

OFFICIAL REPORTS

..... OF THE



Q R P

RESEARCH GROUP

No. 15

DEC 1950

EDITED BY: J. Whitehead,
6, Abbot's Tilt, Hersham,
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Dedicated to the
advancement
of Low Power Radio.

Q R P

No. 15

Q R P

Dec 1950

EDITORIAL.

This is the busiest month that the "staff" of "Q R P" has had. The RSGB Exhibition has entailed the duplicating of many extra copies of the mag, and new sets of membership data leaflets, QRP contest leaflets, receipt forms, application forms and so on. At the time of writing this the results of these efforts are a matter of conjecture (though I hope to be able to include a short report on the "show" before closing this issue). One outcome, unfortunately, appears very probable -- that this issue of "Q R P" may be several days late in reaching you. Although I know that this lapse will be overlooked by every one of you, I still feel the urge to make this apology as it has been a point of some pride with me to reach you on time every month.

Nevertheless, we shall be with you in ample time to wish you the warmest Christmas Greetings, with health and happiness, success and prosperity then and throughout the New Year. I do sincerely hope that each of you can share with me some of that grand feeling of new friendships made and old ones strengthened through the pages and the pursuits of "Q R P". It has given me tremendous pleasure to see, more and more frequently in your letters, the really unique spirit of comradeship which is growing up among the readers of our mag.

Best wishes to you all, OMs, 73,

Sincerely,

John Whitehead

A QRP Tx ON TOP BAND, by G2AJU.

(Ed:- The following is an extract from a letter which I hope will give encouragement to the several readers of "Q R P" who passed the RAE this year and, apart from demonstrating what can be achieved, I hope it may rouse some increased interest in Top Band).

I was in the Top Band Marathon (Short Wave Mag) which lasted a year and, during the year ended August 31st, using a maximum of 4 watts from batteries, I managed to work 57 counties and 13 countries. The former included all English Counties, and I believe that 6AB and 2YS were the only others to do this. Countries worked were British Isles, including GD, GI, GC, also EI, DL, OZ, OK, EK1, ZB1 and HB1. ZB1AR was worked twice -- the second time (just to be different) I called him with one watt and got him! HB1CM was working portable -- his home call is HB9CM and I worked him under this call again on Oct 1st.

Condx were not good during Sept, but I worked GD3UB for 559 and G6UC (Berwick on Tweed) for 559. The latter QSO was later reported by Don Robertson (North of Wick); heard 559! He sent me a very nice report and card.

G5VQ, Eric Taylor of Westcliff on Sea was worked several times. He uses only 1 watt. On Oct 3rd G3GDW (Devon) was worked with some difficulty owing to QSB and QRM. The same night G78WJ was worked 4/549, but that evening condx were reported very bad on all bands. I still occasionally go on 80 metres and, on the night July 24/25, I worked DL3TB and DL3PI for RST 339 and 549 respectively with a single 1T4 VFO, using 90v HT and under half a watt input. That is real portable as the Tx would easily go in a jacket pocket and the HT battery was a miniature one too!

(G2AJUs QTH is Ipswich -- Ed).

AN UNIQUE O-V-O by L. H. Waine.

The whole of the tuning circuit is compact as possible with short leads. The coil holder is mounted $\frac{1}{2}$ " high above the chassis and only the leads to grid and plate pass through the chassis. All wiring is done with 18 swg TC in cambric sleeving and "rigid is the keyword". There are no other constructional points of emphasis. The .001 fixed condenser must not be omitted across the phones or other wise head and hand capacity will result. An earth lead is essential on the low frequency bands. A hole is drilled in the rear wall of the chassis and a grommet is used to prevent battery leads chafing. The on-off switch is in the HT and LT leads and breaks both circuits.

