

Short Wave News



For Transmitter and Listener



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MT/8. 500-0-500v. 250 m.a. B. 4v 3a. 4v 3a C.T., 4v 3a C.T., 4v 6a C.T. 69/6.

MT/9. 500-0-500v. 250 m.a. B. 5v 3a. 6.3v 3a C.T., 6.3v 6a C.T. 69/6.

MT/E150. 350-0-350v. 150 m.a. B. 4.3a 4v 3a C.T., 4.5a C.T. 49/6.

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List No. MR/30. Rating 30 watts. Ratios available, single ended or push-pull, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 27, 33, 40, 52, 66 and 80/1. Primary loading 200 to 16,000 ohms. Secondary impedance 1 to 30 ohms. Maximum primary current for single ended stage 170 m.a. For push-pull stage 170 m.a. each half of Primary. Full instructions with each transformer. Retail Price 51/6.

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PA14L. Type 10 watts push-pull 6F6 Class A. Primary loading 10,000 ohms. Secondary loading 15, 7.5, 3.75 and 2.5 ohms. Price 35/-.

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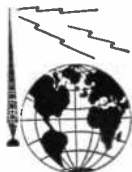
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WITH the crowded state of the bands to-day, every operating procedure which will shorten the period of transmission should receive careful consideration. The influx of commercial and ex-service radio operators into the ranks of amateur radio has brought to amateur procedure quite a number of new ideas—some good; some definitely bad.

If difficulty is being experienced in understanding a letter or word sent by R/T, using a word to indicate more clearly the letter in question is obviously a sensible procedure. But what is the sense of this sort of thing:—

“Roger old boy, Roger. Glad my signals are being received R9. The QTH here is Sunderland. “S” for sugar, “u” for united, “n” for Norway, “d” for dog, “e” for easy, “r” for roger, “l” for love—yes. We’ll spare you the rest! This intelligent type of operator usually goes on to say his “handle” is Archibald, spelt “a” for apple, “r” for roger”—and so on!

If you cannot think of anything to say when using phone, why go on the air? These “spelling lessons” seem to be becoming more and more frequent on 40 and 80. They seem to be a form of self-expression used as an emotional safety valve by long-winded operators who presumably like to think their voices are being heard on the ether. If these types would spend a little more time listening to good phone operators they would be spending their time more profitably.

It is not often realised that intelligent phone operation is not quite so easy as it would appear to the uninitiated. It is not like an ordinary telephone conversation—unless duplex is being

worked when “question-and-answer” conversation is straightforward enough, but a monologue is quite difficult to carry through, particularly when you cannot see your audience. The “mike fright” 100 per cent. cw operators get when they visit the shack of some hardened phone man is perfectly understandable.

EDITORIAL

“Those Spelling Lessons”

If you have nothing particular to say—no tests to carry out—or any other definite purpose for having a QSO other than the desire to see if the transmitter still works, a few hints on how to make the QSO a little more interesting to the fellow at the other end may be of value. You can always describe your rig. Everyone is interested in the other man’s station. The weather is usually a profitable subject for discussion. So are propagation conditions. And if you can’t think of anything more to say when you’ve exhausted these topics, well say 73 and start all over again with another station!

But, for goodness sake, don’t start teaching the fellow who has to listen to you to spell!

A.C.G.

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

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

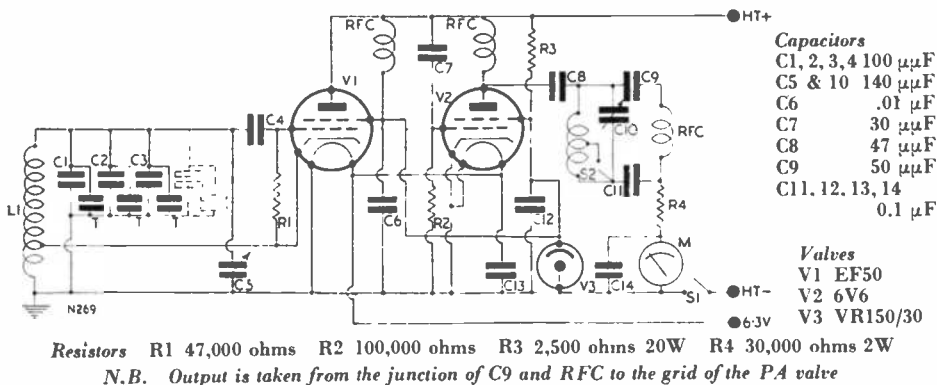
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Our monthly publication “RADIO CONSTRUCTOR” is devoted to the practical side of radio,
For viewers we publish “TELEVISION NEWS” monthly.

NOTES ON TU5B V.F.O. CONVERSION

By "CENTRE TAP"



THE BC375 tuning unit, the TU5B, has been a deservedly popular item from the available ex-WD gear, and while the price has ranged from ten to twenty-five shillings, they would even at a much greater cost still represent the more inexpensive approach to a first-class ECO with an almost perfect micro-adjustment of the oscillator circuit.

It first sprang to prominence about 18 months ago, when W5DFZ described a quick and straightforward conversion in *QST*, and shortly after that, when the units came on to the market in quantity, scores of them were adapted by amateurs. Although I was already equipped with two other first-rate VFO's I was fascinated, and could not resist the appeal of the ready-made advantages found in that particular model. Some of the other "TU" units have excellent conversion possibilities, but the TU5B is the ideal one for this purpose.

Like many others, I felt that I should not long be satisfied with the "quick" conversion, so I decided upon a nearly complete stripping, particularly of the unwanted odds and ends, connecting strips, etc. This was partly decided by the anticipated need for a more accurate indication of the output than a loop and flash lamp bulb. This entailed the cutting of the panel to accommodate the meter, which, incidentally, has a 5 mA movement. It was also decided that the valve and stabilizer holders, which are mounted on the screen, could be rigidly fitted before reassembly, and I am satisfied the result, both from the mechanical and appearance points of view, is well worth the extra trouble.

Reconstruction

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ightforward, yourself with not easily ough it is enty of all

As the wiring is quite straightforward it is proposed to add only a few notes on the parts of the circuit which might call for special comment.

The capacitors which in parallel with the three 100 μF ones are the temperature compensating capacitors already fitted, and these are not disturbed. The one depicted in dotted outline is removed.

L1 consists of the original coil former wound with 15 turns double spaced which can just be accommodated on the former. The original wire is used for this, and the cathode tap is made five turns up from the "earthy" end.

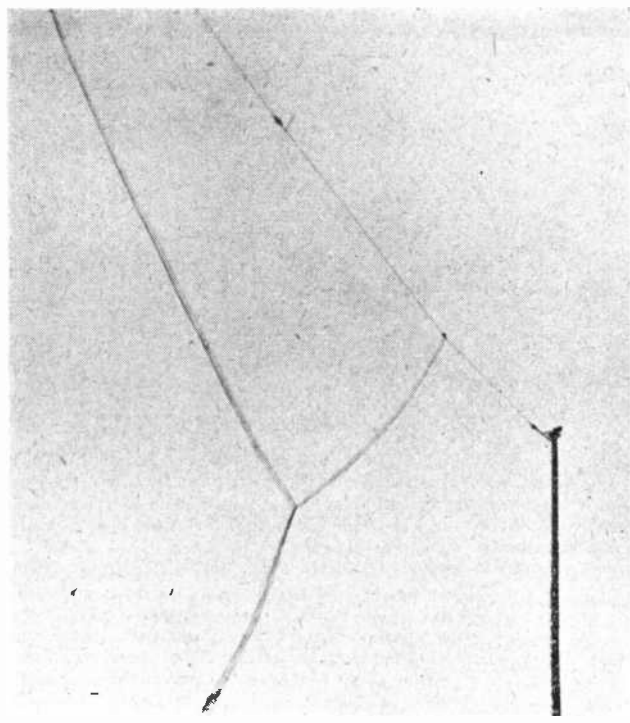
L2 consists of 22 turns again with the original wire, and is wound to occupy two inches length, and tapped at the centre. The tapping is taken to the switch S2 fitted to the front panel, to give 40 or 80 meter output. The copper loop inside the former is left in position to enable vernier adjustment to be made if required.

The surplus of the wire removed from the coils may well be used for wiring-up—this, as it must, will remain absolutely rigid for leads of the lengths needed.

The EF50 is my preference for V1, but there is a wide range of alternatives if these are already on hand. The 6V6 can hardly be bettered for V2.

The neon stabiliser VR/150-30 should be just on the point of faintly glowing to operate most economically and effectively. With a 250 volt supply the 2,500 Ω resistor will be about right, but any necessary adjustment can be made to suit other voltages.

The output of the unit will be sufficient to drive an 807 but a doubler stage should be used to avoid having the final operating on the output frequency. The output is coupled to the succeeding stage via a 50 μF capacitor, and the lead should be screened. Any other connections to the grid of the next stage must, of course, be removed.



THE 'TWIN DIPOLE' AERIAL



An Aerial giving variable directivity for the transmitting or receiving enthusiast



By G2UK

The twin-dipole aerial is not a new idea. It has been previously described in various quarters as long ago as before the war and it was then quite a popular aerial for both receiving and transmitting. It seems to have been forgotten by the present generation of radio amateurs and a recent test of its

capabilities suggested that it should be tried out again by those interested in experimenting with aeri-als. It has given such useful results at the writer's station that it has now replaced the previous 14 Mcs aerial which had proved the favourite for more than a year—Editor.

MOST readers will know that a dipole aerial one-half wave long, radiating under ideal conditions will give a radiation pattern as shown in Fig. 1. This pattern is quite a useful one and, with the usual distortion which occurs when such an aerial is installed at the average amateur station site, radiation pretty well "all round" can often be had. It is usually found, however, that such an aerial has quite marked "best directions" and even more marked "worst directions"!

feeder can be joined into the centre of the aerial and coupled by means of a small coupling coil to the transmitter or receiver without the need for elaborate tuning units or specially constructed feeders. Moreover, the feeder can be any length, it is flexible, it does not radiate and it can be tucked away into picture rails or carried around the shack in an unobtrusive manner.

The dipole aerial then has much to recommend it in spite of its often undesirable directional characteristics.

The four lobes of the full wave aerial operating under ideal conditions, as in Fig. 2, make the full wave aerial more popular with many amateurs, because they find they get better all-round coverage. Where supports are only available for one aerial system, as is the case at very many amateur stations, the full wave aerial is usually installed in preference to the half wave variety.

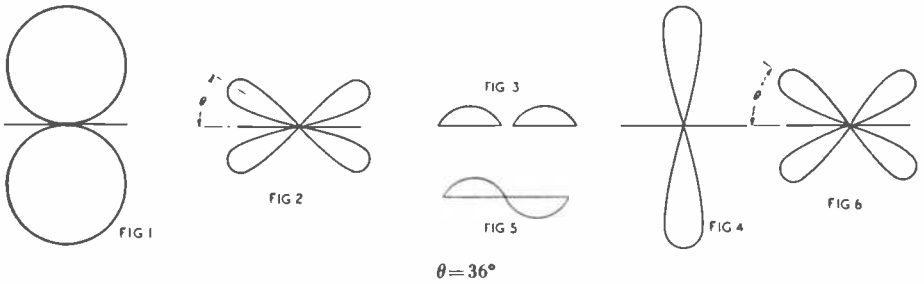
If we could get the four-lobe radiation pattern from it, how much more convenient it would be. And if we could change it will from the two-lobe pattern to the, then we should indeed have

The twin istics. Wi maximum, of the ae' can be n four lobes

these character- rn having the to the length d, the aerial one with

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One of the greatest advantages of the half wave dipole type of aerial is the ease with which it can be fed. A simple balancer-twin type of



The twin-dipole aerial consists of two normal half-wave dipole aerials slung up in line, one being separated from the other by a short insulator. Each dipole is fed by low impedance balanced twin feeder.

Both dipoles must be identical in dimensions and the feeders must be of the same length. The two feeders are brought into the shack together. One terminates in a plug; the other in a socket which will take the plug. From the socket a further short length of feeder goes away to the coupling coil on the transmitter or receiver.

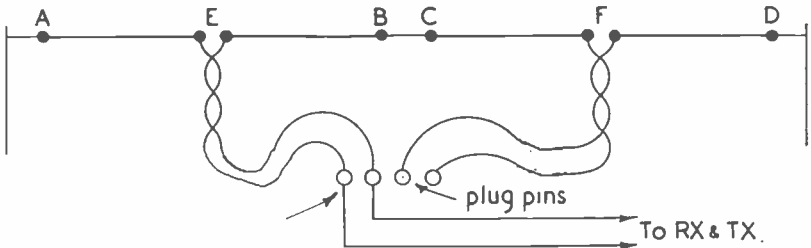
Now, by plugging the plug into the socket, both dipoles are connected together and if supplied with RF they will both radiate. The radiation pattern will depend upon whether each dipole is radiating in phase or out of phase with the other, and this in turn depends upon the way the feeders are connected up.

If the two feeders are so connected that each dipole is in phase with the other, then the current distribution is as shown in Fig. 3 and the radiation is at right angles to the length of the aerial, as depicted in Fig. 4. If, on the other hand, the two

feeders are so connected that the dipoles are out of phase then the current distribution is as shown in Fig. 5 and the radiation pattern is as in Fig. 6, viz., four lobes.

Now the particular phase relationship depends on how the feeders are connected together. One way round they will put the dipoles in phase. The other way round they will put the dipoles out of phase. Thus, by putting the plug into the socket either one way or the other, either one or the other phase relationship can be obtained. We thus have an aerial which, by means of simply putting a plug into a socket either one way or the other, can be changed from broadside radiation to a four-lobe radiation pattern.

