

World Wide DX Contest Results

Combined phone and CW results of the 1953 contest with a tabulation of first-place winners in each country

The first *International DX Contest* (formerly the *World-Wide CQ DX Contest*), sponsored by the *International DX Club*, has been a huge success and a massive reporting job. Apparently, this contest combines all of the ingredients that DX men throughout the world find ideal for a competitive event. Thousands of logs were received from over one hundred countries. Considering that DX conditions throughout the world are generally at a low ebb, the results are nothing short of phenomenal.

The *International DX Contest* is an extension of the *DX Contest* originally started by

mountable, tens of thousands of log sheets were distributed throughout the world. In the ensuing months since the 1953 competition, an organization of some greater strength has developed. The dates for the 1954 contest have already been established and are listed in a box elsewhere in this article. Rules in their entirety will appear in September *CQ*. Awards for the 1953 contest have been made prior to this formal compilation of the contest results.

It is not possible in this single report to give full credit to all of the amateurs who did an outstanding job. It should be pointed out that this contest could not possibly have been the success it was without the wholehearted cooperation of amateur organizations throughout the world, particularly the *Potomac Valley Amateur Radio Club*.

Some of the typical comments picked up on DX logs indicate what a close bond of kinship binds the DX men in every land. Some of these typical comments are quoted: From *4X4BO*, "These contests are landmarks in the life of a Ham and when you come to think of it, why not have two each year?" From *SWL1120006T* in Trieste, "I am an SWL but have worked hard during the contest with my two-tube regenerative receiver and logged 9 zones, 32 countries." It is to perpetuate these bonds that the *IDXC* exists.

A word about the scoring on the contest. Because the rules and regulations for the contest were sent out in English only, many DX stations had difficulty in fully understanding them. An effort is being made to simplify the explanation of the scoring of the contest and to have the rule translated into every common tongue. However, the problem of figuring scores was such a monumental job that it could not be handled by two or three people. The *Potomac Valley Amateur Radio Club* volunteered to handle this project as a Club assignment. Not only was every single log checked, but hundreds of logs were refigured for the contestants. While it is not hoped that every single error has been rectified, no detail was overlooked to make the final logs as accurate as possible. Because of the confusion in scoring it was not possible to list the number of QSO's by each winner, since QSO points and not actual number of contacts contribute to tide final multiplier.



This is the certificate issued by the International DX Club to all contest winners the *CQ DX Committee*. In 1952, because of the every increasing burden of work connected with sponsorship of this operating activity, *CQ* magazine felt they could no longer continue sponsorship of the event. In order to perpetuate a contest, which was then on its way to becoming one of the most popular amateur events in the world, a group of DX-minded amateurs formed an organization known as the *International DX Club*. Specifically, this group combined to sponsor the *1953 International DX Contest*. As a secondary objective, the worldwide promotion of amateur and DX operation has been subscribed to by membership of the *IDXC*.

Because of the short time available between the *IDXC* formation, and the necessity for announcing the 1953 competition, not all of the details could be attended to in the manner which would have been ideal. Despite these many obstacles, some of which seemed insur-

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W1DSF

W2WZ
K2EDL
W2SVF

W3GRF
W3EIS
W3ADZ
W3JTC

W4KFC
W4AIX
W4KRR

W5CKY
W5QKZ
W5FXN

W6RW
K6CIT
W6BAX
W6BYB

W7PQE
W7JLU
W7HYW

W8JIN
W8KIA
W8WZ
W8NBK
W8BHW

W9NDA
W9MEM
W9VIN
W9FJB
W0DAE
W0IBZ
W0JZX

Alaska
KL7EVR
KL7RZ

Algeria
F8DA

Looking at some of the foreign logs presents a perfectly fascinating picture to the American DX men. Keeping in mind that the great feature of the *International DX Contest* is the one that encourages DX station to work DX station, a run down of some of the logs is enough to make many a DX man forsake wife and home to operate overseas for one of these events.

In a *World Wide DX Contest*, it is to be expected that the highest scores will not be made by American stations. Many foreign countries are far more ideally suited geographically in relation to countries and zones, to turn in a better performance. Coupled to this is the natural desire of DX men everywhere to work the "rare ones" first. You can almost certainly count on the highest score being an unusual foreign prefix.

CW Scores

Measuring up to every requirement, world high CW score with a phenomenal 497,458 points, 4X4RE probably becomes one of the very first Asian stations to ever dominate such an event. 692 QSO's and a multiplier of 247, 68Z and 179C is a record that will be hard to beat.

Eagon turned in this performance in 40 hours, operating time being limited due to illness. All bands were used, 80 through 15 with the bulk of the work being done on 20 and 15. Letting the performance speak for itself, 4X4RE did not submit a station description. Outstanding as is the score of 4X4RE, only slightly less extraordinary is the second world-high score submitted by 4X4BX with 450,058 points, achieved on all bands from 80 to 10 meters; 63Z and 238C. 4X4BX used 125 watts with half-wave dipoles on 80, 40, 20 and a ground plane for 15 meters; 3 elements on 10.