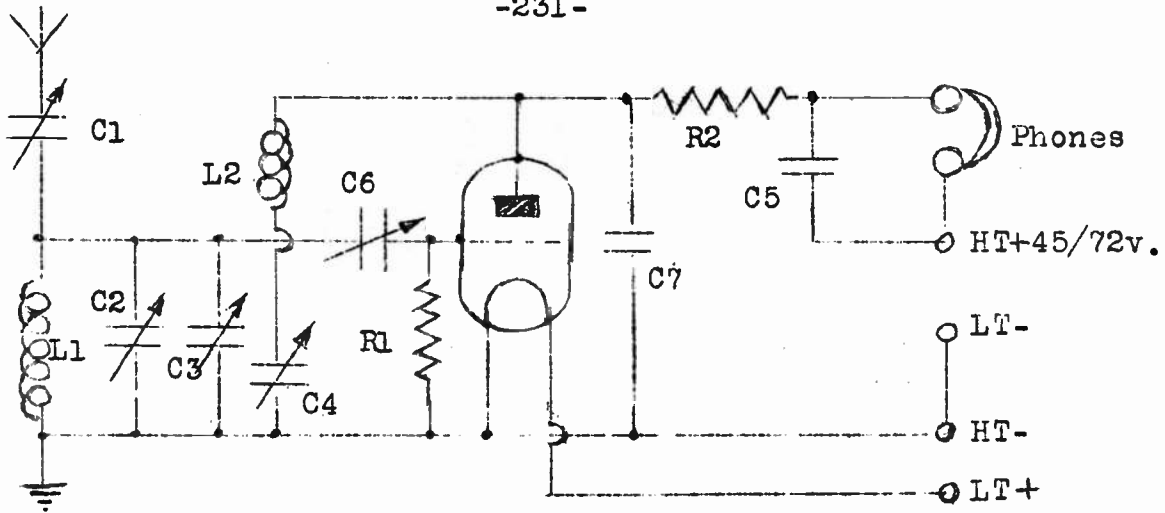
Several different makes of HL2 are worth trying -- I found a metalised Mullard the best, with no microphony, and also that a Tungstram miniature type rang like the church bells.

On the cabinet I used I had several unwanted holes, so I used a blank plate cleaned up with emery cloth. I have found that if you clean aluminium thoroughly and put it in boiling water with soda for five minutes and wash off under cold water, a very nice finish can be obtained. Keep the fingers off while doing this or you will get stains on the metal -- try it on a piece of scrap first, but it must be thoroughly clean.

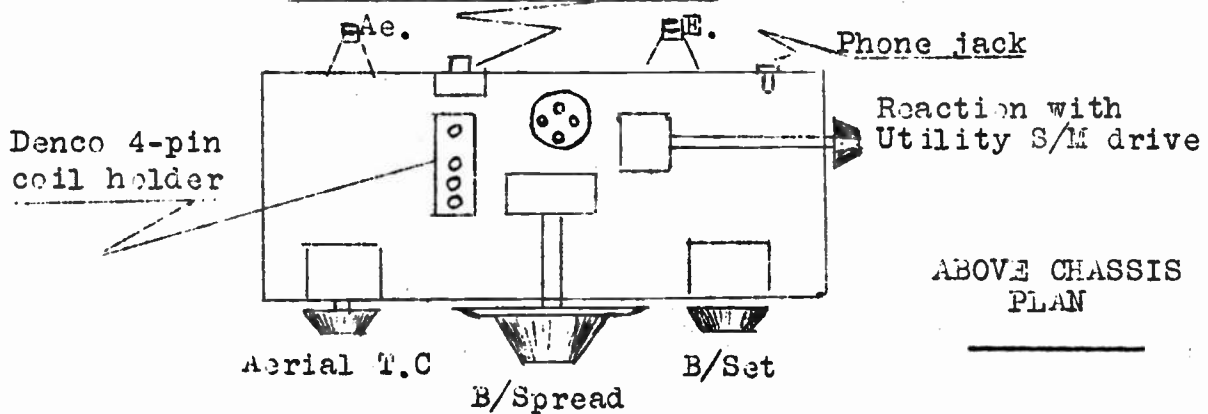
The appearance of the panel can, of course, be improved by using a drive inside the panel and a thinner knob in place of the Utility drive shown, but a good slow motion drive is essential. The variable grid condenser is useful for smooth reaction on 23 Mc/s, though this point depends upon it's matching in conjunction with the grid leak used.

I have not tried a dipole with this set -- a six pin coil or, alternatively, a small coupling around the existing one would be the only mods necessary for this. In this design it is essential

-231-



Variable Grid condenser



ABOVE CHASSIS
PLAN

that coils similar to the Denco RF stage type are used as the coupling winding seems to be just right compared with the more usual type of commercial coil.

The set will give reaction without the choke or the alternative 5000 ohms resistor -- using Brown's A type phones is almost the equivalent of the resistor (4000 ohms).

Component values are as follows:--

C1: 3/15 pF. C2: 100 pF. C3: 20 pF. C4: 140 pF.
C5: .001 uF. C6: 100 pF. R1: 3 or 5 meg, 1/2 watt. R2: 5000 ohms
C7: 100 pF. V1: HL2. L1, L2: Denco RF coils, Blue series.
Cabinet: Eddystone No 643. Chassis: Eddystone Diecast 8 1/2 x 5 3/4 x 2 1/2.
Wiring: 18 swg tinned copper throughout.

Notes:--

Very fine reaction control is obtainable by using the Denco RF stage coils. No blind spots are a feature, the small capacity aerial series condenser takes care of that even with a 132 ft long-wire.

