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For the 600-page Electroniques Hobbies Manual or further details of the products displayed on this page write to: Electroniques (Prop. STC) Ltd., Edinburgh Way, Harlow, Essex. Telephone: Harlow 26777.

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Feeling in a writing mood, I thought I would just ramble on this month instead of just setting out a list of stuff. I like this writing bit—probably some deep psychological urge—ehh, Willie! Maybe I should try talking our favourite Ham periodical into letting me do a column. It could be called "Bandit Bill's Bit" or, if decorum is required, "Obiter Dictum" and if any of you ignorant lot don't speak Latin—"Obiter" one who obits, "dictum" from the famous saying of Caesar "Lupa, una dictum upa jumps." Ah well, if you were trying to work DX on 80 you'd be nasty as a fruit cake, too!

Incidentally, who started this rumour about the Sommerkamp FT-100 being withdrawn? They may be right of course, but strange that I haven't heard anything officially. Even stranger is that I have continued to get deliveries and by the time this appears my next batch will be about due and subsequent batches every month. Very odd. Talking of this so-called cheap Jap junk, the report in the Bulletin will settle it once and for all. A very fair, unbiased report on the Sommerkamp line which bears out what I've been telling you, that Sommerkamp is the best value for money. If someone will produce something as good at the same price I will be very happy to sell it, but in the meantime I'll stick to Sommerkamp. Incidentally, at the time of writing I have eight lines, 16 transmitters and 22 receivers in stock. The disadvantages and imperfections are really negligible when compared to the good points—figure it out for yourselves, lad, and if anyone can show me better value I'll eat my hat. For those who do want something better, Collins and Racal make quite good stuff I believe! If you don't want to go as high in price for a Rx as the FR-100-B, the Lafayette HA350 at 75 gns. is a winner. In fact I like a lot of the Lafayette stuff and what I like, I sell. Conversely, of course, what I don't like I don't sell! I suppose that if I had any sense I would sell the stuff that gives me the biggest profit margin, but I would rather sell something that I know is going to make my Customers happy rather than have them come back complaining. Maybe I'm not so daft after all!

Anyway, just to show how unbiased I am, another winner in its price class is the RA1 which I don't stock, not because I don't want to, but I'm not a Heathkit Agent. When properly aligned it takes a bit of beating for the money. Please note though that I say "when properly aligned."

I have ordered the new Lafayette 500 and 700 which should be pretty good, but I'll let you know when I've had a chance to try them out. If I honestly feel they are value for money I will flog 'em.

I haven't left myself much space for stock this month—actually though, it's a bit of a dead loss because I am writing this advertising copy in March and by the time you see it my stock will have changed anyway! Always the way—you see something you've been after a long time, just what you want, cheap too. You phone the minute you see the ad, but almost invariably it's been sold. Ain't it the truth, though! You can't win! The thing to do is to drop me a line telling me what you want. If I've got it, fine and dandy, but if I haven't, Jean, who does all the office work, will put your name down in her little book and you get first refusal of anything that comes in. May I warn you, though, that the waiting list for mint all band SSB rigs at around £20 is rather long. Man, I'll do my best for you, but I'm no magician!!! Anyways, I have a pretty fair stock of stuff of all types and an s.a.e. will get you the latest list. I make no extravagant claims pertaining to absolute bargains—you know the sort of thing. "Unbelievable value! A huge bulk purchase enables us to offer the super de luxe blah blah at the incredible price of £9 14s. 11d. Waste no time, buy now before prices go up." If prices were going up I would be inclined to keep quiet until they did, then flog 'em! No, you won't get any stuff at an incredible price at Bill Lowe's, but you will get fair play.

I also buy and will give you a fair price for stuff which I can sell—which I myself recommend in my ads. and other good stuff such as HR0's, AR88's, S600's, etc., etc.

If you are thinking of a sideband transceiver, drop me a line. By the time you see this, I may (if all goes well) be able to give you a very good deal on a top quality rig. Early days, but I think I have another winner coming up!

Best of DX es 73 de Bandit Bill

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History repeats itself!
Throughout the development of radio communication the keen private experimenter has contributed largely to the advance of our science. The amateurs of the thirties pioneered reliable shortwave transmission and reception. Basic theories and their practical application are to this day latched in the fertile minds of ingenious men who are the leading amateurs of our time.

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The proposed Wireless Telegraphy Bill—to revise and bring up-to-date the Act of 1949, under which we are at present governed—passed its Second Reading on April 18, and will be taken in Committee in due course. It is an extremely complicated measure, both as regards the ramifications of the subject it has to cover and in its drafting.

Certain ambiguities in the wording—or the meaning to be ascribed to the form of words used in the Bill—have already come to light and were raised in the House on April 18, by Mr. I. H. Gilmour and Mr. G. D. Wallace, both as it happens Members for Norfolk constituencies, though on opposite sides. Mr. Gilmour drew attention to the wide powers the Bill gave the GPO over radio amateurs and their licensing, and Mr. Wallace said that certain clauses in Part II might involve amateurs in difficulties over home-constructed equipment.

In his replies, the PMG implied that there is no intention, under the Bill as drafted, to make things in any way more difficult for radio amateurs, or to interfere with their activities in the technical sense. Indeed, Mr. Short is on record as saying “I want to do everything I can to help them,” and went on to remark that “Anything that was licensed would by definition be excluded”—meaning from the regulatory powers sought for by the Bill.

Of course, these are only the preliminary skirmishes, to establish lines of argument and discussion, and it is in Committee that the details are thrashed out. (At the moment of writing, it had not been announced when the Committee Stage would be taken.)

While all this is good enough as far as it goes, the position does need careful watching. The amateur interest only comes within a small part of the Bill, which covers a very wide range. Also, we should not lose sight of the fact that the GPO always has had pretty wide powers over the licensing and activities of radio amateurs, and that these powers have been used reasonably and with moderation—indeed, it can fairly be said that, within the regulations, the Post Office has always tried to be as co-operative as possible where Amateur Radio is concerned.

What is certain is that there is no intention, under the new Bill, to legislate punitively against radio amateurs, or even to make things more difficult for us. What we have to watch is that clauses about “interference” or “unsuitable apparatus,” and such, cannot be interpreted as creating a whole lot of new rules and disabilities for licenced radio amateurs.

The Member for Howden, Mr. P. E. Bryan, is the Shadow PMG and the responsible speaker for the Opposition on all these matters, and it is he who should be well briefed for the Committee Stage. Of course, if we can also have constructive comment and informed opinion from other quarters of the House, so much the better.
HIGH VOLTAGE PSU FOR SIDEBAND TRANSMITTER

GIVING HV/LV AND BIAS SUPPLIES

R. F. C. BENNETT (G3SIIH)

WITH the advent of Single Sideband, transmitting equipment has become smaller, in physical size, for the same effective power input as an AM transmitter. The power supply, however, appears to have remained the same weighty piece of gear and transmitter. Size, for the same effective power input as an AM transmitter, can even be heavier than necessary. The PSU described here will supply all the power needed for an amateur-band SSB transmitter, from a cabinet only 15 ins. wide, 7 ins. deep and 6 ins. high.

Circuit

Two transformers are used, one for the high voltage line and the other the 300-volt HT supply and bias voltages. Since the writer’s transmitter runs two TT21 valves in the final amplifier the HT required was 900 volts. Consequently, if two 6146 valves are used, then the secondary voltage of transformer T1 will require modification to obtain a HV/DC line of 750 volts. Two stabilised output voltages are provided, one at 300 volts for the TT21 screens and one at 150 volts for the VFO and crystal oscillators. If 6146 valves are used in the transmitter PA then the 300-volt stabilised line can be omitted. The secondary of T1 is switched (S3) to enable the DC line voltage to be reduced to 450 volts and, of course, the voltage dropping resistors (R11, R12) in the anodes of stabilisers V1 and V2 are switched at the same time.

The high voltage line is smoothed with four electrolytic capacitors C4-C7 wired in series. These condensers are rated at 350 volts DC working and are 60-250 µF each. They are wired so that each capacitor has a total capacity of 310 (250 + 60) microfarads. The total effective smoothing capacity across the 900 volt HT line is therefore 77.5 µF with a DC working voltage of 1400v. Voltage sharing across each capacitor is accomplished by means of the 47K resistors R7-R10. This large value of smoothing capacity is necessary because the current drain on the line is fluctuating at syllabic rate and the capacitors tend to hold the HT line up under these violent conditions.

The rectifier MR1 is a full-wave silicon bridge using four diodes per arm, complete with voltage-sharing resistors, R13-R28. The diodes used by the writer have a p.i.v. rating which is greatly in excess of what is generally available on the market for home constructors. However, the diodes quoted in the Table of Values are equally suitable. It should be noted that if the Mullard diode type BY100 is used then the voltage sharing resistors R13 to R28 will probably require modification in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

The surge current drawn by the smoothing capacitors C4, C5, C6, C7 could be quite large, and although the reactance of the T1 helps to limit this, it is better to be wiser before, rather than after, the event. Therefore, a 100-ohm resistor R1 is incorporated in the primary of T1 to limit any surge currents which could damage the diodes comprising MR1 when the power supply is switched on.

The 300-volt H1 line again uses silicon diodes giving full-wave rectification. The voltage-sharing resistors have been omitted from the diodes since there are only two diodes in series. The smoothing circuit is the usual LC filter arrangement.

The bias supply is derived by rectifying the voltage appearing across one half of the secondary winding of T2. Half-wave rectification is used and the rectifier MR3 feeds a voltage stabiliser valve V3 which gives a negative supply of 100 volts (105 volts to be exact). The resistors R4, R5, R6 and VR1 are really part of the transmitter control circuit and were only incorporated in the power supply cabinet for convenience. Capacitor C3 smoothes the bias line and the two sections of this condenser are wired in parallel to obtain a total effective capacity of 48 µF.

The entire power supply is controlled by the relay RL1. When this relay is energised by closing S2 the surge limiting resistor R1 is shorted out and the 900-volt and 300-volt HT lines are connected to the output socket. If failure of the bias supply should occur then RL1 is automatically de-energised, thereby removing all high voltage supplies to the transmitter. This safety precaution was designed into the power supply because the failure of bias when operating an SSB transmitter can be very serious. The transmitter PA valves would be doomed to failure and the receiver would be subject to severe RF overloading. In other words, prevention is better than cure!

Mechanical Details

The entire power supply is constructed in a TU5B tuning unit case measuring 15½ins. wide, 7ins. deep and 6ins. high. The layout of the main components can be seen in the photograph on p.146. MR1 is built on a printed circuit board, such as Veroboard, 7ins. long and 2ins. wide. This board is held to the front panel by two ceramic stand-off insulators. MR2 and MR3 are mounted on a piece of Veroboard 2ins. square and bolted to the chassis by means of 6 BA eyebolts. Condensers C4, C5 and C6 must be insulated from chassis by wrapping p.t.f.e. or p.v.c. tape round the bottom of the cans before bolting them in place by means of their clips. The bases of V1, V2 and V3, and relay RL1 are held to the chassis by long 4 BA screws. R1, R11 and R12 are mounted on ceramic stand-off insulators.

The front panel carries the mains switch S1, relay switch S2, high voltage selector switch S3 and bias potentiometer R1—see photograph. The rear panel carries the mains input socket, power output...
Circuit of the High-Voltage PSU described by G3SIH.

*Note that in this circuit C3 should appear between the junction of S2-R8|R4 and the earth line.*

Octal socket, mains fuse and the high voltage (900-volt) output coaxial socket.

All wiring is of the 250 volt AC p.v.c. covered type with the exception of the circuit from the secondary of T1 to the output socket, which is wired in polythene covered wire. (This wire is similar to the type used in TV sets for the EHT circuit.)

**Operation**

Apply mains voltage to the input socket and close S1, wait a few seconds and close S2. Power should now be on the transmitter. The 900-volt HT line can be reduced to 450 volts by means of S3 if desired. Failure of the bias supply will automatically remove all high voltage from the transmitter, as already mentioned.

When changing from high voltage to low voltage on S3 ensure that the power supply is switched off at S1 and S2. This will prevent arcing of S3 switch contacts.

**Caution**

The use of silicon diodes in a power supply such as this one means that the HV is there the instant...
the mains voltage is applied to the transformer primary windings. It would, therefore, be very foolish to operate this power pack without the top and bottom covers screwed in position. Also remember that capacitor cans C3, C4, C5 and C6 are highly positive with respect to earth and are extremely dangerous.

If this power supply is built for use with an AM transmitter, then it must be appreciated that the maximum current that can be drawn from the 900/450 volt HT line is 100 mA under continuous conditions. Under SSB and CW operation this condition does not arise because the duty cycle (or the time during which current is being drawn by the transmitter as a function of the total time in which the transmitter is on) is relatively low. The duty-cycle varies between 40% and 65% for CW/SSB. This means that T1 can be overloaded slightly when using CW or SSB without any fear of overheating the transformer.

F.R.S. FOR MULLARD DIRECTOR

In the list of recent elections to Fellowship of the Royal Society—one of the world's highest scientific distinctions—appears the name of Dr. F. E. Jones, MBE, managing director of Mullard, Ltd. A physics graduate of King's College, London, he had a distinguished scientific career during Hitler's War, being successively at the Air Ministry Research Establishment when it was up in Dundee, later being moved to Swanage and then to Malvern College, Worcs., where the Establishment became T.R.E. for the duration. Dr. Jones was responsible for the development of the "Oboe" precision blind-bombing system, operated by Mosquito aircraft of Bomber Command—it was so precise that a consistent error of 600 yards on the aiming point (usually some part of Krupps Works at Essen) was found to be due to the inaccuracy of the Continental survey on which the control system was based! (The late Jerry Walker, G5JU, was in charge of the Squadron end of this operation.) Dr. Jones' main work, however, was on the operational use of millimetre-wave radar system; the development of the infra-red homing eye; and investigations into solid-state physics. After the war, he became deputy director of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, before joining the board of Mullard, Ltd., in 1956.
R.220 FRONT END FOR FOUR METRES
MODIFYING A SURPLUS ITEM
L. CASE

The front-end units from R.220 VHF receivers are at the present time available on the surplus market at reasonably low prices (10s., less valves and crystal, in the writer's case) and can quite easily be set up for use as a crystal-controlled converter for the 4-metre amateur band.

The converter was originally arranged to operate with the main station receiver tuning over 5100 kc to 5700 kc as the tunable IF for 70.1 mc to 70.7 mc reception. This choice of IF proved quite satisfactory for daytime listening but after dark a great deal of IF breakthrough was experienced. This state of affairs tempted the writer to try other IF's and eventually the range 2100 kc to 2700 kc was used. Setting up procedure for both of the IF's tried is given.

Referring to Fig. 1, a 6AK5 (CV850) low-noise RF pentode is used for the RF, Mixer and IF stages, and an EF91 (CV138) in the crystal oscillator stage. The fundamental frequency of the crystal required is approximately 10.833 mc for the 5 mc IF range and 11.333 mc for the 2 mc IF. A B7G valveholder is fitted to the unit to take a crystal with the appropriate base, but as this type of unit could not be obtained cheaply a 10X holder was wired in parallel with pins 1 and 5 and left floating underneath the chassis.

To make the converter operative two extra components are required, a 2.5 mh RF choke and a 50 µF ceramic capacitor. Under the chassis there are four pins marked 1 to 4; between pins 3 and 4 fit the RF choke and then connect the inner conductor of a short length of coaxial cable to pin 4 via the 50 µF condenser, with the outer screening securely earthed to chassis. A suitable plug should be fitted to the other end of the coax to suit the aerial and earth sockets on the main receiver. To feed power to the unit, make up a three-cored cable and connect pin 3 to HT+ 200-250 volts; pin 1 to 12 volts AC; and chassis to HT— and one side of the LT line. The heater circuit was in fact rewired for 6.3 volts AC and is quite easily done—see Fig. 5.

Setting Up

All valves and the appropriate crystal unit can now be inserted. Take the IF output cable to the main receiver and connect some sort of 4-metre aerial to the socket marked Z in Fig. 2. The power can now be switched on and Osc.1 trimmer peaked for maximum output at 33-9 mc (2 mc IF) or 32.5 mc (5 mc IF) using an absorption wavemeter or, if available, the signal can be monitored on a receiver and the trimmer peaked for maximum S-meter reading. The same method is used for peaking Osc.2 but this time the trimmer is peaked at 68 mc (2 mc IF) or 65 mc (5 mc IF). The remaining trimmers—IF, C8, C2 and C1—should then be preset to the positions shown in Fig. 2 (or Fig. 1), and finally peaked, in the order above, on an incoming signal. This signal may be from a signal generator or better still an actual amateur transmission as near as possible to the centre of the band.

If no direct means of checking the oscillator outputs is available all trimmers should be positioned as in either Fig. 2 or Fig. 3 and with a little twiddling on real signals the unit should be persuaded to

![Fig. 1](image1.png)

**Fig. 1.** Block diagram of the R.220 front end, as obtainable quite cheaply on the surplus market—see text.

![Fig. 2](image2.png)

**Fig. 2.** Schematic of the configuration above chassis to show approximate positions of the R.220 trimmers when the 5 mc IF is used.
perform satisfactorily.

The writer in fact tried this latter method by detuning all trimmers and, using only an electric shaver as a source of noise, managed to line it up successfully.

For the initial tests, the aerial was a simple indoor dipole of the dimensions shown in Fig. 4 which, despite its simplicity, pulled in the local stations at RS59 and stations up to 40 miles away were received at good strength.

WORTH THE MONEY

We hope! A direct subscription to SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE ensures your copy being posted the day before publication—and it should arrive, almost anywhere in the U.K., at least by the day following. Many readers write in complaining that they have great difficulty in getting the Magazine locally. There is nothing we can do about that, because all trade orders we receive are promptly dealt with—and every month we despatch literally 1,000’s of copies for retail sales. What happens after despatch is outside our control. In the case of local difficulty, the solution is to take out a subscription direct with us. This costs 42s., post free, for a year of 12 issues, from the Circulation Department, Short Wave Magazine, Ltd., 55 Victoria Street, London, S.W.I.
VALVE RELAY, KEY CONTROLLED

FOR AUTOMATIC CHANGE-OVER

A KEY-OPERATED delayed-action system will commend itself to those who want break-in working without being tied to keying the oscillator stage. While the arrangement described here does not afford full break-in, in the sense that the receiving end can stop the sender whenever desired, it nevertheless contributes considerably towards the intelligent operating standard demanded by present-day conditions. It allows frequent automatic listening pauses during which the receiving station can indicate whether or not interference has come up.

The Circuit

To work the system, a separate triode valve (run off the transmitter HT because of the small current consumption), has a relay in its cathode and a delay network across its grid. To actuate the cathode relay, bias is applied to the valve by means of a small battery and one pair of auxiliary contacts fitted to the key. This cuts off the valve, which ceases to conduct, and thus activates the relay.

The main contacts are free to key any desired stage of the transmitter. Not being concerned with the formation of “dits and dahs,” application of bias can also be made by a bug-key if two pairs of auxiliary contacts are fitted to the key. This cuts off the valve, which ceases to conduct, and thus activates the relay.