The general arrangement of the aerial is as shown in Fig. 7. The two dipoles A/B, C/D are joined together by a short 4-inch insulator B/C. At their centres, low impedance balanced twin feeders are connected in either side of a "T" strain insulator. Each feeder must drop away gently and symmetrically from its dipole for eight or ten feet to meet its opposite number, the two feeders are then taped together with insulating tape and brought down together into



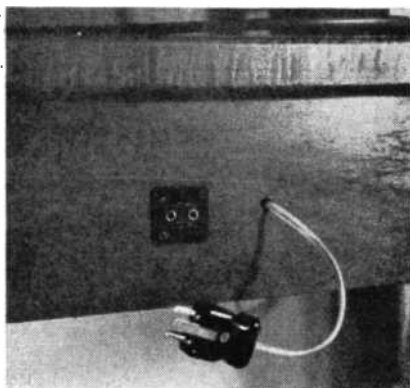
N262

Fig. 7

the shack, being held together every three feet or so with insulating tape or tight rubber bands. The two feeders are brought into the shack and are most conveniently taken to the operating table, where the socket can be fixed into the side of the table as shown in the photograph. One feeder goes to the socket pins and thence to the receiver or transmitter. The other feeder terminates in the plug as shown.

The length of each dipole is calculated by the usual formula or obtained from tables for the particular band required. The only point to remember in constructing the aerial is to get each dipole identical in length, and to put the whole aerial up in as symmetrical a manner as possible. Also let each feeder drop away from its dipole as gently as possible, making a Y with long arms, i.e. don't make the angle between feeder and dipole too acute.

The writer has had a 14 Mcs. aerial of this type up for the past few months. An aerial change-over relay is used on the transmitter so that the system can be used for both transmitting and receiving and thus one can ascertain which position of the plug brings in the signals best. The results have certainly passed all expectations, especially as regards reception, where, besides bringing up the "R" strength of the required signal, it also decreases QRM from stations in the undesired direction. In the writer's case the aerial runs NW-SE. One position of the plug brings in signals from U.S.A. at very much greater strength than with the plug reversed. With the plug reversed VK and ZL signals come up two "S" points whilst QRM from U.S.A. practically



disappears. An interesting feature of the aerials performance is that its directive effect is much more noticeable on dx than local European stations. This twin-dipole aerial is certainly to be recommended for the dx enthusiast and with the crowded condition of the bands nowadays it is to be recommended as a means of obtaining some degree of variable directivity at much less expense than the construction of a rotary beam.

The plugs and sockets shown in the photograph can be obtained from Messrs. Belling and Lee Ltd., who can also supply suitable 75-80 ohm feeder, T strain insulators and hard drawn copper aerial wire.

STATION LIST MODIFICATIONS

New Stations and Channels

2810 kcs. : " Radio Indonesia," Garset, Java.
 3270 kcs. : YDL " Radio Indonesia " Padang, Sumatra.
 3380 kcs. : YDR " Radio Indonesia," Ambon, Moluccus.
 4370 kcs. : FIQA Tanamarive, Madagascar.
 4855 kcs. : YDK " Radio Indonesia," Palembang, Sumatra.
 4945 kcs. : YDA2 " Radio Indonesia," Bangoeng, Java.
 6000 kcs. : DZH4 Manila, Philippines.
 6025 kcs. : Kualar Lumpur, Malaya.
 6070 kcs. : Berlin, Germany.
 6079 kcs. : Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.
 6090 kcs. : VLI2, Sydney, Australia.
 6137 kcs. : FIQA Tanamarive, Madagascar.
 6180 kcs. : Stuttgart, Germany.
 6180 kcs. : " Radio Dalat," Fr. Indo China.
 7210 kcs. : YDP2 " Radio Indonesia," Medan, Sumatra.
 7270 kcs. : YDB3 " Radio Indonesia," Batavia, Java.
 7375 kcs. : FIQA, Tanamarive, Madagascar.
 7670 kcs. : Sofia, Bulgaria.
 9528 kcs. : " Radio Monte Carlo," Monaco.
 9500 kcs. : VLI3, Sydney, Australia.
 9525 kcs. : HI2L " La Voiz de Tropics," Cuidad Tranguillo, Dom. Rep.
 9800 kcs. : " Radio Indonesia," Menado, Celebes.
 10564 kcs. : " Radio Indonesia," Bukit, Tingi, Sumatra.
 10602 kcs. : " Radio Indonesia," Djogjakarta, Java.
 11112 kcs. : " Radio Indonesia," Soerakarts, Java.
 11720 kcs. : ZJM7, Cyprus.
 11760 kcs. : VLB3, Shepperton, Australia.
 11800 kcs. : " Radio Monte Carlo," Monaco.

11810 kcs. : VLCT, Shepperton, Australia.
 11815 kcs. : " Radio Suisse," Berne, Switzerland.
 11880 kcs. : B.F.E.B.S., Singapore.
 12126 kcs. : FIQA Tanamarive, Madagascar.
 15120 kcs. : " Radio Suisse," Berne, Switzerland.

New Stations and Channels.

1520 kcs. : VLG11, Shepperton, Australia.
 15345 kcs. : Athens, Greece.
 15665 kcs. : SDT2, Stockholm, Sweden.
 17770 kcs. : Radio Ceylon, Colombo.
 17780 kcs. : " Radio Monte Carlo," Monaco.
 17890 kcs. : HCJB, Quito, Ecuador.

Call Sign Changes

Batavia 11768 kcs. : is YDE.
 Makassa, 9550 kcs. : is YDO.
 PLB (10365 kcs.) : is now PLB4.
 PRE9 (15165 kcs.) .. " ZYN7.
 PRE9 (6105 kcs.) .. " ZYN6.
 KZFM (11840 kcs.) ..
 KZPI (9500 kcs.)
 KZRH (9640 kcs.)
 KZRC (6140 kcs.)
 KZBU (6100 kcs.)
 KZFM (9620 kcs.)
 KZOK (9690 kcs.)

Frequency

Munich (U.S.)
 HI2T 9727 kcs.

Around the Broadcast Bands

A Monthly Survey by "MONITOR"

All times are given in G.M.T.

(For EST subtract five hours; for AEST add ten hours)

DUE to adverse conditions with a spell of three weeks in bed your Scribe has been forced to work under anything but good health, so if this month's Article does not come up to its usual standard you will know the reason—FLU! We all seem to get it some time or other, don't we!

All matter for this column should be addressed to "Monitor" c/o SWN, to reach your Scribe by the 1st of the month latest.

Now to the past month's loggings:

● South America

Brazil. Dr. T. B. Williamson of Harpenden (Herts) sends in a nice log of Brazilians in the 60 metre Band as follows:

PRF6, Manaus, heard from 2300 weekdays with R4-5 signals. 4895 kcs. Manaus, 4955 kcs., heard around 2230 one Sunday with R5 signals with call which sounded to Tom like "Radio-difusora Amazonas." He says it may be a duplicate channel of PRF6 or a new one.

PRC5, 4865 kcs. (Balem) R3-4 around 2230 with call "Radio Club do Para." Has Religious prog on Sundays around 2345.

Radio Educadora do Parnaiba often heard from 2200 on 4820 kcs. is best Brazilian in the 60 metre Band. Appears to be using call ZYE7 nowadays. (Listed as PRJ4.)

An unidentified station has been logged on 4786 kcs. from 2300 with R4-6 signals.

Bob Iball of Worksp also sends in a nice list of Brazilians and queries a station on or near 4855 kcs. Surely this is PRC5 (Balem) on 4865 kcs., Bob. Heard one night at 2200 with "Ave Maria" but call missed owing to CW QRM. "Radio Journal do Comercio" 9565 kcs. heard R5-6 QSA 4 at 2015-2030 subject to severe QRM from WGEX on 9560 kcs.

"Radio Tamoio," 15370 kcs., QSA4 R4 at 1800-1830 with QRM from CW station T1V on same frequency. Call given frequently as "Radio Tamoio."

PRL7 (Rio de Janeiro), 9720 kcs., QSA5 R7 at 2145-2200. Gives call as "Radio Nacional en Rio do Janeiro Braz[redacted]"

P. G. Healey of [redacted] lists ZYN7, Fortaleza, carrying [redacted] prog from 1900-2100 on 15 [redacted] signals. Station announced [redacted] 00 on two languages includ [redacted] the Short Wave station [redacted] Club, Fortaleza."

Venezuela. Tom Williamson lists the following stations: YV5RY, Caracas, "Radio Continents" R9 at 2300 on 4725 kcs. YV4RO, Valencia, "La Vos de Carabobo" at 0030 R4 on 4781 kcs. Four chimes precede call "La Vos de Carabobo YV4RO en la Ciudad de Valencia." YV6RU, Ciudad Bolivar, 4790 kcs. heard R3 at 0000 with call "Ecos del Orinoco." YV1RX, Maracaibo, 4800 kcs. R6 at 0015. Call "Ondas del Lago." YV1RL, Maracaibo, 4810 kcs. R4 at 0030. Call "Radio Popular." Noisy carrier. YV9RA, San Fernando de Apure, 4820 kcs. heard at 0020 QSA3-4 R4 signals. Three high-pitched chimes and call "El Transmite la Voz de Apure." YV1RY, Coro, 4907 kcs. logged at 0000 with QSA3 R7 signals with hetrodyne. Call "Radio Coro." Has no chimes.

Sidney Pearce of Berkhamsted lists YV5RN, Caracas, 4915 kcs. with R8 signals from 2300. News in Spanish at 2330, also YV1RY R6 at 2230.

YV3RN, "Radio Barquesimeto," 4940 kcs. R6 at 2300. Call is preceded by chime at 15 minute intervals. YV5RY (now YVKM) "Radio Continente" has been heard usually R7 from 2200. Air Mail Veri from Chief Engineer dated Jan. 7th says..... "No cards printed yet as from Jan. 15th changing call letters to YVKM and frequency to 5030 kcs." (Chief Engineer who is an American citizen tells me his ancestors were from England, and his grandfather traced some of the family tree in Berkhamsted Church records.)

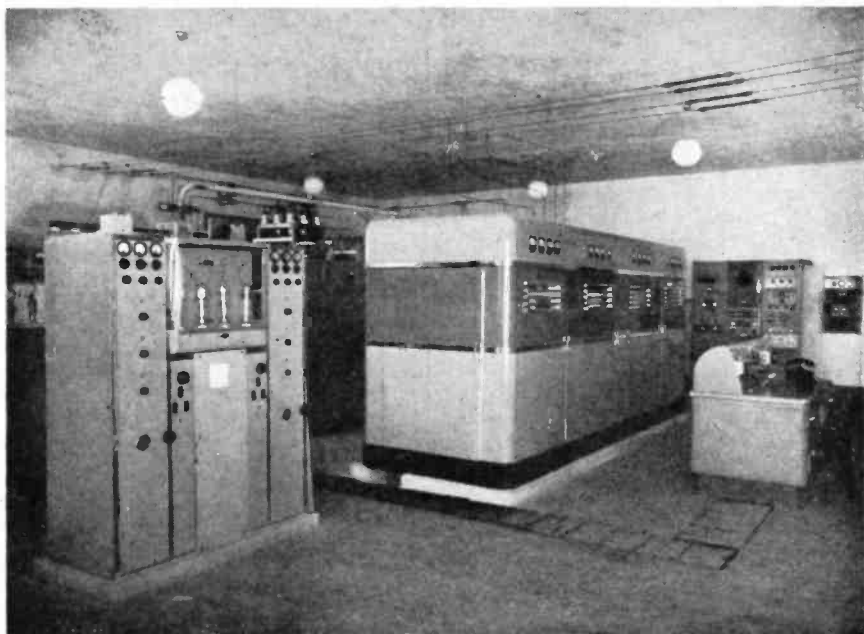
Argentina. LRA1, "Radio del Estado," Buenos Aires, 9690 kcs. heard often with R6 signals from 2200 with classical recordings. News in Spanish at 2330. (Pearce.)

● Africa

Canary Islands. Ernie Field of Watford writes in to proudly mention that he has received a QSL from the Radio Club of Tenerife 7558 kcs. 1kW. Veri was received after 17 days wait! QRA: Estaciones EAJ43/EABAB Radio Club Tenerife, Apartado 225, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Islas Canarias (Espana.)

Brazzaville FEA. FZ1 Brazzaville 11970 kcs. heard from 0500-0730 with excellent signals and free from any type of interference. Gave English news and station announcements at frequent intervals and good musical programme. (Fargo.)

Kenya Colony. VQ7LO (4860 kcs.) heard with news relay from B.B.C. London at 1808 followed by call "This is Nairobi calling." Suffers some bad CW QRM at times. Signals were R7-4 and heard by your Scribe on his AR77E using an indoor aerial running NNE-SSW, 33 ft. long.



BUSTO ARSISIO I. TRANSMITTER. This fine 50 Kc., 31 metre transmitter was built by the MARELLI WORKS, Italy



Union of South Africa. Johannesburg, 4895 kcs., heard at 1820 with talk in Afrikaans by man. Signals were R7-3 with heavy CW QRM at times (Scribe.)

Mozambique. CR7BU (4932 kcs.), heard at 1750 carrying sponsored programmes for English manufacturers including Decca records when heard. R7-4 signals with bad CW QRM at times (Scribe.)

Angola. Pearce states that the Radio Clube de Benguela sent him QSL saying that they have never operated on 8090 kcs. as widely reported! Schedule: CR6RB 9165 and CR6RF 7041 kcs. 1730-1900. Radio Clube de Angola Luanda heard R6-7 around 1930 on new channel of 7130 kcs. approx. Also heard in parallel over CR6RL on 9470 kcs. Signs off with "A Portuguesa" at 2100 (Maybe CR6RN which was on 8090 kcs.).

Cape Verde Is. Sidney Pearce has received a fine QSL from the Radio Clube de Cabo Verde, Praia, giving frequency as 6024 kcs. and schedule as 1830-2000, but when heard was near 5910 kcs. and heard until close at 2200. Has also been logged on 5895 kcs. around 2130 (Nice work, OM).

