage itself is relatively low. It is usual to arrange the components more or less in a group, placed around the output valve holder, but some items are often placed at a little distance.

The stage as a whole should be positioned away from the input or RF end of the receiver, as RF should be kept out of the audio stages—it is quite a good idea to lay out the stages in the order in which they are shown in the theoretical circuit.

The audio gain control (R8 in last month's diagram) must of course be operated from a convenient position, usually the panel, but occasionally from one end of the chassis or cabinet, as seen in some commercial receivers. The control itself may be placed near to the valve and worked by an extension rod or cable, or may be mounted on the panel or end. The grid lead is liable to pick up unwanted hum voltages, and for this reason should be well screened.

The output choke—or transformer, where used—will probably be too large to be placed below the chassis, and is usually more conveniently mounted on top. In either case, it should be kept well away from the RF section, and should be so arranged that its axis is at right-angles to the axis of the nearest RF inductors. The terminals for the speaker or phones can be fixed on the back of the chassis, but we prefer to use a jack on the panel.

Referring again to last month's circuit, there is nothing very difficult about the HT-LT switch. The dotted line indicates that the switch comprises two sections, both operated by the single knob or toggle.

The pilot lamp is fixed at a convenient spot on the panel. Incidentally, these lamps often consume as much LT as three valves, and it may be thought well worth while, economically, to provide a separate switch for dial lamps. Such a switch could be of the "push button" type, and it should be wired in the LT line between the lamp and the main LT switch.

We have now been through the various stages of building a simple receiver sufficiently thoroughly, we think, to enable the raw recruit to build and wire up such a receiver from a circuit diagram, without his having to resort to "point-to-point" wiring diagrams. Doubtless, though, readers will have queries regarding points which have not occurred to us—after a time one begins to take a lot of things for granted—and we should be very pleased to help out with any constructional difficulties. Next month we'll answer a few questions which have already come in.

TRADE REVIEW

NOVAL BASED VALVES

The introduction of the Noval Base (9-pin) into the Mullard range can now be announced, and the release of one or two types to equipment manufacturers is imminent.

The Noval Based valves are designed primarily for applications where a ninth pin is necessary, i.e. in television and in special industrial electronic equipment. It is probable that their physical design and dimensions will be common to American and some European manufacturers.

DUODECAL BASE C.R. TUBES

The first Mullard Television Tubes in the new Duodecal Base are now coming off the lines. Production is limited at the moment and it will be some time before a complete change over to the new base will be accomplished.

The principal feature of the Duodecal Base is the large diameter spigot which accommodates the exhaust stem, and this offers very important advantages in manufacture.

☆ ☆ ☆

Book Review

Television Today, by Roy C. Norris, Technical Editor of "Electrical and Radio Trading." Publishers, Rockliff Publishing Corporation Ltd., 1, Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. With 278 line diagrams and 11 half-tones. Price 21s. nett.

To the many televiewers, this book will be found to give a very clear analysis of the workings of television. Written primarily for the non-technical viewer, it is, however, ideal also for the person who makes television construction a hobby. Fifteen chapters, commencing with the earliest form of television apparatus (illustrated) such as the disc systems perfected by Nipkow and Baird. How television tricks the eye, scanning and synchronisation, time bases for electrostatic and electromagnetic tubes, and a host of secrets relating to television are explained in a very easy-to-absorb manner. British and American systems of television are explained also large screen (projection) systems, and colour and stereoscopy. A final chapter on adjustments and fault diagnosis should prove very helpful, as there is very little information published on this subject. Altogether a very interesting book.

L.E.H.

Order your next month's *Short Wave News* NOW. It helps your bookstall, it helps us, and it will ensure that you are not disappointed.

. . . . from our MAILBAG

Dear Sirs,

I enclose P.O. value 17/- being yearly subscription for The Short Wave News and for the I.S.W.L.

I should like to say how much I have enjoyed the magazine over the past year. The gear described in most issues has provided myself and others of the radio staff on board with much to while away the tedious months at sea. I deeply regret that I am unable to take a very active part in the League but pressure of work whilst at sea and the very bad weather conditions which we usually encounter prevent this. I have however, managed to do quite a lot of listening, but as I would be unable to send reports until arrival in harbour their value would have deteriorated.

I hope soon however to obtain a position ashore when I shall be able to devote all my spare time to radio and to my 'secondary' hobby—photography.

If any League members living in this area would like to see over the radio and radar gear on board, I would be only too glad to show them round. If they would drop me a line, I would let them know the dates the ship is in harbour and when I would be available.

Yours faithfully,

D. Rodman G 2347.

Weather Ship "Weather Observer"

O.W.S. Base, Gt. Harbour,

Greenock, Scotland.

. . . . I hope to get out of hospital soon, as my parents arrive in Brisbane on September 9th from London. But I will still have plenty of time for DXing, as I am still an invalid, and won't be able to work.