The variable grid condenser greatly improves reaction on 28 Mc/s.

The .001 uF condenser across the phones is most essential. It will stop any hand capacity or head capacity.

The set will operate with a low capacity reaction condenser (even as low as 25 pF) and, though the value stated was used, this point is open to wide experiment.

I believe that the success of this set is mainly due to the use of the RF stage coils.

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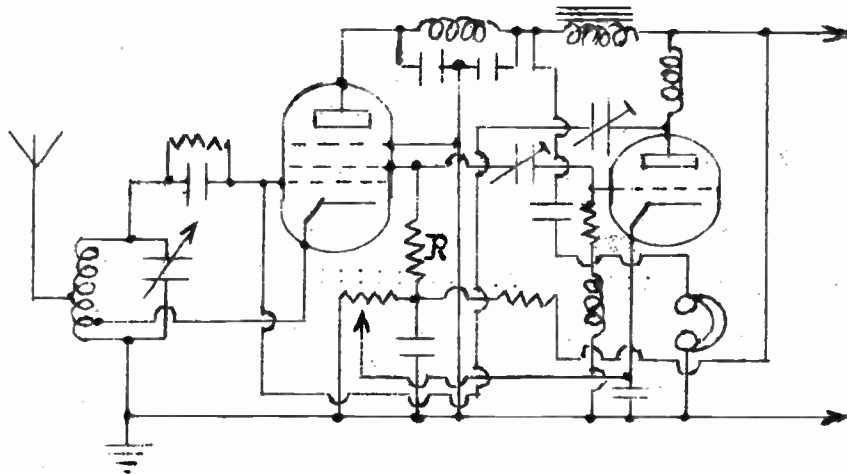
NEXT MONTH:-- Our feature article will be "A Transmitter-Receiver from Surplus Tuner". The surplus rig concerned is the TU6B (which Clydesdale are offering at 17/6 carriage paid), and the article is by C.E.Clark, W1KLS, reprinted by special permission of Radio & Television News of Chicago, from Nov 1947 Radio News.

EXPERIMENTAL CIRCUITS.

(ED:- The series of circuits which will appear under this heading from time to time are not put forward as finalised and faultless. They are published purely as being of interest and of value to our many readers who are experimentally minded. Reports on any work carried out on these circuits would be welcomed.)

No 1: Automatic Reaction Control, by Ray Coley.

Fig 1 represents the normal working characteristics of the detector, with the potentials at various points. The triode is biased to just beyond the cut-off point, therefore the small amplitude



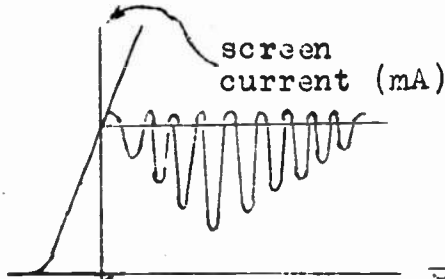


Fig 1b.

Signal on G1.

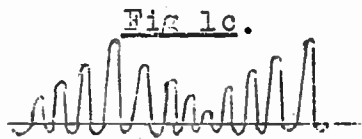


Fig 1c.

Voltage across screen resistor R.

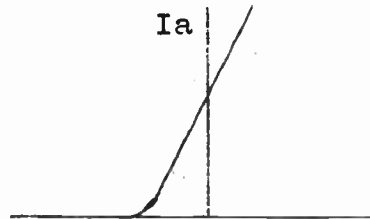


Fig 1d.

Voltage across screen resistor R applied on grid of triode.
Triode biased to just beyond C.O.

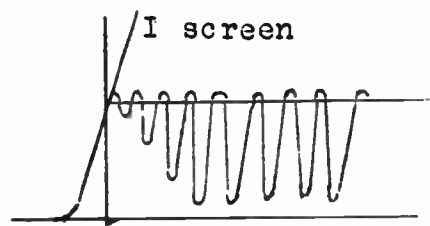


Fig 2a.

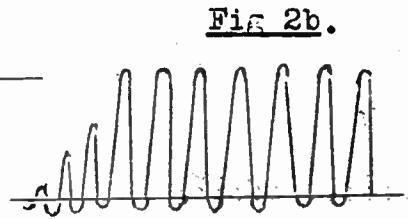


Fig 2b.

Voltage across screen resistor R.

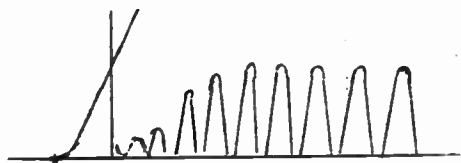


Fig 3.

of the rectified RF carrier will not affect it's anode current. The value of bias is arranged so that the amplitude of the voltage across R with feed-back is not sufficient to make the triode grid bias less than cut-off.