● Asia

Hong Kong. ZBW3, Victoria, 9525 kcs., heard at 1455-1513 giving Dance music by Carroll Gibbons Orchestra. Call at 1513 "This is Radio Hong Kong." (Bob Iball, Worktop, Notts.) (RX: Vidor 6V. Super-het.)

China. Nanking. XGOA, 15100 kcs. good signal R6-8 at 0200 with News in English at 0230 followed by programme in Chinese. (Fargo. Times in GMT would be appreciated, Bill.)

XGOY, Chungking, 11918 kcs. heard at 1345-1500 with R7-8 QSA4 signals with varying CW QRM (very bad at times). 1345 Music, 1400 News in English read by lady (Nanking relay) 1430-1500 U.S. Radio Mission Service "Bringing Christ to the Nations." (J. Fairs, Redcar, Yorks. RX: M... SH6.)

India. N... afternoon transmissions from AIR... good and especially so over V... R8 QSA5 when carrying... of western type recording... by English lady at 1500... also in the 9 Mcs. B... (Scribe.)

VUB2, Bombay, has been heard at 1725 on 488-9 kcs. with R6-4 signals QSA5 giving Native music and closing at 1730 with Clock chiming eleven. (Scribe.)

VUD7, New Delhi, 15160 kcs. logged at 1530 R8-9 QSA5 with news in English read by man, also a transmission heard on 11790 kcs. from 1715-1730 carrying news in English, read by lady, and announcement "All India Radio." (J. Fairs, Redcar, Yorks.)

Ceylon. "Radio Ceylon," Colombo, has been heard with very strong signals in Augusta, Ga., U.S.A., by Bill Fargo, who reports them with New Year programme beamed to British Isles from 1630-1830 on 15120 and 17770 kcs. The former frequency suffers from QRM from a powerful U.S.A. station.

L. C. Elkins of Bognor Regis wants the dope on these transmissions to the British Isles. Here you have it OM and you can QSL c/o G.P.O., Colombo. Heard R8-9 QSA5 at 1800 with "SEAC Round-up" being a Review of 1948 Broadcasting. R5-6 at 1845. Transmission to British Isles on Sundays now extended to this time . . . 1630-1845. Requests reports. (J. Fairs.)

Malaya. British Far Eastern Broadcasting service (Singapore), now uses 11880 kcs. channel from 0915-1630 says Arthur Cushen, Invercargill, N.Z. Heard by your Scribe on 9690 kcs. carrying news in English at 1420 with R7 QSA5 signals.

Readers may like to have details of the BFEBs latest schedule. Here are the times and frequencies used to date:

Time	Frequencies	Beam
0915-1630	6770 kcs.	160 deg.
1100-1630	9690 ..	354 ..
0915-1630	11880 ..	340 ..
0915-1100	15300 ..	35 ..
1530-1630		
0915-1530	15300 ..	340 ..

6 Mcs. channel serves Sumatra, Java, and East Indies Archipelago.

9 Mcs. channel serves Siam, Indo-China, South China and Burma.

11 Mcs. channel serves Burma, Siam, Indo-China, South China, East India.

15 Mcs. channel serves Beam 35 deg. to East China, Siam, Hong Kong and Philippine Islands.

15 Mcs. channel serves Beam 340 deg. to India, Burma and Siam.

Philippines. Manila (11890 kcs.) heard at 1115-1145 R4 QSA4 with Gutter QSB giving dance music and call at 1115. This is Manila relaying the Voice of the Philippines at 11.89 megacycles in the . . . then talk in foreign language.

● West Indies

Dominican R . . . (s.) now gives the call . . . aicana en

San Domingo Republica de Dominicana" and heard by your Scribe at 0100 with excellent modulation and R6-8 signals. Pearce has a QSL from them which states Circuito Radial La Voz Dominicana Ciudad Trujillo (Formerly "La Voz de Yuna"). Also operates HI4T 5970 kcs. Bob Iball heard them at 2040-2105 and again at 2145-2200. R7-8.

● Pacific

Hawaiian Is. KRHO Honolulu 9530 kcs. R6-7 from sign on at 0900 with Far East Service of Voice of America. Schedule: 0900-1415. English 0900-1100 and 1300-1415. (Pearce.)

● Six QRA's

Compiled by Sidney Pearce for your interest.

YVKM. Radio Continente, Apartado No. 866. Caracas, Venezuela.

ZJM7, etc. Near East Arab Broadcasting Station, P.O. Box 219, Limassol, Cyprus.

LRA1. Radio del Estado, Palacio de Correos y Telecomunicaciones, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

HOLA. Radio Atlantico, Apartado 444, Colon, Panama Republic.

FIQA. Radio Tananarive, Haut Commissariat de la Republique, Service General de L'Information, Service de la Radiodiffusion, Tananarive, Madagascar.

Radio Belgrade. Secretariat, Radio Beograd, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

● Australasia

New Zealand. ZL3 (11780 kcs.) heard at 0830-0900 QSA4 R6 with News at 0830, "Music for Strings," and closing at 0900 with signature tune "Now is the Hour" sung by a Choir. (Bob Iball.)

Australia. VLI2, Sydney, 6090 kcs. heard 0827-1330 relaying ABC regional programmes. VLI3, Sydney, 9500 kcs. heard to 0815. Has severe QRM from XEWW to 0600 (Cushen NZ). VLH3, Melbourne, 9580 kcs. heard giving ABC news at 0900 with R6 signals in parallel with VLR2 6150 kcs. Radio Australia's transmissions have been heard through VLB6 (15200 kcs.) being R7 at 2143 when signing on with VLA5 (15320 kcs.) for Forces in Pacific area joining VLC9 (17840 kcs.). At 2210 welcomes listeners to station VLG8 (9680 kcs.) for British Isles transmission. Close at 2315. (Pearce RX: Sky Champion).

● Europe

Monaco. "Radio Monte Carlo," Monte Carlo. This station has been putting out some test transmissions recently and Sidney Pearce has noted the following changes: Heard at 0800 on 9495 kcs. (occasionally 9465 kcs.) in parallel on 6030 kcs. Other mornings near 11800 kcs. also in parallel with 6mc. frequency to 0800. Heard

(Continued on page 76)

On the Ham Bands

Conducted by LES COUPLAND

G2BQC

General.

REPORTS are listed under separate bands this month; this has been done to meet the wishes as expressed by you, the readers, so I hope it meets with approval. DX of the month seems to have been on 3.5 Mcs. when several VK's and ZL's and ZS's came through. G5BD Mablethorpe is not sure whether the "VR6AY" he heard was genuine. I think VR6AY is QRT Arthur, but maybe another op has taken over. I hope so, as this would make the DX hounds prick their ears up.

Don Robertson says VP3AA on 7 Mcs. is phoney, and is 750 miles west of Tuskar.

J. Davies, G1695, queries whether /MM stations count for countries heard. Well, OB, I think I am right in saying that they do not; if the gear was operated from land, yes, but if the ship is in dock, no!

D. E. F. Burney, writing to say how proud he is of a letter from ZL111, quotes: "In all my years as an Amateur Transmitter it is the only report I have received that is of any real value, and you are to be complimented on the work you have put in compiling it." Well, there you have it. Congrats. O.B.

C. J. Goddard, Coventry, would like to meet other ISWL members in Coventry. QRA: 11, Handcross Grove, Green Lane.

FO8AC, 14025 cw. caused quite a stir on 20 metres the other Sunday morning.

D. L. McLean clears GD6IA by saying he has a QSL for 3.5 Mcs. TA6OBM is supposedly W6OBM/TA working under cover. HZ1A is OK; according to HZ1AB, he is with the British Military Mission in Saudi Arabia. G2BMI Jim Bramhill sends us the "gen" that the West Middlesex hams run a sked on 1795 kcs. Thursdays 2030 GMT. Useful reports will be verified. Our apologies for a Monitor Session having taken place before some of you get your mags. Matter will be rectified. The "Lincolnshire Poachers" take up a few kcs. around 1880 kcs. most evenings at 2100 to 2200 Mcs., useful reports QSL'd. Sorry Arthur Robinson, your report was once again mislaid, but please send via HQ and I will get it OK.

Les Waine wants to contact ISWL members or SWL's in Switzerland (c/o G2BQC if you wish). Yes, Ted Hardwick, some PZ stations QSL, but cannot say about PX and XA. Most ZA's are doubtful. P11RAT is a Radio School in Holland.

1.7 Mcs.

B. Priestley (Northwick), G3AAD, 3AIL, 4VO, 5ALL, 5XM, 6NM, GW2UN.

Bill Winchestes (Eastbourne), G2AVR, 2KG, 2SC, 3ACB, 3AGV, 3BYV, 4AY, 4FN, 5JO, 5OQ, 5PW, 6II, 6RQ, 6SP.

E. London, ISWL Chapter, CW, G2asy, 2bto, 2dm, 2ftu, 2lc, 2qn, 2yt, 2yy, 3agg, 3akw, 3cg, 3ha, 3kp, 3lc, 3lp, 3md, 3pu, 3gd, 3vf, 3vm, 4rv, 4nd, 5hq, 5jo, 5ri, 6gl, 6nm, 6yq, 8qz, DL2cg, GC8ok, GM5ba, 8az, GW3eop, 3fig.

Bill Hamilton (Motherwell), G2AAZ, 2ACV, 2APP, 2DTQ, 3NL/P, 5AU, 6LL, GC8OK, GW2BG, 2FRB, 3CRJ.

D. L. McLean (Yeovil), G2ABB, 2ALB, 2BCX, 2FLK, 2IK, 2MM, 2OO/A, 2SC, 2XQ, 2ZG, 3AAB, 3AHM, 3AMF, 3AMV, 3BBG, 3BGU, 3BSX, 3BYV, 3CJ/A, 3CLG, 3CPP, 3MA, 3MT, 3OB, 5AU, 5JO, 5MM, 5PB, 5PW, 6GU, 6HN, 6PL, 8AB, GC8OK, GD5CZ, GM6SR, GW2BG, 3VL, 4FW, 8NP.

3.5 Mcs.

Bert Endersby (Old Colwyn), W1AW, EMF, 2JBI, 3KAV, 4AA.

C. J. Goddard (Coventry), HB9CU, OZ1K, OH6NR, GC3G5/P.

W. J. C. Pinnell (Sidcup) records VK5ko, 2na, ZB1an, OX3mg, and UA6kwb, all presumably on cw.

D. L. McLean (Yeovil), OX4K, VE1MD, W1IF, 1JOC, 1CZ, 1NHT, 1KNH, 1NPV.

Bill Hamilton (Motherwell), HB9HK, 9HY, MF2AA, OK1BC, VE1RQ, W1AAJ, 1KKJ, 1QE1, 2SAS, 4AOU.

7 Mcs.

W. J. C. Pinnell, FF3q, HK3ct, KL7kg, KV4ao, KZ5cw, HZ1je, UA0vb, UL7kaa, VK2mr, VS6ag, W6muc, ZL3gu, and ZS1m.

Don Robertson (Wick) has had a good time with the following (all cw), CM6ak, EP1ry, HH2mf, JA3aa, KH6gh, KH6vp/VR4, KL7gh, KP4hu, UA9cl, VE4kt, 7hc, 8rb, VK2eo, 2gl, 3hg, 4el, 5ko, VO2g, VP2ad, 6sj, VQ4sc, W5kc, 6ama, 7avr, 0nac, ZC8pm., YV4aw, ZL1rb, 2gh, 4ft and ZS1bk. 4-1-49 to 30-1-49. 1900-2330 and 0800 to 0930.

F. Clarke, G2FAY, contacted the following on cw with one "rock." W4erp, 8tke, 0dxk, 9jwa, VE2aff, 3acs, 3aes, 7zm, OX3bu, and 3e. (OK as far as I know OB).

EA8CO, LA2UA/Airborne, M13CD, OQ5CL, UR2AB, VE8MI, VK2US, 3HK, 4UL, 5RN, VO6AL, VQ4CUR, W1RAF/KL7, ZD1BD, ZL1HY, 2RT, 3CV, ZS1CN, 3D, 3G, 5S, 6DW, and 4X4AC. Two queries TR1L and YQ5B, stated to be in YR land. RX Hambander.

W. J. C. Pinnell (Sidcup) only logs two for this band, but they are good ones. WøMCF/C3 (Formosa) and KH6VP/VR4 which are new ones. The time, freq., etc., would be gratefully acknowledged by the rest of the gang on rare DX like this, I am sure, so what say, OB?

P. Sissons (Bolsover) sends in his first: VQ45C, 4CUR, ZB1AH, ZC6SY, ZL2BT, ZS5CL, 6AJ and 4X4AB.

D. L. McLean has had his share of DX on 14 with CR7AF (14240 kcs.), FF8GP (1940-14285), FF8MM (14345), FQ8SN, VQ8AD (Zone 39, 1747 14350 kcs.), VS9AH, also several ZS's.

B. Harrison (Boston), PY2GK, VK1AB (2200), CO8MP, VK4KS, CO8MP, KH1FQ, VP5AX, LU4BH, 4X4AD.

Bert Endersby (Old Colwyn) once again sends along his nicely laid-out logs. His 14 Mcs. effort includes AR8BC (14340 kcs. at 1900), CITL (14330 at 1420), KH6GS, M13S1 (14360 at 2100), VP3MCD (14330 at 2020), W1RAF/KL7, ZS3F (14165 at 1920), VK's 2AGW, 2XG, 3HW, 3LA, 4VD (between 1920-2020), ZL2AI and YQ5B.

Bill Winchester (Eastbourne) has heard CO2SG, CX2CL, HP1FG, PY4IK, VO2CO and YV4BH.