Veries have come in pretty regularly, but the Latin-Americans seem hard nuts to crack. My percentage has been (broadcast) :—

Europeans 98% answer, North America 97%, South America 21%, Asia 75%, Africa 100%. I can't say much about the amateurs, as I have only sent about 60 reports out, all posted in the last three months.

Best DX and 73's,

Ken Collins,

Auxiliary Hospital,

Queensland.

Dear Sir,

After quite a lot of upheaval, etc., I have at last settled out here, but lo, the receiver situation here is grim, with Eddystone gear way above the heads of ordinary people in price. The 640 is priced at nearly £57. 0. 0 plus sales tax.

Hallicrafters are more rare than coal out here at the present moment. Even the old 1155 Service receivers which I had at home are very few and far between.

14 Mcs. band here is a dream, with not a fraction of the QRM which you get at home, and VE8's, W6, 7, 5, HK6, KG6, VS1, 2 coming in here smashing. I hear these on an H.R.O. which VK3CZ has, who I know very well. Another friend is 3CP.

Could you tell me whether there are any ISWL members in Victoria? I have 3 addresses, one in S. Aus. and 2 in N.S.W.

When I get a receiver and gear I shall send in a regular report of G stations on 28 and 14 Mcs.

The B.C. stations here are very different from home. The B.B.C. is far better than the A.B.C. stations in programmes and type of broadcasts. There are no Family Favourites, or Radio Newsreel, etc. The Commercials are far worse than Radio Normandy or Luxembourg used to be before the war. Of course, Australia is different to U.K. but oh for a bit of the B.B.C. again.

Although this letter is full of misgivings, the air is far clearer here for DX. I wear the ISWL badge and the number of people who have asked me what it stands for is enormous, it certainly is a good one.

Have you any service for sending on the S.W.N. to Australia or other places, as it takes months to send one out by ordinary mail, and Airmail is very expensive. I still have an order with you till October, and it is redirected from my home in U.K. every month.

All the best, 73's and DX,

Cliff M. Leach, G89,

Melbourne,

Australia.



We gather that quite a number of our readers are in regular correspondence with overseas amateurs. We should greatly appreciate shack write-ups, photos, etc., of such foreign stations and our readers could help by requesting such information. We pride ourselves in being international in outlook and we welcome any news of overseas amateur activity.

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AMATEUR BAND PREFIXES

Prefix	Zone	Country
AC3	22	Sikkim
AC4	23	Tibet
AC5	22	Bhutan
AC2	15	Trieste (U.S. Army)
AP	21, 22	Pakistan
AR8	20	Lebanon
C	23, 24	China
C3	24	Formosa
C9	24	Manchukuo
CE	12	Chile
CM/CO	8	Cuba
CN8	33	French Morocco
CP	10	Bolivia
CR4	35	Cape Verde Is.
CR5	35	Portugese Guinea
CR6	36	Angola
CR7	37	Mozambique
CR8	22	Goa
CR9	24	Macao
CR10	28	Timor
CT1	14	Portugal
CT2	14	Azores
CT3	33	Madeira
CX	13	Uruguay
CZ	14	Monaco
DL	14	Germany
DU	27	Philippine Is.
EA	14	Spain
EA6	14	Balearie
EA7	33	Rio de Oro
EA8	33	Canaries & Spanish Guinea
EA9	33	Morocco & Ifni
EI	14	Eire
EK	33	Taugiers
EL	35	Liberia
EP/EQ	21	Iran
ET	37	Ethiopia
F	14	France
FA	33	Algeria
FB8	39	Madagascar
FC8	7	Clipperton Is.
FD8	35	Togoland
FE8	36	Cameroons
FF8	35	Senegal
FG8	8	Guadaloupe
FI8	26	Fr. Indo-China
FK8	32	New Caledonia
FL8	37	Somaliand
FM8	8	Martinique
FN	22	French India
FO8	32	Oceania
FP8	5	St. Pierre, Miquelon
FQ8	36	Fr. Equatorial Africa
FR8	39	Reunion Is.
FY8	9	Guiana
G	14	England
GC	14	Channel Is.
GD	14	Isle of Man
GI	14	N. Ireland
GM	14	Scotland
CW	14	Wales
HA	15	Hungary
HB	14	Switzerland
HC	10	Ecuador
HE	14	Leichenstein
HH	8	Haiti
HI	8	Dominican Republic
HK	9	Colombia
HLI	25	Korea
HP	7	Panama
HR	7	Honduras
HS	26	Siam
HV	15	Vatican
HZ	21	Hedjaz, Saudi Arabia
I	15	Italy
IS	15	Sardinia
JA	3, 4, 5	Japan
K	3, 4, 5	U.S.A.
KB6	31	Howland, Enderbury, Baker & Phoenix Group
KC4	13	Little America, Antarctica
KC6	27	Carolines, Canton Is.