The circuit discussed in the text. Almost any valve having sufficient current-carrying capacity to actuate the relay used will do. The delay is governed by the values of C and R2, which are chosen to hold the relay in at normal keying speeds.

Table of Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key-Controlled Valve Relay</th>
<th>C = 0.1 to 2.0 µF</th>
<th>S = Push-button switch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1 = 500,000 ohms</td>
<td>V = Any triode (see text)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2 = 1 megohm</td>
<td>Key S/C = Secondary contacts on key (see text)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3 = 50,000 ohms</td>
<td>Ry = Relay (see text)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE ABOUT AERIAL WIRE

For those who may not have succeeded in finding any 7/22's stranded copper aerial wire—see “Shop Around a Bit,” p.725, February—a very good (or some might even say, a better) alternative is what is known in the electrical contracting trade as “earthing wire.” Usually, this comes as 7/029 stranded tinned copper, in 100ft. rolls, at around 19s. retail, and is a stock item in electrical supply shops.
COMMUNICATION and DX NEWS

E. P. Essery, G3KFE

POSSIBLY one of the most difficult things to achieve in the context of communication and DX working is to establish a method of evaluating the performance of the rig, the aerial system, the operator, and conditions, so that it becomes possible to compare the performance of, say, an aerial with its predecessor fairly quickly and reliably. Usually such comparisons are purely subjective and qualitative, leading to such systems as the dipole at the writer's last place which seemed to work far better before it was dropped for a spot of maintenance—when it was found that one leg of the thing was disconnected from the feeder!

It does seem possible that in the new Zone scoring system, discussed last time round, the key to the problem may lie. For example, in assessing just what is the advantage or disadvantage in using a beam or a groundplane at a given location, or in measuring accurately the DX-advantage to a Top Band station of the installation of a better earthing system.

Piracy—Yet Again

Several letters on this tiresome subject have come in during the period under review. The first is from 5X5AU, who mentions the sad state as regards the Ugandan calls to be heard on the bands at the moment. Only 5X5AU, JK, and 'FS are on the air, while 5X5GY is not active. Thus, the following are all phonies: 5X5SR, 5X5CW, 5X5IV, 5X5MN, VQ5SF, VQ5X, VQ5NS, VQ5NO, VQ5K, and VQ5ATS—the latter half-dozen are a bit out-of-date, as the prefix changed on October 9, 1962. As a matter of interest it is believed the 5X5SR—who calls himself Sid—originates from the U.K., if the beam-heading from 5X5-land is any guide.

Another twit is making a nuisance of himself on Top Band, and pirating the call of G3BOR, who is understandably a little cross as he himself does not operate on 160 metres.

GM31AA (Inverness) sends in a letter with a hole burnt right through the middle, surrounding the call "IS1FR," name of Ted, worked on January 13; apparently the nearest this one ever got to Sardinia was Bristol.

Scanning the Bands

The only point at which it would be proper to start our circumambulation of the allocations is undoubtedly 28 mc. First correspondent to mention Ten is G3VDL (Chalfont St. Giles), who found it open till around 2100 on March 25 and 26, and quite active at other times. He uses 60 watts of CW fed to a dipole aerial for the band, a combination with which he raised SN2, VP9, ZD7IP, VP7, FG7XX, and 9L1TL.

A little further north is another of the "regulars," in the person of G3VWD (Coaiville), who stuck to 10 metres for the whole of the period. The result can be summed up as four new countries—EP3RO and CT2AP on Phone, and KR6AG plus HZ1AT on CW. This takes Terry up to 120 Countries in 37 Zones. In addition, he worked an assortment of W's, VE's, ZS4, CX4, PY9HL in the Matto Grosso, and our old friend G3UF0/MM on Phone, while CW yielded first contacts for the band with VK, UU3, JA, PY, UA9, UA0, and others.

Interesting details on the transmitter and aerial system from GM3JDR (Golspie) indicate that Don has a vertical and a sloped dipole, both of which are at about 10 feet above ground level, driven by a brace of 6146's at the 150-watt mark. The secret is possibly in the location, about 100 yards from the sea, and at sea-level.

Never a dull moment with G2DC, who always has something of interest to offer. This time it is concealed in the "small print," in the way of an offering of VU2TZ on 28 mc CW—and a little later Jack mentions that Bala is in the U.K. now on a year's visit and based on Christchurch. In addition to this one Jack's other contacts on 28 mc included all of W, all VE areas apart from VE8, MP4TBO, MP4MAW, MP4BGF, VP2GLE, VP7, VP9, VS6, VS9, VK2-7, ZL1-4, ZD7IP, SN2AAF, 5Z4KBP, 5H3KJ, and 9L1TL.

The recent spell of good conditions was good enough to attract G3MKLA (Haroldswick, Shetland) on to the HP bands; Bill found 5N2AAF, ZD7IP, 9L1TL, CX1JH, HZ1AT, ZS, ZC4, IS1SEL, JA, lots of odd variations on the UA theme, PY, and 5T5KG.

A K.W. Vanguard on CW, with AR88D to receive, and a ten-metre dipole is a combination which can do remarkable things in the right bands, a pair of which belong to G3VGU (Grays, Essex), who offers CR6 and 7, CX1 and 4, PY, LU, ZS, ZC4's, 5R8CO, 9H1, 9J2's, and the usual W's, all with the dipole at the enormous altitude of 10 feet. As this 10 metres is a band where John is free from TVI, he is naturally quite pleased at the way conditions are smartening up.

Your conductor thought the description of W6AM's aerial farm would be of interest, and sure enough it was. G3UYK (Ilford), has been at home after a spell at Stafford and in College, where the only operator of the Club station. G3VZI, has been himself — lucky chap! However the point here is that Peter has been doing some sums and compares his aerial farm with Don's; 1/523,000 of an acre as against 25 acres! As for results the Easter vacation period produced 5T3KG, 9G1DM, CT3AS, UF6, and OA5 on AM, with ZE,
A man who is clearly not master of his fate is GM3JZK (Isle of Mull), who put up a ten-metre dipole and a Vee-beam for 28 mc. George made WAC in five hours on the dipole before the wind blew it down, and now finds himself ploughing the area under the far end of the Vee—there just ain’t no justice in the world.

Probably the lowest aerial mentioned this month is the 10-metre dipole belonging to G3UGF (Halifax) which is producing extremely good results from a height of three feet; raising it to twelve feet seemed to make no measurable difference, so at the former height it stays. Richard’s letter ends: “As my studies are demanding more and more of my time it will be quite a while before I have any great DX news to report, sob, sob...”

The West country is represented, as usual, by G3NOF (Yeovil), who mentions that all his Asiatic and VK workings have been over the short path in the mornings. Contacts on SSB were made with EP2GI, HR1KS, JA’s, K9ATZ (Colorado), KR6LL, MP4BEU, MP4TBO, VK’s, VP1PV, VU2FN, VQ9TC, WX8AX, ZD8CX, ZS9D, 4W1G, 5R8AS, 8R1C, 9Q5EP, and a crop of W’s, ZL’s, ZS’s and such.

Our final report on 28 mc, from GM3SVK comes not in a letter but through the “grapevine”; he found on his return up there that the weather conditions were such that his letter would have missed the deadline, and so sent his notes by a less orthodox route. In the mornings JA’s and VK’s, and in the afternoon Africa and W’s, is the gist of it; on CW JA5PL, and on SSB with the “new toy,” a list as long as your arm, including 9M2LO, CX3BBD, CX7AP, JA2, JA5, YV4, ZL and ZS, CR6 and 5AISV. A further list a day or so later added ZC4, EL2AF, HC1EY, and CN8FC. Who said while he was on leave that he would only use the Vespa on SSB to keep skeds, Fred? Between these four walls and the rest of the readers, we suspect Fred is hooked on the SSB drug!

As an exercise in using the new Zone scoring system (see p. 92, April), colleague A.J.D. tested it out on his own results on ten metres. Running 100w. to a pair of crossed dipoles, keeping to CW and coming on for odd spells during the Easter period Friday-Monday, March 24-27, he found he had made 230 points, from 29 QSO’s in 11 Zones. There is nothing particularly remarkable about this qua scoring, but it does show how the system can be used for comparative evaluations.

Late Note: Too soon to say much about the Ten-Metre Activity Period, April 16, except that conditions were not nearly as good as they have been, though the activity was there. We will be discussing the event in greater detail next time.

Fifteen Metres

Continuing our tour of the field of battle, we now come to the 21 mc segment. The first missive is from GM5AFF, from RAF Edzell, who has been active since February 11, and at the time of writing, April 6, was already up to 71C worked, the only snag being of course getting them confirmed. An “interesting” opening on March 29 produced no less than 15 assorted JA’s on the run. Doc’s home call is W7NXJ, and this is probably the reason for his list being stronger in W7’s than any your E.P.E. has ever seen; but also it includes VK’s, W’s, EL9A,
KR6, LU, KV4, OK5, ZC4, all on SSB, using a Swan 350 to a ground plane. In addition a DX-60 at 90 watts of CW has been used to work JA's, W7's, W6's, and a host of the rarer Russian prefixes. We suspect that Doc is acting as a catalyst at Edzell, as we hear that GM5AGM is almost ready for battle with an Eico transceiver, GM5AFJ is busily trying not to work all TV sets, and GM5ACE is getting down to it with a Drake TR-3; several others are on the way. In addition there is a Club in process of formation, and a club station being built—a good show all round!

One of the few to mention the gotaway tribe this month is G3VDL, who missed out on ZS8L and FO8BU. However, there was some consolation in raising TA2AC, 9J2HZ, ZL, MP4MAW, 5Z4's, VP7, 5N2, VE7, VP9, VS6FO, and KL7PI.

What sounds to have been the same weird opening to JA as that mentioned by GM5AFF is also noted by GM3JDR, who boomed on the run from one CQ call! W6 and 7 and VE6-7 are often quite good up until about 2100, with the South Americans hanging on somewhat later. A gotaway was VK2BRJ/VK9.

"All W and VE districts with the exception of VE8" is the first sentence of the G2DC report on the 15-metre band; Jack goes on to list FR7ZC, MP4BGF, MP4MAW, VP1, 6, 7, and 9, ZD7IP, VK, ZL, 4S7SA, 5N2AFF, 6Y5BS, 5T5KG, 9N1TL, and 9M2LO. To round off, he mentions the evening of Saturday, April 8, when the band was open to South America and North Americans were also pounding through, with VK's and ZL's all at workable strength. The time?—2230 to 2300z!

Back up north to those two stalwarts in Unst; taking GM3KLA first, Bill worked MP4THO, VP2GLE, VK7SM, ZL4BO, VP7DX, VP9BK, 5T5KG, 9O5TH, VS6EN, and a whole wad more. GM3SVK, also in Haroldswick is, if anything, a little further north still and is claimed to be the most northerly GM, where the mail takes three days to reach even the mainland sometimes! His report mentions VK's in the mornings, a catch of 18 JA's on the trot—wonder if they were on the same day as the others already mentioned?—and KL7, HM1CB (CW), VK9KS, VK7SM on both Phone and CW, and ZL2LH for his first contact with ZL on the 21 mc band.

G3VWC (Bishops Stortford), putting his school holidays to good account, finds the bands quite definitely in form; as far as 21 mc is concerned Andrew can only get on when the TV is off—21 mc and Channel 1 TV never did co-exist happily—and so has had his time severely cut back, but all the same he has worked quite a roll of DX, out of which his own prize of the month is PZ1BO, hooked on AM.

TV1 is quite a general problem in the London area, and also afflicts G3VGU, who can therefore offer only FY7LAK, UC2WR, UL7KFC, UO5KBB, UR2BV, ZB2AM, 3C7CE, and an assortment of W's. GM3JZK has been having fun on 21 mc CW, and came out with items such as SN2, ZB2AM, VP7, 5Z4, 9V1, MP4B, VK, ZL, 5T5KG, and much else besides; on Phone, VE's and ZS's, but CR6 and CR7 continue to escape the net, as did CE8CF in Punta Arenas for an interesting one. George mentions 6W8CD Merrily dishing out numbers during BERU and concludes maybe it was the wrong Empire.

Now to G3NOF who found things pretty fair on the whole, with the band opening up as early as 0700z and giving S9 signals from VK, ZL, KL7, followed a little later by JA and VS6, all of course over the short path. W's were audible from 1130 round to midnight. Don mentions JA, OX4AA, TY5ATD, all W call areas, W0IRU/KL7, and YAIYAN.

As we said last time G3VPS (Hailsham) was preparing to return that Viceroy to owner G3MOJ. This has now happened and it is therefore a sorrowful G3VPS who writes in this month; however, a gleam of light occurred when a friend allowed him to have a little dabble /A, as a result of which 5T5 was added to the lists of the fallen.

The only mention of Fifteen in the letter from G3NWT (Risley) concerns the interlopers of commercial origin. The latest one Geoff has noted is a thing on 21-37 mc, which peaks when the beam is pointed to the usual direction, and sends C's at odd intervals between traffic. Geoff says if he could get hold of the administration concerned and the QTH of the station, the entire staff would seek new professions (this including the translator), together with a new ideology and regularised filial status. One gets the impression that G3NWT is just a little cross!

Twenty Metres

Somewhat of an anticlimax after the other two, but still performing very-nicely-thank-you as far as most of the 'chasers' are concerned.

Top of the list is W6AM (Long Beach, California) who goes up one in the way of countries to 346 CW/Phone and 345 Phone only with the co-operation of IA6SO (Bishop Rock). An interesting sidelight on the W6AM set-up is that your conductor has never seen a report of
less than 5 and 9 on Don's DXCC claim copies, which seems to indicate that those rhombics really are cutting the mutton.

As far as GM5AFF was concerned 14 mc seems to have yielded less in the way of real DX than 21 mc, although Doc did find YK1AM and KR6MD worth mentioning, and doubtless hooked a lot of other things of lesser interest.

Mike, G3IAR (Sevenoaks) seems to have found his way up to Manchester, and has thus become disconnected from his records; all the same, he mentions from memory contacts with KR6AB, ZF1CG, DU1FH, VP8HJ, JY6GVM, 5T5KG, VP2GS, and all W and VE call areas, obtained during the CQ SSB Contest. During the 30 hours of operation permitted, Mike managed a total of 805 contacts.

The log of G3VDL shows quite a lot of activity on the 20-metre band although from his letter it seems his main operating times have been spent elsewhere. However, ZL, VK, 9V1's, JX5, 5H3J, 5N2, VP7, VP9, and MP4B all rose to the bait and were duly brought to the side.

Twenty as far as G2DC is concerned has produced its fair quota of DX within the context of a long list covering all bands. Specially mentioned on the band were all W and VE districts, plus UA0KCA, VP7DX, VP9BK, VK2-7, XE1LLN, ZL1-4, ZD7IP and 9L1TL.

GM3KLA seems to have scooped up about everything there was on offer this month on the HF bands; as witness he quotes for instance 5H3KG, VP7DX, 9L1TL, 9J2WR, ZD7IP, ZD3G, VP2's, 6W8CD, and much more of the same sort. Similarly, GM3SVK seems to have missed no opportunities during the short period of the month when he was on, with WASMUF/KG6, ZD7IP, XW8's, KR6, KP4, KV4, KM6.

Coming back a few miles to the South, G3VWC does not make any specific remarks about Twenty except to comment that he had just established that his TVI troubles were not as bad as he had at first thought, which no doubt has cheered him up quite a bit!

THREE-BAND ZONES and COUNTRIES TABLE
Starting date: January 1, 1967

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>7 mc Zone pts.</th>
<th>7 mc Countries</th>
<th>14 mc Zone pts.</th>
<th>14 mc Countries</th>
<th>21 mc Zone pts.</th>
<th>21 mc Countries</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GM3SVK</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>566</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The placings this month are based on the "21 mc Zone points" column. For Zone 14 Score card on which this table is based, see p.92, April 1967 issue.

Ill-health has rather reduced the G4OU activity during the past month, but Fred has managed at least to keep Sheerness on the map, with quite a few nice QSO's, assorted W's including W6, various VK's, TF3, KG6AOG, and an odd one signing W7RVA/P/EA who had plenty of takers. 16ESV was an exhibition station in Varese, and to round things off nicely, G4OU had the pleasure of hooking 5T5KG.

Some people are naturally philosophic about things; in particular, George, GM3JZK, who went back to working the EU's to get the score for 1967 up to a respectable level. In the midst of toil and travail he had the doubtful distinction of calling CQ UB5 and finding no takers! VK's, PY's, LU's, MP4B, VP9, TF3AU, VK2BRJ/9, W7AST (Montana), 4U1ITU, and others were worked, the vast majority off a dipole at 30 feet.

Richard of G3UGF was rag-chewing on Twenty with a couple of DL's and commenting that the real DX—like VK and ZL—was not for the small fry; at the same time a ZL was thinking it would be nice to have some DX for breakfast... No further comment is needed!

Twenty seems to have been like the
curate's egg for G3NOF. Don in fact found it good most days, with some mornings producing openings to West Coast W's and KH6, while others gave VK and ZL via the long path. G3STW/CN8, the Scout expedition to the Sahara, was worked on SSB; it was understood that they were not able to get permission to operate from EA9 or EA0. Other contacts were with KG6IF, KH6's, KL7's, KR6MB, various VK's in cluding VK8CR, VP8HZ, YA5RG, all W call areas including W5HVV/7 (Arizona), W4EFB/KH6 who used VKOCR, VP8HZ, YA5RG, KL7's, KR6MB, various VK's in cluding VK8CR, VP8HZ, YA5RG, all W call areas including W5HVV/7 (Arizona), W4EFB/KH6 who used to be KA2JL, WA6ZDD/KP6, 3A2MJC, 9V1NV, and WA.

Nice to hear from the new chaps as they get started; this month we have a letter from G3WCN (St. Helens, Lancs) who is at last able to have a liking for VK, ZL, and W districts. Jack, VE8, QM85BS, and VE8, MP4TBO, PY's, VP1, VP7, VP9, VK, ZL, and 5N2. Jack remarks acridly on the new "thing" which pollutes the lower 15 kc or so of the band and makes it virtually unusable until it goes to bed for the night—although one has the consolation that it must also put paid to Peking and the other intruder commercials in the process. However, the early mornings from about 0500 to 0730z, before the streets are well aired, is the time to look over Forty; all sorts of interesting things may then be audible.

The Shetland DX—hounds, GM3SVK and GM3KLA, have been leaving things alone; on 80m., Fred worked K2DGT and lost HK3AVK, while GM3KLA worked ZL4BO and lost 6W8CD. As for Forty, Bill turned in VP6AK while Fred said "Nix!"

A humorist owns the callsign G3VGU. John claims to have worked "all the QRMs!" A query was the status of 4Z4NAB, who is of course one of the new issue of Israeli licences.