D. W. Waddell (Nantwich) has done very well with AR8AB, ET3AJ, FQ8SN, HZ1AB, JA2BL, KH6LS, NY4BA, VP3MCB, VP9F, YS2AG. On cw CR7bb, EA6az (Balearic Isles), EL3A, DU1rti, FD8rg (vy fb), FE8ab, FF8gp, FM8ad, HC7kd, KG6fa, HP1pl, KL7fn, 7ib, 7lf, 7lj, 7pj, M13se, OQ5av, 5mg, 5ra, TA3gvu (another new one?), ST2gh, SU1cr, VP2aj, 4tab, 5aa, 6cdi, 6px, 6sj, 8ak, 9cc, VS2ch, VU2cr, 2lj, ZC1ab, 1az, ZD9aa, YK1ab. Very fine effort indeed, OM.

Ernie Caffey got in on CR7AH, CR9AG, EL3A, EQ1RX, HH1HB, HR1MB, KZ5MD, 5WG, PZ1M, TA3GVU (who said TA was a rare country?), TF3EA, NY4DD, VQ2JD, 5PBD, W7ZLO/PK, W6WVH/KW6, VS6AM, YR1NO (?) and ZS3B.

B. Davies listened to EQ1RX, HL1AE, JA2AB, 3AA, 8AB, KG6BP, 6ES, KR6AD, PK4DA, VK6DD, VQ4CJG, 5PBU, VS6AM, VS7PS, VS9AH, W4AXC/C6, W6AWF/KW6, W6WUJ/KW6, ZE1JO and ZE2JK. All logged between 0800-1300 and 1700-1730.

28 Mcs.

D. Wort (Margate), VP4CAX, VQ5DEF, VU7JU, CE3AT, CX4CS, VP2AC, HR1MB, ZL4AO, HZ1AB, YN1RO, XZ2KW, VP6CD1, CP2RA. This log covers a long period though, and is not this last month's listening log.

D. L. McLean sends in such a good log that only the rarest DX appears here: ET3AH (1358 28350), FF8MM (0947 28800), JA2BJ, KH6OT/KJ6, KP4CU/Mobile (in a car in Porto Rico), KR6BL (0907), 6EL, PZ1RN, SV5UN, VE4LF, 5RD, VK6AF, VP3TR, VS6AJ, YN1RO, YV4AM, ZD4AX, ZE1JB, and ZL1ON.

Karl Trautner (Brit. Zone of Germany) heard VK9DD, 1625 GMT on 6-1-49, also 2VA, SAKO, 5KL, 7DB, VQ2DH, 4ERR, 5PB, OQ5AB, ZS5FT, 6PT, 3G, VS9AH, AP2R, ARAB, VU2BH, VU7AS, VS7PS, KR6KM, SV5UN, VP4TZ, CX5AP.

Bert Endersby, AP2F, CE2CC, DQ5HL, ST2AM, VK2TE, 3HS, 6DD, 6HL, VQ4CUR, 5GD, VS6AE, 7PS, 9AN, VU2LJ, XE1GE, YN1AJS, ZC1AZ, ZD1AS, ZE1JO, ZL3BE, ZS1BV, and 6EG, cw, UA9cc, 9cf, U18kaa, VU2md, ZD2ghk, to 31st Jan.

Ernie Caffey (Great Yarmouth) shows up again with some juicy ones, which include AR8BC, EA8CO, FT4AS, KA1AJ, KH6IJ, KL7LL, 7TS, MO1A, OQ5CF, OX3GE, TA1J (what, another!), VK3MM, VP2KS, VP3MCB, VK7AJ, W6CAL/TA3, ZD1KW, 1SW, ZL3GU, and XE1CG.

B. Davies (Beckenham) hooked DU1AK, HP1LL, HZ1AB, JA2BL, KH6GS, 6IJ, NY4BA, 4BB, PJ5KO, TG9JR, TI2FG, VP2KM, VP5AX, XE3AF, YS1AG, and ZC1AZ. All heard between 0730-0830 and 1800-0200 on an Eddy-stone 640 and an O-v-1.

Keith M. Parry (Sandwich) sends in his first report. Welcome, OM. Using a modified Ultra U434 he has logged CO7CX, 8WM, EK1AD, FT4AT, HK1BZ, JA2BL, KH6AQ, KL7LL, M13S1, MO1C, PY7QG, TI2RC, VK2GR, 2QR, 3HF, 3HG, 3KX, 3LA, 3LZ, VP3MCB, VP9F, 9SS, VU2BF, YSIGN, 1JK, ZS6QP. Keith curses inter-G QSO's on 14 Mcs. which lose him stations like FO8's, KA's and ZL's. And so say all of us!

Bert Endersby has heard some interesting ones, like AR8AB, (28450 at 1315), CR9AG, (28210 at 1220), KR6BG (28620 at 1130), M13SC, OQ5BA, 5CL, ST2AM, VK2AFN, 5AJ, VQ2JO, VS6AM, (28380 at 1140), ZE2JV, ZD4AX (28420 at 0945), ZL1MR, ZS's 2AZ, 5UW, 6EB, 6OV and 6Z. Also a "JFSO" heard on 29120 at 2000. This station was working W6's and had a flutter like Pacific stations. So, Bert guesses that it is a ship in that area. Anyone have any definite gen?

Bill Winchester has logged CX4CS, JA2AB, JA8AB, KG6AC, DP, ED, GF, KP4BY, KR6AD, 6NE, LU2DM, M13SC, OQ5BA, SVøWF, TF3EA, W7LZJ/C6, ZD4AX, ZL2JB and ZS6Z.

DX QSL's Received.

D. L. McLean, KP4AC, OZ7PH, VE4GI, VK2AGL, 3DN, 3OP, XE1VA, ZL3LG, 4GK,

G.2FY, F. Clarke, W4MSK, VE7ZM, WøDXK,

VE2AFF, W9JWA, W8TKE, VK7LJ, ZS6AO, ZL2AO, ZL2AI.

L. H. Waime, CR7AL, CO2FR, VE6AO, UB5AG, UA4FC, W8LT, W2GTA, W1PMR, W4LFD, WøAXY.

W. J. C. Pinnell, CX2CL, CX6AD, KV4AA, PY1IK.

Don Robertson, WøDZG, WøVNG, W9MXP, UA4AB, UC2AB, UF6KAC, W7AAT, ZL4HI, W5OK, W7IYA, ET3AB, VK2US, VK4HR, CT3MN, K2UN, W7KOB, W5OKQ, VK6BK.

E. Cafley, AP2G, HLI AH, VE7ZM, VE8MZ, VK2MH, VK2SV, VK2WU, VQ5PBD, UA1AA, ZL1GI, ZS1K, C1CH, CN8BB, ILAXV (Sicily), KH6AQ, OQ5CF, MT2E, VE5FA, VE5RD, VS7PS, W7UYI, W7EKA, W7ITN, ZL1GW and ZL4HP.

DX QRA's

AR8XA : F. Semeraro Orsini, Hotel Normandy, Breyrouth.
 MT2E : P.O. Box 400, Tripoli.
 LZ6AB : Pangaraw, Kralimarko 8, Sofia.
 EQ2L : c/o U.S. Embassy, Teheran, Iran.
 VK9NR : N. Roberts, Civil Aviation Dept., Norfolk Island, via Sydney, Australia.
 VU7AF : Amateur Radio Club of India, Box 6666, Bombay 20.
 VP1SJC : Box 186, c/o St. John's College, Belize, British Honduras.
 YK1AB : Box 35, Damascus, Syria.
 FF8MM : Box 207, Dakar, French West Africa.
 ZD1SW : Box 99, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
 HRIAT : Alvarado Trochez, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
 VP3TY : A. Clavier, 223 Camp Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.
 MT3MT : Box 400, Tripoli.
 CR6AW : Box 180, Luanda, Angola.
 VP3CW : C. Wiltshire, 25 Upper Norton Street, Wortmanville, Georgetown.
 ZD1AS : c/o Royal Signals, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
 YS1CX : c/o R.A.F., Seletar, Singapore, Malaya.
 YS1PB : c/o U.S. Embassy, San Salvador, El Salvador.
 MI3LZ : APO 843, c/o Postmaster, NY, USA.
 MI3NC : A. MI3LZ.

“SWN” QSL LADDER
 (For Verified Reception)

Monty Preston has been ousted from his position of Rung One at last. E. A. A. Hardwick put on a spurt with four new countries and so he now moves into top position. Congrats, Ted. Nice going!

And that's not all. A newcomer, Bill Head, comes along with 127C, 38Z and 48S! Bill goes straight into number 3, a good start! He uses an S640 and a "Short Wave News" TRF3.

Other ladderites have not been asleep on the QSL front. Don Robertson has been plodding steadily along these last few months and it looks, on current form, as if he will be the next to reach his century. We must also congratulate D. E. F. Burney on completing his Verified All States, thus joining the select group who have all 48 cards (only four have so far achieved this). Bert Onslow has been stuck on 47S for months now—what's the sticky one, OM?

Welcome to Bill Hamilton. Though Bill starts off at almost the bottom rung, he has plenty of time yet. Remember that Les Waime was nearly at the bottom a few months ago

and he is now more than half-way up to the top. And Denis Shallcross has been creeping up. So, how about a few more beginners sending along their scores? A minimum of ten countries is the only stipulation, and there's no need to worry about being down the lower half. We all have to start once and here at HQ we can all still remember when we had our very first QSL card come through the mail! What say, then, you wall-paper collectors?

SWN QSL LADDER

Rung	Name	Countries	States	Zones
1	E. A. A. Hardwick (Misterton)	134	34	35
2	M. Preston (London) ...	130	48	38
3	W. Head (Torquay) ...	127	48	37
4	C. G. Tilly (Bristol) ...	125	44	36
5	D. L. McLean (Yeovil) ...	123	48	35
6	A. J. Slater (Southwick)	97	45	33
7	D. Robertson (Wick) ...	95	45	33
8	A. H. Onslow (Hove) ...	94	47	?
9	E. W. J. Field (Watford)	92	42	33
10	E. Cafley (Yarmouth) ...	82	45	33
11	D. E. F. Burney (Tring)	77	48	31
12	A. Levi (Belfast) ...	75	12	29
13	R. Masters (Portsmouth)	63	42	29
14	L. H. Waime (Yeovil) ...	57	44	26
15	C. J. Goddard	57	?	17
16	W. Winchester (Eastbourne)	48	?	20
17	D. G. Garrard (Ipswich)	45	22	13
18	P. Bysh (London) ...	42	14	18
19	D. Shallcross (Borowash)	40	12	12
20	W. J. C. Pinnell (Sidecup)	38	8	19
21	J. Edwards (Birmingham)	32	26	16
22	P. Godfrey (London) ...	28	2	16
23	M. Dransfield (Purley) ...	19	1	14
24	W. Hamilton	16	8	10
25	J. J. Carr (Ramsgate) ...	12	4	15

RADIO EL MUNDO (continued from page 72)

- LV3 Radio Cordoba—
Cordoba. Cordoba.
- LV5 Radio Los Andes—
San Juan. San Juan.
- LV7 Radio Tucuman—
Tucuman. Tucuman.
- LV9 Radio Salta—
Salta. Salta.
- LV2 Radio Aconcagua—
Mendoza. Mendoza.

PROGRAMMES

Tango music is still a most popular feature of Argentine programmes, closely followed by humorous programmes of all kinds, which have taken a strong hold on the popular taste. Talks are not popular and are broadcast almost exclusively by the Government station. The Tango orchestras are unique and far more interesting musically than is generally believed outside Argentina.

The most surprising results are obtained by advertising over the important stations in Argentina, and it has been most conclusively proved that Radio is a most effective selling medium.

JOTTINGS from the NOTEBOOK

By
G3AKA

THESE prefixes! We thought we had given the latest changes last month, when along came news that the Philippines now use DU in place of KA. And we hear that other changes are liable to be inflicted on us soon. For instance Cyrenaica has changed from MD1 to MO1.

New Zealand phones, hitherto not allowed to operate in the American phone band, are now permitted to use these frequencies.

The Bulgarian amateurs now have a National Society and the address is Box 180, Ljubljana. This is also their QSL Bureau address.

Interesting ones heard recently have included EA6AB (Balearic Islands), FP8AB (St. Pierre and Michelon Isles), YJ1AA (New Hebrides), YK1AC (first to be heard with the new Syrian prefix) and KR6BB. These may be new countries for some of you, so keep your ears open.

QSL's from rare 'uns are always a good topic and we hear that ZS2MI (Marion Island) is obliging. Also, LZ1XX is QSL'ing, and—steady, EZ4X is, too! He cannot, though, count for a new "country" unfortunately.

Ted Hardwick says he has had a card and photos from HV1A, but has trouble in getting cards from CP, PZ, PX and ZA. Regarding the latter, try ZA2AA, OM. The PX's are a doubtful proposition since no one has had a genuine QSL yet. Some lucky people have had the standard "Radio Andorra" picture veri-card but there is nothing to prove a two-way contact. The PZ and CP stations are at times difficult. Who has cards from these countries? (in reply to SWL reports, that is).

In reply to various queries, VQ1CUR can be QSL'd via RSGB, M13FG—Box 513, Asmara, Eritrea; FF8MM—Box 207, Dakar; CT3AA—Chao da Loba 8, Funchal, Madiera; ZB2F—Swain, 16 King's Bastion, Gibraltar; MD1A—Signals Officer, 13/18 Royal Hussars, M.E.L.F.6.

A letter from G. A. Cuppleditch informs me that he has at last been able to open up in Somalia and so "take some of the pressure off the shoulders of MD4TH, who has been plodding on as the only MD4 since John Farr, MD4JG, left us for VQ4 land." His callsign is MD4GC and he is, of course, ex-ZC6JG. He is on 14 and 7 Mcs. with 15 watts but promises us some QRO phone on 14 and 28 Mcs. in the near future. By the way, if the only genuine ones are MD4TH and MD4GC then who is the bod I worked with the callsign MD4BPC? Another phoney?