Now, let's see what happens when the feed-back is sufficient to cause the grid circuit of the detector to oscillate (Fig 2). The potential across the screen resistor quickly reaches a large amplitude and, being applied on the grid of the biased triode, causes current to flow through it (Fig 3).

The load in the anode circuit is inductive -- therefore the alternating voltage on the anode will be IN PHASE with the alternating potential applied to the grid which, owing to the resistive load of the screen, is 180 deg. out of phase with the potential on G1 of the pentode. This means that the output of the triode is 180 deg. out of phase with the detector grid oscillating potential, and, if some of the triode's output is fed to the detector grid, there is negative feed-back.

This negative feed-back only occurs when the amplitude of the alternating potential on the screen resistor is sufficient to cause current to flow in the triode. But this would, theoretically, not occur because immediately it does the potential on G1 will be the difference between two opposing potentials.

Regeneration will take place up to, and will be maintained at, the point of oscillation.

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THE CARTER SHIELD:- Saturday, Dec 30th is the final date for sending in entries to this contest for the 1950 series. The new series for 1951 will commence on Monday January 1st.

MODULATION SYSTEMS, Part 4, by GW2DDX.

CATHODE MODULATION:-

Cathode modulation is a system which enables us to secure some of the advantages of both grid-bias and anode modulation. It also gives us an efficiency factor well above the grid systems of modulation, though not as high as the plate modulation systems.

Modulation is applied to the cathode, or filament centre-tap circuit of the PA. In order to avoid modulating previous stages in the transmitter the modulated amplifier must be supplied from a separate filament transformer (if the transmitter employs filament type valves).

With the cathode system both grid bias and anode voltage are varied which means that the PA modulated stage must operate at less than maximum efficiency. By proper choice of operating conditions the cathode modulator may be operated as predominantly grid bias modulation, or predominantly anode modulation, or at any point between the two. The audio requirements are about one-fifth of the same transmitter when anode modulated. Therefore two to three watts of audio would fully modulate a 20 watt power amplifier by this system. With less audio the modulation is inclined to take on the characteristics of grid modulation, while if the audio is increased the conditions approach anode modulation. Another advantage is that speech quality from the cheaper type of carbon microphone is greatly improved. Battery bias should be used on the PA stage.

Some time ago a transmitter was built up at this station using this system. The circuit is shown in the accompanying figure and a 6L6 or 6V6 may be used without any circuit changes. The Tx consists of a regenerative CO. The modulator used was the little 2-watt class "B" stage described in the October issue. It will be noted that the usual grid resistance is omitted.

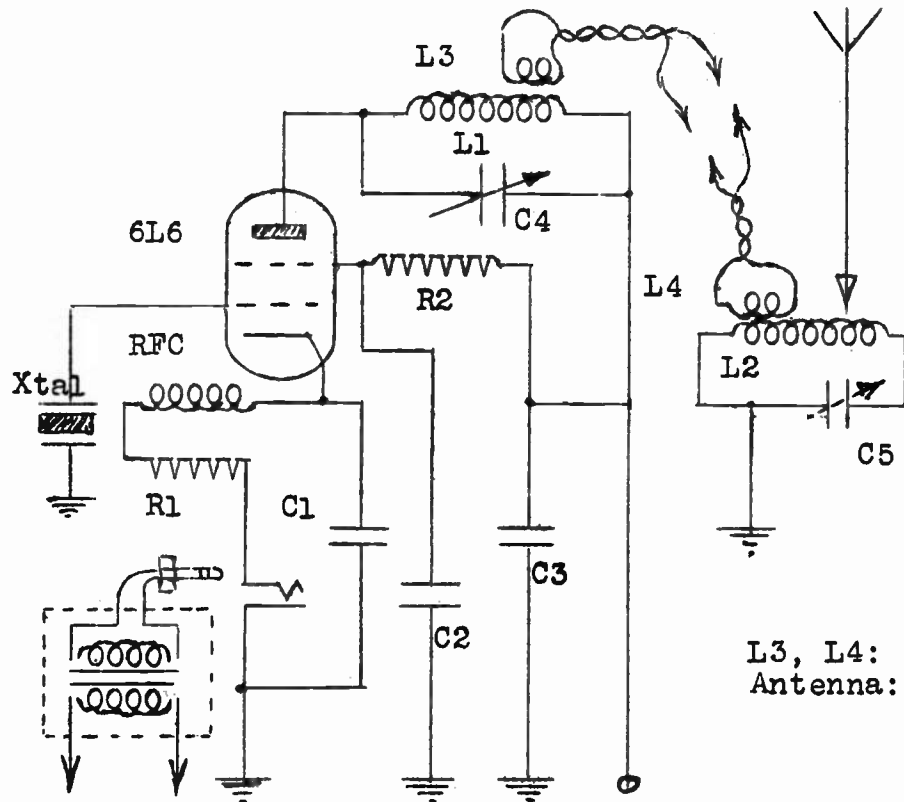
Initial tests showed that greater depth of modulation could be obtained with only the cathode bias resistance. Another point -- with no grid resistance it was found that a 3.5 Mc/s crystal would double into the 7 Mc/s band with nearly as much output as the fundamental 7 Mc/s crystal.