It does seem as though these LF bands have an effect on people and their comments often reveal it. As expressed by GM3JZK in the 7 mc context "There are better places to spend one's evenings than Forty—but the nearest is fifteen miles away!" Hence the evenings have yielded TF2WJX, a 457 down the drain, VQ9AR, VP6AK, ZB2AM, assorted W's and an escaped VU2, not to mention the PY stations who are classified as QRMs and not to the excellent getaway in that direction. One of the advantages of the Vee beam is that it has excellent Boris Vlad-and-Ivan rejection, which reduces the noise no end. Eighty was rather a tale of woe, involving winds and the force of gravity on the aerial system, albeit the emergency aerial at only 20 feet high obliged with VE1ZZ, ZB2AM, VO1AW, and various W districts.

There is no doubt that Forty in particular can do much more than it...
is generally credited with, as the few who really study it have already found. G3VRZ, who hails from Birmingham, runs 150 watts to a homebrew transmitter, with an AR88 Rx and a dipole as the radiating element; Hugh has been working PY’s, XE2AA, W6 and all the other W districts, HI3PC, UH8CS, and, biggest thrill of the lot, VK3APN, all on CW. As for the list of the escapers, this includes 9Y4DS and CO3CS.

QRP on 80m. has amused Ron, G3TLX, who managed W2LXK and ZL4IE with an input of just one watt to a G8KW trap aerial. Others, worked with normal input power, included YN1CW, ZL’s, all W districts (with the exception of W7) VE1, 2, and 3, VO, UL7, UA9’s, VP7DX, HI8XAL, and an OH0. Gotaways were FG7XM and VP1AA; the former did not seem to be working anyone much, although he was putting down quite a good signal in the U.K. when your conductor—and several others—heard him. On Forty, Ron mentions all W call areas, KZ5, 9Y4DS, VO, UA9, UL7, UF6 as worked, with an XE heard.

We now hear that G3SED (Portsmouth) has transferred his affections from Top Band. Mike has been enjoying the Phone on the band during the day, but has yet to get the feel of it as far as CW operation is concerned. So far ZL4IE, PY1BTX, YN1CW, VE’s and W’s have been worked, although Mike says almost every other W is an old Top Band friend who promptly suggests a QSY to 160!

Just back with the Luton Lot from their Guernsey expedition, G3VES (Luton) found that the remaining half of his broken 160m. inverted-V left him enough wire for the same sort of configuration on 80 metres. Moving the VFO to 1.75 mc and doubling the PA in its pi-tank produced W1-4, VE and VO, with 15 watts only—nice going.

**Top Band**

Reading through the mail, one is struck every month by the difference in style between the letters discussing different bands—the HF bands, sharp and to the point, the Top Band ones amiable, friendly and almost “personal,” with few exceptions. Thus it always has been on Top Band itself, which is probably the reason for the individual charm of the band, causing folk to become addicted to it to the exclusion of all other forms of Amateur Radio activity.

However, the main letter this month must undoubtedly be the short snappy one from VK3BM (Quambatook, Victoria) who worked DL9KRA on the morning of March 18, the actual operating on this occasion being done by VK2AVA who was visiting at the time—which was 2015 GMT, the reports 339 and 229. His previous DX contact in the log was G3FPQ on March 6, 1965, so Bruce rubs it in that he does not like either CW or early rising! On the other hand SSB is worked fairly often on 160 metres and another “first” for VK3BM was the W/VK QSO on SSB, a feat which has been repeated several times since. As to the gear used on Top Band, Bruce runs a Swan 140 converted, a homebrew linear, and a 75A4 on the receiving side. For aerial he has a full-size groundplane, with a 136-foot vertical and 16 radials at ten feet above ground level! At DL9KRA, Drake gear and a long-wire 110 feet high was used.

With the help of a different VFO and a larger power pack G3VMW (Ossett) has had the odd contact on Eighty, but he still keeps to Top Band, on which he has hooked four more counties. Due to the pressure of work from exams which are coming up Steve has had little time to spare and so of course he finds the going a bit tough so near the top of the table.

Another who has been rather less active than usual is GW3UUZ (Llantwit Major) who has been somewhat disorganised by contractors modernising the lighting system in his lighthouse eyrie, and by spring-cleaning as well.

As already remarked, G3VPS has had his activities on the HF bands rather reduced, but he has had the
odd QSO on Top Band using a home-brew transmitter. He was a little startled to hear a Top Band operator moaning that he was "fed up with working W's one after the other"—as G3VPS says, the height of his desire is to work one, let alone a string of them!

The gear at G3VGR (Southend-on-Sea) comprises the G3RNL transistorised VFO in conjunction with the Mini-Five exciter, as described in SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, which seems to work so well that Dave has found no need for a linear.

G3VLX (Sidcup) has somewhat altered the emphasis in his operating to working G semi-DX on Phone, and has had a lot of fun in the process; the only DX contact Deryck mentions on the key this time is his QSO with DL1IFF, which resulted from an early-morning session.

It rather sounds as though G3VLT is about to turn traitor and join the ranks of the VHF addicts, as he has been busy building an FET converter for 70 mc; however the odd QSO on Top Band has netted him several new counties and some new countries, to the benefit of his Table standing.

To judge by the first paragraph of his letter, one would think that G3TXS (Rainham) has been shooting, unsuccessfully, at the moon; however, what it means is that Dave has achieved his ambition at last. For two years, ever since he has been licensed, his ambition has been to work across the Atlantic. This he finally achieved recently, when he stayed up late and at 0200 raised VO1FB. Some sixth sense at that stage told him to stick around and an hour later the band opened more, a contact with W1BB/1 following at 0445. Just to cap it all, at 0610 K1PBW came back to a CQ DX call with a report of RST 349. As we already have remarked, G3TXS regards himself as being in the tiddlers class—and yet, with these contacts, Dave is able to put in an entry at 89 counties, 18 countries, which is pretty good—possibly a big tiddler?

Rearrangement of the shack consequent upon the acquisition of a Minimitter VHF at G3SVK (Manchester) entailed the construction of stronger benches (and bigger!) so that the only activity of late has been operation in all the Top Band contests, either /A or for the South Manchester boys using G3FVA/A, the Club call. Ron is now almost finished with the reconstruction and should therefore soon be making an appearance in the HF band Tables.

Just about everyone has heard GM3SVK with his new Vespa SSB on the band, but G3VYF (Hornsey) not only worked Fred, but also had an all-night session with him while GM3SVK was on his recent spell of leave; between them they hooked ZB2AP, W2EQS, W1BB/1 and a lot of GDX signals. Mike is another one to have acquired HF gear and proposes to leave Top Band severely alone for the summer.

G3UBW seems to have been on the GD6UW expedition, and writes in with an amendment to his scores, thanks to the week or so of operating at home which followed the trip. GM3UVL (Glasgow) spent most of his time on the new all-band rig, which is now "perking" on crystals; the VFO will probably be done by the time this is read. Bill worked a couple of new counties over Easter, but was mortified to discover one of them does not QSL!

The present score of G3VTY (Leeds) who was licensed in October last year, is 45 counties and 8 countries. Keith uses a S2 Set which has been worked over to improve the performance, in conjunction with a home-brewed transmitter. The aerial is a folded quarter wave of 300-ohm ribbon at a height of about 25 feet.

Phil of G3VMQ has been told that his W7 contact was probably a phoney, the assumption being that W7 is only to be found on the 1875-1900 kc segment of the band, which does not tie up with the list of frequency allocations shown in the 1967 ARRL Handbook. Perhaps G3VMQ will resolve this one once and for all by the receipt of a card—and what better way?

Various correspondents this month, including G3UTS (Newcastle-on-Tyne) mention the shortage of Herefordshire, and of Huntingdon, in the line of counties. However, Reg is a little off the beam when he says it is too small to put a half-wave up in Herefordshire, and our guess is that he was thinking of Rutland.

G8HX (Mansfield, Notts) is an exclusively Top Band man, who writes in to stake a claim in the Table, and to add a few of his own brand of pungent comments on this and that. Frank makes the very valid point that the best filter is the grey jelly stuff between the ears—while a crystal filter does not improve with use the grey jelly most certainly does!

**This and That**

G3NWT remarks on a VK4 who had a signal which peaked on the beam when the beam pointed at ZS, which area he was working, and a ZS who similarly peaked in the direction of PY. The odd thing is that in each case the beam-heading at the maximum intersected the Great Circle line between the two

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**FIVE-BAND DX TABLE**

(New Cycle)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>28 mc</th>
<th>21 mc</th>
<th>14 mc</th>
<th>7 mc</th>
<th>3.5 mc</th>
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<td>115</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>GM3JDR</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Placings this month are based on the "3.5 mc" column.*
end of the QSO, which would suggest that side scatter was occurring. Geoff is also very pertinent when he remarks that when all other signals can be peaked by turning the beam in the direction indicated by the Zone Map it is a little disconcerting to find a DX-pedition which peaks no less than 20 degrees off the line — sometimes known as the “comfortable mainland hotel effect!”

G3IDG has recently had a letter from VE7BS who comments that about 400 VE7’s show their call on the licence plate of their cars; the privilege is conditional upon the carrying of mobile gear in the car. One cannot help wondering how many G/M’s could meet the requirement.

Very nice to hear from 7Q7LZ (Mzuzu, Malawi) who used to be G3LZZ. Andrew mentions that he is active on all bands 80-10m., with a G5RV aerial, which he hopes soon to augment by the acquisition and erection of a Thunderbird TH4 beam, which should make things perk up a bit.

Just as this was going down, in came an interesting letter from G3UFO/MM, m.v. Clan Malcolm, GVWQ, posting from Naples on a voyage to Australia. The ship is expected to be in Sydney by May 22, to load for the U.K. and a spell of home leave early in August. Since his ship left Glasgow in November, G3UFO/MM has worked about 300 different amateur stations in 76 countries — and most of his amateur band-time has been spent listening for G’s. G3UFO/MM has not himself yet worked any other G/MM’s, though G3SP5/MM is known to be active and has also been working U.K. stations. While on passage to VK, David will be on the look-out for G contacts, and will listen on Top Band — G3SED may be interested to know that he was heard off St. Helena, in the South Atlantic, when on the outward leg of the voyage. Incidentally, G3UFO was married last February and is “shocked” to find that his XYL is planning to become a licensed AT-operator herself. (It should result in some interesting sked QSO’s!)

Some DX-Peditions

The Irish Radio Transmitters Society will be running a trip to Bere (pronounced Bear) Island in Bantry Bay, where a Spanish treasure galleon is reputed to have sunk when the Armada was scattered — but they are after a different sort of treasure, in the way of QSO’s. Look out for EI0BI on all bands Top to Ten, all modes AM/CW/SSB, and send your QSL’s to E12AW (QTHR) who is looking after the whole QSL chore.

It is said that K6CAA is going to the Pacific during the late summer, to Phoenix Isles, VR1. The cards will be handled by K9OTB. Another American affair is that of WA6SBO, who has a trimaran built up and almost ready for a trip which is to the Maldive Islands, VR1. The cards will be handled by K9OTB. Another American affair is that of WA6SBO, who has a trimaran built up and almost ready for a trip which is planned to last four or five years, with many rare and new spots in the itinerary; it is believed that the length of each stop will be enough to allow a sporting chance of a contact to everyone.

Lloyd and Iris Colvin have been stirring the bands up very well indeed from 5T5KG, and by the time this piece gets to print they are expected to show up with a T2 call.

Prefixes and Things

For years now the Italians have been most conservative about their prefixes, but recently there seems to have been a rash of variations on the theme from I1 right through to I0, with the sole exception of I5 — which used in any case to be the prefix for Italian Somaliland.

A new prefix which may appear on the bands in due course is I0, with the sole exception of IS prefixes, but recently there seems to have been a rash of variations on the theme from I1 right through to I0, with the sole exception of I5 — which used in any case to be the prefix for Italian Somaliland.

And there you have it. Thanks to all our correspondents, also the DX News Sheet, WIWY, W6AM, the grape-vine and all the sources which have been tapped to produce this piece. Letters for our next should be posted to arrive by Monday, May 8 — and for the July issue (and those who come in by airmail) the closing date will be June 12. Correspondents are particularly asked to note that the only QTH for the feature is as we give it here: CDXXN, SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, BUCKINGHAM, ENGLAND. Letters should not be addressed direct to G3KFE, nor in any other way. (There are internal admin. reasons for this.) Till next time, then, 73 es DX.

WEST COUNTRY OIL DISASTER

When a fine new ship was put on the Seven Stones, to spew her cargo of crude oil over the sea, the first real situation arose in which the Radio Amateur Emergency Network—inaugurated in August 1956—could be brought into action. The picture on the right is not just another /M, but Geoff Cooper, G3VJB/M, one of the RAEN mobiles available down there.

The local “Raynet” organisation was called on for duty by the Superintendent, Newquay Police, on Tuesday, March 28, and asked to provide communication between the control centre (Newquay Council Chambers) and the scenes of action. Thereafter, until Thursday, April 6, the amateur /M’s maintained radio contact, often from almost inaccessible beaches. Some members of the group had to make long journeys to be in Newquay for their spells of duty.

Not unnaturally, the local authorities responsible for dealing with the pollution were very surprised and most gratified to find that such competent radio amateur assistance could be conjured up, apparently from nowhere. Well done, boys!
VHF BANDS

A. J. Devon

I t has again been a period during which there have been only flashes of openings—indeed, as this offer was being prepared, there was talk of “an anticyclone centred over the English Channel,” which ought to have produced some GDX and a little local EDX.

However, it was on March 21—just too late to catch the April deadline—that things really opened to the south, bringing in F’s right down to the Pyrénées. About 2300z on G6NB (Brill, Bucks) worked first F9NL in Bagneres-de-Bigorre and then EA2DS, Bilbao, in the Spanish iron-ore town to the east of Santander, fronting the Bay of Biscay. Bill says that this fine opportunity for EDX was almost completely missed. Very few people appeared to realize that the band was wide open. Of course, this is not the first EA/G contact on two metres—G2JF achieved that on June 11, 1964, with EA1AB (Santander), and in somewhat similar circumstances, in the sense that it was something of a fleeting opportunity.

And now we can look much further in the way of DX even than that—for on April 16, 1700-1800z, G3LTF worked W2IMU by E-M-E (moon reflection), on 432.00 mc. Naturally, this was the outcome of a carefully prepared sked arrangement, starting on April 15, with 28-9 mc as the talking channel for liaison. On this Saturday, signals were heard both ways, and weakly 4 in the noise, no QSO resulting. Peter juggled with the little dipole in the eye of his 16ft. dish, and was then getting W2IMU/2—running 400w. RF into a 60ft. paraboloid—at about 12-15 dB over noise. During this session, W2IMU/2 worked HB9RG (also a dab-hand at E-M-E). The contact on Sunday, April 16, for G3LTF/W2IMU was 339/439, with marked QSB. But by the end it was a solid QSO, right to the exchange of 73. It is also known that on the 16th PE1PL/W21MU heard one another, without an actual QSO. On the Rx side, G3LTF was using a new TIXM-05 transistor pre-amp., the converter giving an overall noise figure of 2.5 dB. From the Tx, Peter gets 500w. RF out, with a planned increase to 750w. (You need power to get along this 477,680-mile path, with only an unstable reflector at the mid-way point!)

A further sked had been fixed for the weekend April 22/23, late evening, so we shall not be able to discuss any further results till next time. After about 18 months waiting for a real DX opportunity, G3LTF of Galleywood, Chelmsford, is back in the moon-bounce business, with a new success scored and more laurels on his brow. Well done, Peter!

From the City University, London, E.C.1, a three-band expedition, 70cm-2m-4m., will be going to Breconshire for the week August 30-September 6, signing GW3UCU/P, and skeds are invited via G3VFD, QTHR.

As regards DX-pedition results, the G6UW boys (signing GD3SKT from Snaefell) kept hard at it over Easter and registered some successes, though conditions generally were not too good for them—indeed, they were not easy to work from the London area, and it was mainly weak CW both ways. One outstanding success (for both sides) was a contact G3LTF/GD3SKT on 70 cm., but signals were only 329 both ways, and one suspects that it was Peter’s dish that was doing the work. During the GD3SKT appearance, it was interesting to hear a number of OT’s—including G2NH, G5DF, G5MA, G5NU and G6RH—busy keeping their two-metre skeds with Snaefell.

Also over Easter, the Dorking group were in Rutland, with G3TDB/P on 4m. and G8ARH/P on 70 cm. The local TV/Tx put paid to any 4-metre operation (future expeditionaries to note!) but G8ARH/P did quite well on the 430 mc band, working several stations at distances up to 200 miles or so.

An interesting report about the 4-metre beacon ZB2VHF, on 70-26 mc (same freq. as EI0BD)—it has been heard by G3FDW, up in Retford, Notts. (date and time not stated, but presumably during the period). Informed opinion is that the 4-metre band should be workable G/ZB2 any time during the next two or three weeks! ZB2AP is the active chap down there, and can be found on ten metres (for checking the possibilities) most evenings—2805 mc CW, from 1800z.

Also on the DX theme, 9L1HX is building for Oscar V, and his gear will include a 90w. CW Tx, a crossed-Yagi array and a good

TWO METRES

COUNTIES WORKED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1966

Starting Figure 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Worked</th>
<th>Station</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>G5NU</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>G2AXI, G3SZX (75), G3USF (186), G3LQ, G3GD (147)</td>
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<td>G2CDX, G3TDL</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>GW3GBY (65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>G3KQF, G5VN (76)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This annual Counties Worked Table will run till August 31, 1967. All two-metre operators who work 14 or more Counties on the band are eligible for entry. QSL cards or other proofs are not required. After the first 14 worked, simply claim from time to time with counties as they accrue, giving callsign and date for the county worked. Total of stations worked in excess of 50 may also be claimed and will be shown in brackets after callsign. To keep the Table up-to-date, claims should be made at frequent intervals.
converter. So when the next satellite operation gets under way, 9L1 will be a serious possibility.

* * *

Next VHF meetings are, for the South-East UHF/VHF Group, on May 12 at Wye College, Ashford, Kent (membership open to all interested; hon. sec., G3DAH, QTHR). And for the South Wales VHF Group, on May 23, at GW4CG, 20 Austin Avenue, Newton, Porthcawl, Glam.

The London VHF Convention is on May 13, at the Winning Post Hotel, Whitton, Twickenham—tickets 30s. (convention and dinner) from G3GMY, QTHR.

* * *

In a comprehensive comment, Tom Douglas, G3BA, of Sutton Coldfield, fills us in on the general VHF situation in the Midlands. As regards 4 metres, activity is too low, though Sunday mornings will always produce a few "die-hard signals," with G3RWM/M and G8VN/M out on high ground. A test with EI7AF was interesting, in that something was heard both ways, but no QSO. As for two metres, the Sideband net on Monday evenings can result in as many as 20 stations coming on at odd times—as Tom says, though it may be rather like working an SSB net on 80m, it is two metres and some of them are over 100 miles away, with no QRM (except from each other) and little QSB.

The two-metre beacons are a sore point around Birmingham way. Wrotham is reliable and useful but the Cornish beacon can often not be heard even when there are signals coming through from those parts—GB3CTC seems to have lost much of its potency since the rebuild to include 70 cm. The GI beacon, GB3BI, cannot be found at all unless the two-metre band is open in that direction, the same applying to the GB3GW marker from Swansea. Well, when they can be heard, they certainly prove the band condition . . .