In summarizing the results of this contest, it is our intention to review the outstanding scores on each continent. A third extraordinary score is that submitted by ZC4IP at 223,363 points. Whether by design or coin-

(Continued on page 24)

NOTE: Space limitations do not permit listing of all scores. You may have a full tabulation for your country or prefix area by addressing a request to W9VW, Harold Brooks, R.F.D. 2, La Porte, Indiana. Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Tabulation of Contest First Place Winners by Country and Operation

SINGLE OPERATOR CW			SINGLE OPERATOR CW			MULTI OPERATOR CW		
United States			Anglo-Egyptian Sudan			VE5AJ		
W1RY	All Band	137,070	ST2AR	14	31,430	VE6MN	All Band	5280
W1RWP	3.5	874				VE6ZR	14	1281
W1NHJ	7	798	Argentina			VE7VC	All Band	63,690
W1DSF	14	20,544	LU3EX	All Band	121,635	VO6U	All Band	18,668
			LU8FBH	14	22,533	Chile		
W2WZ			Australia			CE3AG		
K2EDL	7	42,039	VK2GW	All Band	84,332	All Band 329,572		
W2SVF	14	7548	VK3AWW	14	12,596	Cook Islands		
			VK4HR	21	11,319	ZK1BG		
W3GRF			Azores			All Band 1702		
W3EIS	3.5	560	CT2BO	14	1224	Czechoslovakia		
W3ADZ	7	4708				OK1MB		
W3JTC	14	114,684	Bahrein Island			All Band 306,078		
			MP4BBD	All Band	14,716	Denmark		
W4KFC			Balearic Island			OZ2PA		
W4AIX	14	50,666	EA6AF	All Band	57,344	All Band 131,040		
W4KRR	21	12,312				3.5 6		
			Belgium			14 32,637		
W5CKY			ON4AU			Eire		
W5QKZ	7	1820	ON4CK	All Band	35,224	EI9Y		
W5FXN	14	20,856		14	14,560	All Band 25,137		
			Belgium Congo			England		
W6RW			OQ5CP			G4CP		
K6CIT	All Band	184,527	OQ5VN	All Band	105,600	All Band 104,483		
W6BAX	7	17,464		14	26,019	7 5922		
W6BYB	14	120,663	Bermuda			14 83,096		
	21	11,016	VP9BF	All Band	299,250	21 5782		
W7PQE			Bolivia			Finland		
W7JLU	All Band	68,864	CP5EK	All Band	172,572	OH3RA		
W7HYW	7	3201				All Band 46,168		
	14	19,950	Brazil			3.5 345		
W8JIN			PY1ADA			OH3TM		
W8KIA	All Band	300,312	PY6FI	All Band	148,878	7 1863		
W8WZ	3.5	1856	PY3QX	14	8282	14 31,266		
W8NBK	7	32,121		21	10,812	French Eq. Africa		
W8BHW	14	85,842	Canada			FQ8AF		
	21	41,895	VE1ZZ	All Band	64,260	All Band 18,100		
W9NDA			VE2WA	All Band	41,640	French West Africa		
W9MEM	All Band	164,160	VE3CCK	All Band	106,824	All Band 9381		
W9VIN	3.5	1242	VE3IG	All Band	148,878	France		
W9FJB	7	9130	VE3AAZ	14	8282	All Band 59,488		
	14	36,742	VE3HB	21	10,812	7 468		
W0DAE			France			F9RM		
W0IBZ	All Band	88,672	Germany			All Band 59,488		
W0JZX	14	2904	DL1AU	All Band	240,097	7 468		
	21	3237	DL1FF	All Band	10,764	Greece		
Alaska			DL4EF	3.5	10,764	All Band 240,097		
KL7EVR	All Band	5300	DL4YZ	7	29,425	3.5 10,764		
KL7RZ	7	144	DL3RM	14	53,483	7 29,425		
				21	13,266	14 53,483		
Algeria						21 13,266		

SINGLE OPERATOR CW

SINGLE OPERATOR CW

MULTI OPERATOR CW

Greenland OX3GL	14	180
Guantanamo Bay KG4AN	All Band	23,838
Haiti HH3DM HH2OT	All Band 7	414 408
Hawaii KH6IJ KH6ER KH6LG	All Band 7 14	285,420 82,556 31,569
Honduras HR1AT	All Band	36,938
Iceland TF3AB	All Band	47,888
Israel 4X4RE	All Band	497,458
Italy I1ALU I1CIH I1KN	All Band 14 21	97,515 19,530 5143
Japan JA1CJ JA1AA	All Band 14	31,768 18,054
Lebanon OD5LX	All Band	85,956
Kenya VQ4RF VQ4ERR	All Band 14	107,933 2106
Macao CR9AH	14	11,286
Maderia Island CT3AB	All Band	18,768
Mariana Island WSQDF/KG6	All Band	94,754
Mexico XE1SA	All Band	9455
Monaco 3A2BM	All Band	33,784
Mozambique CR7AF	All Band	9148
Netherlands PA0UN PA0GIN PA0OI PA0KW	All Band 3.5 7 14	182,093 4964 1200 55,524
Northern Rhodesia VQ2GW	All Band	42,952
Netherlands West Indies PJ2AJ	All Band	9102
New Caledonia FK8AO	All Band	11,904
New Zealand ZL1BY ZL2MM ZL3OP	All Band 7 14	153,180 12,690 23,816
North Ireland G13FJX G15HZ	All Band 21	37,200 8640
New Guinea VK9WZ	All Band	3502
Norway LA6U LA4KD	All Band 14	54,889 4280
Poland SP3AN	All Band	251,728
Puerto Rico KP4CC	All Band	68,365

Pakistan AP2R	14	18,666
Peru OA4C OA4J	All Band 14	20,148 1456
Portugal CT1DJ	All Band	80,827
Saar 9S4AX	All Band	62,073
Southern Rhodesia ZE3JP	All Band	194,310
Roumania YO3RF	All Band	92,192
Ryukyu Is. KR6AA	All Band	15,660
Sardinia IS1AHK	All Band	5500
Saudi Arabia HZ1HZ	All Band	102,311
Scotland GM3EOJ	All Band	21,929
South Shetland Islands LU3ZS LU5ZO	All Band 14	68,973 3588
Spanish Morocco EA9AP	All Band	116,850
Spain EA1AB EA1CS EA3QF	All Band 7 14	123,074 285 11,439
Sweden SM3AKM SM4KL SM3HC SM5CO	All Band 7 14 21	127,908 3950 23,730 5682
Switzerland HB9KO HB9NN HB9KU	All Band 7 14	76,720 2574 11,050
South Africa, Union of ZS5U ZS4AK	All Band 14	39,714 702
Trieste I1NU	All Band	34,272
Uruguay CX1FB	All Band	28,670
Venezuela YV5AB YV5AK	All Band 14	154,656 2424
Virgin Islands KV4AA	All Band	117,720
Wales GW3JI GW3ZV	All Band 14	60,500 49,929
Yugoslavia YU1AD	All Band	113,337