Aerial coupling was found to be important. A four turn link was taken to another four turn link at the cold end of a separate tuned circuit. Some initial adjustment was found to be necessary here to get "upward" modulation. When this was eventually accomplished the Tx was put on the air. With 8 watts input phone reports from the following stations were received: EI9S, 5.9 (40); GW3XW, 5.7/8; G6GN, 5.9; G3BJB, 5.7 (40); G3AHF, 5.7/8; G8BL, 5.6 (40); GW2CCU, 5.8/9. The figures in brackets refer to the station's power input. Every single report on quality was described as "excellent".

By the use of a suitable coil the Tx may be used on 1.7 Mc/s. The existing coil will cover 80 and 40. The RF from a regenerative CO is much greater than with the usual type of oscillator.

In conclusion brief mention may be given of a new modulation system that has originated in the States. This system is known as "super-modulation". It has had very great success in USA, and may even supersede the "efficiency" systems we have already discussed including Anode Modulation. Briefly it consists of the usual drive stage into the Class "C" PA. A second power amplifier valve, called the "pulse modulator", is then added. The audio requirements are very small-- eight watts is said to be sufficient to modulate a kilowatt! But the modulated output exceeds that of an anode modulated transmitter. The audio is pulsed by the PM valve and the carrier level is reduced simultaneously. Sideband power is peaked up to as much as 16 times above the anode modulated system. The system would appear to be an ideal solution to the low power station. Advantages of the system are:--

REGENERATIVE C.O.
CATHODE MODULATED.



- R1: 250 ohms.
 R2: 7000 ohms.
 C1: 25 pF.
 C2: .01 uF.
 C3: .002 uF.
 C4: 160 pF ceramic
 C5: 250 pF.
 Xtal: 7 Mc/s or
 3.5 Mc/s.
 L1, L2: 18 turns,
 1½" former, spaced,
 18 swg. (Eddystone
 formers.)
 L3, L4: 4 turns each end.
 Antenna: 66 ft.

(1): Low audio requirements. (2): No modulation transformer to PA required. (3): Narrow bandwidth. (4): Reduction in BCI. (5): Higher power output (sideband power) than with any other system.

Note: The value of C1 in the diagram controls the amount of regeneration.

NOTES AND NEWS by R. J. Brooker.

There was not very much news from any of you this month. Maybe a concerted effort was in progress on the constructional side, preparatory to the winter session.

Harry G. Wells came through with the news that VS7SV was due to leave for England on Nov 21st. VS6BE was heard by Harry saying that his rotary beam had been liquidated by a typhoon and that he was putting 100 watts into a folded dipole; signal strength was quite good at R7.

Mike Wassell has heard KL7GG on phone, Oct 23rd at 0710 GMT 14225 Kc/s; his signal was R9 but reception was marred by QRM from Is. A choice piece of Dx to look out for according to Mike will be a DL4 who will be operating from Wake Island, round about Xmas time, with a KW6 call. HK1DZ was heard on Oct 26th in QSO with IS1EHM; Mike observes, with obvious relish, that the op at EHM was a YL.

Yours truly has been busy recently endeavouring to get a Tx going on 40 metres -- believe me it's some job! When you've only two watts to play with stuff that used to be merely local QRM now becomes Dx. Great excitement was afforded by a DL6 coming back to one call; and even GW and GM are now something to go after.

To Mike Wassell goes the credit for the following interesting Dx QRAs which were all received on his .58 watt SH4:--

ET3AH: F. Frost, Box 858, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

HC1SA: Maj. S.A. Strickland, US Embassy, Quito, Ecuador.

KZ5CE: Box 1460. France Field, Panama Canal Zone.

OA4BG: Box 538, Lima, Peru.

KL7GG: Box 307, Anchorage, Alaska.

KP4KF: J.B. Baker, PO Box 3036, Santurce 39, Puerto Rico.

CE3CZ: Casilla 9547, Santiago, Chile.

VP4TB: Bob Wilson, PO Box 347, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B W I.

"TWO - WATT" Tx PANEL.