**THREE-BAND ANNUAL VHF TABLE**

*September 1966 to August 1967*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th><strong>FOUR METRES</strong></th>
<th><strong>TWO METRES</strong></th>
<th><strong>70 CENTIMETRES</strong></th>
<th><strong>TOTAL</strong></th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Counties Countries</td>
<td>Counties Countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>G3EDD</td>
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Scores are since September 1, 1966, and will accrue until August 31, 1967. Position is shown by last-column total as aggregate of all scores. Own county and country score as one each. Entries may be made for a single band any two or all three. Claims should be sent in as often as possible, to keep the Table up-to-date.

**Dead-Line**

The hard news came in just as it was time to get into print, and with the space already allocated, much has had to be left unsaid—apologies to numerous correspondents! For our next, the deadline must be Monday, May 15, to: A. J. Devon, SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, BUCKINGHAM. 73 de A.J.D.
MOBILE AERIAL DESIGN
FOR TOP BAND

ARRIVING AT THE MOST EFFICIENT INSTALLATION

This article represents the fruit of original work carried out some time ago. It is offered in response to many requests and suggestions, as well as queries of the kind which show that the principles involved are worth discussing again. It is also evident that there is much scope for the investigation of mobile aerial design, performance and construction.—Editor.

SOME first rather hit-or-miss tests with a loaded whip—which can be defined as a rod aerial brought to resonance by means of a series loading coil, the whole mounted vertically and fed at low impedance—soon showed that unless the aerial was right, nothing could be expected in the way of \( f/M \) results beyond local ranges of a few miles.

It was also found, that by means of a \( pi \)-section coupler, it is quite easy to load up on a vertical rod of, say, 8-10 feet in length, having a loading coil of some random dimension in series such that the system as a whole can be made to draw power. Over short distances up to five or seven miles, quite impressive results can be obtained with such an arrangement—anyway, good enough to impress a beginner in the mobile art.

But, as this article will endeavour to show, there is much more to it than that. The radiating efficiency of a simple end-fed system, in this context, is, in fact, very poor; range falls off rapidly, and it becomes exceedingly difficult to keep the output tuning at resonance. This is in spite of the fact that RF and plate meter indications would suggest that the system is working quite well.

Aerial Loading Characteristic

The reason why the arrangement is not really effective is because the aerial is working as a resonant end-on—that is, as an aerial very short in relation to the frequency and poked out, as it were, from the earthy mass of the vehicle. This is a very different thing from making the aerial a resonant quarter-wave, with the car body and its capacity to ground as the “other half” of the radiating system.

What it comes to is that, for really satisfying results, one must aim for an effect akin to the ground-plane mode. In this, the whip-plus-loading coil is one element in the system and the car body with its own capacity to ground the other.

If this condition is achieved, the radiating efficiency goes up considerably and the whole aerial system, as a load on the transmitter, becomes much more docile and consistent. The problem is, therefore, to avoid tuning to the resonant end-on condition and to find the ground-plane mode.

In general, it can be stated that the ground-plane effect is present when the system is being fed at maximum current with a coil of reasonable dimensions in series with the whip. (At this stage, what is meant by “reasonable dimensions” is a coil which looks as if it should tune the 160-metre band.) It is easy to check on the mode, whether end-fed or ground-plane, by using an RF meter in the aerial feed lead: Assuming that we should be looking into an impedance of about 40 ohms for a quarter-wave GP system and knowing the RF output (taking 75% of PA input), \( \text{PR} = \frac{\text{W}}{\text{fR}} \) can be used to determine whether the aerial current is what it should be for that sort of impedance with the RF power available.

For example: With 4 watts PA input, the RF output into the aerial can be taken as 3 watts; if the feed impedance is 40 ohms, the current in the RF ammeter should be about 0.27 amps. If it is more than this, the feed impedance is less than 40 ohms (which it very well might be in some cases, as the figure can vary from 25 to 50 ohms). But if the ammeter reading obtainable is not greater than, say, 0.12 amps, it will be evident, from \( \text{PR} = \frac{\text{W}}{\text{fR}} \), that the feed impedance is much higher than 50 ohms, and the mode at which the system is operating is not ground-plane at all but resonant end-on—the one to avoid.

It is also possible to detect the ground-plane effect without an RF meter, by noting the behaviour of the variable condenser on the output, or “draw,” side of the \( pi \)-coupler. In the end-on condition, this will tune very sharply and will react strongly on the setting of the “resonating” capacity on the plate side of the coupler. On the other hand, when the low-impedance mode is found, the “draw” condenser will be quite flat in its adjustment while the “resonate” capacity will not be much affected by charges in loading.

First Results

That the ground-plane mode is more effective is proved by the fact that on distance tests—working from the same point with the same transmitter at the same input, with constant conditions at the receiving end—the comparative S-meter readings with the GP system were some 25 dB up on the end-on aerial.

Having got thus far, it was decided that it could only be the first step in a comprehensive test programme. The next, and even more important, move was to try to determine the behaviour of different types of resonated whip aerial when operated in the true ground-plane mode.

The Test Set-Up

This consisted of various lengths of copperised-steel whip section; a coil 134 in. long by 1 in. in diameter, wound full of 20g. DCC, with some 20 tapping points including a selection of 5's and 1's, this being insulated at each end, with mounts to take the whip sections; a wide-range calibrated GDO and power supply; a tunable field-strength indicator having an 0-100 mA scale; the car with which the tests were to be conducted, having the aerial mount...
on the offside of the rear bumper bar; and a receiver
with an S-meter calibrated to $S9+50$ dB.

The GDO, fitted with a 3-turn loop probe, was
coupled into the base of the aerial by a few turns of
wire, just enough to give an indication of resonance;
one end of the coupling loop went to the insulated
metal aerial mount, the other side to car chassis.—
See Fig. 3, p.163.

Throughout the tests, the same equipment was
used, with constant coupling and the same relative
positioning at a fixed distance of 50 feet from the
receiver. It was found that adequate signal could be
obtained off the test aerials, fed only by the GDO,
with about 10 feet of wire on the receiver. It was
this that greatly facilitated matters, since it was
possible to sweep a wide range of frequencies at
constant input, and to see from the receiver S-meter
exactly how the aerial on test was behaving.

**Interpretation of the Curves**

The plottings in Fig. 1 show the results obtained
with three different aerial arrangements. In (A), the
length overall, including the coil, was 7ft. 9in.; in
(B) the 2ft. 6in. top length was fitted on the coil like a
T, with the horizontal section at $90^\circ$ to the length of
the car giving an overall height of 5ft. 3in.; in (C),
the 5ft. 9in. top projected above the coil in the con-
ventional manner, height overall then being 11 feet.

In all three cases, the inductance value was kept
constant, the point of resonance being found on the
GDO and then measured on the receiver, which also
gave the peak S-values. The resonance curve in each
instance was plotted by moving the GDO in steps of
10-20 kc at a time, on each side of resonance.

There are several interesting points to notice
about these curves. In the first place, they show very
well how sharply a loaded whip resonates; in
(A), (B) or (C) a move of only 10 kc off resonance
results in a marked decrease in signal strength.
Secondly, the shape of the curves is consistent (inci-
dently, this is a cross-check on the method of
taking the readings, and therefore on the validity of
the whole experiment). Thirdly, with aerial (A) the
resonance point was moved 40 kc LF of (C); this by
the mere shortening of the top section from 5ft. 9in.
to 2ft. 6in. By making this short top horizontal, the
frequency went 10 kc HF.

Fourthly, the superiority of the (C) arrangement
is very evident, not only in terms of higher peak
signal level, but in the width of the curve above the
$S9$-line; at the same time, the peak at resonance is
just as sharp as with the others.

Explaning the apparent anomaly of a lower
frequency with a shortened top (one might have
expected the frequency to go HF), this would seem
to be due to an increase in the capacity of the system
*as a whole* with respect to the car; the longer top
tends to distribute this capacity more. The result as
between (A) and (B) supports this conclusion, since
the (B) arrangement represented a decrease in
capacity with respect to the car body.

The (A), (B) and (C) peak readings were also
noted on the $F/S$ meter, set up at a distance of 10
feet from the aerial; they followed the peaks shown
in Fig. 1. All the readings were higher than those
obtained with the aerial in the original end-on
resonance condition.

**Results on the Air**

So much for theory and paper-work. The next
thing was to test Fig. 1 over a distance of miles
instead of yards, to see how these aerials compared
under actual radiating conditions—in the clear,
and away from the possible local effects of a complex
of radiating systems, involving feeder lines and stay
wires which could conceivably be affecting the results
as graphed in Fig. 1.

For the radiating tests, the transmitter was xtal
controlled on 1896 kc, running 5 watts input. For
the purpose of the tests, this transmitter was regarded
merely as an RF generator, capable of a constant
output at fixed frequency, to feed power into the
test aerials.

The location for the distant tests could not
confuse the issue in any way, because it was three
miles away and right in the clear, with no local
obstructions of any sort. It was selected as a con-
venient reference point from which all measurements
could be taken.

Results obtained were exactly in accordance with
those to be expected from Fig 1. With constant
receiver settings, Aerial (C) gave $S9+22$ dB, Aerial
(A) $S9+16$ dB, and Aerial (B) $S9+10$ dB. At the
test site, readings on the F/S meter also corresponded to these results, e.g., with Aerial (C) the field-strength meter, at a distance of 10 feet, gave the highest reading.

While these results were as expected, they are yet of considerable experimental interest, because they prove that readings obtained using the GDO as the energising source, with a local receiver to compare radiating efficiency, can be taken as a reliable guide to what should happen under “real” conditions. This is a result worth bearing in mind by those who may be casting about for some certain method of setting up and resonating a whip aerial system on Top Band.

The Capacity Hat

It being by now evident that the critical factor was the length of top above the loading coil, a capacity hat was tried under a variety of conditions. The hat itself consisted of a 12in. diameter stiff wire ring, supported from the centre by four radial wires, mounting on the whip being by collar and grub screw, to allow the vertical positioning of the hat to be varied.

The first test was to determine the effect of the capacity hat on the resonant frequency. Results were surprising. With the 5ft. 9in. top and resonance adjusted to 1900 kc, fixing the hat 2ft. above the loading coil moved the point of resonance to 1750 kc; at 12 inches above the coil it was 1740 kc; and right on the coil, 1730 kc. In other words, the position of the hat above the coil was not critical, though at any setting it had a very marked effect on the resonant frequency as between hat and no-hat.

An even more surprising result was the effect of the capacity hat when tried with the short (2ft. 6in.) whip section above the loading coil. The resonant frequency was moved only a matter of 20 kc LF, to 1880 kc.

Resonance curves were then plotted, and are shown in Fig. 2, p.163. From these, it is clear that the most effective arrangement is (F), even though (D) does give a higher peak. The reason for preferring (F) to (D) is because the curve is flatter, covering a greater area above the S9 datum line than any other arrangement; thus, it is the most suitable for VFO operation, as it gives more latitude on tuning. Without the hat, even small changes of frequency would call for re-resonating the system. With the hat on, frequency changes of 15 kc or so plus to minus could be made without seriously affecting the radiating efficiency.

Indeed, it is clear that the effect of the capacity hat is always to flatten the curve by, so to speak, reducing the peak. In none of the tests would an aerial with a capacity hat give better peak signals than the same aerial without a hat.

Effect of Base Section

While all these tests were proceeding, the conclusion was being reached that the base section of the whip—that is, the 4ft. length from the bumper mount to the bottom of the loading coil, which it supported—was contributing nothing to radiating efficiency. This lower section seemed quite “dead to RF” in comparison with the “feel” of the system along the loading coil and in the whip section above it.

This was investigated by mounting the loading coil directly on the bumper bar, with results as shown in curves (E) and (G) in Fig. 2.

Since the S-meter readings in both Figs. 1 and 2 are directly comparable under all conditions, it is clear that the 4ft. section below the loading coil was contributing next to nothing in terms of radiation. And its elimination reduced the overall length from 11ft to 7ft, a factor of some importance from the mechanical point of view.

It was deduced that what drop there was in S-meter readings was probably due to the capacity of the car body on the loading coil and on the first few feet of the upper whip section, now brought down by the removal of the lower section. This assumption was thereupon tested by mounting the loading coil on the lower 4ft. section in the mechanical sense, but cutting it out of the system electrically—in other words, it was arranged simply as a support for the coil. This was done by feeding the loading coil by a 4ft. length of coaxial cable with the sheathing earthed to the car body; the layout was then somewhat as Fig. 3. The effect was to elevate the loading coil and top whip section to the original position, with the coil above the level of the car roof.

Earthing the 4ft. lower section, or joining the earthy sheathing at the top of the length of coax to the upper end of the support (points X, Y in Fig. 3) made no difference whatever to the S-meter readings on the local test. All the radiation was taking place...
Fig. 2. Curves taken using a capacity hat—see discussion. This investigation suggests that configuration (F) is the best of the four, because the curve is flatter and thus gives more latitude for VFO operation. The effect of the capacity hat is always to lower the resonant frequency and its actual position above coil was found to have no significant effect on radiation.

The result on a distant-site test was a 5 dB improvement over the best previously obtained, Condition (C) in Fig. 1. This small increase is consistent with the drop noticed by lowering the loading coil and upper whip section into the "shadow" of the car body, and supports the validity of the argument.

Main Inference

From the foregoing, it would appear that the best radiating system for mobile working on Top Band is a base-loaded whip, with an upper section of at least 6ft., fitted with a capacity hat about a foot above the coil, the whole mounted on the roof of the car.

If this is impracticable, then the bumper mounting or other support should be such as to push the loading coil above roof level, again with a capacity hat and a top section as long as practicable. The lower supporting section for the coil should be made dead to RF, by the method shown in Fig. 3.

Other Considerations

In most cases, the layout chosen will be dictated by aesthetic as much as by mechanical and electrical considerations. Nobody could pretend that a whip aerial with a loading coil and capacity hat is a pretty thing, no matter how it may be disguised. Of course, what to a radio man looks smart and efficient—a neat coil, with a small hat, the whole well made and cellulosed to tone in with the car finish—can still appear as a positive eyesore to anyone not much interested in its purpose. "Good gracious me, man," says she-who-must-be-obeyed, "what is that awful Thing you've got stuck on the back?"

An easily detachable roof-mounting—so that the aerial can be taken down and put up quickly for strictly /M excursions—is one solution and is not difficult to arrange on most types of car; the few holes required can easily be camouflaged, and in most cases sucker-mountings would be satisfactory.

Results on the Road

It could be misleading to quote ranges and signal strength, since so much depends upon immediate location—but what can be said is that S9+ signals can be relied upon up to about 20 miles. This is an S-meter figure on a receiver capable of producing comfortable speaker output with a carrier level down to S3, provided it is reasonably modulated.

Comparative tests against 160-metre fixed stations having large radiating systems with the full 10 watts input and taken as reference signals, show that with most observers the signal from the mobile rig with the 5-watt transmitter into the GP whip compares very favourably, in some directions being only a matter of a couple of S-points down.

For the preliminary adjustment of the loading coil, whatever its position in the system, it will be

Fig. 3. The test set-up for the investigation, this also being to find out what the lower mounting section, beneath the loading coil, was contributing to the effective radiation. It was found that connecting or disconnecting the lower 4ft. section, or earthing the points X or Y, made no difference whatever—in other words, this lower length could be regarded simply as a mount to place the loading coil at the right height with respect to the roof of the car—see text. From the data in Fig. 2, which selects condition (F) as the best, the inference is that for VFO working with a swing of about 25 kc, a base-loaded whip with a capacity hat and upper section 4ft. long, the whole mounted on the roof of the vehicle (or with the coil above roof level) should give the best results under practical conditions. There is no electrical advantage in bumper mounting, though it is probably simpler mechanically than basing the whip assembly on the roof.
found necessary to provide a large number of taps. As an adjustment approaches the optimum, a single turn one way or the other will make all the difference in getting resonance at the desired frequency. But once the correct inductance value is found, it will hold over large variations in loading, as given by the pi-coupler. This is consistent with normal ground-plane behaviour.

The inductance value is so critical that it is not possible to "give it a name" in terms of so-many turns on such-and-such former with different whip lengths. It will always depend upon the length of the top section, the capacity of the GP element to the car, and the capacity of the car itself to ground. Obviously, this will not only vary with different makes of car, but also with the arrangement of the GP element with respect to the car. A whip length of so-many feet with a coil value of so-much may give the right result on one particular vehicle with the base connection at the rear bumper, but these values could be wildly out for another make with the aerial on the roof, or an old banger with the business lashed to a door handle.

In brief, what you have to do is to tune your system to your car, using the longest top section you can safely and conveniently manage.

Another vital factor is the proper weather-proofing of the loading coil—which, in the nature of things, is a very high-Q element. The coil as finally evolved must be absolutely impervious to weather effects. The slightest variation in Q-value will throw the coil right off.

In the preparation of the apparatus. And time taken in the preparation of the apparatus. And the feed coil, linked to the transmitter, sliding over the resonating coil; or single-wire feed to a tap on the resonating coil, to give an auto-transformer effect. There are all sorts of possible variations.

There are, no doubt, many 160-metre mobile operators who have found out all this for themselves. On the other hand, it is also clear that many others are not getting the results that they were led to expect, indeed, the wide variation in signal levels recorded on the occasion of any Mobile Rally suggest that many a /M aerial is not radiating as well as it might.

This article is not offered as expert opinion and advice, but rather as guidance on some of the practical problems associated with the design of mobile whip antennae for amateur use; in that respect, the data are not complete, in that there are several other possible arrangements that would be worth trying—such as a coil with a variable core adjustment; or variable transformer coupling, with the feed coil, linked to the transmitter, sliding over the resonating coil; or single-wire feed to a tap on the resonating coil, to give an auto-transformer effect. There are all sorts of possible variations.

However, it is hoped that, being based upon long hours of experiment under controlled conditions and giving repeatable results, the discussion here will be of interest to all engaged in getting going on Top Band mobile. Naturally, the findings are not thrown out simply as the outcome of a Saturday afternoon's work; in fact, the investigation alone absorbed something like 60 man-hours, to say nothing of the time taken in the preparation of the apparatus. And had it not been a partnership undertaking, by G3HMO and G6FO, it would probably not have been possible at all.

GEORGE ROWLAND SCOTT-FARNIE, CBE, MIERE (G5FI)

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death, suddenly on Easter Sunday, March 26, of Rowley Scott-Farnie, G5FI, of Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1, in his 56th year.

He first came on the air in 1931, from Cefn Coed, near Merthyr, South Wales, as G5FI (this being before the GW prefixes had been instituted for amateur stations in South Wales). On leaving his Scottish public school he took banking examinations and entered Lloyds Bank, being appointed first to Ebbw Vale and then to Tredegar, in Monmouthshire. Most of his spare time was devoted to Amateur Radio, but he was also a keen rugger player and a good golfer. It was when playing rugby football for the local club that he sustained a leg injury which lamed him for life. He was one of the first to join the old Civilian Wireless Reserve, started in 1938 as an R.A.F. organisation for radio amateurs wishing to be prepared for the eventualities of war with Germany. He was commissioned (with the writer of this piece) into the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve early in 1939, and together they did their ab initio training at R.A.F. Abingdon in the summer of that year.