Vic Brown, MOI-2646, writes to tell us of the prefix change-over and mentions that the only ticket-holders at present are MOIA, B, C and D.

To clear up some doubts, AR1RJ is now

YK1AA, AR1JC is YK1AB and AR1OD is YK1AF . . . ON4QF is off to the Belgian Congo where he will operate as OQ5QF. He drops a hint that he *may* be in Ruand Urundi for a short time as OQ5QF/RU . . . WØLVE/KP4 was with the amphibious force which blasted Vieques Isle on March 1st, Pity he could not count as a new "country." . . . ZS6CZ is off to Swaziland soon and hopes to put out some alluring phone CQ's with the call ZS6CZ/ZS7 . . . ZS9D is one to look for. Also FY8FM on approx. 14035 kcs. Noel Roberts' new rig VK9NR on Norfolk Island can be searched for around 14145 kcs. . . . That P1LL chappie is a Dutch weather ship. He uses a mere 600 watts (in the USA phone band) . . . Have been asked several times for the QRA of LZ1AA. It is Box 271, Sofia. (He does QSL). And so does HZ1A. His buddy, HZ1AU, asks for cards via the ARRL . . . Phil Williams, ex-EP3D is now slogging it out as FA9UA. Quite a change! QSL's please, via RSGB. Another rambler is MP4BAB, who is now in ZB1.

Listeners to 14 Mcs. phone who overheard the DL4 YL operator who recently made her first contact with the States will have been left in no doubt as to the value of amateur radio as a morale-raising medium for those serving their country overseas. The thrill of contacting friends "back home" was so spontaneously shown by this YL operator that even the most cynical opponents of amateur radio must have been converted.

I wonder how long it will take the German pirate who is still using the call D4— to realise that his prefix should now be changed to DL4.

But the best story (true) of the month was the message on a Russian QSL card to G3BTA thanking him for the "very BF contact"!!

★ ★ ★ ★

SHORT NOTES

VHF two-way radio telephony is rapidly breaking into many commercial fields. In the last few days it has appeared in two quite unexpected places—one in fact and the other in fiction.

First, a team of three Hillman Minx Cars which competed in the recent Monte Carlo Rally were equipped with Pye two-way VHF mobile R/T for intercommunication between the three cars during the 3½ days' journey.

Second, two-way R/T appears in its first strip cartoon, for Buck Ryan, hero of a hundred thrilling exploits in the *Daily Mirror*, has adopted this latest VHF development to aid him in chasing lorry bandits on the Great North Road.

In both cases, however, while showing ingenuity, this use of car-to-car communication must be regarded as exceptional, for in the ordinary way such equipment is permitted to be used only in conjunction with a fixed station, naturally of limited range.

V.H.F. NEWS

420 Mcs.

AT first sight, it seems rather strange that in some quarters there appears to be more interest in 420 Mcs. than in 145 Mcs. Possibly the publication in the RSGB Bulletin recently of excellent designs for 420 Mcs. transmitters has something to do with this increasing interest, but more probably it is the old question of acquiring a suitable two metre receiver. As we have maintained in the past, most people are not going to lay out cash and time in building a complicated receiver for a band where the possibilities are so limited. 145 Mcs. is very much a re-duplication of 60 Mcs., which did not become really popular until Sporadic E and the ex-R.A.F. Type 26, etc., converters showed up. Until something similar attracts the rank and file of amateurs to two metres, activity will remain, as at present, limited to a dozen or so stations: especially whilst the pundits continue to advocate a ban on simple, inexpensive gear.

On 420 Mcs., however, it is good to see the RSGB supporting a wider view. W. A. Scarr, G2WS, in the introduction to his article on a "Low-Power Transmitter for 420 Mcs." in the January "Bulletin," says:—

"There would appear to be considerable divergence of opinion amongst V.H.F. enthusiasts and the more technically minded of the Society's members concerning the type of apparatus which should be used on the 420 Mcs. band. One school of thought favours, initially, the use of simple and relatively unstable equipment, whilst the second considers that all but highly-selective receivers and crystal-controlled transmitters should be banned from the start. Were the question to be put to the licensed membership as a whole, one can hazard a guess that the majority would carry the day in favour of using simple apparatus.

"As things stand, there is much to be said for getting "on the air" on this band, without waiting for the availability of special valves and for the accumulation of the time, money, skill and patience necessary for the design and construction of V.H.F. superheterodyne receivers and crystal-controlled transmitters. No one can deny that these things are possible and desirable, though at present beyond the reach of a large proportion of V.H.F. enthusiasts."

These are sentiments with which we entirely agree, and we will hazard a guess that, with this outlook, activity on this band will soon outstrip that on 145 Mcs.

One of those who has already built up a transmitter along these lines is Jim Bramhill, G2BMI. He writes:—

"Well, to start with, I built Scarr's original 6J6 oscillator and from it calibrated my movements, then followed the very stable oscillator described in the January "Bulletin." I built the second oscillator as near as I could to the description, and after a few minor teething troubles it worked really well. It is modulated by my small modulator, H42-MH4/AC/Pen. The antenna is a 4-element rotary beam vertically polarised. What I like about this band is the ease with which one can line up beams, etc. The largest element is 13½ inches. The receiver is the super-regen described in the 1948 ARRL Handbook, minus the last valve. Again I found the dimensions of the tuning vane and 'coil' only approximate, but it now works OK."

Well now, chaps, here is a band where you can do really useful V.H.F. work without sinking your bottom dollar. Let's get some 420 Mcs. "nets" going with this type of gear and some highly directive beams. If there is another ham near you, get together and co-operate in some tests. Jim says he has not worked anybody yet, but other nearby stations are going ahead with similar gear, and he hopes for some Q.S.O's. soon. His frequency is 432 Mcs. and he is on on Wednesday evenings.

145 Mcs.

The only two-metre report we have in is from Arthur Simons, G5BD, in Mablethorpe (Lincs.). He has his beam up now, and hopes for some more contacts with its help and that of a grounded-grid tube in front of his converter. Apart from his regular skeds with G2IQ in Sheffield, he reports little activity.

From the February issue of "Radio-REF." we gather that several French stations are active on two metres. F80L continues daily skeds with G6DH at 1930 GMT, and he has recently had a SWL's report from the North of England—at a distance of 800 Km. F8LO and F8BY are both active on two and F8YG and FHGH have been hearing French two-metre stations, but no contacts yet. The latter of these two stations has been using a 1-v-1 receiver. F8ZF and F8NW have worked G6OS, G2AJ, G5IB, C6PG, G5PT, G6DH, G5NF, and G3DMU.

The Aurora

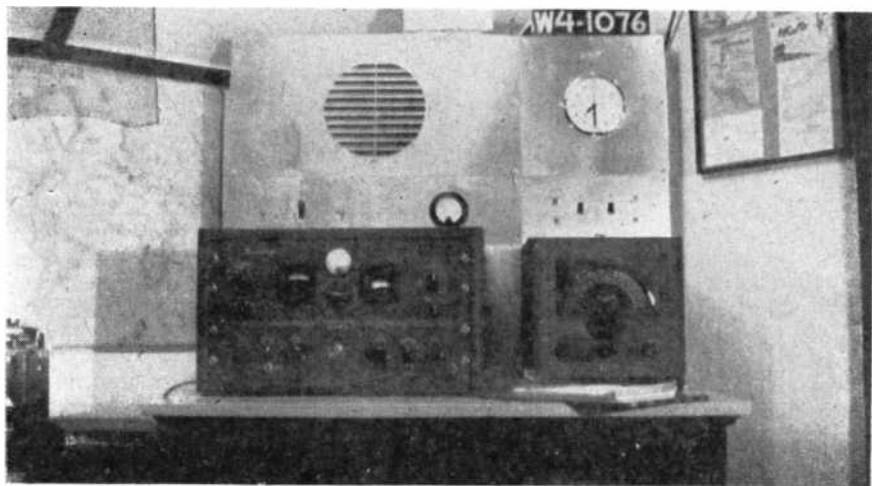
A severe magnetic storm occurred on January 24-25, accompanied by a display of the aurora which was visible from parts of the East Coast. ZL stations reported that the aurora was visible "down under" also. A very large group of sunspots was the cause of this magnetic storm, and conditions on most of the amateur bands were disturbed. We have had no reports of auroral propagated signals on the V.H.F's. One observer was watching for this effect on two-metre signals, but heard nothing.

60 Mcs.

In view of the anticipated closing of this band to British amateurs, activity has practically entirely ceased. Reports by 20th month please.

AROUND THE SHACKS

No. 26



William S. Fargo, W4-1076, Augusta, Ga , U.S A.



THIS month we have pleasure in presenting the listening post of one of our readers and ISWL members, William S. Fargo, W4-1076, of 866 Hickman Road, Augusta, Ga., U.S.A. William writes:—

“I’m attaching hereto a snapshot of my listening post. I have just completed. I made it all myself, the desk part is an old mahogany washstand, very substantial with heavy ball-bearing rollers, therefore it can be rolled out from the wall, as it swings out on a hinge, on one side, in order to make any adjustments on the rear of the receiver, power supply, or preselector. The back panel is made of square aluminium alloy panels 13×13 in. fastened with nickel screws to a wood frame made of 2×2 in. strips. That’s a Jensen 10 in. Speaker located just above the receiver. I have it fastened with machine bolts to baffle 1 in. thick 10½×23 in. ply-wood; the front grill I made from an aluminium rack that went in an electric refrigerator, very sturdy and makes a neat appearance. To the right is a general Electric clock. The receiver is an 18-tube Hammarlund Super Pro., to the right of which is an RME Preselector, which actually boosts up signals from 4 to 6 dbs., has its own RF control. and can be switched out and antenna thrown direct to receiver, if not needed.

This Super-Pro has a separate Power Supply Unit which employs two Rectifiers; this unit is located on a rack back of the panel. The Super-Pro covers frequency 540 kcs. to 30,000 kcs. and the RME Preselector covers from 540 kcs. to 44,000 kcs.

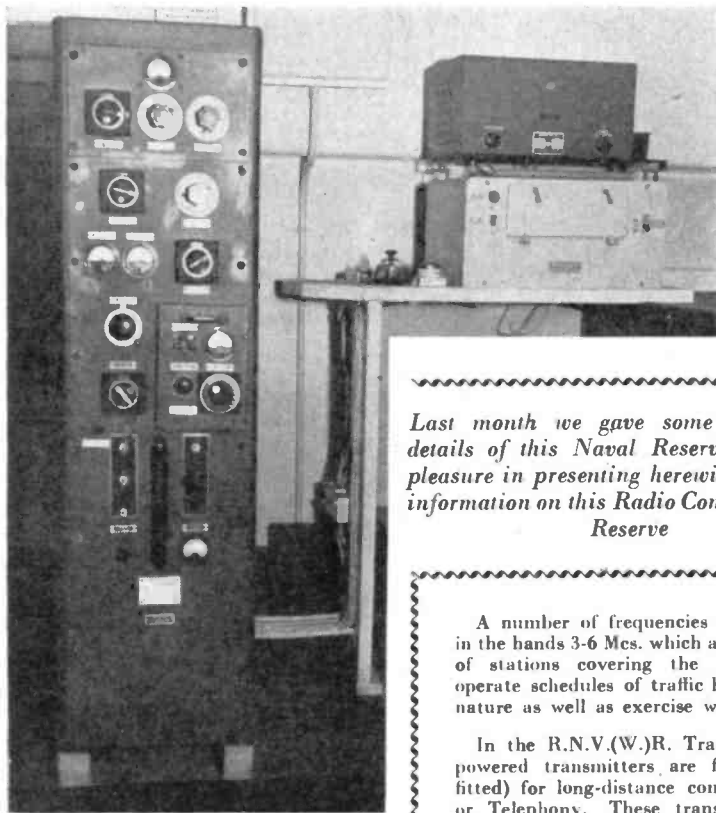
Just above the receiver in the centre is a Weston Electric Voltmeter, to the left of this are 3 switches; the left one cuts in or out ground wire, the centre is a heavy D.P.D.T. with which I can change over from one doublet to another. You notice I have my call numbers on top of the back panel and in the centre is my ISWL membership card.

You will note to the extreme right on the attached picture, some of the Veri’s I have received: London (letter lower right), HCJB Ecuador S.A., above that is OTC-2 Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, on the left is PCJ, VLA-4, VLW-7 and SPC Switzerland. I hope to have a lot more in the near future.

At present I am using a doublet antenna for the lower frequencies but I am planning on erecting another doublet antenna to favour the higher frequencies, that is the 13, 14 metre bands.”

We congratulate William on the fine station he has built himself and we wish you plenty more good listening. O.M.

R. N. V. (W.) R.



Last month we gave some preliminary details of this Naval Reserve. We have pleasure in presenting herewith some more information on this Radio Communications Reserve

A number of frequencies have been allocated in the bands 3-6 Mcs. which are used by a network of stations covering the British Isles, which operate schedules of traffic handling of a service nature as well as exercise working.

In the R.N.V.(W.)R. Training Centres higher powered transmitters are fitted (or are being fitted) for long-distance communication by CW or Telephony. These transmitters, of modern design and construction, are rated from 150 to 400 watts R.F. Receiving equipment is usually the Marconi CR 100/7, HRO or AR88 type communication receivers.

Regular instruction in Morse Code is given and the aim is for new entries beginning with no knowledge of the code at all to work up eventually to the full naval speed 22 W.P.M. under expert instruction. This is by no means as formidable as might at first appear. Touch Typewriting is also taught to all Reservists, the principal aim being that the Telegraphist will, after a period of regular and thorough training, be able to take down messages direct on to the typewriter, in the manner which has been used by Amateur and Commercial operators in the U.S.A. for some years.