STATION	1.7		3.5	7	14	20
	Countries	Counties	Countries			
G3EDW	5	13	11	12	4	--
G5QI	2	14	14	13	--	--

Input: 3EDW, all at 1 watt. 5QI, all at 0.5 to 2 watts.

Now, come along, OMs, I'm looking forward to a real show in this panel through the winter months, and several of you promised to "have a go" when I saw you at the "Show". Don't forget -- I shall not! It can be done -- look at the strides 5QI has made on Top this month.

REPORTS WANTED:

The following QRP RESEARCH GROUP members announce that SWL reports will be welcomed and QSL'd: --

VE8OM : Don C. Matheson, Hudson's Bay Co., Southampton Is., via Churchill, Manitoba, Canada.

Don is ex VE2AGO and expects to be on the air with his new call any time now. He does not state the frequency he expects to use but no doubt we shall be hearing from him again shortly.

G2HKQ : A. R. Knight, 122 Garland Rd., Poole, Dorset.

HKQ is active on 80 and 160

G5QI : Bill Carter, 50 Fawley Bottom, Nenley-on-Thames, Oxon.

Top band reports wanted; QRG, 1839 Kc/s; Sched, 2200 GMT.

(Ed:- Please let us have copies of such reports, OMs, for the .. new "MEMBERS CONTACTS" column.)

MEMBER'S CONTACTS.

George Partridge, G3CFD, of Broadstairs, reports contacts with G5QI (W. Carter of Henley-on-Thames) at 2125 on Sept 9th for RST 549; G2AJU (J. Cowles of Ipswich) at 1406 on Oct 2nd for RST 579; G2DHV (G. V. Haylock of London, SE13) at 1638 on Oct 2nd for RST 579.

George also reports a contact with GW2DDX (F. C. Smith of Cadoxton, Barry) on the afternoon of Nov 11th on 40 metres CW, but George had to QRX and thereafter the contact was lost in heavy QRM. 2DDX was using 1 watt while George was risking five! But, in all fairness, it must be said that George made the first three contacts mentioned with only 0.5 watt. And, incidentally, they were on 3.5.

R. S. G. B. EXHIBITION, 1950.

This paragraph must of necessity be too brief to report the "show" from a general point of view. It must suffice to say that, subject to official reports, we expect that the attendance broke all records. Certainly the occasion maintained that unique atmosphere for which it has become notorious.

Thoughtful layout seemed to leave a little more space between the stands -- an improvement which was tested to the full during the Saturday. There was a welcome increase of amateur-made gear on view, and we should appreciate still more in future Exhibitions. Offsetting this improvement, however, I found, with disappointment, that a number of exhibitors who's displays had always aroused my excitement were absent this year. Odeon were not there, nor Southern Radio of Salisbury, nor Denco. That the market for general SW components is still wide open must have been proved by the interest shown in Messrs Webb's stand and in the Q-Max display. Let us hope that they,

and other similar firms are present next year.

Apart from the RSGB "corner" (which is justly the focal point of a majority of the visitors) I have no hesitation in saying that the Amalgamated Short Wave Press stand afforded by far the greatest attraction among the non-component displays. The crowd was so dense round Stand 4 at periods during the Saturday that it was a work of art to get on or off the stand. By that evening supplies of S W N and R C were practically sold out, despite extra quantities "laid on"; and ISWL membership leaflets were completely run out of stock long before the final QRT signal.

Towards this outstanding success "QRP" played its part with distinction and roused far more interest than I had dared anticipate. It is not ever possible to analyse the full success of such a venture as this by the evidence immediately available. The true results of the "show" will not be finalised for many weeks to come. But, so far as this journal and its associated Group are concerned, some estimate of our gains may be assessed by the fact that we sold over 60 copies of "QRP" and received almost as many enquiries for Group membership. Among the numerous QRP transmitters who completed Group membership forms there on the stand were two of more than ordinary note. One, Evert Kaleveld, is famous as PAØXE who has done so much for QRP radio in Holland. He has promised us full support in any way in which he can assist our Group and I am anticipating great interest from his reports. The other, Ahmed Zaidan, whose call, HZ1HZ, emanates from Mecca, confers on us the distinction of being the most far reaching single Group in the League, stretching as we now do from Saudi Arabia to the northernmost point of Hudson's Bay (VESOM).

I have before me a very nice letter from G2UK thanking me for my efforts on behalf of the League throughout the Exhibition. I am proud to have his assurance that I, as representative of the of the Leagues most junior Group, was of some assistance, but I do

feel, as I told him in my reply, that the thanks are due to him for enabling us to give our Research Group and our magazine such a substantial advance.