On the outbreak of hostilities in September 1939, P/O Scott-Farnie was posted to the Air Ministry for Signals Intelligence duties. He served with great distinction for the duration and attained the rank of Group Captain, achieved by few officers of the V.R., Signals Branch. While in the Middle East he was severely burned and disfigured in an aircraft accident, and was one of the "guinea-pigs" restored by the famous plastic surgeon, the late Sir Archibald Mclndoe. During his service with R.A.F. Intelligence, Rowley Scott-Farnie was specially successful in his dealings, first with the Russians, and later with the Americans when on the staff of the Air C-in-C for the invasion of Normandy.

Immediately after the war, G5FI re-activated his amateur licence (as most of us did who had got through it) and was taken on by E.M.I. as personal assistant to Sir Ernest Fisk, the then managing director, also being responsible for what was going to be E.M.I.'s department for the Amateur Radio market.

On the formation of International Aeradio, Ltd.—a consortium of firms in the aviation industry, functioning on a common-user basis to provide telecommunications services—he became IAL's first operations manager. By 1953, he was general manager, and by 1957 the managing director, being made deputy chairman of International Radio, Ltd. in 1965.

Under his management over the years, the operations of IAL were greatly extended, to include package-deals with foreign airlines for their radio, radar and telecommunications services; the design and prototyping of equipment; the installation of...

full air traffic control systems; the training of controllers; and the publication of maps and charts for the use of international airlines. The firm now provides and operates aviation communication services on a world-wide basis. All these centres of IAL activity were regularly visited by its energetic and far-seeing managing director.

The scope of this work, for which he was made C.B.E. in 1959, brought Rowley Scott-Farnie into contact with the leading people in aviation all over the world and, outside his IAL responsibilities, he held a number of important official appointments connected with the industry.

But with it all, he maintained a close and practical interest in radio amateur operating, and from his flat in Dolphin Square was regularly on the DX/SSB bands whenever he was at home. (He was featured in our "Other Man’s Station" series in the June, 1956, issue of SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE.)

His career and achievements amount almost to the classic example of the keen radio amateur who, turning his knowledge and experience to practical account, became a successful professional in a highly competitive field. Being intended for a career in banking, it is certain that unless he had held an amateur licence and so had been engaged on signals duties at the highest levels in the R.A.F. during the war, he would never have moved into such spheres of activity after it.

Though an active AT-station operator in the London area, he was little known as a "local" because he did not concern himself much with the social goings-on in the Amateur Radio context—like so many others, he was content to keep his personal contacts to those made on the annual occasion of the Amateur Radio Exhibition.

An intimate friend of the writer's since boyhood, he will also be missed by many other old friends of South Wales days—the first Welsh NFD station was set up in the field behind his parental home at Cefn Coed. His widow and this widowed mother will have the deep and sincere sympathy of all who knew Rowley Scott-Farnie, G5FI.

A.J.F.

INTERESTING MARINE CONTRACT

Two new trawlers now building for Boston Deep-Sea Fisheries, Ltd. are to be fitted with a range of radar and radio communication equipment which only a few years ago would not have been found on many ocean-going ships of much greater size—showing how the state of the art has progressed even where catching fish is concerned.

Each of these ships is to have, as main Tx, a 1-2 kW CW/Phone transmitter capable of DSB/SSB working at long range; two fully transistorised communications receivers; a 90w. DSB telephony transmitter for short-haul traffic; an automatic watch Rx to monitor continuously on the 2182 kc R/T distress frequency; fully automatic D/F equipment; internal sound-reproducing and radio receiving apparatus for crew entertainment; and VHF R/T gear for inter-ship working and communication with the owners' private base stations at Hull, Grimsby and Fleetwood. The main Tx/Rx installation will enable the ships to work telephony back to base even when fishing off the Grand Banks, in Newfoundland waters.

The contract, which is being handled by Redifon, Ltd., Wandsworth, London, also includes the provision of radar for safety and navigation; fish-finding and echo-sounding gear; and a Decca Navigator set.

Trawler skippers of even 20 years ago, accustomed to working by "smelling the wind," might be baffled by this lot—yet it is what is regarded nowadays as standard equipment for modern fishing craft, entailing the full-time attention of at least one radio officer. He also is trained and appointed under Redifon arrangements.

THE R.E.C.M.F. EXHIBITION

This is probably the most important radio-electronics show of the year, staged by the British Radio & Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation. It takes places at Olympia, London, during May 23-26—and it is certain that there will be many holders of AT-station licences to be seen there, either as visitors or officiating on the stands. As in previous years, all the leading firms—and many which have yet to make a name—will be represented, and there will be much to see and to discuss.
Quite soon after this issue appears, the event of the year in the SWL world takes place, namely the R.A.E. At about 9.30 on the evening of May 12, several hundred people will be downhearted, and a few jubilant—emotions which in the writer's experience, seldom relate closely to the final results which appear some time later.

The paper usually asks the candidate to answer so many questions from the total—say, all the questions in Part I and any six from the eight shown in Part II. Now, if this instruction is followed, and an attempt is made at the right number of questions, even if he does not manage to finish them all, he has a vastly better chance of passing than the chap who "writes a book" on a few questions and leaves the exam-room without at least attempting the full number of questions called for.

The next few days could well be spent in practising the art of answering questions "against the clock" in a time of twenty minutes. The night before, a thorough check should be made that all the necessary equipment to be taken into the examination is to hand—watch, rubber, pencil, pen, sharpener, ruler, and so on—and that the pen is full enough to last out the evening or a refill is available. Most important of all is the bit of paper which gives entrance to the exam-room.

As to the R.A.E. itself: Technique, as already indicated, is all important in ensuring that the hard-won knowledge is displayed to the best advantage. Write tersely and clearly, and above all legibly. You may of course rest assured that your J.C. will have set aside a liberal supply of first-quality type-approved joss-sticks to be burned on your behalf—and at least one class knows he will be outside the room with a shotgun at the end to deal faithfully with anyone who has the thundering cheek to fail!

**Notes and News**

The letter from Geoff Bowden (Crawley) and son Philip always has something of interest, and this time it is no exception; Geoff has been with us a year, and by the end of the season, if all goes well, should be leaving to join CDXN. For him, the R.A.E. course has cleared up a lot of misconceptions on matters technical, although, as he says, he expects to have lots more in the future.

True enough, but if only amateurs—and professionals for that matter—would go back to the fundamentals whenever odd things need explaining, many of the misconceptions would never gain currency. In his other "hat" the writer is in the electronics industry, where he is blessed with a wise old guv'nor who after thirty-odd years is as up-to-date as 1968. This man says "If you don't disprove Ohm's Law once a week you aren't earning your salary—but you'll never disprove Ohm's Law!" What he means is that one regularly jumps to conclusions that flout the laws of nature; but that when one reaches such a conclusion, a consideration of it against the basic principles such as Ohm's Law, will always reveal the flaw in the argument.

From Leigh-on-Sea, comes a letter from R. T. Jackson, who is interested in the "AM (aeronautical-mobile) signals sometimes to be heard on the bands. This is a question which would need a young book fully to answer—as to who, how, why and status over other countries' territory—but in brief, let us say there are very few of these stations about and they are all U.S. types.

Congratulations from us all to R. de Buis (Felixstowe), on his recent marriage to a YL who does not mind the intrusions of Amateur Radio—lucky fellow! Add to that a new SR-600 receiver, a present from his wife (!), and it seems clear that Richard has a long and happy marriage ahead of him.

Up in Goole, G. Cowling is back in business with a new drive-cord on the CR-100, and seems to have been tasting the delights of 28 mc, which band has been going as well as it ever has in your J.C.'s memory, during the last few days.

A chap who answers his own questions is useful to have around, and J. Hodgeson (Gainsborough) is just such a one; however, in this issue, the rules of the HPX Ladder are reprinted on p.170 just to make sure. He also refers to the stations in the M.A.R.S. (Military Associate Radio System) network; these are all just at the band-edges, and work only non-amateur stations or U.S. amateurs, to pass third-party personal message traffic ("Phone patch"), and hence are not countable. They are semi-official and quasi-military.

John Tozer (Plymouth) is not only in for the R.A.E., but also for his O.N.C. Mechanical—just about the best possible from the career point of view, as there are very few mechanical types around who have enough electrical knowledge really to be much help in the design of specialist electronic equipment.

Incidentally, there are many of our regular correspondents who mention they are in for examinations, and to all of them from all of us go our very best wishes for success.

A novel scheme proposed by R. A. Gape (Leigh-on-Sea) involves building a multiband converter, using only one crystal on various of its overtones. Many snags are inherent in such a scheme. The Butler oscillator proposed...
is an “overtone” crystal oscillator, where the crystal is persuaded to oscillate at the “overtone” frequency; hence, the fundamental and lower-frequency harmonics, other than the selective overtone, are just not there, in contradistinction to the case of a “harmonic” oscillator where the rock is made to oscillate at its fundamental frequency and in the process churns out a lot of harmonics, the preferred one of which may be picked out with a tuned circuit. The snags in SWL Gape’s proposal, are, as we said, pretty formidable, but there is no doubt it can be done—so it will be interesting to see the next batch of mail!

Quite another argument forms the theme of the letter from Alan Grove (Bromley) who is a little hot under the collar about the various stations, and in particular W’s, who make a habit of conducting their local contacts on the DX bands. This is always a difficult one—what about the chap who is equipped with gear for one band only, and for some reason wants to have a contact with a local? Is he to be barred for the accident of his favourite band being full of DX?

And talking of DX, this month we have a letter which comes from Singapore, from Jim Dunnett, who has managed to keep his entry in the Tables rolling in fine style.

Possibly the most pleasant thing connected with the column so far as your conductor is concerned is the act of welcoming a lost sheep back to the fold; and this goes for J. F. Hobson (High Wycombe), who used to write from his old QTH at Emsworth in Hampshire. He has since lived in Australia, but the part of VK where he lived was so hot that the rival attractions of the fishing-rod and the swimming-pool overcame him—but a return to the U.K. and three weeks with a Drake 2C, have combined to produce his starter in the Table of 242.

The ground-plane aerial belonging to D. Rollitt (Navenby) is down again but it is an ill wind that blows no one any good—he finds that the 45° bend thus created has most magical properties in the way of producing new DX, due to the directivity accidentally created. And so— it remains bent for a while.

When all is said and done, much of the interest of this hobby, like so many others, lies in the paperwork E. Parker (Hove) realises this and has Evolved a System, using about thirty sheets of foolscap, which provides an “instant check” on any prefix heard, so that there is now no chance of a new one being missed. There are also the memories which are evoked by looking over old logs; this aspect is well brought out by T. W. Moss (Topsham) who, in his 82nd year (yes!) can look back over his magnificent DX logs of many years, and compare the results over several sunspot cycles.

The reception of SSB by those who are not lucky enough to have graduated past the BC set stage is quite a problem, which is mentioned by A. Pyne (Budleigh Salterton). His solution is to bring up another BC receiver and arrange a coupling between the aerial of the receiver being used and the oscillator of the other one. This is achieved by putting an insulated wire in parallel with the aerial and arranged so that it lies around the mixer oscillator stage of the other, taking care of course to ensure no short-circuits, particularly if either of the beasts happen to be AC/DC. Having tuned the receiver to the signal desired, the other receiver is tuned across the appropriate range until SSB is resolved. It has to be borne in mind that the oscillator frequency of a receiver will be higher than the dial frequency by the IF. Hence, to resolve a SSB signal on, say, 14.2 mc by use of another receiver the IF of which is 465 kc (a typical figure) the outboard receiver should be tuned around a dial setting of 13.735 kc, when its oscillator will be running at 14.2 mc. This is the external-oscillator method of resolving SSB, and is quite effective.

Dennis Boniface (Ripon), perhaps best-known as an exponent of DX/TV, also spends a little time chalking up the prefixes while he monitors the TV bands for odd conditions which may mean an opening. This time Dennis sent in an interesting photograph of a Stockholm station sending its Test Card, unfortunately not good
enough to reproduce; and this month he has seen signals from East and West Germany, Holland, Yugoslavia and Italy. All-time DX/TV score is now 25 countries and a total of 132 different stations. Like many another busy chap, Dennis is always willing to help others wishing to start in on this activity, and the address to write to is 11 Holmefield Road, Ripon, Yorks.

Photographs were also enclosed with the letter from P. Cooper (Luton), who uses an HRO-5, with its power supply unit, speaker, and a Grundig TK-14; in eleven months of operation this set-up has netted a total of 101 countries, although as yet only fifteen have stumped up with the longed-for QSL.

M. R. Warburton (Sale) has a final entry on the Table, as he has now moved to Fordingbridge in Hampshire, and therefore starts all over again from the new place.

Your conductor’s comments about the aerial and the ATU in recent months has sparked off a response from S. Cusworth (Wakefield); Steve has both bought a pre-selector and built an ATU. As a result of comparative checks, he reckons the ATU has as much gain as the pre-selector and cost £7 less! This means that a whole new layer of DX becomes audible when the ATU is used.

The notes on pirates in these notes last time made some justification for using both.

Layer of DX becomes audible when the ATU is used. This layer can be used in combination with the pre-selector for further gain when working DX that is close in.
Nice Rx set-up owned by Gus Coleman, 3 Knox Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, who has an R.107 (centre) as his main receiver, flanked by an R.208, an R.1132A and also an R.109A. His aerial is a long-wire 50ft. high. What looks like some Tx gear is some Tx gear, for Gus has knocked off the R.A.E. and is getting ready for operations on the 70 cm. band. The map on the right-hand wall is our "DX Zone Map."

thick in EU's but rather in the early mornings or after midnight.

* * *

L. Case (Widnes) has also written in to say that he is giving up HPX for the time being, because in his case it is a question of getting his nose to the grindstone and preparing thoroughly for the R.A.E. In the interim, construction is also proceeding so that the gear will be available, and also practice is in progress for the Morse test, with help from G3VTM. Incidentally, the construction project in hand is the "Mini-Five" Transmitter featured in SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE in November and December last year.

The liveliness of the 28 mc band is mentioned time and time again in the current crop of letters, and since the deadline it has been going just as hard, giving the newcomers a real taste of the best in the way of DX. One of those who commented on it was H. M. Graham (Harefield) who nevertheless has not missed much of the goings-on on the other bands.

* * *

Top of the Ladder some years ago was A. W. Nielsen (Glasgow) who since then has been very busy with one thing and another so that several people have managed to overtake his score. A thoughtful letter on many topics, and possibly the most cogent comment is that maybe the widespread use of SSB will have an effect in reducing the recruiting to Amateur Radio by way of the chance-heard QSO on a broadcast set, as nowadays such receivers will not make sense of a Phone contact.

Straight after these two old-timers we come to a first letter from a thirteen-year-old, R. Gilchrist (Manchester) who has packed so many points into his epistle that we could take up nearly the whole piece discussing them. His birthday comes just early enough to make it worth his while to sit for the May R.A.E., for which he is receiving a lot of help from G3RHI. Robert is a trifle acid on the perpetual bleats from the characters who want a novice licence to save themselves the trouble of learning to be an amateur properly. Your J.C. is reminded of another letter mentioning a signal heard on the U.S. Citizens' Band saying "Eeny Meeny Miney Mo, anyone hear my radio?"—if this is the sort of thing we would get if a CB allocation was permitted in this country, we should be thankful the GPO is thinking the way it is!

Still on the subject of Novices, G3IDG (Basingstoke) writes in to clear up the situation as far as the U.S. allocation and conditions are concerned, much of which overlaps the note on p.104 in the April issue. However, Allan also mentions the question of QSL'ing these WN types. As he says, the majority of them do not realise their signals are audible at DX, and hence they are only too pleased to receive a card. The ploy here is to QSL direct—most of them give their full QTH—and not via the bureaux, as experience shows few returns this way, possibly because the intended recipient does not realise there could be cards for him at his bureau, and hence makes no arrangements to collect. All of them are on CW, but as their test speed is only 5 w.p.m. the vast majority of their contacts are quite easily deciphered. As for hearing them, they can be found whenever the 21 mc band, in particular, is open from the U.S., provided one tunes to the appropriate part of the band, 21-1-21-25 mc.
HAVE YOU GOT ONE?

We are always glad to see good photographs of SWL stations for possible reproduction in this feature. QTH and the necessary descriptive notes must be given on a separate sheet, not on the back of the print itself. We pay for any that can be used — but remember that the picture must be bright, sharp and clear to be suitable for publication. Send to: “SWL,” Short Wave Magazine, Buckingham.

Iain Paterson (Carstairs Hospital) has a longer HPX list this time, and mentions specially the nice QSL and the accompanying letter from a YL operator, K1ADY in Orrington, Maine, who gave him many useful tips and much know-how for which he is very grateful.

Listening at a set time can be a frustrating sort of process, but for A. G. Scott, his preferred time of 2200 to 0030 clock has been really FB of late, and has brought him up to 176 countries. The pile-ups are felt to be a boon to the SWL, as they often lead him to a rare one that would otherwise be missed.

D. H. Foster (Swansea) is quite pleased with his new QTH, and as a result has been putting in rather a lot of time listening on Top Band, on which he has managed W1HCH, W1BB/1, W1HGT, W2BVN, K3EKO, ZB2AP, and VO1FB, using a 160-foot wire the supports of which are only 12ft. high, and a counterpoise 200ft. long. Your J.C. is prepared to lay a small bet that the absence of the counterpoise would have removed those W signals! The earth (or counterpoise) part of the layout is by far the most important in any end-fed system, and the more the radials (or the better the counterpoise) the better the thing will work. The old method of simply driving an earth-stake into the ground is, in general, just not on when dealing with these systems, even though they may be half-wave, and at the shorter lengths as much as 90 per cent of the signal may be lost into the ground.

Reverting back to the subject of DX/TV, another reader expressing interest is B. Thomas (Castleford) who at the moment is chasing HPX on the LF bands only.

HPX RULES

(1) The object is to hear and log as many prefixes as possible; a prefix can only count once for any list, whatever band it is heard on.

(2) The /M and /MM suffixes create a new series; thus G3SWM, G3SWM/M and G3SWM/MM all count as prefixes and, where it is known to be legal, /AM also.

(3) Where a suffix determines location, the suffix shall be the deciding factor, thus W1ZZZ/W4 counts as W4. Where the suffix has no number attached, e.g., VE1AED/P/SU, VE2BUJ/P/SU, they are arbitrarily counted as SU1 and SU2 respectively, and the same holds good for similar callsigns.

(4) When a prefix is changed, both the old and the new may be counted; thus, VQ4 and ZS4 both count.

(5) The object is to hear prefixes, not countries, thus there is no discrimination between, say, MP4B- and MP4K-, which count as one prefix.

(6) Only calls issued for Amateur Radio operation may be included. Undercover and pirate callsigns will not be credited, nor may MARS stations be claimed.

(7) G2, G3, G4, etc., all score separately as do GW2, GW3, GW4, etc., and in the same way, K2, W2, WA2, WB2, WC2, WD2, WN2, all count even though they may be in the same street.