Bulgaria LZ1KPZ	All Band	25,228
Canada VE8OG	All Band	32,698
England G2BOZ	7	20,128
Eritrea ET2US	All Band	239,121
Germany DL1IN	All Band	73,320
Iraq YI2AM	14	69,560
Libya 5A1TZ	14	78,470
Marianas Is. KG6ADY	All Band	221,494
Marshall Is. KX6BF	All Band	217,700
Netherlands PA0NN	All Band	4250
Scot'and GM8MJ	All Band	41,612

SINGLE OPERATOR FONE

United States W1ATE W1LQQ W1NHJ W2SKE W2ICE W2VWN W2JDE W3VKD W5SFW W3CHH W4OSU W4OM W4NQM K5FCG W5WQI W3MFW W5ZFS W6YY W6HNX W6SWE W7HAD W7JLU W7JUU W7ENA W8NXF W8JIN W8BHW W9NDA W9MEM W9EZD W0GEK W0JZK	All Band 14 21 All Band 3.5 14 21 All Band 14 21 All Band 14 28 All Band 14 21 All Band 14 21 All Band 14 21 All Band 7 21 All Band 3.5 14 All Band 21	155,742 9576 80 57,810 190 7950 21,630 4720 5808 225 18,249 10,912 1250 335 306 3570 12 39,416 25,404 726 8280 150 777 4 27,000 1148 15,142 48,510 340 6148 2688 1377
Alaska KL7AON KL7AWB	All Band 14	10,707 1224
Alaeria FA9VN	All Band	1209
Argentina LU9MA LU2NC	All Band 14	5040 11,288
Australia VK4EL VK5XN VK4EE	All Band 14 21	2024 9350 238
Bahama Islands VP7NS	All Band	6825
Belgian Congo OQ5DZ	All Band	95,172

MULTI OPERATOR CW

United States W2MNN W5ZD W6AM W6MUR W7DL W9AVJ	All Band All Band All Band 14 All Band All Band	1344 38,912 212,128 1075 123,032 168,350
Argentina LU9EV	All Band	87,312

Belgi
ON4P
ON4C

Berm
VP9B

Bolivi
CP5A

Brazil
PY2A
PY6B

Canada
VE1Z
VE2I
VE2S
VE3H
VE5H
VE7A
VE8Y
VO6N

Canada
E8AJ
E8BB

Colomb
HK4F
HK3H

Costa
TI2TG

Cuba
CO2OZ

Ceylon
4S7LB

Czech
OK1H

Cyprus
ZC4IP

Denma
OZ5KP
OZ7OP

Ecuado
HC1M

Englan
G3FB
G3AFM
G2WW

Eire
EI3Y

Finlan
OH5NQ
OH2ZE

France
F9RM
F3NG
F3PW

German
DL1AU
DL1LH
DL1UX
DL4YZ
DL1VR

Greece
SV0WE

Guanta
KG4AN

Guatem
TG9RB

Haiti
HH3DM

CW

SINGLE OPERATOR FONE

SINGLE OPERATOR FONE

SINGLE OPERATOR FONE

25,228	Belgium ON4PJ ON4CH	All Band 14	31,746 880
32,696	Bermuda VP9BG	All Band	93,288
20,128	Bolivia CP5AB	All Band	37,511
239,121	Brazil PY2AHS PY6BN	All Band 14	53,280 1452
73,320	Canada VE1ZZ VE2IZ VE2SU VE3HB VE5HR VE7AIH VE8YT VO6N	All Band All Band 14 14 All Band All Band All Band All Band All Band	7524 2400 7800 999 490 12,096 5716 2241
69,560	Canal Zone KZ5WZ	21	11,280
78,470	Canary Islands EA8AX EA8BK	All Band 14	24,888 248
221,494	Colombia HK4FV HK3HY	All Band 14	43,018 2772
217,700	Costa Rica TI2TG	21	5875
4250	Cuba CO2OZ	All Band	57,658
41,612	Ceylon 457LB	All Band	4998
	Czechoslovakia OK1HI	All Band	17,927
	Cyprus ZC4IP	All Band	10,045
	Denmark OZ5KP OZ7OP	All Band 14	33,824 1426
	Ecuador HC1MB	All Band	57,057
	England G3FXB G3AFM G2WW	All Band 14 21	19,758 5289 5459
	Eire EI3Y	All Band	19,975
	Finland OH5NQ OH2ZE	All Band 14	33,292 6235
	France F9RM F3NG F3PW	All Band 14 21	64,325 1032 1100
	Germany DL1AU DL1LH DL1UX DL4YZ DL1VR	All Band 3.5 7 14 21	48,575 540 204 30,030 8944
	Greece SV0WE	All Band	15,478
	Guantanamo Bay KG4AN	All Band	38,184
	Guatemala TG9RB	14	20,922
	Haiti HH3DM	14	1824