British Naval W/T procedure, which is now very much akin to Commercial procedure, is taught by degrees.

Whilst expert Telegraphists and Touch typists and those with previous service in the Wireless Branches of the services are welcomed, recruits without previous experience who pass the necessary formalities are given careful consideration and training no less thorough than their more advanced colleagues.

THE Royal Naval Volunteer (Wireless) Reserve was reconstituted in 1947 as a unit of Officers and Men specialised in Wireless Communication within the framework of the R.N.V.R.

The conditions of service are that candidates must enrol for five years, during which period 16 hours attendance per quarter at the local training centres and 28 days with the Fleet or in a Naval Signal School is obligatory.

Candidates may enrol as "watchers" and when able to read 15 w.p.m. buzzer will be rated Ordinary Telegraphist.

Training is carried out at local coastal R.N.V.R. bases around the United Kingdom and at special fully equipped centres set up exclusively for R.N.V.(W.)R. training. In addition, Reservists who have attained a prescribed standard of efficiency in the Telegraphist branch are issued with a complete transmitting and receiving station for use in their own homes. This usually comprises an HRO-MX type receiver with complete set of coverage coils, a 35-watt crystal controlled CW transmitter—6-v-6 C.O., 807 Doubler P.A. and a comprehensive kit of tools, equipment and maintenance spares.

Candidates with no former naval service must not be over 26 years of age on enrolment.

They must undergo a 14 days Divisional course at a Naval Signal School in the first year of their enrolment. This period will count towards the 28 days training which must be carried out in each enrolment period of five years.

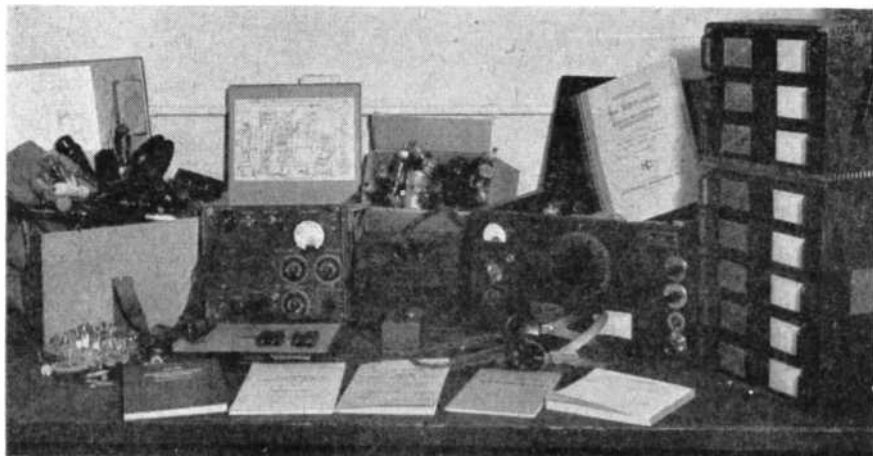
In order to qualify for Annual Bounty, a Reservist must carry out a minimum of 16 hours exercise or instruction per quarter in addition to the 28 days training per period of five years.

In addition to the Annual Bounty a further

Bounty for skill and efficiency can be obtained, as well as an allowance for the upkeep of a transmitting set licensed by the P.M.G.

Travelling expenses and a training expense allowance are made for attendances at a Training Centre.

Full details may be obtained from the Admiral Commanding Reserves, Admiralty, St. James's Park, S.W.1, or the London District Officer—Lieutenant Commander V. R. T. Rogers, R.N.V.(W.)R., South West Tower, Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1.



The photographs show, left: a Type 89 Naval Transmitter as installed at some of the RNV(W)R. Training Centres, and above: an array of the equipment supplied to qualified Reservists

Binding for Volume Three

Arrangements have been made for binding complete volumes of *Short Wave News* with the same firm who have made such admirable jobs of the previous two volumes of this magazine and the first volume of *Radio Constructor*.

For the benefit of newer readers, we wish to mention that copies will be bound in cloth covered boards with the name and volume number printed on the front cover and down the spine. The twelve issues can be bound with the covers included or with the covers removed, according to preference.

Readers wishing to have their copies of Volume Three bound should send the twelve magazines, plus the index issued with the January 1949 issue, well packed against possible damage in the mail. Covers should be removed before transit if these are not desired in the bound volume. If covers are not removed they will be included in the binding.

Your copies should be addressed to:—

J. R. Dunne,
19 Helmsdale Road,
Streatham,
London, S.W. 16.

The post-paid cost of binding is 8 -.



(THE TALKS STUDIO)

**STATION
DESCRIPTION
No. 18**

**RADIO
EL
MUNDO**

LR1 Radio El Mundo is the most powerful station in South America, and operates a 60 KW. transmitter.

It broadcasts simultaneously on long and short wave bands: viz: LR1 on 280.4 metres and 1,070 kilocycles; LRX (7 kW.) on 31.06 metres and 9,660 kilocycles and LRX1 (6 kW.) on 49.02 metres and 6,120 kilocycles.

Thus Radio El Mundo occupies a unique position in South American broadcasting, possessing power and equipment comparable with the best in any part of the world.

Through this equipment Radio El Mundo is able to cover the entire continent and also present to many other nations of the world some idea of what the country has to offer.

**RADIO EL MUNDO'S IS THE ONLY
BUILDING IN SOUTH AMERICA
CONSTRUCTED EXPRESSLY FOR
BROADCASTING PURPOSES**

Marble, granite and steel, these are the noble trilogy of materials which harmonise to comprise the very modern frontage of Radio El Mundo's studio building. An attractive combination of coloured marbles serves as a framework for the graceful distribution of windows, and against the harmonious contrast of these marbles the name of the station is emblazoned in letters of steel.

The building has a frontage of 15 by 25 metres and the whole impression is one of unostentatious but luxurious simplicity.

The entire atmosphere is one eminently suited to an institution devoted to activities so closely connected with art and science.

LR1 Radio El Mundo is the most powerful station in South America, not only by reason of its 50 kW. transmitter, the first of such high power ever installed on the South American

Continent, but also by reason of its broadcasts on short wave. The following are the wavelengths used by the station:

LR1—from 07.30 to 24.00 Argentine time—280.4 metres—1,070 kcs.

LRX—from 07.30 to 24.00 Argentine time—31.06 metres—9,660 kcs.

LRX1—from 11.45 to 22.05 Argentine time—49.02 metres—6,120 kcs.

Radio El Mundo was the first Argentine commercial station to broadcast simultaneously on long and short wave, or to extend its operations to broadcasting on such power.

There are a total of seven studios distributed throughout Radio El Mundo's studio building. Built to cope with specific conditions, they have been acoustically treated for broadcasts of each different type.

From Studio "A," the largest, built especially for big symphony concerts or programmes with many guest artists, to Studio "E," which is the smallest, designed especially for talks, there is a whole gamut of intermediary studios equipped for the various types of programmes.

The following is the general studio classification:

Studio "A"—For symphony concerts, organ broadcasts and programmes with many artists. (We describe this studio in detail in another chapter).

Studio "B"—For dance bands, musical programmes and dramatic programmes in general. This is the second largest studio, which measures 15 metres by 6 metres by 9 metres in height. It also has a sponsors' box equipped with speakers.

Studio "C"—For vocal numbers, dance bands and singers with orchestral accompaniment.



(Studio A—the Main Concert Studio)

Studio "D"—For trios, quartets and soloists.

Studio "E"—Talks studio, for those not accustomed to the microphone. This studio has been decorated like a private library, and the whole atmosphere is one of intimate comfort and luxury.

Studio "F"—For duets, concert artists and soloists.

Studio "G"—For sound effects, dramatic broadcasts, acoustic effects and news bulletins.

These studios are all constructed with special material and to special designs, adapted to the various acoustic effects necessary for the type of broadcast for which they are intended.

In keeping with the cultural and artistic purposes for which it is intended, the interior of the building has been designed with every care and good taste. Comfort and utility are the essentials pursued to ensure inspired and efficient work. Coincident with the activities natural to a broadcasting station, which is essentially a modern art, furnishings and fittings have been chosen with an eye to their appropriateness to this modern age, without, however, over-exaggerating the style.

From the wide entrance hall, which gives access to the various sections of the station, stairways, passages and upper halls are ample, spacious and well lit, all stamped with that air of gracious modernism which makes for a welcoming atmosphere.

The whole effect is not only pleasing to any visitor, but has its inspiring effect on radio talent, putting them in that frame of mind most conducive to giving of their best.

In order to ensure the perfect operation of this vast studio organisation, each studio has been equipped with its individual control booth, where all sound is amplified and adjusted by the technical operator in charge of the programme. All control desks are equipped with microphone amplifiers, switch keys, sound mixers, line amplifiers, volume indicators, light signals, continuous and chronometer clocks, as well as internal telephones communicating with the rest of the building.

From the control booth, the operator, apart from hearing the broadcast perfectly through the special speakers, can also watch every detail through the triple glass windows, and give such indications as he may consider necessary by means of a "talk-back" system.

The Main Control room is on the ground floor and can be viewed from the hall through a triple glass insulating window. This is the nerve centre of all the studios and transmitters. The master control desk is designed for transmitting two programmes simultaneously and is equipped with all necessary switching controls, volume indicators, jack strips, indicator lights, attenuators, telephones to the transmitters, to the offices and to each individual control room. It also has a monitor speaker and a cathode ray oscillograph for visual

observation of the modulation, as well as for testing purposes.

The studio signal system controls the illumination of the green, white and red lights, in proper sequence in each studio, the signs in the corridors outside each studio indicate either "rehearsal" or "on the air," and also similar indicators in the Station Director's office, as well as in the air-conditioning control plant. These indicators appear to be simple mirrors until illuminated by the light behind.

The Station Director also has a private audition room, with a high fidelity monitor speaker, installed in a beautiful cabinet, together with a monitor amplifier and a switch which permits him to listen to any rehearsal or programme from any of the studios. In the handsome entrance hall there is a luminous notice board on which three days' programmes are displayed, showing in every case the studios to be used, so that the artists, on entering, know exactly where they are wanted. In this hall there is also a fine bronze plaque of the founder of the Editorial Haynes, Albert H. Haynes.

By reason of its size, its acoustical conditions and its general construction, it may safely be said that Radio El Mundo's largest studio, "A," is unique of its kind in the whole world.

The total capacity is for 150 musicians, with the following measurements: 25 metres long by 15 metres wide and 10 metres in height.

This studio is equipped with an organ, operated from the console in the studio proper, thus enabling the organist to follow the indications of the conductor in the studio, if necessary.

This studio also has two observation galleries, one on either side of the organ pipes.

There is diffused lighting, throwing an even light throughout. The tasteful decoration of this studio deserves special mention, the walls being delicately shaded in tones of pale green.

By reason of the system of different studios, it is possible to organise programmes comprising a variety of different numbers, placing each one in the most appropriate studio, and "mixing" as the switch is made from one to the other.

Radio El Mundo is the first station in South America to install air conditioning equipment throughout its entire building. This system cools and dries the air during the summer and moistens it in winter, providing the most suitable pressure and temperature, after filtering and insuring constant renovation. The air conditioning plant comprises three sections: one for conditioning, one for refrigeration, and one for heating. This equipment is installed in the basement of the building. A vast system of pipes allows for the complete independence of the air supplied to each part of the building through special controls and gauges. Air is supplied to

each studio or section according to the number of people using it and the work they have to perform.

NEWS DEPARTMENT

One of the most important functions of broadcasting is the dissemination of News. In this respect, Radio El Mundo has a special advantage through its connection with the newspaper "El Mundo," and has always devoted special attention to the editing and broadcasting of its News Bulletin.

TRANSMITTERS & TRANSMITTING STATION

Radio El Mundo's three transmitters are installed at San Fernando, about 15½ miles north of Buenos Aires, along the shore of the River Plate, on a site which is ideal for transmitters, as it provides ample isolated area and the ground is flat and swampy.

The transmitting station is thus a sufficient distance away from Buenos Aires to comply with the field strength limitations imposed by the General Post Office.

The transmitters are of the very latest design, operating entirely on AC. power, without any motor generator sets. The half-wave Blaw Knox tower can be seen long before arriving at the station. The 50 KW. tower is located 360 feet back from the transmitter house, and is connected by a concentric transmission line built above solid concrete foundation piers.

The Chief Engineer's house adjoins the transmitting building, and is of the same modernistic design, incorporating every modern comfort and convenience.