(8) Send your HPX list, in alphabetical and numerical order, showing the total claimed score; with subsequent lists it is sufficient to quote the last claimed score, with the new list of prefixes, and the new claimed score, with your name and address on each sheet, to “SWL,” Short Wave Magazine, Buckingham, to arrive before the SWL deadline for that particular month.

(9) Failure to report for two consecutive listings, i.e., four months, will result in deletion from the Table, although there is no objection to a “Nil” report — in order to hold your place.

(10) Starting score 200. Phone Table is mixed AM/SSB but AM-only and SSB-only claims will be shown as such if requested. No mixed Phone/CW Table; the CW-only Table will be run separately.

(11) Lists will be based on those shown in the current Short Wave Magazine List of Countries and Prefixes, as given on pp.561-566 of the November 1966 issue, and with the new edition of the DX Zone Map.

Main Rx item at the SWL station of E. & M. Bath (father and son), 34 Barrington Road, Southgate, Crawley, Sussex, is an AR88D (left), with which they have an ATU and a Codar preselector. Another item of equipment is a general-purpose monitor unit, built from the design by G3TDT in our September 1966 issue. They also have a signal generator, a 10w. amplifier, and a B.44 Mk. II modified for 4 metres. Aerials are an end-fed horizontal Vee, a Joystick VFA and a whip for VHF. Their shack is actually a converted coal cellar under the stairs, giving ample room for the gear and the two operators. They are both working for the R.A.E. and getting on with Morse.
mainly due to awkward operating times.

Like father, like son—Michael Toms is a listener of one year’s experience, and uses a CR-150 (no, not the Marconi one) in conjunction with a 20-metre dipole coupled with a tuned feeder for all bands. The reason for the comment is simple: This aerial was put up, in 1951, by Michael’s father for just the same purpose!

Lots of queries this month from Alan Hydes (Enfield), who mentions I2FRC; this one was an Exhibition Station of some sort, from Italy naturally enough.

J. Singleton (Hull) has been a trifle subdued of late, and seems to have been working too hard, but that has not stopped him from entering a healthy score into the HPX table this time. Just how short John is on time may be judged from his comment that he was typing his letter in his bath, and closed when the water went cold! And we believe him, too—there were some damp patches on the envelope!

Yet another entry for the Idiot-of-the-Year rating, this time from C. K. Skelcher (Larkhill), who heard an EA plaintively calling a 3W8 no less than fifteen minutes after the 3W8 had announced he was going off the air.

Our late Top of the Form type, who has now started again, D. Douglas (Dundee), threw us a bit more than somewhat when he wrote in this time and forgot to sign his epistle! Threw us, because there was a rather interesting snippet that we wanted to pass on to A. J. Devon, and as he is a stickler for names and things we had to do quite a lot of detective work in the attempt to establish who was who. So please, everyone, sign your letters, in block caps with full QTH even if you are an old-timer with us. Better still, sign as you always do with your Christian-name but print your full name and address on each sheet.

Several correspondents complain bitterly this time about the tendency of some stations to gable callsigns at the end of their overs; in particular, J. R. Walker (Doncaster) managed to lose a VK and a JA this way.

The usual gripe about Mittel-Europa callsigns with T3 notes sending excessively fast Morse is repeated by P. A. Cayless, but Pete also says that there is a different side even to this coin—like the odd UA3, with a good fist and a signal to match. (Another very good operator is UT5CC, Kharkhov, and we don’t say this simply because he happens to be a reader of this piece!)

Sending a report. Martin has an idea that his card was intercepted somewhere along the line, but your conductor suggests that a more likely explanation is that the F probably got his clerical work mixed up.

A couple of newcomers to “SWL”: R. F. Bence (Cardiff) who has just completed a year on the air, during which he has progressed from an RX-60, through an 840C, to an AR88D. Using this, with an indoor Joystick, Ray has heard a total of around 1200 stations scattered through about 100 prefixes. The present objective is the R.A.E., with Morse practice. The other letter is from a couple of chaps who share a flat in Welwyn, Peter Barrett and Bob Young, and attend the local Technical College, their subjects being Physics and Electronics. As their courses are well organised the result is that both can find different times of the day to be on the air, although they share the gear. This consists of a Lafayette HE-40, and a Codar Preselector, used with an end-fed “piece of wire” about 45 feet long, at a height of 30 feet. Bob is taking the next R.A.E., and Peter the autumn one this year if plans go right, but of course this is somewhat dependent on progress with their professional studies.

To wind up, we have news of a retirement, namely that of Terry Popham (Exeter) who has done what he threatened to do and brought his HPX total up over the 1000 mark, 1012 to be precise. Congratulations to Terry, and a warning to all the others—he means to start again at the bottom and regain the top spot!

SWL’s TO NOTE

The next appearance of “SWL” will be in our issue dated July, due out on June 30. All listener reports, HPX claims and pictures should reach us by Friday, June 2. Readers interested should note that, in general, it is not possible to take in reports received after the deadline—so please post in good time. The address is simply: “SWL,” Short Wave Magazine, Buckingham.

Val Valentine, 48 Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe, Doncaster, Yorkshire, having been interested in Amateur Radio for some years, is doing for his ticket at the next sitting. His Rx is an AR88D, which has been thoroughly gone through, and he also runs a 19 Set receiver, modified for SSB. He has some good test gear and instruments as well, which will be very useful “when the time comes.”

With all the comments on This and That we have once again had to be a little selective in mentioning individuals and their letters. As far as possible, the space must always be used to deal with the points of general interest. Thus we acknowledge with thanks letters, and claims for the Table, from Norman Henbrey (Northiam);
Peter Baxter (Winchester); B. A. Smith (Ruislip Manor); A. P. Legg (Sutton, Surrey); Sapper Yarnold (BFPO 32); W. Moncrieff (Hampton); Chris Claydon (Kinghorn, Fife); T. Pinch (Plymouth); Colin Squires (Saltash); R. Glaister (Haywards Heath); J. Dutton (Ilkeston); K. Southgate (Leigh-on-Sea); P. D. G. Milloy (Doncaster); J. Tring (Sutton, Surrey); and D. Edwards (Coalville).

Deadline

Reports and comments for the next piece, in the July issue, are as welcome as always and should arrive by first post Friday, June 2, addressed “SWL” SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, BUCKINGHAM. Have a good Whitsun, and watch all bands.

MOBILE RALLY PROGRAMME

With two events about to take place as this appears, and two more following shortly after, we hope to start publishing Rally reports and pictures next month, under the “Mobile Scene” heading.

Rally organisers are asked to ensure that we have a full report, with photographs, just as soon as possible after their event. With so many Rallies arranged for this season, it could happen that we have more material than we can use if early reports are delayed and start piling up with the more topical ones—and it is topicality that we are after, in the interests of all concerned. Any photographs we can print will, of course, be paid for and those sending in pictures are specially asked to include full details, with callsigns given correctly, where applicable—all on a sheet separate from the photograph itself.

There are two additional events in this month’s list—that for June 17, at the R.N. Air Station, Lee-on-Solent, Hants., looks particularly interesting. Several of the bigger Rallies also feature trade shows, when there will be much excellent commercial equipment on view.

April 30: North Midlands Mobile Rally, at Drayton Manor Park, near Fazeley, Tamworth, Staffs, half-a-mile off the A.5 at Fazeley. There will be excellent catering facilities, ample parking space and plenty for the family to do and see—there is a Zoo, for one thing, and there will be an exhibition and raffle. This Rally, one of the biggest of the season, is organised jointly by the Midland and Stoke-on-Trent Amateur Radio Societies. For further information apply: R. Palmer, G5PP, 22 Sherlock Road, Coventry (74070), Warks.

April 30: Medway A.R.T.S. Rally at British Uralite Works, Higham, near Rochester, Kent, with talk-in stations G2FJA/A 160m., G6CH/A 4m. and G3VFC/A 2m. on the air from 11 a.m. An interesting and eventful day is being planned for everybody. Further details from: P. Carey, G3UXH, 29 Miskin Road, Hoo, Rochester, Kent.

May 6-7: International Rally Week-end in Belgium, starting in Brussels at ON4UB on the Saturday, and taking in a meeting and lunch on the Sunday, with a dinner at the Red Cross Hq., Brussels, in the evening.

May 7: Thanet Radio Society Mobile Rally, at Cliff Top, Cliffsend, Ramsgate, Kent, with talk-in stations G3DOE 160m., G3MB 70-56 mc and G3BAC 144-48 mc. Refreshments available on site, hotel and restaurant nearby, and magnificent sea views. For details, write: R. A. Bastow, G3BAC, 57 London Road, Ramsgate, Kent.

May 7: A.R.M.S. Picnic Rally and get-together at Burnham Beeches, Bucks. (off B.473, Slough-Beaconsfield). No programme, just a gathering of mobiles, and G3EJA/M will be standing by on 1910 kc from 2.30 p.m. for talk-in.

May 21: Northern Mobile Rally, organised by the Northern Amateur Radio Mobile Society, at Harewood Park, near Leeds, as in previous years. Reception from 12 noon, with all the usual attractions, including raffles and a grand surplus equipment sale. Refreshments available on site. Information from: D. Binns, G3MGI, 80 Gipton Woods Road, Leeds 8, Yorkshire.

June 10-11: Mobile meeting organised by the Section Manche, R.E.F., at Mont Saint-Michel, at which any U.K. amateurs who happen to be in the St. Malo-Granville district will be very welcome. There is a camping area suitable for caravans, and accommodation can be arranged through: Gerard Blin, F2NX, 52 rue St. Paul, Granville 50, Manche, France.

June 11: Mobile Rally at Mote House, Mote Park, Maidstone, Kent, organised by a radio amateur group in the Medway area, with G6NU as chairman of committee. Opening at 12 noon, talk-in stations will be on the air from 10.30 a.m. on 2-4-160m. Big raffle, trade exhibition, and a show of antique radio gear for collectors. Good refreshment facilities, family entertainment, side shows, ample parking space, and shelter for all if it rains. Profits will be in aid of the Home for Muscular Dystrophy. Further information from: W. E. Nutton, G6NU, 42 Richmond Road, Gillingham, Kent.

June 17: Royal Naval Air Day Rally at the R.N. Air Station, Lee-on-Solent, Hants., organised by the Royal Naval Amateur Radio Society. Opening at 12 noon, flying display 2.30 to 6.0 p.m., full programme with modern aircraft and hovercraft. Talk-in stations on Top Band and 70-26 mc for 4m. mobiles. Prizes, children’s playground, refreshments. Details from: Hon. secretary, R.N. Amateur Radio Society, H.M.S. Mercury, Leydene, Petersfield, Hants.

June 18: Hunstanton (bucket-and-spade) Rally, organised by the local group. Talk-in by G3ANM/P on 1980 kc and G3PMH/P on 145-15 mc.


June 25: West of England Mobile Rally, the 10th in the series, at Longleat House, near Warminster, Wilts.
July 9: South Shields Amateur Radio Club Mobile Rally, at South Shields.

July 16: Mobile Rally organised by the Worcester & District Amateur Radio Club, at Upton-on-Severn, Worcs.

July 16: Reading Amateur Radio Club Mobile Picnic at Child Beale Trust Pavilion, Lower Basildon, Pangbourne, Berks.

July 16: Colchester Group Mobile Rally, to be held at Colchester Zoo. Talk-in on 2-4-160m. (details later).

July 30: Saltash & District Amateur Radio Club annual Mobile Rally, at Calstock, Cornwall.

August 13: Tenth Annual Mobile Rally organised by the Derby & District Amateur Radio Society, at Rykneld Schools, Derby (details later).


September 15-17: Third International Amateur Radio Convention and Rally at Knokke, Belgium.

September 24: Harlow & District Radio Society annual Mobile Rally.

JAMBOREE-ON-THE-AIR — SCOUT EVENT SUCCESS

The last (ninth) J.O.T.A. in October 1966 was the biggest and best-supported yet, in spite of an unfortunate clash with the CQ DX Contest, taking place over the same weekend. The break-down of the figures shows that the U.K. put on 194 amateur stations operated in the Scout interest, through which 127 different Scout stations were worked, in 27 countries. In all, 67 countries, from Algeria to Venezuela, had J.O.T.A. stations going. The 10th Jambooree-on-the-Air, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Scouting, will take place over the weekend August 5-6, when it is hoped that once again AT-station operators will be able to entertain local Scout groups. (Contact your local Scout-master or District Commissioner.)

On this August occasion, there will be two exceptionally interesting stations active—K7WSJ at the 12th World Jamboree, Farragut State Park, Idaho, U.S.A., and GB3BSI, at the site of the original Scout Camp, held 60 years ago on Brownsea Island, Poole Harbour, Dorset. Nobody present on that occasion could possibly have imagined that within a life-time Scouts throughout the world would be linked by Amateur Radio.

MATTER OF A NAME

The rather ponderous "decision" that mHz should be used internationally for megacycles, with its derivatives, has not gone down with a swing everywhere—and, indeed, is being actively opposed in some quarters. It is quite wrong to assume, as has been stated, that "Continental countries have always called it the Hertz"—in fact, only the Germans (Hertz was a German) have consistently used this term, and this they have done since the very beginnings of radio, even before the time of communication by wireless. (People like Oliver Lodge, Jackson and Bransby used to speak of "Hertzian waves" but described them in terms of metres.) Hence, the Hertz is really no more than a Teutonic peculiarity, and could well have been left as such.

However, to be in the swim (and because we intend to stick to "kc" and "mc") we, too, must invent something (having already given such words as "sharsh" and "radionics" to the language), so it is proposed that henceforth Top Band should be known as the "Two Marconicycle Band"—and why not, pray? If Hertz's name is to be perpetuated, like those of Henry, Faraday, Ohm, Volta and Ampère (scientists after whom these electrical quantities were named), why not Marconi's, in the same sort of way, coming as it does so near to "me" for megacycle? Any valid objection, even if the idea does seem revolting?

FINAL REMINDER—SSB DINNER

At the Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington, London, W.8, on Saturday, May 20. Trade show opens 3.30 p.m. Dinner at 7.0 p.m. Dancing, raffle prizes, cabaret and late-night refreshments till 1.0 a.m. Tickets for the evening, 75s. each; apply G3FPK, QTHR (or ring 01-539 6700). For hotel reservations, arrange direct, or ring 01-937 8000.
THE MONTH WITH THE CLUBS

By "Club Secretary"

(Deadline for June Issue: May 5)

(Please address all reports for this feature to "Club Secretary," SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, Buckingham.)

In these preambles, your conductor has talked about various offices that have to be borne if a group is to make itself a success; of lectures and how to find them; of club stations and their influence; and of many other things. However, there is one element in the club which we have not discussed, and that is the most important one—the Ordinary Member, whose persistent presence (or absence!) at meetings and activities is the most reliable yardstick when attempting to measure the success or failure of any organisation of this sort.

Most committee-members would define the Ordinary Member as the chap who is always complaining, usually outside the clubroom, and never says a word at meetings convened for the purpose of altering the programme. He usually regards a meeting where business is discussed as a dead loss—he wishes to be kept fully informed of what is going on without this, and without having to read any sort of bit of paper on the notice-board—and any attempt at an interruption of the ragchewing, unless it be a good lecture on a subject he approves of, will result at once in suggestions that the committee is incapable of doing its job. If, as a result of his griping, he is nominated to the committee, he will demonstrate a previously unknown ability at the four-minute mile.

Not a very inspiring picture, and many committee-men get hot under the collar about it, but when all is said and done, it springs from the basic human nature. If any pushing is to be successful with the Ordinary Member it has to be skilfully disguised as leadership and served up on a plate. But why should the Ordinary Member be any different? After all, it is usually the chaps in the committee, whose minds are dreaming of the successes to come, who have a large interest in seeing the group flourish; and the Ordinary Member, to whom the meeting represents a night out with the boys, to be paid for by a couple of days in the doghouse, would not be very worried if the Club folded up altogether.

The moral seems to be that exhorting the members to do this and that, and chivvying them into group activities can be a waste of time, which could be better occupied in getting on with the job of running the Club, and of studying the members and their wishes as expressed over the air and at ragchews.

Reports this time have been divided up into heaps, on a broadly geographical basis, with a couple of smaller piles which cater for general-interest matters.

Scotland

This is a large chunk of territory, from which we only see regular reports from two organisations, the Radio Club of Scotland, and the Lothians group. The latter had their first outside visit for several years recently, when they went to Turnhouse Airport Control Tower, and since then have had a very interesting and amusing talk on the U.S. Amateur Radio set-up, including the dreaded Citizens’ Band, given by W0GNT. For the current events, refer to the secretary, which advice also holds good for the Radio Club of Scotland, who hold weekly meetings and also have a thriving section devoted to tape recording.

As a part-Scot, it grieves your conductor to say that these two, plus the "closed" Glasgow University Club, are the only ones in Scotland to have reported in the last year; there are known to be others, as is obvious when listening to MCC, or operating in NFD, but they never report. Thus, Justin Cooper, when he hears from a new chum who wants to get into a Club, can rarely help if the enquirer lives North of the Border, and much good new blood is lost to the hobby.

New Group Proposed

We hear that the formation of a new group is suggested, to cover the area of Bishops Stortford, Herts; anyone interested, whether licensed or SWL, should send a note of his name and address to Andrew Marriott, G3VWC, at 21 Thorley Hill, Bishops Stortford (4796). If there is enough interest, a meeting will be called to inaugurate a new group.

The South of England

This is by far the largest clip, with clubs contriving to exist happily within a few miles—or in some cases even yards—of each other. The first port of call is Verulam, who are to be found at the Cavalier Hall, Watford Road, St. Albans, on May 17, 7.30 for 8 p.m., when their own Brian Grist, G3GJX, will talk about "Modern Transmitter and Transceiver Design," and possibly demonstrate his KW-2000.

Echelford come next, by way of their Newsletter, which relates how one member took so much care in accordance with his licence, that he found himself, luckily during the local net, locked in the shack; and one of the other stations in the QSO had to ring his home to get him
Volume XXV

THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE

released! On a more serious note we can say that the new Hq. at St. Martin's Court, off Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Kent, is very popular; to try it turn up on Thursday, May 25, when the W1BB tape and slide lecture will be given. To cover the cost, a collection of not more than 6d. a head will be taken.

One of our most regular correspondents is the Acton, Brentford & Chiswick gang, who foregather on May 16 at 66 High Road, Chiswick, to hear G6RC talking about "Test Gear for Aerial Matching" to the members and the visitors who are, as always, welcomed.

Summer is the time for a good dose of fresh air, and Purley have taken this into account in settling the programme; hence May 5 is a natter-session and the 19th the lecture evening, with John Hobbs, G3JQN, giving the second part of his talk on VHF. Thus strengthened, the whole of the weekend May 20-21 is set aside for a full-scale dress rehearsal for field day, and so the operators contrive two successive weekends under canvas at Kenley Common—lucky chaps!

Dorking is the gang with the ex-GPO van, which is in constant use for one activity or another. The more static type of meeting occurs on May 9 and 23, both being Informals and both at the Wheatsheaf, Dorking.