JNE

	Hawaii KH6AWM KH6IJ	All Band 21	52,726 1251
	Honduras HR1AA	All Band	35,280
	India VU2RC VU2EJ	All Band 14	4940 9030
	North Ireland G15HZ	21	8400
	Isle of Man GD3UB	14	13,018
	Iraq YI3WH	21	18,290
	Israel 4X4DK	All Band	102,760
	Italy I1AIJ I1CSP I1CWX I1ALU	All Band 3.5 14 21	31,411 300 13,216 6110
	Jamaica VP5SC	All Band	30,667
	Japan JA3AQ KA2OL	All Band 14	4940 19,142
	Kenya VQ4RF VQ4TOT	All Band 14	154,721 24,440
	Lebanon OD5AD	14	45,917
	Madeira Island CT3AN	All Band	4690
	Marianas Islands W6ONP/KG6	14	28,556
	Marshall Islands KX6BB	All Band	1217
	Mexico XE1TR XE2WE	All Band 28	2501 660
	Morocco CN8MM	All Band	146,142
	Netherlands PA0VB PA0OI PA0WWP PA0KE	All Band 7 14 21	31,080 200 6987 192
	Neth. West Indies PJ2AF	14	9480
	New Guinea VK9YT	All Band	13,728
	New Zealand ZL1BY	All Band	46,761
	Nicaragua YN4CB	All Band	5080
	Norway LA4DD LA5YE	All Band 14	8607 5084
	Palestine Z0GUNJ	14	902
	Panama HP3FL	All Band	72,765
	Paraguay ZP5CF	14	4100
	Peru OA4CL OA6C	All Band 14	15,822 836

	Portugal CT1FT	All Band	268,796
	Puerto Rico KP4WA KP4TA	All Band 21	17,020 13,468
	Poland SP9KAD	All Band	8151
	Saar 9S4AX	All Band	5606
	Southern Rhodesia ZE3JP	21	912
	Roumania YO3RF	All Band	9639
	Scotland GM3DHD	All Band	49,152
	Spain EA2CQ EA4CX	All Band 14	137,600 4524
	Switzerland HB9MX HB9KU	All Band 14	7834 23660
	Sweden SM3LK SM5FA SM5CO	All Band 14 21	30,888 24,893 6070
	Tanganyika VQ3ES	14	12,801
	Turkey TA3MP	All Band	25,092
	Union of South Africa ZS1MP ZS6OM ZS6DW	All Band 14 21	111,452 13,554 22,160
	Uruguay CX3BH CX3BT	All Band 28	12,775 2557
	Venezuela YV5AB YV5AK	All Band 14	25,596 24
	Yugoslavia YU3RC	All Band	14,931

MULTI OPERATOR FONE

	United States W2WZ W6AM W6GIZ W6G1Z W7DL W8NGO W9AVJ	All Band All Band 14 All Band All Band All Band	70,650 78,472 34,496 86,223 18,312 44,805
	Germany DL4OV	All Band	64,158
	England G3BTG	All Band	47,424
	Eritrea ET2US	All Band	107,158
	Iraq YI2AM	All Band	39,680
	Italy I1CCO	All Band	2272
	Japan KA7RC	All Band	54,834
	Marianas KG6AEX	All Band	92,760
	Marshall Is. KX6BF	All Band	50,484
	Turkey TA3AA	All Band	282,918

vidence, this score, 41Z, 122C and 480 QSO's included only 3 American stations. The extraordinarily high number of foreign amateurs participating in this event are apparent when you review a log of this magnitude, which is made up of page after page of only DX prefixes. George used the modified BC459A series, running 100 watts on 21, 7 and 3.5 Mc. and 140 watts on 20. A 14-Mc. folded dipole and 138' end-feed wire were used along with a modified HRO.

Conditions from Asia apparently did not favor the United States as evidenced by an examination of other Asian logs. For example, the log of 4S7LB did not indicate a single W contact.

No international contest would be much of an event without ZE3JP, FA8DA and EA9AP, so it is little wonder that they finished up in that order for Africa. Conditions in Africa were not particularly good, as a review of the logs indicated. ZE3JP with 463 contacts on all bands had a multiplier of 53Z, 100C, for 194,310 points. Equipment was quite similar to that used in previous events, two separate band switched 813PA

85 different countries during the single weekend of the event. Total elapsed operating time 44½ hours. . . . truly an outstanding performance.

Breathing closely on Vic's neck and a force to be reckoned with in every operating event was W3GRF with the identical number of QSO's, 491; but Zone multiplier of 77 and a country multiplier of 163 for a final score of 327,360 points. Len employed a 32V2, driving four different finals on 80, 40, 15 and 20; 75A2 receiver; 133' long wire on 40 and 80, 3-element beams on 20 and 15. It was a refreshing experience to read the two logs of W4KFC and W3GRF, both who commented on good conditions, particularly to Europe.

Jim Ringland, W8JIN, had the third highest American score with 434 QSO's; 82Z; 176C, 300,312 points. He used push-pull 250THs in the final; HRO with a 23-kc. i-f strip; 900-cycle band pass; ground planes and doublets on 80; vertical beam on 40; wide space 3-element on 20 and 15. This score is particularly outstanding since W8JIN had to work a great many of his contacts through the east coast wall of QRM.

1954 WORLD-WIDE DX CONTEST SCHEDULE

Time Zone	Starting Time	Ending Time
Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) (London)	Saturday Oct. 23, 0200 Saturday Oct. 30, 0200	Monday, Oct. 25, 0200 Monday, Nov. 1, 0200
U.S.A. Eastern Standard Time	Friday, Oct. 22, 9:00 PM Friday, Oct. 23, 9:00 PM	Sunday, Oct. 31, 9:00 PM Sunday, Oct. 31, 9:00 PM
U.S.A. Pacific Standard Time	Friday, Oct. 22, 6:00 PM Friday, Oct. 29, 6:00 PM	Sunday, Oct. 24, 6:00 PM Sunday, Oct. 31, 6:00 PM

transmitters, VFO or crystal controlled an HRO and AR88 receivers, Q5-er and other miscellaneous accessories. A 558' long wire to an 80' gum tree and a ground plane constructed of brass tubing for 21 Mc., performed extremely well.