RADIO EL MUNDO'S NETWORK

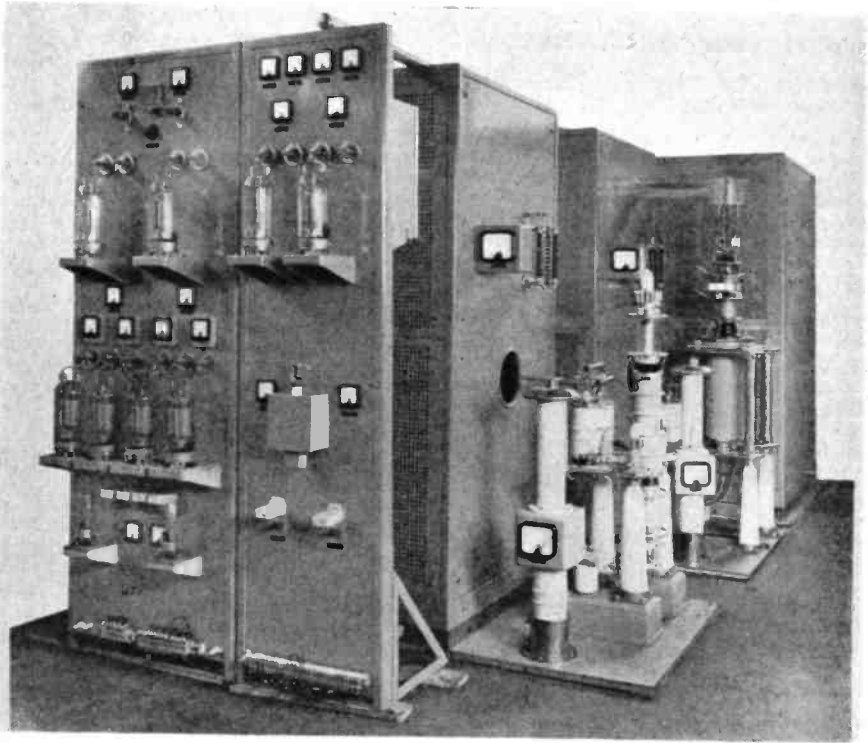
Radio El Mundo's programmes are broadcast on networks an average of 7½ hours a day, in fact this was the first Argentine station to make a speciality of chain broadcasting during the mid-day hours, when atmospheric conditions make ordinary long-wave reception somewhat difficult in the more distant provinces. Radio El Mundo's network comprises the following stations:

- LT3 Radio Cerealistas—
Rosario. Santa Fe.
- LT5 Radio Chaco—
Resistencia. Chaco.
- LT9 Radio Santa Fe—
Santa Fe. Santa Fe.
- LU4 Radio Comodoro Rivadavia—
Comodoro Rivadavia. Chubut.
- LU6 Radio Atlantica—
Mar del Plata.
- LU7 Radio General San Martin—
Bahia Blanca.
- LU8 Radio Bariloche—
Bariloche. Rio Negro.
- LU12 Radio Rio Gallegos—
Rio Gallegos. Santa Cruz.

(Continued on page 64)

British Radio Equipment —

— for Export



NEW STC TRANSMITTERS FOR SWEDEN

The very fine transmitter illustrated herewith is in fact a 1131 kcs. broadcast transmitter but it is of interest to the shortwave enthusiast as it used the "grounded grid" technique which has proved so invaluable in the short and ultra shortwave fields.

Standard Telephones and Cables Limited have been supplying Sweden with radio broadcast transmitting equipment to the value of some £23,000 and the transmitter illustrated above is typical of this new equipment.

This transmitting gear, recently installed at the 100 kW. station at Horby, is enabling listeners to enjoy a quality of transmission higher than that given by previous German equipment, which it has replaced. Engineers from the broadcasting Administrations of several European countries

are visiting Sweden to see the new British equipment. It is believed to be the first instance of the application of the grounded grid amplifier to medium waves. The net result of its adoption is higher quality of transmission and greater efficiency. A single high-power valve is used in a single-sided circuit. By the use of this "inverted" or "grounded-grid" method any form of balancing or neutralising is eliminated, the efficiency of carrier generation is raised to some 80% and audio frequency distortion due to the radio frequency amplifier is decreased. These effects, combined with the use of a cathode follower driven modulator, have produced an equipment in which the distortion products do not exceed 1% up to 95% modulation over the full frequency range of 50-10,000 cycles/second with an average mains conversion efficiency of 38%.



International Short Wave League

MONTHLY NOTES
BY G3AKA

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 1/-

NOTES FROM THE CHAPTERS

Liverpool (Sec.: M. I. McNeill, 20 Victoria Road, Great Crosby, Liverpool, 23).

On Tuesday, February 15th, a preliminary meeting of the newly formed Liverpool Chapter took place. Members in the district have been circulated by letter, but if any member has been inadvertently overlooked will he please contact the Secretary at the address above who will forward to him full details of future activities.

Meetings will be held at 65A Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 3. (a few minutes from the Adelphi Hotel), every Tuesday commencing at 8 p.m.

This is indeed good news for Liverpool members and here at HQ we trust that everyone will do his share in getting the Chapter established and support the great work of the secretary. The club is for your own benefit, so get together for the common purpose and put the club on solid feet. Thanks, OM's.

Birmingham (Sec.: G. Pennington, 114 Birmingham Road, Rowley Regis).

The club is now settling down at its new HQ and the snag of DC supply has been overcome by the installation of a rotary converter. (We won't say too much about how it cooked up when first switched on!). On the 5th of February the visit to the Police Radio Station took place, with general approval. Activities are up to the usual standard and the club hopes to expand this season. Newcomers are always welcome.

Manchester (M. I. Wilks, 57 Longley Lane, Northenden).

Despite difficulties in trying to cater for all tastes and to steer a "middle course" the club is going along nicely. An innovation which has proved popular is to get the members together in groups around the fire for general chinwags on the fortnight's happenings, after the main business and talks have finished.

Recent talks have included one by G3EON on "The Straight Receiver," starting from the very simplest and building up to more elaborate designs, with notes on various advantages and disadvantages. The club TX is being planned and the problem of suitable aerials are now being discussed. Future talks will include "VHF Technique," "Practical Construction" and "The part radio plays in Medicine."

Gentle pressure has had to be applied to keep the Morse practice well attended! (Don't we all get the same troubles!).

Meetings are held every other Friday and particulars are obtainable from the secretary.

West London (Sec.: J. Hedges, 6 Littlejohn Road, Hanwell, W.7).

Since there has been deathly silence from this Chapter for some time, here are some details of the West London group. Meetings are now being held every other Friday at the Hanwell Public Library, Cherrington Road, Hanwell, W.7, starting at 8 p.m. (i.e. March 11, 25, etc.).

The clubroom is about three minutes walk from Hanwell Broadway bus garage. We would welcome any new members who care to come along and "meet the boys." A postcard to the secretary will bring forth any further details requested.

Stamford (Sec.: K. F. Parker, 122 Empingham Road, Stamford).

Meetings are now held at the Albert Hall, Stamford (any relation? !), on the second Monday of each month. The February meeting was noted for a talk on "Frequency Meters" with a demonstration of two different types, followed by a general discussion.

The Chapter is still young and the secretary appeals for more support. So, why not drop along to the next meeting if you live within a reasonable distance?

Southwick (Sec.: A. J. Slater, 72 Underdown Road, Southwick).

We report a big change-around down in Southwick. The new committee is made up as follows: Clem Aldridge, G5ZQ—Technical Adviser; Ron Brooks—SWL Adviser; John Short, G3BEX—Treasurer; and Al Slater—Secretary.

Meetings have also been altered and are now held on Tuesday evenings at "The Kings Head." (Did John insist on keeping this noble HQ?)

The reorganisation includes a weekly sub of 6d. and the drawing up of a complete programme. The latter will include a Course for progressive hams, Morse classes, guest lecturers, regular listening sessions for the SWL element and slow Morse from members' stations.

Club members are very active and TV construction is the latest main attraction. John Short and Bert Onslow are especially keen on 420 Mcs. work and Al Slater is going to sit for his ticket soon. Good luck, OM.

South London (W. Martin, 21 Brixton Hill, S.W.2).

The Clifton Amateur Radio Society saw the old Year out with a ham party in good style. They even replaced the usual "char" with brown ale! Wonder why more clubs don't have a Hamfest at Christmas time?

A recent discussion on "Station Layout and Design" produced some lively arguments and developed into not a few other themes before the meeting was through! Another Junk Sale was held recently and we hear that business was brisk.

Membership is still increasing and J. Theobald now has his ticket—G3EQM. Congrats OM. East London (A. F. Baldwin, 28 Wallwood Road, Leytonstone, E.11).

In order to accommodate more members, the Chapter has been divided into two separate groups, one for Broadcast and the other for Amateur station enthusiasts. The Amateur section is organising a countries and zones heard roll, a 1.7 Mcs. counties heard roll and is preparing a list of QSL's held by each member. The BC section is kept pretty busy on the ISWL Station List, by actual observations on the various bands.

The Chapter has constructed a preselector, using a VR65, and we hope soon to publish details.

Bristol (Sec.: N. G. Foord, 71 Brynland Avenue, Bristol, 7).

The Chapter paid a visit to the B.B.C., West of England station on February 16th and further excursions are planned for the future. The interest in this new Chapter continues on a high level and G6HN is to be a guest lecturer next month.

Several members have taken their receivers to the clubroom for demonstration, both home-made and commercial types.

*Turn to page 77
for details of
the ISWL DX contest*

WANTED—AN OM !

Messrs. Lord, Haylett and Pickett are three very keen members and they feel that a Chapter should be formed in or around Littleport (Cambs.). They are all three rather young and consider that an older person is needed to organise the suggested Chapter. If any member in Littleport (or March) feels that he would like to take it on would he please contact Fred Pilkington at 63A Ely Road, Littleport?

SPECIAL BROADCAST

**DEDICATORY TRANSMISSION
TO "SHORT WAVE NEWS" AND
THE I.S.W.L.**

Broadcast listeners will be interested in this special programme which will be radiated over

**INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL STATION
OTC2, LEOPOLDVILLE, on MARCH 30th**

The frequency is 9767 kcs.,
and the time 2000 GMT.

The programme has been made possible by our South African representative, Jean Beauvoir, to whom we extend our sincere thanks and appreciation.

Reports of reception should be sent to OTC2 at P.O. Box 505, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

**MAKE A NOTE OF THE DATE, OMs.
AND PLEASE SEND A REPORT TO
THE STATION AS REQUESTED.**

NEWS FROM TYNESIDE

Sam Oakes is arranging for a preliminary meeting of the proposed Chapter at Hebburn-on-Tyne and would like to hear from any other members in the area. Will prospective club members please contact him at "Overacres," St. John's Avenue, Hebburn-on-Tyne?

FROM WILTSHIRE

Our CR for Wiltshire, Peter Naish, G3EIX, will shortly be leaving the county and so for obvious reasons has to relinquish his post. We would like to appoint a successor with the minimum of delay and invite applications for the job of CR for Wiltshire. What say, someone?

TX REGISTER

Data continues to come in, as requested in the last two issues, from members who hold transmitting licences. But there are many who are still diggin' in! Come on, OM's, it will only take you a couple of minutes to write that postcard and we really do want to have that gen.

Of course, some may not have seen the previous notices, or may have seen them but keep putting off writing. So, for the third, and final, time here are the details we want:—

Call sign. Band(s) used. VFO or crystal. Normal Input. Countries and Zones worked.

And that's all there is to it! We thank those members who have already sent along the information and we entreat those who haven't to do so at the earliest opportunity. Thank you all.

BROADCAST BANDS (contd. from page 60)

from 1100 in mornings and afternoons on 9495 kcs. and in parallel on 17780 kcs. On 11800 kcs. to 1600. 17 Mcs. blotted out by sign on of WNBI at 1545.

The 9495 kcs. channel has QRM at times from O1X2 Lathi 9500 kcs. Has been heard signing on at 1605 again and still on the air after 1800. Had a spell on 9520 kcs. but now (Jan. 29th) back on 9495 kcs. and 6030 kcs. to 0800 and again from 1100. Cushen reports them on the 11 Mcs channel testing Sundays from 0600 onwards. Had severe QRM from GWH to 0745. Heard also by this reader giving programme entitled "Bringing Christ to the Nations" at 0800. Logged at 0800 and later also at 1900 on 9500 kcs. J. Fairs of Redcar, Yorks, has logged them on 11 mc. frequency and 9495 kcs. in parallel giving Dance music from 1115-1145. 11 mc. channel has QRM from GWH varying from slight to complete obliteration. 9495 kcs. QSA4-5 R6-7.

Switzerland. Berne 6400 kcs. and 7100 approx. heard in parallel with German programme. 6 mc. frequency has severe QSB from R7 to complete fade out. QSA4-5. Time ?

9665 kcs. frequency heard at 1915 with English programme and announcement "This is the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation in Berne, broadcasting to the British Isles and Eire on 31.04 metres (9665 kcs.) and 25.28 metres (11865 kcs.). Although the 9 mc. frequency was received R6-7 QSA4-5 the 11 mc. transmission was not heard at all says J. Fairs who sends in this 'gen.' Maybe their Beam on '25' was hot stuff OM! Pearce says the BC to the British Isles 1915-2015 is heard R8 on a new frequency of 9665 kcs. also announces 11865 kcs. but sometimes heard on 11810. BC for N. America from 2230 on 9535 kcs. and heard at R7 also announces 11810 kcs. which is heard at R6 and 15305 kcs. being R6 also.

Spain. Pearce reports Radio SEU Madrid 7140 kcs. (sometimes varies to 7120 kcs.). Heard R7 with call "Transmite Radio SEU" and recordings around 1930. FET22 Oviedo 7130 kcs. often R6-7 from around 2200-2315/2330.

Greece. "Voice of Greece" Athens sends letter by Air Mail to Pearce for report last Summer on their 15345 kcs. transmission, with apologies for delay. Say their 7.5kW SW TX on Air since March 25th last. Schedule: 9607 kcs. 0515-0735 1000-1300 relay of MW Programme. 7300 kcs. 1600-1840 with Foreign language BC's.—English at 1630, French 1645. Warnings to shipping are given at 1840. 15345 kcs. 2230-2330. Special transmission to the U.S.A.

Larissa, Greece 6740 kcs. approx. heard between 1930-2000 with R7-8 QSA4 signals giving musical programme. Has CW QRM. Announcements by man at 2000 when closing in Greek, French and sometimes English. Requests reception reports giving address as: Radio Broadcasting Station,

Army Corps, Larissa, Greece. Daily schedule: 0530-0700, 1000-1200, 1630-2000. (J. Fairs).

Finland. Helsinki. Pearce states that the new high powered station has been heard from 2100-2200 on 15190 kcs. Asks for reports at close of transmission. Schedule: 1200-1300, 1645-1745, 2100-2200, 0300-0500.

● **Honour Roll. Result**

We have pleasure in announcing that our star reporter Sidney Pearce is the winner of the 1948 contest with 112 Countries Verified. Congrats to this reader from us all at SWN for this grand showing. (Certificates to 1st, 2nd and 3rd will be sent as soon as received from printers.)