Thank you, too, Frank Baldwin, for your invaluable assistance and advice. And thank you, G2ATV, for all your work "behind the scenes".

And anyway it was jolly good fun.

.....: JANUARY CONTEST :.....

We are approaching the occasion of our SECOND ANNUAL QRP "HANDICAP" CONTEST. I do sincerely hope that every member who can possibly participate will do so. I have redesigned the contest on the strength of last year's experiences and I am sure that you will find the new rules will induce a record entry.. This year is drawing to a notorious close for the Group. Let us have a concerted effort to give the New Year an even stronger start.

This contest has been devised to enable QRP and QRO receivers to compete together on a fair and level basis. The points gained by competing receivers of both types will be divided by the HT wattage of the Rx concerned so that every result will be comparable on a true basis of EFFICIENCY PER WATT.

The duration of the contest will be from 0000 to 2359 GMT on Sunday, January 14th, 1951 (not throughout the week as last year). The band covered will be 14 Mc/s only and there will be two distinct categories for phone and CW results.

DETAILED RULE LEAFLETS ARE READY. SEND IN FOR ONE (with a stamped addressed envelope please, OM).

"Q R P" C - Z PANEL (1950).

	MEGACYCLES				TOTAL	
	3.5	7	14	28	C	Z
<u>SECTION 1: Unverified List.</u>						
Bob Brooker	12	12	131	54	146	30
Bert Glass	14	19	137	32	140	37
D. Gordon	12	16	75	88	119	31
Mike Wassell	19	23	98	25	108	36
P. Huntsman	18	22	97	--	98	33
Peter Short	9	8	79	--	79	31
H.G. Wells	--	--	83	--	83	29
F. Herridge	15	38	59	33	76	23
Bob Murray	5	16	71	--	73	24
Arthur Looney	--	--	60	--	600	19
R. Nixon	3	19	60	2	60	19
David White	7	3	32	2	37	13
Ian Glenn	5	4	28	--	33	11
Alex McWalter	--	--	18	--	18	8
<u>SECTION 2: QSL Verified List.</u>						
Bob Brooker	3	2	15	19	38	19
Bert Glass	--	--	27	4	-?-	14
Arthur Looney.	--	--	16	--	16	6
Bob Murray	--	3	13	--	15	8
Peter Short	--	--	10	--	10	8
D. Gordon					8	8
P. Huntsman	--	--	4	--	4	2
F. Herridge					1	1
Ian Glenn					1	1
David White	--	1	--	--	1	1

OCTOBER RECEPTION REPORTS.

14 Megacycles.

INDEX TO OPERATORS: --

"RB": R.J. Brooker, 3457, Herne Hill, 1-V-1 (0.8 watts).

"HW": H.G. Wells, 3894, Waltham Cross, 0-V-1 (1 watt).

"MW": Mike Wassell, 3932, Birmingham, SH4 (1.2 watts).

INDEX TO TIME: --

(1) 0001/0300, (2) 0301/0600, (3) 0601/0900, (4) 0901/1200,

(5) 1201/1500, (6) 1501/1800, (7) 1801/2100, (8) 2101/2400.

1.10.50 (RB6): CR6AI.
 3.10.50 (HW7): VQ4RF.
 4.10.50 (HW6): PK1SH; SU1MR (HW7): VQ4RF.
 7.10.50 (RB5): VK2EO; VU2GU; W6AUT; XZ2SY.
 (RB6): ZS6AA. (HW7): VP6FO.
 8.10.50 (RB4): KG6GC; KP4AJ; UA0KKB; VK9QK
 (RB5): PK1CI; VS1BJ, 7NG. (HW6): VU2JP; 3V8BB.
 (RB6): PK5AA; VQ3BNU; VS6AC. (RB7): CR6AI.
 9.10.50 (HW7): VQ4AA, 4RF.
 10.10.50 (HW7): VQ4AA, 4RF; 3V8BB. (HW8): VP6SD.
 13.10.50 (HW6): P1LLC; VQ4RF. (HW7): VP6FO.
 14.10.50 (RB5): AP2N; VS2CU. (HW5): VK4KS, 6KW, 6RY.
 (HW6): PK4DA; VK2ABD, 3ASD, 3HW, 3JD, 3KX, 3LN, 5EN.
 (HW7): VP6FO.
 15.10.50 (RB5): VS6BE; VU2CP. (HW6): HZ1KE; VS7SV.
 22.10.50 (MW3): VP1FGC, 3C7, 7HJ ("phoney?"); W6NIG, 7MBX.
 23.10.50 (MW3): KL7GG; HH3W; KZ5CE; VP9D; TI2TG.
 24.10.50 (MW7): VQ3AK, 4RF, 4AA; W7MBX; TF5TP.
 (HW7): VP6SD; VS7SV.
 25.10.50 (MW8): ET3AH(cw); KG4AK; VP6SD, 6HM; VP7HJ("phoney" again?)
 26.10.50 (MW8): HK1DZ; HR1BJ(cw); VP5HAG; PZ1AA. (Bad QSB)
 28.10.50 (MW3): CX4CS; VE8OH, 8MA; VK3HW, 7KW.