FA8DA with 152,490 points contacted 377 stations; 34Z and 104C multiplier, running a pair of 807's at 50 watts with a BC348Q modified and a long wire. FA8DA commented on extremely poor conditions with the exception of a fairly good opening on 7 Mc. EA9AP, who has put a rare country well into the front ranks of DX men, worked 324 stations; 34Z and 89C multiplier, for 116,850 points. Adolfo used an 807, SX43 and a folded dipole and Zepp. Only poor conditions prevented EA9AP from running up an even higher score for the entire world was out looking for this multiplier.

No matter how poor conditions are, South Americans are always able to work into the United States, so it's an unusual day when world conditions permit them to do considerably more than that. Taking advantage of favorable conditions into South America, contest perennial CE3AG turned in the leading South American score and one of the world high scores of 329,672 points, with a multiplier of 78Z, 125C and 570 QSO's. One of the few really high powered foreign DX stations, Luis used a 304TL running 600 to 1000 watts input; Collins 75A2, 3-element rotary for 10 and 20, long wire on 15, 40, and 80. While performance on 10 was relatively modest, the 13 countries worked there was far above the average.

Second highest score in South America made many a DX man happy, since it was a prefix too seldom heard on the air. CP5EJ turned in a score of 172,572 points. Conditions in Bolivia were not particularly good and Hans echoed the complaint of many of the participants that noise conditions were unusually high. Third highest South American score was that of YV5AB. His 490 contacts in 37Z and 71C added up 154,656 points. A 35T final running at 125 watts with an English "Commander" receiver and a folded dipole, plus a 3-element beam for 20 meters provided the extraordinarily potent signal of YV5AB.

High scores in North America represent probably the maximum effort because of the extremely competitive nature, of American DX men, and because of rules of the contest which remove any advantage the W's might have. Highest American score was W4KFC with 491 contacts, 88Z, 173C, Vic had 338,517 points. All bands were used from 80 through 10. By now, all contest men should be familiar with W4KFC's station, which uses a kilowatt into a pair of 4-250As; BC348 with a converter and Selectojet; 138' end-feed Zepp; 2-element rotary on 20 and 15; and ground planes on 40 and 10. Vic worked

Out on the West Coast where the International DX Contest had its birth, leading the pack was W6RW with an extremely creditable performance of 341 contacts, 74Z, 129C for 184, 527 points. Roger used a kilowatt final; AR88 receiver; rotaries on 20 and 15; and on 40 and 80 phased half-waves. All of the Americans commented on comparatively good conditions, particularly with some splendid openings to Europe. There was an outstanding European opening on 21 Mc. from the West Coast and 14 Mc. was good from all parts of the United States to Europe, accounting for some of the particularly good scores. Top Canadian scores were those submitted by VE4RO and VE3CCK. VE4RO with 133,927 points operating from the middle of the continent is an outstanding score, but is nothing less than would be expected from such a long-time DX man. VE3CCK (ex-FP8AJ) followed with over 300 QSO's for 106,824 points. Ronald kept the eastern part of Canada well represented on all bands from 80 through 10.

The score of VP9BF is certainly worth mentioning as one of the outstanding world scores, totalling 299,250 points. Since the scores have been listed by continent, and only the top handful have been individually singled out, VP9BF's sterling performance might have been overshadowed by the big guns of North America. . . . which barely edged out 9BF. Thoroughly steeped in contest tradition, VP9BF can be counted on keeping Bermuda well represented in all future events.

Participation from the Oceania continent was not as great as many of the world contestants would like to have seen, but you can almost predict the winner from that part of the world. KH6IJ with 285,420 points was high for the continent with a combined multiplier of 142. With his broadside exposure to the United States, KH6IJ really has to work hard to build up his country multiplier. But thumping through the log are many of the rare prefixes of the world, particularly in the Far East and Asia. And along with KH6IJ, nothing seems more proper than to have that ascending star in Hawaiian DX competition, KH6MG with 175,250 points. Third in line for Oceania was ZL1BY with 153,180 points based on a multiplier of 148. Using 100 watts and three 555' V beams, NC240D receiver with various filters and preselectors, ZL1BY was one of the consistently strong signals from that part of the world.

In Europe competition was unusually keen and two of the three high scores represent less than common prefixes. Leading the entire continent was OK1MB with 306,078 points. Graphically demonstrating the advantage of central location, Beda had a country multiplier of

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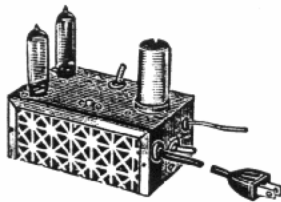
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NEW BUD 2-Tube Frequency Calibrator FCC-90A



The elimination of drift is a vital responsibility of every amateur operator. To comply with Federal Regulations

some means of accurately checking transmitter frequency must be available at every "Ham" station. You can avoid a "pink ticket" for off-frequency operation by using the BUD self-powered frequency calibrator. The new, improved BUD FCC-90A uses 2 tubes—50C5 and 35W4. It consists of a 100 kc crystal oscillator that is completely self-powered and will give 100 kc check points on all bands to 30 megacycles. This enables you to determine the exact band edges.

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FCC-90A.....Amateur Net \$17.25

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catalepsy of the capacitors, rheumatiz of the resistors, dysentery of the dials, bursitis of the bandswitch, cirrhosis of the shields, filariasis of the filters? Tch, tch, a pity . . . such a nice old receiver. Well, as we were saying, it's too bad it wasn't traded before it was too late. If your old receiver is creaking at the joints and can't seem to stand the gaff of present-day QRM and wearying

contest sessions, it'll pay you to drop a card to our Communications Equipment Division. Tell us the model number of the receiver you want and the receiver you'd like to trade—you'll be surprised at our terrific trade-in offer. By the way, if you don't have our latest Supplement (No. 139), we'd sure like to send you a copy. Write Allied Radio Corp., 100 N. Western Ave., Dept. 16-H-4, Chicago 80, Ill.