Archery is not mentioned in these columns very often; but this month the Paddington crowd are joining up with the Aquarius Archery Club, Finchley, the scheme being to indoctrinate the radio types with archery, and the archers with radio. One can foresee the development of a self-homing arrow, guaranteed to hit the bull! Such an event is bound to cause a certain amount of cross-fertilisation, to the benefit of both sides. Normal sessions are held each Wednesday evening at 7.30, the venue being Beauchamp Lodge Settlement, 2 Warwick Crescent, London, W.2. Twice monthly is the prescribed dose for the lads at Chiltern, who make use of the British Legion, St. Mary Street, as a meeting place; the 12th sees them with Bob Palmer, G5PP/M, the subject being, of course, "Mobile Techniques," while the final briefing for field day is to occupy the whole of the evening of the 25th. Incidentally, it should be noted that the lecture is timed for a sharp 7 p.m. start, while the other meeting is at 8 p.m.

Last time out we mentioned the problems being encountered by the Medway lads and the fact that they were using the Conservative Club, Cuxton Road, Strood, as a temporary Hq.; this month it is pleasant to be able to report that they are to have the use of a room in the as-yet-uncompleted hall of a local Scout Troop; members are spending time in helping the boys put the finishing touches, and it is hoped that in a couple of months their work will be rewarded by the first meeting at the new place. At the Conservative Club, the meeting on May 8 is a discussion night, while on the 22nd they are going out to visit the Signals Wing of the R.E. Barracks at Chattenden.

Loughton and District have recently held an AGM. It is clear that things are going to be made to hum in the next year, and a programme is being laid on with much enthusiasm. They are to be found at Loughton Hall, which is near the Debden station on the Central Line of London Transport, on May 5 and 19, and thereafter every other week.

A similar mood of optimism is apparent in the current copy of the AERE (Harwell) Club newsletter, and they hope to see far greater attendances in the future. The meeting on May 16 stars Dud Charman, G6CJ, and his now famous lecture on Aerials—and if for this lecture they can't fill the Social Club, AERE, Harwell, to bursting-point with members and visitors (who will be welcomed) they ought to be shot!

Once a fortnight on Thursdays the Congregational Church Hall, adjacent to the Clock Tower, Bexleyheath, is full of North Kent members—and there is usually something to interest them by way of a lecture or whatever; the second and the fourth are the Thursdays they meet.

Since the Swindon lads moved into their new

At a recent meeting of the Wolverhampton Amateur Radio Society, G6GR was demonstrating the basic principles of direction finding.
Hq. they seem to be getting together on alternate Wednesdays, the last firm date we have been now past, namely April 19, when the G3JO Cup competition was run off.

The future seemed to be in the melting-pot for the Crystal Palace group, as the local council are to demolish the Civil Defence Training Centre where they normally meet. However, alternative arrangements have been made—the C.D. Depot in Wood-yates Road, S.E.12—so it is suggested that anyone thinking of attending, on the third Saturday in each month, should check with the hon. sec. at the address in the panel. Next meeting is on May 20, when G6HD will initiate a discussion on modulation.

Having by now got the AGM out of the way, the Surrey crowd will be using the May meeting to deal with the Construction Contest; this will occur on May 16. Looking further forward, the July session is in the hands of G2UFJ, who will talk about the Oscar satellites, and show some slides.

Worthings are to meet on May 9 to finalise all the details for their field day station, while the June meeting is given over to a talk by G6KFH/T on “Simple Printed Circuits for the Experimenter,” on the 13th.

At Farnborough, the gang gather in the Model Railway Enthusiasts Club, 310 Farnborough Road, Farnborough. Unfortunately, while the hon. sec. mentioned that the May session was given over to G2AHY to talk about “Receiving and Transmitting Techniques,” he completely forgot to tell us the date! However, a call to the address in the Panel should enable things to be sorted out.

G3FRB will address the Cray Valley crowd on May 4, on SSB Equipment. On the 18th, they have an informal. The venue for the former is the Congregational Church Hall, Court Road, London, S.E.9, while the informal will take place at the All Saints’ Church Hall, Bercta Road. For those who attend meetings by way of public transport, the spot to aim for is New Eltham Library, or New Eltham station.

Now to Reigate, who, on May 10, will converge on the George and Dragon at Redhill for a discussion on Operating, Tactics and Planning in a Contest. The funds have recently received quite a boost from the Jumble Sale—but someone is a little cross, and with good reason—he had to rope in all his friends and relations to do the work, because the Ordinary Members just did not help. Seems they would prefer a higher annual sub. to a little—very little—work!

Wimbledon have a newsletter, entitled QRK-5 which often has something interesting to say. Meeting dates are given for several months in advance, and from the list we understand that the programme for May 5 is to be decided, while for May 26 they have a talk on Amateur Television, which will be given by David Hughes of the British Amateur Television Club.

Five meetings, no less, are the constituents of the May programme of the Maidstone YMCA Radio Society. This little lot is made up from the following: on May 3 they learn all about “Professional Style Chassis-bashing” under G3REM, while on the 10th they are to check out the Club Top Band Transmitter by putting it on the air. The 17th is set aside for a tape lecture, and on the 24th a talk by G3ORH on “Tower and Quad Construction” will make many folk start thinking about improving their own sky-wires. The month is rounded off by a final session at which all the loose ends will be tied up so that their field day effort goes without a hitch.

Reading, on the other hand, have only two dates fixed this month, and neither of them have any firm programme title—but we are sure something of interest will happen at St. Paul’s Hall, Whitley Wood, on May 9 and 23.

The next stop is Welwyn Garden City, where the Mid-Herts Club holds sway; they will be at Welwyn Civic Centre on May 11 to hear and take part in a “Transistor Symposium” while two days later the Club will put GB3WGC on the HF bands so as to show the flag at the Welwyn Show, which this year is called “Contact ’67.” They will be alongside the beat groups, the model railway chaps, and the record society, but no doubt they will end up with a few more members!

Just up the road from Mid-Herts is the Stevenage A.R.C., who are to hear the WIBB tape lecture on May 4, and on the 18th have a lecture on Pilotless Aircraft Control. Both these affairs are to take place at Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, the start being at 8 p.m.

We have heard it said that there is no activity in the Haywards Heath area—but we feel the members of the Mid-Sussex group would dispute this most strongly! The venue is Lindfield Primary School, near Haywards Heath, and the dates the 3rd and 17th. The former is set aside for a discussion of the Club’s four-metre project, and also the question of their participation in the Burgess Hill Town Day. The informal on the latter date is not entirely without a programme, and it is suggested that if details are required the hon. sec. should be consulted.

No lack of novelty in the Chelmsford group’s recent history—at one meeting they heard in stony silence an appeal for a pen-friend for a Russian YL! On a more serious tack, the next meeting is on the subject of “Propagation above 30 mc,” to be given by Peter Blair, G3LTF, well known for his success at Unst up in Shetland, gave a lecture, delivered with tape-recorder, of his activities as the most northerly GM amateur station, and during the ensuing month there is a visit laid on “to a place of interest locally.” On May 30 colleague G3KFE of CDXN will be talking about the operating of short aerials—which should keep the customers away fairly effectively! (Well, you said it.—Editor.)
Southgate report having picked up some new callsigns as a result of the December R.A.E., and from their Newsletter we get that at their next meeting, in May (no date given), the talk will be about the Port of London Authority.

Maidenhead will be running a Junk Sale on May 1 (for which nothing and everybody will be welcome), and on May 5 the evening will be informal, meaning a general matter and get-together. Having already fixed Club visits to Cambridge and Heathrow, they now have another scheduled for the Racial Works at Bracknell, on June 17.

F ortnightly on Mondays, with the next on May 8 and 22, is the pattern for the meetings of the Edgeware group—they also run a Club net every Wednesday at 2100 (presumably BST), on 2175 kc.

The Radio Society of Harrow has a solid weekly programme booked from May 5 to June 23 and, by 2100 (presumably BST), on 1875 kc.

Fortnightly also are the meetings of the Edgware Works at Bracknell, on June 17.

Chelemsford for the rest of the programme, May 9 sees a Sale on Top Band—this should be an interesting trip. As for the rest of the programme, May 9 sees a Sale of Surplus, while the 16th is the date for a talk by Basil O'Brien, G2AMV. A lecture by G3OWY is been taken up enthusiastically and successfully by many other clubs. They also run a useful and interesting monthly called QZZ, compiled by G3JVM.

A monthly newsletter called QUA reaches us regularly, covering the activities of the Wessex A.R.S., which also takes in the Royal Navy A.R.S. and the Southampton group. There are meetings at the Lancaster Building, Southampton University, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 20 Carlton Road, Southampton, 7.0 p.m.

Wales and the West

This is, like Scotland, an area sparse in reports, but nevertheless we seem to get news of various clubs. The first one is Chester, who are to run a DX-expedition again this year, this time to Orkney, signing GM3GIZ/P during July 9-14, with operation mainly on Top Band—this should be an interesting trip.
slated for the 23rd, and the month is rounded off by a field day session on 30th.

**Rhyl** have recently held a Junk Sale, to which the members of the Conway Valley crowd were invited, and also have heard a lecture on “Transistor Receivers,” by GW3JGA. For further details and the current list of activities, contact the Hon. Sec., GW3UTG, as in the panel.

“Open House” was the theme at **Port Talbot** on April 4, when the locals entertained about 50 visitors, from as far as Merthyr Tydfil, Pembroke, the Rhondda, Carmarthen, Barry, Cardiff, Swansea, and Swansea University clubs. With the visitors travelling such distances, a buffet was organised, and it was a most successful occasion. The next get-together for Port Talbot is slated for May 2, at Trefelen Workmen’s Institute, Jersey Street, Porthcawl, and visitors are extremely welcome.

Somerset is represented by **Yeovil**, who are to be found every Wednesday evening at the Youth Centre, Park Lodge, The Park, Yeovil; current activities include a film show of the “Ship-to-Shore Radio” and “Beyond All Frontiers” titles, which will be given on May 10, and there is much discussion about and preparation for field day activities. Last time out we mentioned the sad accident affecting **Cornish**—this is probably why we do not seem to have any up-to-date news of the group, but only a report on the annual dinner on March 17, when about 60 members and guests were present. The proceedings included the presentation of a “light-house lamp” to G5AAC/W9WPV, who is off to Vietnam in June, and a slide show by G3UCQ, who visited Soccora with a Forces Expedition. For details of the varied activities of the Cornish club and its sub-sections, we suggest contact with the temporary deputy for the Hon. Sec., address as in the panel.

**The Midlands**

A Rather Difficult Area to define, this, so if any Club is offended by being either entered in this district, or transferred to some other one—our apologies!

**Scunthorpe** write in to mention that on May 29 (that is, the Bank Holiday Monday) they will be holding a Direction Finding Contest. All the details on this, and indeed of the club programme, are to be had by the usual simple process of getting in touch with the Hon. Sec.

**Newsletter Number 20** is the current epistle from **Stratford**, from which we learn that someone has boned the lens from their film projector; quite apart from the bad feeling that can arise from such an anti-social action, the programme may be in jeopardy, as the evening of May 25 is set aside for a film show. Earlier in the month, on the 11th, they plan for field day and on the 21st carry out a dummy run to “prove” the plans—but we still bet somebody will forget something! Incidentally, at the bottom of our copy of their newsletter someone has written in large letters “Open House on the dates mentioned, at Hall’s Croft, Old Town, Stratford-on-Avon.” So now you know!

It is surprising how rarely we hear of an Hon. Sec. laying down his office in the middle of his term, but this has happened at **Coventry**, because the recent bearer of the office is moving away from the district. New hon. secretary as in panel. For the members, May 5 is to be a film show, while on the 12th the club KW-2000 will be in use; the 19th is reserved for a local visit, albeit this is still “provisional.” On the 26th, G3ROD takes the stand, and his theme will be “Designing Simple Transistor Circuits.”

Another provisional date has now become firm, and that is for the **Wolverhampton** annual dinner, which will be at the Black Horse on May 15. It will be preceded, on May 1, by a session at Neachells Cottage, Stockwell Road, Tettenhall, at which the Home-built Gear contest will be played off.

Just about the northern limit of the Midlands brings one to **Mansfield**, where the New Inn, Westgate, contains lots of radio amateurs and SWL’s on the first and third Friday of each month. The former is regarded as the main event, while the third-Friday session is given over to the noggin-and-natter type of meeting.

**Stourbridge** have recently moved to a new Hq. and are now at Longlands School, Brook Street, Stourbridge; the next date is May 2, when field day arrangements will be discussed; what time is left will be filled by G6GF, talking about “Ethics and Operating.”

If anyone fancies himself as an editorial compiler all he has to do is join the **South Birmingham** lads—who need a new editor for QSP—at their Hq., which is the Scout Hut, Pershore Road, Selly Park, Birmingham, on May 17. He will then be able to commence his duties by giving a full report on the
Junk Sale, at which we are told articles worth pounds change hands for a few pence.

By way of the Mid-Warwickshire QUA we are sorry to hear that Ken Young, their secretary, has had to resign due to pressure of work, and hence we need a new name for the panel. For details of the Club, we therefore suggest reference to G3LZN (QTHR) the president.

Highlights of the East Worcestershire monthly programme include, for May, a discussion on field day workings and a junk sale (the first in years, and therefore advertised as “good”), and in June a talk by G3HZD on operating in Nigeria, on the second Thursday each month at the Old People’s Centre, Park Road, Redditch, 7.30 for 8.0 p.m.

North of England

Under this heading we have reports from several very active groups. Blackpool and Fylde RS do not often report, but we see that they held their AGM a month or so ago, and hence inform us of the hon. sec’s QTH.

Really an important topic, but one which rarely seems to crop up in programme lists, is the question of Safety in the Shack, and of course its natural companion First Aid. South Shields have this on the list, and on May 12 G2BCY will discuss the problem. This does not mean that the South Shields crowd are only in session once a month—far from it. Any Friday evening will find them at the Trinity House Social Centre, Laygate, South Shields. Extra-mural activities this summer are to include the Mobile Rally, fixed for July 9, and the South Shields Flower Show during August 11-13.

The Hq. of the Hull group is 592 Hessle Road, Hull, where on May 5 they will be preparing for field day, and on the 12th the hon. sec. will be answering questions for the benefit of the local R.A.E. students; on the 19th there is a Quiz, to which we gather other local groups have been invited; and on the 26th they have an evening on the Workshop Project.

G3MDW, the hon. sec. of the Northern Heights A.R.S., is quite determined that we are going to have adequate notice of their meetings, and so he sends us full details of the June programme. June 7 is set aside for the annual visit to Manchester Radio Club—which is looked forward to with eagerness on both sides—followed by the Halifax Gala on the 10th, and on the 21st by an informal. The “home” meetings are held at the Sportsman Inn, Ogden, Halifax.

Blossoms Hotel, Stockport, is a nice name for the Hq. of a blossoming group, who have recently had talks on such diverse subjects as SSB, Trans-

IMPORTANT!

Reports for this feature must reach us by the due date—see head of article every month—and include the full QTH and telephone number (if available) of the honorary secretary, for the Secretaries’ Panel. Scribes who undertake regular reporting are asked particularly to watch these points. Reports for “Month with The Clubs” should be addressed: Club Secretary, Short Wave Magazine, Buckingham.
mission Lines (by G3NUQ), Aerials, by G2JT, Atomic Energy, and a talk by a BEA Trident pilot. No wonder they are thriving. New members are, of course, very welcome, and for details a line to G3FYE at the address in the Panel is the recommended procedure.

Up in Fylingdales, near Bridlington, East Yorkshire, the AGM produced a committee of five members, with G3VGN in the chair. Among other things, it was decided that the Club should again put on an exhibition station, for the Whitby Regatta, August 19-21. We wish them luck with this year's effort.

And the Others

Here we note the activities of those groups who cannot conveniently be placed in the other categories —such as, for instance, the Ex-G Radio Club, which caters for "Radio Amateurs born in the U.K. and Domiciled Abroad" it is describes them on the title-page of the Ex-G Bulletin. While the membership is, naturally enough, composed of W/VE types in the main, there is a strong minority who seem to manage to pop up just about anywhere in the world you can think of. As a result it is the Bulletin that keeps them all together, and a very good job it doing.

Another one that undoubtedly is looked forward to every month by its readers is Radial, which is the monthly publication of RAIBC. Most months we contrive to rub home the need for support here, and this time we give prominence to a rather different fact, and that is that the figure "Grants to Members" is almost exactly balanced in the other column labelled "Donations," at a figure a little above two hundred pounds. Grants to members is a phrase that covers a multitude of factors—from getting an invalid amateur a rig modified for his disability to simple comforts—and if the donations don't roll in, the comforts can't roll out. Quite a lot of groups put aside so much per cent of the receipts of some function of theirs, such as a Mobile Rally, to be given to RAIBC—how about your Club in the country offering 10 per cent of the Junk Sale profit?

On to the Amateur Radio Mobile Society; this month their Mobile News carries an article by G3BID on the subject of "Defence of the Amateur Bands." Additionally, there is a (reprint) article on the Radar Speed Trap—PETA—which explains how the thing works, and the order of magnitude of possible errors.

The Newsletter of the Hong Kong A.R.T.S. dated February has just reached us, and discusses a familiar topic—the painful matter of finance. A large sub.increase seems inevitable, what with costs up by four times since 1947, when the present subscription was last fixed, and many new commitments. Among a number of other matters of interest to H.A.R.T.S. members there is the first part of an article (by the late VS6AE) showing that it was as long ago as 1923 that radio amateur activity first began to stir in the exotic Colony of Hong Kong. Incidentally, the VS6 boys run a regular Sunday net on 14200 kc, from 1730z.

And that seems to about wrap things up for this time; 73 and good luck till next time round, for which the deadline must be Friday, May 5, addressed as usual, to: "Club Secretary," SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE, BUCKINGHAM.

Specially on the Air

Clubs or local groups organising an amateur-band station to appear and perform in public, or in support of some public occasion, are invited to send in details for this space, set out in the form shown here. For special events of this nature, the GPO will usually issue an appropriate for-duration-only callsign.


GB3BWC, May 20-21: Operated by the Marconi Apprentice Association Radio Club in connection with the Cub's Camp at Thriftwood, Essex. All bands 160m. to 15m., CW/SSB, and two-metre AM, will be worked. Skeds with any Scout station or group are specially requested. Write: P. E. Chadwick, G3RZP, c/o Education Office, Marconi House, New Street, Cehlmsford, Essex.

GB3CSR, May 20-21: Put on by the local group for the East Cheshire Scouts Diamond Jubilee Rally, Devisdale Park, Altrincham, working all bands 160m. to 4 metres, mainly SSB. Several thousand Scouts and visitors are expected, and the Chief Scout will be present. For information and QSL's: S. J. Scarborough, G3MBQ, 95 Cavendish Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport, Cheshire.

GB3RED, May 29: For the Redbourn Annual Fair, on Redbourn Common, Herts. (off the A.5), arranged by the local group at the special request of the Redbourn Association. Bands worked are to be 160m., AM/CW, and CW/SSB on HF. Skeds will be welcomed, and a special QSL card is being printed. Arrangements with: L. S. Duffy, G3TXP, 60 Snap-chup, Redbourn (493), St. Albans, Herts.