29.10.50 (HW6): SU1MR; VQ4RF. (HW7): VP6SD; ZD1SS; ZS6JS.
 (MW8): HC1SA; VP4TB; YV5BZ.
 30.10.50 (MW3): CE3CZ; KZ5CE; SVØWX/M; UH2KAA(cw); ZD1K0.
 31.10.50 (MW7): OA4BG; KP4KF(cw); VP6SD; W6IKQ.

COLCHESTER GROUP.

A new group has been formed in Colchester, 50% of the members being QRP enthusiasts. Three QRP rigs are under construction and regular morse practice classes have been organised. Will all "QRP" readers in the district get in touch with the secretary, R.F.Miller c/o W.A.Hills & Sons, 40 Pownall Crescent, Colchester, Essex.

GEAR CHANGE.

EXCHANGE: One each of Cossor 210PG, Mazda VP23, Mazda HL23/Dp, Mullard PM22A. One 3 wave band coil pack, type 599, covering 16 to 50 Mc/s, 130 to 550 Mc/s and 800 to 2000 Mc/s, with iron dust cores, trimmers and wiring diagram. The above in exchange for a set of Eddystone six-pin plug-in coils covering 31 Mc/s to 1.5 Mc/s and one each of VT50 and Pen220A.

M.Wassell, 69 Wynn St., Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

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 "Q R P" PUBLICATION DATE -- PLEASE NOTE THAT, OWING TO A
 VARIETY OF UNAVOIDABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, "Q R P" WILL, COMMENCING
 WITH THE NEXT ISSUE (Jan 1951), BE PUBLISHED ON OR ABOUT THE 15th
 OF EACH MONTH.

THE MONTH'S BEST QSOs, from G3EDW.

<u>Call.</u>	<u>QTH.</u>	<u>approx Dx.</u>	<u>Band.</u>	<u>Report.</u>	<u>Watts input</u>
GW3EOP	Neath, Glamorgan	190	1.7	549	2
GC2FMV	Jersey, C.I.	200	"	559	"
OK1OBC	Cesky Brod	600	3.5	449	1
SM5WK	Nr Stockholm	900	"	559	2
OZ7BO	Copenhagen	600	"	249	1
OE7AP	Tyrol	700	14	579	2
LA3A	Oslo	750	"	579	"
OK1OXY	Prague	600	"	569	"
DL4CR	Nr Munich	600	"	579	"

STOP PRESS.

14 Mc/s log from P. Huntsman:--

18.10.50 (PH3): VK3RJ, 5RF; KG6HG

20.10.50 (PH7): KP4GI; KL7BD; PK1TI; VE8AW; VP6SD, 9TT; W7AJS, ØHIV
ZE3JP, 3JR.

23.10.50 (PH7): KP4IT; VK2GS/M

25.10.50 (PH7): PK4DA; W5PTK; ZC4TF; CO3SEL, 5FI.

C - Z Panel Score from P. Huntsman.

Section 1:- (3.5) 13; (7) 22; (14) 108; (28) 8; (C) 110; (Z) 38.

Section 2:- (3.5) --; (7) 1; (14) 4; (28)--; (C) 4; (Z) 2.

The above ammendment to the C - Z positions puts Peter into fourth place again instead of fifth as shown this month. Sorry your letter was too late to include in the current Panel and logs, OM. The Exhibition upset my normal routine this month.

DATES TO REMEMBER.

DECEMBER 31st: The closing date for the 1950 contest for the
CARTER SHIELD.

Any entries received after Jan 1st will be accepted as for the
1951 contest.

JANUARY 14th: The 1951 Q R P HANDICAP CONTEST. A data
leaflet will gladly be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed
envelope.

DECEMBER 4th: The deadline date for all material for inclusion in the January issue of "Q R P".

FUTURE FEATURES.

"Q R P. C W." by G3CED. "An Antenna Coupling Unit" by L. H. Waine. "Why Not Add Base Cut?" by K. English. "A Transmitter Receiver from Surplus Tuner" (TU6B) by W1KLS, reprinted by special permission of the Chicago Radio and Television News from the Nov 1947 issue of RADIO NEWS. "An Ultra H F O-V-1 Rx" by Mike Wassell. "A Two Valve S H Receiver" by J. Whitehead.