DX CONTEST RESULTS

(from page 24)

203 and a Zone multiplier of 75. The 203 multiplier is one of the highest turned in by any station in the world. With a 75A1 receiver; 813 power amplifier and eight different antennas, OK1MB had a field day into W6 land with over 44 contacts. It is only fair to point out that with no restrictions between "iron curtain" countries, OK1MB's log shows dozens and dozens of contacts with all of the rare Russian prefixes. Almost all of the Russian countries are represented in his log, including several Zone 19 contacts and many of the old standbys, such as UI8KAA, UQ2AB and a host of UBs, UCs, etc.

Second highest European score was a prefix too seldom heard in recent years, but now ably represented by SP3AN with 251,728 points; the result of 55Z, 169C and almost 400 contacts. An outstanding operator with a splendid signal, SP3AN represented a new country to a surprisingly large number of contestants. Third highest European score was DL1AU with 240,097 points. Just prior to the test his beam broke down and the XYL had to give beam directions with a compass. Rig: 100 w., modified SX17, long wire on 3.5 and 7 Mc., rotaries on 21 and 14 Mc. Strong support of the IDXC by the DARC resulted in unusually fine participation by the DLs.

Phone Scores

Generally speaking, in any DX contest held over more than one weekend, conditions are not uniformly favorable. For some years now, the phone men seem to have been beset with poor luck when it comes to conditions and the 1953 World-Wide DX Contest was no exception. Conditions were tolerable, but definitely inferior to the CW weekend. Coupled with less DX activity, the A3 scores ran lower in every single category for the phone competition.

World-high phone score was CT1FT, operated by CT1BW. Under any conditions the outstanding score of 268,796 points is impressive. 80 through 10 were employed with surprisingly good results on both the top and low band. The multiplier was 216C, 82Z and 902 QSO points. Operator CT1BW worked 14 countries on 28 Mc, one of the best performances on that band. Push-pull T55's at 250-watts input provided the r.f. A 24-tube, double conversion superhet and an SX42, plus ten separate antennas further helped . . . ranging from a half-wave Zepp and two half-waves in phase on 80, down to fixed beams in the N-S E-W directions on 40, 15 and 10. Congratulations to CT1BW and to CT1FT for his fine station.

Southern European signals had a very definite advantage over the rest of the continent as evidenced by the fact the three top leaders were located in that portion of the continent. Second highest European score was EA2CQ, 137,600 points, with a multiplier of 50Z, 150C and 688 QSO points amassed on all bands on 80 through 10. Third highest European score and one of the top world scores, was another well-known Portuguese DX man, CT1QG: Raul has a multiplier of 48Z, 136C and 275 contacts for 112,608 points.

How did the Americans make out in the phone contest? A lot of points separated the high American from the rest of the U.S. competition, and WIATE proved that he could hold his own with any DX station located anywhere. Chad turned in the outstanding score of 155,742 points with a total multiplier of 69Z and 133C worked on five bands from 80 through 10. Chad comments that conditions were worse than any contest to date; 75 meters being exceptionally poor and 40 extremely inactive. 15 meters was the bright spot at WIATE, but did not show the same promise in the rest of the world. Chad pointed out that between 1948 and 1952, no W ever had a higher world position than sixth, but this year he moves into Second World High! Despite the generally poor conditions, WIATE's score is still the highest American phone score ever submitted for the World-Wide DX Contest.

WIATE's equipment used on 3.5 Mc., two switchable 3-element vertical half-wavelength beams and one half-wave folded dipole vertical; 7 Mc. 2-element rotary, 0.1 wave spacing and a half-wave folded dipole, both over 110' high; 14 Mc., 3-element rotary and 6-element Sterba curtain; 21 Mc., 3-element rotary; 28 Mc., 3-element rotary and a 540' utility antenna, long wire 100' high. A kilowatt on all bands with a Collins receiver rounds

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out an outstanding station. Second high U.S. score is W2SKE, Bill Leonard, who took time out from his TV shows to turn in 57,810 points, based upon 53Z and 88C and 410 station points. Bill uses a 75A3, 65' ground plane on 80 and 40 and rotaries on 15 and 20; transmitter is a Collins KW1. Bill also comments on extremely poor conditions on all bands except 15. Third highest U.S. score and outstanding because it comes from the mid-west where DX is considerably more difficult under adverse band conditions, W9NDA got 48,510 points with a multiplier of 53Z, 94C and 330 points. It is an operating achievement of far greater magnitude than the number of points might indicate and raises the hopes of all DX men in the mid-west "island."

Highest West Coast score is that of W6YY, achieved without the benefit of a strong 21-Mc. opening. Conditions definitely worked against the interest of the West Coast gang who put in a mighty effort, but just couldn't hear the stuff to work. 176 QSO's and a multiplier of 48Z and 61C gave John 39,416 points. Equipment used: 4-1000A driven by a 32V3, Collins 75A2, RME-69, two RME DB-23 preselectors, vertical on 80 and 40, 2-element phased array on 20 and a piece of "haywire" on 21 Mc.

Two other scores are particularly worth commenting on in the Central American-North American competition group. VP9BG turned in 93,288 points with a multiplier of 49Z, 107C and 598 QSO points. While, of course, there are a lot of North American QSO's in his log, there's an extraordinarily large amount of choice DX despite adverse conditions. HP3FL with 72,765 points had a multiplier of 54Z, 81C and 539 QSO points. A prefix that isn't heard too often, Frank made a lot of DX men very pleased to get the contact.

In the World-Wide DX Contest with conditions good, bad or indifferent, Asians can do well because of their strategic location. High score for the continent of Asia was 4X4DK with 102,760 points followed by 4X4BO with 88,172 points resulting from a multiplier of 26Z, 83C and 809 QSO points on 14 and 21 Mc. only. Equipment consisted of PP 6L6s, 2-element fixed 14-Mc beam; and two folded dipoles; SX-23 receiver. Ample evidence that only conditions prevented some "adding machine" scores are the large number of rare prefixes in the logs of the individual country winners. In the log of 4X4BO, for example, there are over fifteen prefixes that do not appear in the 14-Mc. log of W1ATE.