ISWL SHORT WAVE BROADCAST STATION LIST

Frequency	Wave Length	Call Sign	Location
17775	16.88	PHI	Hilversum, Holland.
		PJCI	Willemstad, Curaco.
			Athens, Greece.
17770	16.88		KCBF Delano, U.S.A.
17765	16.89	BEA6	Colombo, Ceylon.
			Nanking, China.
			Paris, France.
17760	16.89	KWID	San Francisco, U.S.A.
17760	16.89		Manila, Philippines.
		VUD3	Delhi, India.
17755	16.90	WRUW	Boston, U.S.A.
		WRUX	Boston, U.S.A.
17750	16.90	WRUX	Boston, U.S.A.
17730	16.92	GVQ	Moscow, USSR.
			Daventry.
			Colombo, Ceylon.
17720	16.93	LRA5	Buenos Aires, Argentina.
17715	16.93	GRA	Daventry.
17700	16.95	GVP	Daventry.
17630	17.02	PLD6	Batavia.
17445	17.20	HVJ	Vatican City.
16666	18.00	CNR3	Rabat, Morocco.
16214	18.50	FZR2	Saigon, F. Indo-China.
15898	18.86	CR6RL	Luanda, Angola.
15825	18.96	WBC	New York, U.S.A.
15620	19.20		Madrid, Spain.
15595	19.24	FZI	Brazzaville, F.E.A.
15500	19.35	ZLN5	Wellington, N.Z.
15450	19.42	GRD	Daventry.
15410	19.43	RW98	Moscow, USSR.
15435	19.44	GWE	Daventry.
			Accra, Gold Coast.
15410	19.47	RW96	Moscow, USSR.
15105	19.48	PZC	Paramaribo, Surinam.
15390	19.49	RW99	Moscow.
15385	19.50	FHE2	Dakar, Senegal.
15380	19.51	RW98	Moscow.
		ZYC9	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
15360	19.53		Moscow.
15350	19.54		Luxembourg.
		WRUL	Boston, U.S.A.
		WLWR1	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
		VUD9	Delhi, India.
15345	19.55		Athens, Greece.
15340	19.56	RW102	Moscow, USSR.
15335	19.56		Dacca, Pakistan.
15330	19.57	WCEO	Schenectady, U.S.A.
		KZPJ	Manila, Philippines.
			Manila, Philippines.
15330	19.57	WLWR1	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
		WLWR2	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
15325	19.58	OQ2RC	Leopoldville, B. Congo.
15320	19.58	RW97	Moscow, USSR.
		OZH2	Copenhagen, Denmark.
		VLC4	Shepparton, Australia.
		OLR5B	Prague, Czechoslovakia.
		CKC5	Sackville, Canada.
		HEI7	Berne, Switzerland.
15310	19.60	GSP	Daventry.
15305	19.60	HER6	Berne, Switzerland.
		RW96	Moscow.
15300	19.61		Singapore.
			Paris, France, (UN).
		GWR	Daventry.
15290	19.62	LRX1	Buenos Aires, Argentine.
		VUD3	Delhi, India.
		VUD11	Delhi, India.
		WRUA	Boston, U.S.A.
		WRUL	Boston, U.S.A.
15285	19.63	WNRE	Bound Brook, U.S.A.
15280	19.63	ZL4	Wellington, N.Z.
		RW98	Moscow, USSR.
15270	19.65	WCRC	New York, U.S.A.
		RW96	Moscow, USSR.
		WCBN	New York, U.S.A.
15260	19.66	GSI	Daventry.
15250	19.67	KNBX	Dixon, U.S.A.
		BEA4	Nanking, China.
		WLWR1	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
15250	19.67	KRHO	Hoolulu, Hawaii.
		KCBR	San Francisco, U.S.A.
			Manila, Philippines.

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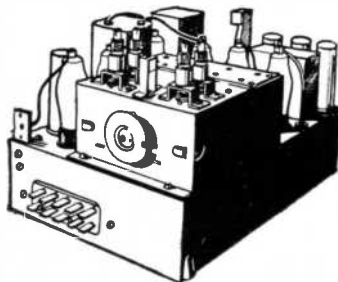
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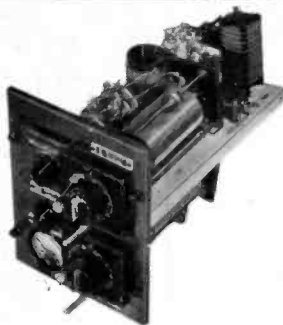
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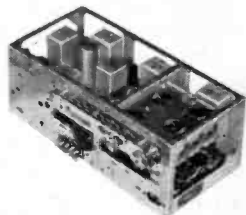
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