GB3SRF, June 5-10: In conjunction with the Scarborough Benelux Festival Week, from the North Bay promenade, running 10-80m. with a KW-2000, CW/SSB. For further details, skeds and QSL's: R. E. Barker, G3KEE, 12 Pinewood Drive, Woodland Park, Scarborough, Yorkshire.

THE OTHER MAN’S STATION

O UR subject this time is an ex-R.N. type who, on leaving the Royal Navy in 1947, has been settled in Malta since then—Ronald Meachen, 9H1R (ex-ZB1RM), 1 Jasmine Path, Santa Lucia, Malta, whose job in life is instructing in radio at the Technical College out there.

As all who are regularly on the air will know, 9H1R is very active on all bands, running a CW/SSB rig with a linear amplifier giving up to 600 watts p.e.p. His Rx is an AR88D modified for Sideband and having a Q-multiplier as an outboard unit. CW is achieved by a home-built keyer, and other equipment includes a Heathkit SWR bridge.

The aerial system at 9H1R consists of a three-element tri-band beam, somewhat similar to the Mosley TA-33 but home-constructed, controlled through a CDR rotator; also available is an 8KW trap-dipole, much used on 40m. and 80m. The shack is a hardboard, asbestos-roofed erection in the garden, with just about enough space to accommodate everything.

Anyone wishing to raise Malta or 9H1R will find the local (Malta Amateur Radio Society) net in action on 3600 kc SSB every Sunday morning at 0900z, changing to 21.15 mc at 1000z (any mode available) for the express purpose of attracting G’s, who are invited to break in.

Many amateurs who visit Malta on holiday or business call in on 9H1R and are always welcome to operate his rig. He will be glad to discuss visit possibilities by QSO and is a very good signal in the U.K. And, by the way, Malta is in Zone 15 and scores 3 points for us—not much, but worth having!

OCEAN RACING — RADIOTELEPHONE
WARNING

Owners of vessels entering for the forthcoming Ocean Power Boat Races in American waters are warned by the Post Office that they may be risking disqualification by failing to comply with the rules of entry and licensing requirements concerning ships' radiotelephones. Some competitors are fitting out in preparation for Atlantic crossings unaware that the specific radiotelephone equipment required by the rules has to be specially licensed in this country.

Safety requirements call for a properly installed radio transmitter-receiver, with a minimum of 25 watts output, on 2182, 2738 or 2670 kc, and one American local frequency; but competitors whose vessels already have otherwise suitable radiotelephones may not know that, apart from 2182 kc, their existing licences do not cover installations working on these frequencies. To establish a ship station of the type required, the owner or operator must hold the Post Office Restricted Radiotelephone Certificate or a higher qualification. It is important that the licensing and operator’s certificate requirements are met before leaving the United Kingdom to ensure compliance with the rules of entry. Intending competitors in the Nassau and other international events are therefore advised to apply for details of how to obtain the Restricted Radiotelephone Certificate and for permission to install on the necessary local frequencies. Information can be obtained from: The Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Radio Services Department, G.P.O., Union House, St. Martin’s-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.
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WANTED: In mint condition and unmodified, a Marconi Alignment oscilloscope Type Te -502 (or later model); S/T battery charger Type Zo.10024 (or similar Wesinghame type) giving at least 20 and at 23 volts. • HST recorder, unit Type 111, Zd.10235; CR-91 with original S-meter; an R.5032A RX; and a Lafayette HA.55A receiver. FOR SALE: Latest model Zenith Trans-Oceanic FM/AM Portable Radio A1000-1, new. £25. RCA. A72x, good condition, £18; AVO Model D, as new, £7; Hallcrafters S.37, good condition, £42; Hallcrafters S.37/S.36, fair condition, £20, Hichok 188 Signal Generator. £15. -Box No. 4484, Short Wave Magazine, Ltd., 55 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

SOLD: Type 15A 5in. double -beam Oscilloscope, 365-915 kc, transistorised.wobulator, £29. Type 1632/1 Signal t -emitter, £90. Philips 5-watt amplifier, with amplifier, £5. For sale: New 5-watt amplifier, £5. For sale: Marconi Alignment oscilloscope Type Te -502 (or similar model) giving at least 20 volts at 23 volts: HST recorder, unit Type 111, Zd.10235; CR-91 with original S-meter; an R.5032A RX; and a Lafayette HA.55A receiver.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, READERS—continued

SALE: BC-348R, little used, with internal semi-conductor PSU and handbook, price £12; buy to collect or would deliver locally. Also a Heathkit RF-1U signal generator, coverage 100 kc to 200 mc, built professionelly and in as-new condition, price £10.—H. K. C. V. T., 10 Cedar Walk, Bishoptown, Hants (270 G.M.).

BARGAIN! A 19 Set in fair condition, with mains PSU for Rx. PSU requires BY100. Price £4 or near offer. Prefer buyer inspects and collects, or carriage charge.—Baxter, 7 Woodside Gardens, Tottonham, London, N.17.

SELLING: Geloso VFO Type G4/105, xtal control, complete and new, £15. Pair of T121’s, new, 50s. Geloso A coil unit, 10s. American B. & W. coil, wound to 10 L.p., 21/2 in. diameter, ideal for PA or ATU. 10s. Pair of vernier tuning dials, ex-Tu, 7s. Air Ministry type heavy brass Morse key, 3s. 6d. Trollex wafer switches, 2-pole 5-way, with shaft, new, 8s. 6d. John F. M. Busch, 1485 Short Wave Magazine Ltd., 55 Victoria Street, London, S.W.I.

FOR SALE: —Douglas No. 1 Coil Winder, by AVO, £10 10s. R.C.A. AR88D, in very good condition, £35. K.W. Vespa Tx, very little used, £35, BC-221, no charts but with some calibration, £10. Signal generator, E.M.I. coverage 30 kc to 100 mc, £12. Zetco B.C. centre, motorised, and 4 jaw chucks, drill chucks, etc., £45. Crystal frequency marker, 10 kc and 100 kc, with internal PSU, £3. Frequency meter for UHF, 300 to 1000 mc, £200 microamperes meter, with charts, £10. Electronic Electronics 3in. 'Scope, with matching wobbulator, £15. Vibrating reed frequency meter, for VLF 36 to 63 cycles, £4. BC-376A Test Set, with crystal and PSUs, £10. Mutuals, Transmitting Valve Tester Type 1-177B, £10. Eagle K-142 Valve Voltmeter, brand new, £12. Linear amplifier, 10-80m., pair £13 plus massive PSU with Variac input, capable one kilowatt output. B.29 BX coverged 15 kc to 560 kc (looks like a CR-100), £8 10s. A good Type 19 'printer, with perforator, £18; Teletype 14 transmitter-distributor, good, £6; PSU for Printer and Distributor, £4 10s. DLECQ-type terminal unit, with PSU, £5. Two-tone oscillator, as DLECQ, 60s. Audio oscillator, coverage 150 cycles to 3000 cycles, 80s. Another audio oscillator, 450 cycles to 20 kc. 50s.

Also several odd meters from 5s.; valves and crystals for two-metre work; transformers, chokes, etc.; write for details, with s.a.e. No offers accepted for priced items, which are strictly as quoted. Prefer buyers to inspect or collect, otherwise delivery charged extra. Telephone will be answered 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. Monday to Friday for four weeks from April 28.—C. vill GSSQB, Quarry Farm House, Cam, Derby (2907). 10s.

FOR SALE: Receivers R.1475, coverage 20 to 20 mc, complete with PSU, £12 10s., carriage 12s. 6d. Without power pack and in working order, £8 10s., carriage 10s. Money order only, please.—Goble, 115 Dovedale Rd, Garsington, Oxford 22A.

GOING ABROAD: Heathkit DX-100U, immaculate condition, tested, but otherwise unused. R.C.A. AR88D, very good condition. Both these items complete with manuals—offers? Woden UM, 30/- fed. Used 12/15 transformer, unused. 60s.—Phone Duxbury. Wimbledon Gunner 230 (Wills), or write: Box No. 4486, Short Wave Magazine Ltd., 55 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

SELLING: Eddystone S.640 receiver, with matching speaker and S-meter, stabilised oscillator for SSB reception, in excellent condition, with original carton, £90 or near offer? —22A, G3OJS, 7a Edward St, Derby 4299.
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**WANTED**
- **RSGB “Bulletin” for July and August, 1964.**—Elvins, 40 Willow Road, Bromsgrove (6419), Worcs.
- **FOR SALE**: Heathkit RX-1 amateur-band communications receiver, in as new condition, £30 or near offer?—G & D. two-metre converter, £3.—Clarke, 162 Redwood Lane, Aldridge, Staffs.

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- **Portable Transistor Radio**...
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- **FOR SALE**: Heathkit RA-1 amateur-band communications receiver, coil and manual, price £15, less 100 mA meter, £12.

**HP TERMS—PART EXCHANGES**

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**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS. READERS—continued**

**FOR SALE**
- **Mains operated intercomm. unit** with one outlet and about 200 yards of 4-core screened waterproof cable, £5. Heathkit Q-Multiplier, QPM-1, £8. Pair of G-2404A rectifiers, new, 20s.
- **WANTED**: Bell-Howell 16mm. sound projector; any model between 601 and 640; condition unimportant. (£3£1, QTH (or ring Bradley Heath, Staffs, 68970).
- **WANTED**: RSGB “Bulletin” for July and August, 1964.—Elvins, 40 Willow Road, Bromsgrove (6419), Worcs.

**SALE**
- **Eddystone 940 receiver**, with speaker and headphones, as new, £45. Phillips stereo 4-track tape recorder, Model EL5336, £45.—Smidt, 520 Whalley New Road, Blackburn, Lancs.
- **FOR SALE**: Heathkit RX-1 amateur-band communications receiver, in as new condition, £30 or near offer.—G & D. two-metre converter, £3.—Clarke, 162 Redwood Lane, Aldridge, Staffs.

**WANTED**
- **FOR VHF/UHF work a Discone Antenna**; full details, please.—Box No. 4488, Short Wave Magazine, Ltd., 55 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS. READERS—continued**

**FOR SALE**
- **METERS**: 2½” round flush: Rectifier type A.C. 0-10 M/a, 0-50 M/a, 0-500 M/a, 12/6 each.

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**FOR SALE**
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**FOR SALE**
- **190 THE SHORT WAVE MAGAZINE**
- **May, 1967**
SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, READERS—continued

FOR SALE: In good condition, 19 Set Mk. III, £6. 10s. Dynamotor, 12-volt, 22s. 6d. Five-valve superhet, covers medium-wave to 30 mc., with personal but less cabinet, £3. 10s. Garrard gram. motor, 12s. Offers? Valves: EF80, 6BW7, 6K7, 6K8, 1s. 6d.; EF36, 2s. All letters answered.—Kinnersley-Taylor, Seaton Ryde, Tranwell Woods, Morpeth (2541), Northumberland.

EXCHANGE: Omega “Speedmaster” wrist stop-watch, cost £50 new, recent Swiss factory overhaul, with built-in tachometer (average speed indicator), will measure from 12 hours to one-fifth second, on stainless steel bracelet FOR General coverage communications receiver, such as Lafayette KT-340 or Eddystone EC-10. Also EXCHANGE 19 Set (Rx only) in P9 condition, plus TM-101 Mk. I PSU. FOR Joystick VFA.—Driver, 105 Main Street, Bingley (3217), Yorks.

WANTED: Portable Transmitter-Receiver Type 850 (or Type 5) complex with power supply. Also automatic Morse transmitter and tape-punch. Good price paid for these items.—Gee, 11 Whitehorse Lane, S.Epney, London, E.1.

SEEL: Vanguard, 160m. model, in nice condition but less 6146 valve, price £25.—Lee, G3OPP, 7 Standard Road, Downe, Orpington, Kent.

FOR SALE: Labgear LG50 transmitter, 60 watts AM/AM/CW on 12 to 860m., price £25 or near offer; delivered free to 50 miles.—Morris, G3LSX, 16 Locket Road, Wealdstone, Harrow, Middlesex.

SALE: Swan Model 240 tri-band Transceiver, with AC/PSU and p-t microphone, price £120.—Healy, 18 Barton Road, Langley, Buck s. (SL-42316).

SELLING: BC-454 Command receiver, modified for 14-16 mc. plus usual mods., price £4. 10s.—Ring Dolan, G3KZU, Oxford 63000, after 6.0 p.m.

SALE: K.W. Viceroy, early model with separate PSU, in excellent condition, performance equal to recent models, price £70 or near offer? (replacing with smaller equipment). RF Units 26 and 27, 15s. recent models, price £70 or near offer? (replacing current, plus TR-101 Mk. III, £83.—Lee, 10 Deramore Park, Stormont, Belfast, 9, Northern Ireland.

WANTED: Transformer 1000-0-1000w. at 200 ma.; 813 heat exchanger; Labgear wideband coupler unit; crystal between 12-125 and 12-150 mc.

SALE: Hammarlund Super-Pro, with PSU, £22. Woden UM2 mod. xformer, 50s. Crystal calibrator, 19 15s. Motorgenerator. £5.—Winder, 807 into parallel 807, 30s.; driver xformer to match, 10s. Valves: 832, 7s. 6d.; PT-15, 10s.—Tibbert, 397 Uttoxeter Road, Derby.

SALE: Hallicrafters S-56 Rx, covering 558 kc to 38 mc, complete with built-in speaker, manual and transformer, price £20.—Donovan, 4 Rembrandt Drive, Northfleet, Kent.

WANTED: Cabinet for AR88D; also 80-metre bandspread coil-pack for HRO. SALE: Heathkit RA1 receiver, 12 months old, mint condition, £27.—Quested, 26 Baldwin Road, Minster, Sheerness, Kent.

FOR SALE: Transmitter for 3-5 to 28 mc, 150w. AM/CW, with Geloso VFO/Driver, PA 2/807, modulator pair 807's, with splatter suppression and speech clipper. Variac controlled PSU, fully screened and built to prevent TVI, price £30, buyer to collect.—Harrison, 10 Deramore Park, Belfast, 9, Northern Ireland.

MATKUR Selling Up: Transmitting and receiving valves, guaranteed components, at bargain prices; state wants, s.a.e. for lists.—Wood, 6 Dunningwood Avenue, Bessacarr, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

EXCHANGE: HA-350 receiver, 100 kc calibrator, matching speaker, one week's use only, price £83 OR Eddystone 888A or similar Rx.—Erat, 38 Highmeadow Crescent, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9.
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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, READERS—continued

SALE : C.S.E. 2A10 transmitter and 2AR receiver, as new, £60.—Walker, Woodcote, Tubney, Abingdon, Berks.

SELLING : KT-340 general coverage receiver, as new and built to makers’ handbook, price £22; buyer to collect or carriage extra.—Aigleton, GSVZM, Lily Ponds Cottage, Cottage Drive West, Gayton, Cheshire.

OFFERING: AR88D in good condition, with resprayed cabinet. Tiger T-100 150w. AM/CW transmitter, in good condition. Will deliver to 50 miles.—Miles, 28 Scotch Orchard, Lichfield, Staffs.

SALE : Two-element beam for 10 metres, £6. Ground-plane for 20 metres, with 30ft. low-loss coax, 50s. Command transmitter, 100-watt, with valves and unmodified, for 3-0-4-0 mc, 40s. All carriage paid.—Hughes, G3GMM, 102 Harlands Road, Haywards Heath (50961), Sussex.

EXCELLENT VHF QTH (22 Countries worked on two-metre band), three-bedroom detached house, with garage and garden (space for 500ft. wire), full central heating, 40 mins. Euston, price £7,300.—Ring Butcher, G3LAS, Berkhamsted 3809.

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Dear OM,

Last month I mentioned going on a business trip to U.S.A. and Canada. I did not have much chance to operate from U.S.A. but using our Club callsign VE3KWE or my own call VE3BUS many contacts were made with the KW2000A and a 20 metre dipole made of line-cord. I was absolutely astounded to hear the Pacific stations coming into Vancouver at S9+; calls like ZK2, VR1, VR2, VB4, KM6, KG6, KM6, KJ6 and even the VK's and ZL's seemed to have a bigger punch to their signals compared with conditions in G. Operating from the eleventh floor of a Vancouver hotel I had some really exciting contacts and no TVI from the KW2000A even though I had a TV set alongside (11 TV channels, 4 of them in colour). The other side of the Rockies in Calgary, Alberta (33°F below freezing), propagation conditions were completely different—their big signals seem to come from Mexico and Brazil, apart from all districts of U.S.A. Everywhere I went, visitors to our meetings were most impressed by the appearance and performance of KW equipment and in particular to the frequency stability of the KW2000S, KW Vespa and KW201. The word got around that I demonstrated frequency stability on the KW2000A and KW201 by tuning in to a sideband station and then lifted the equipment 8-9 inches above the table to let it drop without detuning the signal. Consequently I was asked more than a dozen times to exhibit this potential and of course I was confident and proud to do so. I am only sorry that I managed to work about half-a-dozen British Isles stations—conditions for Europe were not at all good during the whole trip. If you are thinking of buying KW equipment the near future, please contact us soon, as a great deal of our output will be finding its way West—then there is South Africa and the EFTA countries all of whom have recently discovered the qualities of the latest KW models. We try to maintain stocks of all our advertised equipment and adjust our production accordingly. Next month I hope to tell you about some new additional lines from the KW production line.

 Yours faithfully,

ROWLEY SHEARS, Managing Director, G8KW,
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AMATEUR BANDS RECEIVER, Model RA-1. Covers all amateur bands. 10-160 metres. Half-lattice crystal filter at 1-6 Mc/s. I.F. Provision for fixed, portable or mobile uses. Switched USB and LSB for SSB. £29.6.6 Kit £29.6.6 Assembled.

OPTIONAL EXTRAS. Crystal Calibrator CI-1 £6.12.0 Kit £6.12.0.0 Assembled. Loudspeaker Cabinet SG-4 £1.9.6 Kit £1.9.6.0 Assembled.

AMATEUR TRANSMITTER, Model DX-40U. Covers 80-10 m. Power input 75 W., CW., 60 W. peak, C.C. phone. Output 40 W. to aerial. £29.19.0 Kit £29.19.0 Assembled.

AERIAL TOWER, Model HT-1. Strong steel construction. Height 32½", self supporting. 3½ x 3½ in base. £17.9.6 HT-1/T (galv. finish) Kit £17.9.6.0 Assembled. £17.9.6 HT-1/I (red oxide finish) Kit £17.9.6.0 Assembled.

"MOHICAN" GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER, Model GC-1U. In the forefront of design with 4 piezo-electric transistors, 10 transistors, variable tuned B.F.O. and Zener diode stabiliser. £37.17.6 Kit £37.17.6.0 Assembled.

Suitable Battery Eliminator, Model UBE-1 £17.9.6 Kit £17.9.6.0 Assembled.

REFLECTED POWER METER, Model HM-1U. Indicates Antenna/Transmitter match. £8.10.0 Kit £8.10.0.0 Assembled.