Third high Asian score was a prefix that meant a new country for a lot of DX men, OD5AD, who confined his operation to 14 Mc. and had 222 QSO's in 21Z, 52C for 45,917 points. The W's who worked OD5AD can count themselves mighty fortunate since there are less than a dozen stateside contacts in the whole log.

Oceania usually supplies more than its fair share of contestants, but not so this year. Leading this area was KH6AWM with 52,726 points, consisting of a multiplier of 35Z, 47C and 645 QSO points. Russ would have turned in an even bigger score, except for a misunderstanding of the rules, resulting from his first participation in this event. You can look forward to hearing the big signal of KH6AWM next year, adding up to a lot more points.

ZLIBY proves again that he can handle a microphone as well as a key by turning in a score of 46,761 points; 48Z, 61C and 429 QSO points. Those same three 550' V beams fed by an 813, modulated by 807's put out an equally potent signal on A3. An NC240D completes the station of ZLIBY. Only lack of operating time also prevented Bill from turning in a larger score. Third high for Oceania is ZL1MQ with 36,487 points, 48Z and 59C. Cliff's 95 watts, double conversion receiver and V beam plus 3-element fixed beam on 14 Mc. is one of the best known ZL sigs active.

South Americans who have in past years run away with the World-Wide DX Contest didn't fare as well this year. Leading the continent was HC1MB, operated by Lt. Col. W. G. Boyd, another American enjoying the satisfaction of being on the receiving end of a DX event. 225 QSO's, 35Z and 56C gave Willis 57,057 points. This score was followed very closely by PY2AHS with 53,280 points, 36Z, 75C and 480 QSO points. Contrary to what you might expect in going through a South American log, i.e., page after page of W's, openings from that continent favored the rest of the world and there are only a scattering of American contacts. Unusual conditions to say the least.

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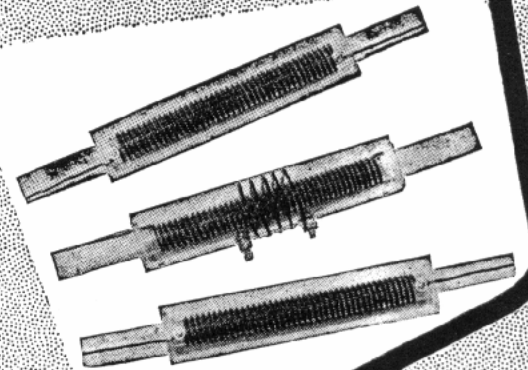
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* See May '54 QST — P. 27

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ARB NAVY RECEIVER

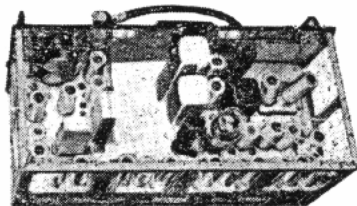
105 to 9050 KC. Four Bands, Calibrated Dial, LF-Ship-BC—80 & 40 Meter—Complete with Tubes and Dynamotor. For 24 Volt operation; easily converted to 110 V—12 or 6 Volt Size: 8 1/4" x 7 1/4" x 15 1/4". Excellent cond. **\$19.95** with schematic. Weight 30 lbs.

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Freq. range 100-156 MC. With modulation section and speech amplifier. Less tubes & crystals, with conversion dope. Used, good condition. (See Nov/53 CQ.) **\$9.95** Weight 16 lbs.

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115 or 230 V. @ 50 to 60 cycles. Reproduces audible code practice signals, by use of self-contained speaker activated by dit-dahs recorded on paper tape. Also provides keying oscillator for use with hand key. Approx. wt: 45 lbs.

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TG-10 CODE PRACTICE SET

Includes push-pull 6T6 amplifier, variable speed synchronous drive motor and rewind. Complete with tubes, but less tape and reel. CHECKED OUT. Approx. wt: 65 lbs. **\$22.50** Excellent condition

MP-22 MOBILE ANTENNA MOUNT

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Africans suffered less from the conditions than some of the other continents, and leading the field is VQ4RF with 154,721 points representing 36Z, 83C and 907 QSO points. A versatile CW operator, VQ4RF provided a new Zone and Country multiplier to many of the phone contingent this year. Top band for VQ4RF . . . 21 Mc., of course, with three times the score that he made on 14 Mc. Second highest African score was CN8MM with 146,142 points; 40Z, 93C and 1,174 QSO points. Except for a fair 21-Mc. opening to the United States, American contacts represented a very minor portion of the log. Third highest African score was ZS1MP, 57Z, 92C and 748 QSO points for 111,452 points. Don used 100 watts and an SX71 receiver. His very effective antenna is a rhombic designed for 21 Mc., 275' per leg, 60' high with a 70° angle, fed with 600-ohm line. With performance good on all bands from 80 through 10, its dimensions might be of interest to some of the DX fraternity. Since ZS1MP will shortly be in Canada, this is the last World-Wide Contest where that call will be presented. CQØDZ operating from Ruanda-Urundi deserves a special vote of thanks since he depended solely upon a gasoline power plant. His 95,172 points represents one of the outstanding African scores and made 277 DX men happy.