We shall be running a Verified Only list this year so let's have those lists fellows starting at 10 Countries Verified. Who will be at the top by DEC. 31st, 1949?

● **QSLs Received**

Arthur Cushen: TGRA (6290), Capetown (5880), Radio Indonesia (9550/5050), VLA8 (11900), HC2AK/WNRI, WNRA, PLA8, YDB3, XLRA, XGOA (17765) Rome Saigon. Bob Iball: HOLA, CHNX. Roy Patrick: CHNX. Dr. T. B. Williamson: CQM4, CR4AA (Nice work, OM), CR6RF, HLKA, TFJ, HVJ, FZI, Radio Algeria. EAQ, ZQ1, ZL3, Vienna, EAJ43, FZR, Radio Tananarive, JJOY, ZAA, Damascus, (Very nice lot, Tom, indeed). Sidney Pearce: HJFK, Radio Malaya, Helsinki (6020 kcs.), Singapore (11850), HC2RL, VUD (various freqs.), CBLX, VLH4, VLG6, Johannesburg (4895), Athens, YV5RY, OZF, Radio International Tangier, HI4T, CR4AA.

● **Acknowledgements**

The Editor and "Monitor" wish to thank all the readers who have sent along items compiled in this month's article. 73 es GUD DX.

✓ ★ ★ ★ ★

V.H.F. DX

SWL's in Germany are keenly interested in the VHF's. So far no reports of two-metre activity have reached us, though we know several German SWL's are watching for signals on this band. Waldemar Kehler, in the Schleswig-Holstein area, writes to say that he has had five-metre reports on the following confirmed—G, GM, G1, F, HB, MD5, OK, I, W1, W3, W8, W9, VE1, and VE2. He has also heard FA8IH, ZSIT, W2, W4, W5, WO, VQ2, PAO, SM, LA, OZ, and W7/MM. He has managed to get 58 cards in, covering 5 and 6 metre activity only. Pretty good going, old man. Can any British SWL beat this?

Please let us have your reports on any VHF activity by the 20th of the month at the latest.

INTERNATIONAL SHORT WAVE LEAGUE

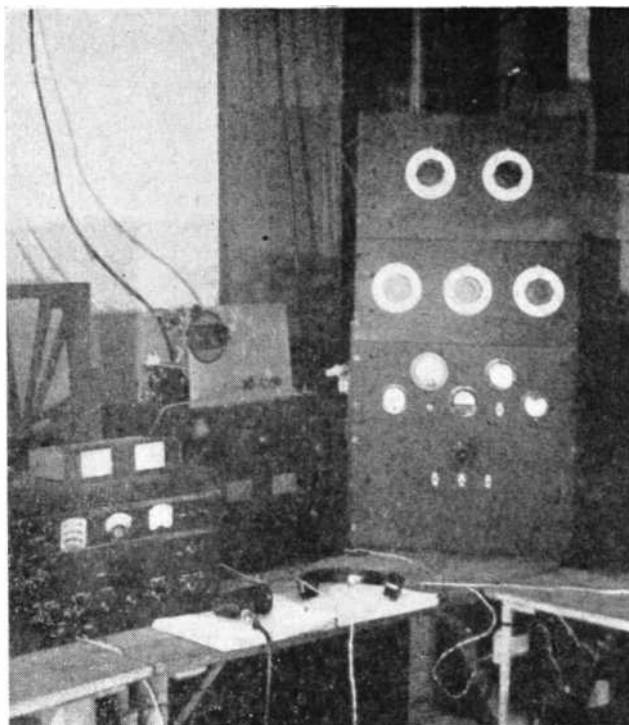
SECOND

AMATEUR BAND INTER-CHAPTER DX CONTEST

Conditions

1. The Contest shall be open to any ISWL Chapter or to any club affiliated to the League.
2. The duration of the Contest shall be from 1800 GMT, Friday, April 1st, to 2400 GMT, Monday, April 4th.
3. The Contest shall be for the reception of amateur telephony and CW stations.
4. Each Chapter may select a Senior Team of five members and a Junior Team of four members. The results of the Contest shall be judged by the scoring of the Senior Team. The Junior Team *shall be optional*, to consist of members equipped with receivers of not more than four valves, and if entered will not affect the result of the Contest but will be classified independently.
5. Scoring shall be as follows: Each Zone heard will score one point and each Country heard will score points according to its geographical location, to the following table:—
 Europe and North Africa—1 pt.; North America and West Indies—2 pts.; South Africa (i.e. below Equator)—3 pts.; Central and South American mainland—3 pts.; Asiatic mainland—4 pts.; Australasia and Pacific area—5 pts.
 The total number of points accrued from the Countries heard, multiplied by the number of Zones heard, shall give the aggregate score. (e.g. 11 European and North African, 2 South African, 10 South American and 4 Asiatic countries—totalling 63 pts.—and 10 Zones would give an aggregate of 67×10 , or 670 points).
6. Reception may be on any amateur band, but no extra points may be claimed for hearing any given station on more than one band.
7. No "CQ" call shall be allowable for scoring purposes.
8. Zones and Countries shall be determined according to the tables published in the "Short Wave Listeners Annual."
9. Each individual log shall contain the following data:—Time (G.M.T.), Station Claimed, Phone or CW, Signal Report, Band, Station being called or worked. At the conclusion of each log, the Zone numbers and total of countries claimed shall be given. The type of receiver and aerial should also be given.
10. Each member of a team shall, at the termination of the contest, submit his log to his Secretary, who will forward his Chapter's logs to HQ after checking.
11. The winning team shall be that team which, collectively, have the greatest number of country points and zones.
12. Chapter secretaries shall submit their teams' checked logs to HQ, to reach the office not later than April 30th.
13. The judges of the Contest shall be G3AKA, G2UK, G2ATV and G3AYA. The decisions of the judging committee shall be final.

73, GOOD LISTENING, AND LOTS OF DX!



The Amateur Radio Station GW3DXT operated at the Swansea Hobbies Exhibition last year. This exhibition was visited by over 16,000 people

Bert Glass (Plymouth), W5onz, 6gal, 7adr, 8wz, 9jhg, øgy, OX3xl, VE1bb, VK2eo, ZL2gi, 3ha, 4ft and 4ga. ZL1MB told FASbg that his 3502 kcs. sigs. were 579 in N.Z. Yes, Bert, 3.5 has its moments!

E. London ISWL Chapter, CT3ab, FA8jo, KP4cp, UF6kaa, ZB1an, ZC6un.

Bert Endersby has also taken to forty and has heard KP4go, 4af, PY2bj, UA9kea, UF6ab, UP2koa, ZB1AZ, ZC8pm, ZL2et, and CO2EK.

14 Mcs.

Best DX only.

Bert Endersby, PJ5KO (14320 kcs.), VK3AWN, ZD1GW, ZS1CN, 3F, 6D, and 6QJ. KL7gg, OQ5an, VE6mz, 7ax, ZS6fn, 6gj.

Bill Hamilton, H16EC, HK1DZ, MF2AC, TI2OA, YU5AB, HK4OA, VQ2DN, ZS1P.

E. London ISWL Chapter, CR6ai, 7ay, CT3aa, HH3l, KH6lg, KL7ov, KP4kb, 6ae, SU4zv, UG6ab, VE6cs, 7eo, 8pt, VK2di (I have a sked at 0830 each Sunday on 14005 with VK2di on cw), 4vu, 5eh, 6kw, 7ft, VO6al, VQ4esi, VS9al, ZE2je, ZL2uk, 3cc, ZS5s, 6rj, Phone: AR8BC, CO8MP, ET3AD, HK1DZ, OQ5CF, PY7AD, VP3NCD (surely VP3MCB?), 4NI, VQ2HW, 3ANS, 4NSH, ZS3D, ZL1JA.

32FAY, F. Clarke contacted VE3ij, 8rn, VK3ky, 5fl, 2xy, 4mu, 7lz, KL7um, ZL2uv, 2bh, W7fcc, 9lnm and PY7ws, all cw.

Bill Winchester, PY7AD, VE3BNH, 3MX, VO6AH, 6AM, 6J and XE1AC (0835).

Bern Davies, Beckenham, 7-1-49 to 30-1-49 phone: EL5A, FQ8SN, KL7EW, MI3CD, OQ5CA, UR2AB, VE5GA, 7HC, 8PO, VK2NY, 3AGW, 4UL, 5RN, 7JB, VQ2JD, 4CUR, 4ERR, W6PWR, ZL1D1, ZS1CN, 3D, 5S, 6AJ, and 4X4AD.

Hayden Drinkwater (Coventry) uses a Decca AC5 and logs CN8KQ, EA9AI, EZ7CW, H16EC, KP4EZ, VQ4ASC, and ZS3S.

C. J. Goddard, Coventry (you two know each other?) lists PHIRTS who is as his call implies, no doubt, or is he a Dutch experimental station? UK3EE, VE4SR, ZCIAC, ZS3D, and 3S (1900).

W. J. Barwick (Romford) is another newcomer to our section. He lists 4X4AD, CE3CZ, CO2JL, EA8CO, EK1AD, NY4BA, PY1KZ, TI2RC, VO1AF, VP3MCB, 61S, 9F and ZC6XY. RX: AR8B.

Another reader from **Kent House Road, Beckenham** (no signature OB, or else I have mislaid same) sends his log for 1-1-49 to 31-1-49.

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Mains Supply Unit. This neat and handy unit in black enamelled case 9 x 6 x 6 ins., contains heavy duty transformer, Rectifier valve, smoothing choke, condensers, fuses, panel light and switch. Input 200/260v AC. Output 6-3v at 3-5 amps. HT 350v at 80 ma. Larger output available by charging rectifier valve. Price £3/5/0.
250 watt Double Wound Transformers. 230v/110v. Made by G.E.C. with steel shroud. New, each £2/7/6.

R.1132A. This grand 10 valve Super-Het, covering from 100 to 126 Mcs., is easily adapted for 144 Mcs. band by simply moving connections on tuning coils. Large Slow Motor Dial. S Meter, etc. Case measured 20 x 12 x 12 ins. Price £5/10/0.

Test Set, Type 46. We still have a few of these excellent battery operated frequency meters covering from 2 to 23.5 Mcs. Made by Marconi Instruments. Can be adapted to all wave by inclusion of MW and LW Coils. Circuit supplied, each 40/-. Aluminium Rods Aerials for use with same, extra 3/6.

2 Metre Oscillator or Signal Generator. We still have a few left of this most useful and interesting piece of equipment. Uses a CV1197 UHF Triode. Requires only LT6-3v and HT120v supply to work. Complete with circuit, each 16/6.

Type BC347. U.S. Signals Mike Amplifier. Small and Compact. Case measures 5½ x 2½ x 4 ins. Price 10/-. Write for Lists—hundreds of items in short supply. Remember money back guarantee.

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RDF1 VHF Receivers. 5 x SP61, 2 x P61, 3 x VR92, 1 x 5Z4, 1 x VR137, 1 x CV83, 450 v. pencil rectifier, etc., etc.

25/- (plus 7/6 carriage)

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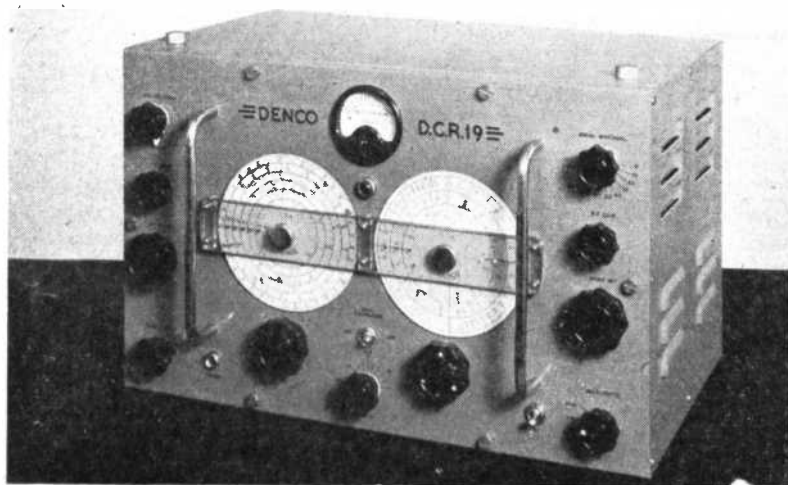
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FOR SALE: "Portadyne" 4-valve battery superhet, three wavebands, £10 or offer. Also Eddystone battery "Short Wave Four" with plug-in coils from 9.5-345 metres, in black crackle cabinet, like new, £10 or offer. 1SWL/G2233, 118 Campsbourne Road, London, N.8.

V.H.F. TX VALVES 829 B's, New and unused, 30/- each. Box 1049.

FOR SALE: R1155 Receiver Power Pack for 220 V., A.C. Built-in One Stage Amplifier 6F6. 8" Rola Speaker. Completely modified. £10. Box No. 1052.

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TRADE

QSLs and G.P.O. approved log books. Samples free. Atkinson Bros., Printers, Elland, Yorks.

SMITH, 98 West End Road, Morecambe, for all Components, Valves, etc. Send for lists. Eddystone, Raymart, etc.

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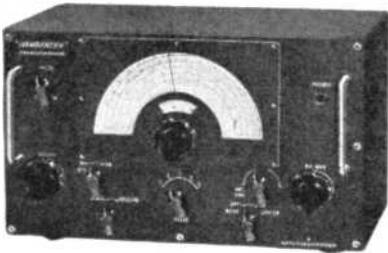
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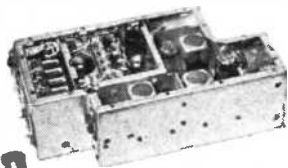
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