Multiple Operator Participation

Not all DX men have the stamina or the time to participate in a DX Contest as a single operator station. For this reason, and to welcome club operation, the multi-operator category has been established, which not only can earn an award for the station, but for each operator. An increasing number of stations are participating in this class and the results of such combined activity show up in some outstanding scores. In the phone category, one of the extraordinary scores of the entire contest was turned in by TA3AA in Turkey; operated by W6OME and W1VQG, not only is this one of the sterling operating performances of the contest, but also the highest phone score turned in by any class of contactant. Andy and Ed had 527 QSO's, 43Z, 140C and a final score of 282,918 points. To do it, they used a rhombic pointed on the United States, a BC610 running on a half kw. and a Collins 75A1. To quote them, "We believe that this type of contest is the only truly DX contest, as all countries are trying to work all others rather than most countries trying to work a certain one." If you look at their log you will see what they mean with page after page of mouth-watering prefixes in all continents. The stateside rhombic earned them considerably more contacts with W's than might have been expected under the very adverse conditions. When old-time DX men think back to the years when Turkey was among the rare of the rare countries, they appreciate what the effort of TA3AA and TA3MP means to DX men.

Another prefix rarely heard until a local club went in for contest operating, is ET2US, operated by nine club members on phone, 40Z, 91C and 818 QSO points earned the Kagnev Station Amateur Radio Club 107,158 points. All bands were used from 7 Mc. to 28 Mc. with 20 and 15 turning in equivalent performance. Interesting to note is an opening into Asia on 10 meters with Malaya, India and several choice countries represented. Third highest multi-operator phone score submitted was KG6AEX with three operators turning in 92,760 points, 46Z, 74C and 773 contact points. Single 833A's running 400-watts input with a separate rig for each band were employed. An HRO with crystal control converters; NC183, 7-Mc. ground plane and an unusual multi-band beam provided the signal. On 20, 15 and 10 a triple stack 8JK, whose fundamental is 14 Mc., with 22' spacing is employed. Switchable phasing is used to give uni-directional or bi-directional characteristics as desired. Incidentally, 80-meter operation was not yet permitted on Guam during the contest. KG6ADY and KG6AEV were the operators.

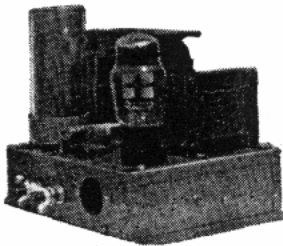
When a W7 turns in the high American multi-operator score, that's news! Bob Hoffman, W7DL, one of the top West Coast DX'ers with the assistance of W6VUW did exactly that; 86,223 points, 271 QSO's 48Z and 75C. Push-pull 450TH's at a kilowatt, 75A1 and 75A2 receivers; ground planes on 75, 40 and 15 with a 3-element 20-meter rotary complete the equipment. From any part of the states, it is a fine performance; from the far Northwest, it is outstanding.

Following W7DL, is W6AM with 78,472 points, 238 QSO's, 53Z, 83C; operating at Don's station was W6BXL, 6JID, 6KPC and 6QMC as well as 6AM. With separate finals running a kilowatt and receivers by

(Continued on next page)

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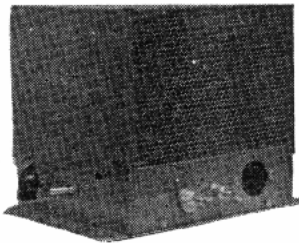


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(from preceding page)

every standard brand manufacturer, 12 rhombics and a Sterba curtain, plus a dozen miscellaneous operating aids, W6AM is always near the top of a contest.

The multi-operator CW group took advantage of favorable conditions and unlimited stamina to turn in a group of extraordinarily high scores very closely grouped together. Leading the world was ET2US with 239,121 points, represented by 58Z, 110C and 1,467 QSO points. Writes secretary C. W. Green of the Kagnew Station Amateur Radio Club of Asmara, "Have had much fun participating in both the phone and CW sections of this contest." So did the over 1000 DX stations throughout the world that worked them on phone and CW. The outstanding performance of this station on both phone and CW certainly emphasizes the versatility of their operators. Congratulations to all nine of them!

Amazingly close on the heels of ET2US is KG6ADY, operated with the assistance of KG6AEX; 221,494 points, the result of 66Z, 116C and 1,217 QSO points. Had 3.5 Mc. been permitted, KG6ADY might have been in the top spot. As it is, no apology is necessary for this splendid performance. And so close behind KG6ADY that it is almost a tie, is KX6BF. 217,700 points, 57 zones, 83 countries at 1,555 contact points. Operators at KX6BF were W5TIY, W5RGA, W6VIG and KX6BG. Based upon listening for the past six months, the operators report extremely poor European conditions with no phone opening and only a very mediocre CW opening. Conditions were rated about average for the CW contest and below par for phone.

For the U.S. W6AM did it on CW with the help of W6BXL, 6GFE, 6JID, 6KPC and 6QMC. They amassed 212,128 points, 370 QSO's, 85Z, 139C. A tremendous score for the West Coast and ample demonstration of 6AM's powers, if it is still needed. A new multi-operator American group shows up this year with W9AVJ. The Northwest Amateur Radio Club, operated by 9PKW, 9GVZ, 9NZM and appropriately enough, 9DX. This group has taken over the station of the late W9LM and now uses separate push-pull RK63 finals on all bands, 75A3; SX88; Super Pro; 3.5 Mc. ground plane and rotaries on 40, 20 and 15. 362 QSO's, 68Z, 107C for 168,350 points is a performance that rates cheers, particularly considering the extremely unfavorable conditions to the Mid-West during this competition.

TEST EQUIPMENT

(from page 28)

age should be bucked out with a d-c voltage of the same value but of opposite polarity. There have been devised a number of ways to do this and one of the simplest is to use a double diode. One section is used as a voltmeter rectifier and the second section used only for its contact potential which is applied to and in opposition to that of the first section.

This method of eliminating the contact potential is used in the Heathkit VTVM and gives very good results. In this case a 6H6 tube is used. In the specs for the meter as given by the Heath Company, the response of the a-c portion of the meter is given only for the audio range. However, in checking one of these meters we find it to be much better than this, with good response into the lower r-f region with the exception of several spots which seemed to show small peaks. These perhaps could be removed with a little work.

For those who are about to acquire a VTVM either by building or buying, a small point may

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