## Rules For The 1955

# **World-Wide DX Contest**

#### **Contest Period:**

PHONE SECTIONS: 0200 GMT October 22 to 0200 GMT October 24 CW SECTIONS: 0200 GMT October 29 to 0200 GMT October 31 (See time chart for local times and dates.)

#### 2. **Bands:**

The contest activity will be in the 1.8, 3.5, 7, 14. 21 and 27/28-Mc amateur bands.

## Types of Competition:

Competition will be divided into four sections as follows:

- a) One-operator phone section
- b) Multiple-operator phone section.
- c) One-operator CW section
- d) Multiple-operator CW section
- e) Inter-club competition

#### **Equipment:**

There will be no limit to the number of transmitters and receivers allowed, and competitors may use the maximum transmitter power permitted under the terms of their licenses.

## Serial Numbers:

CW stations will exchange serial numbers consisting of five numerals, the first three being the RST report, and the last two being their own Zone number. Stations in Zones 1 through 9 will prefix their Zone number with zero (01, 02, 03, etc.). Phone stations will exchange serial numbers consisting of four numerals. The first two being the readability and strength report, and the last two being their own Zone number. Phone stations in Zones 1 through 9 will prefix their Zone number with a zero (01, 02,  $\bar{0}$ 3, etc.).

## Points:

Contacts between amateur stations on different continents shall count 3 points; contacts between amateur stations on the same continent. but not in the same country, shall count 1 point; contacts between stations in the same country, for the purpose of obtaining Zone and/or country multipliers, shall be permitted, but no QSO points will be allowed for these contacts. More than one contact between stations on each band will not be permitted.

## 7. Multipliers:

Two types of multipliers will be used: (1) a multiplier of 1 for each Zone contacted on each band, (2) a multiplier of 1 for each country worked on each band.

## WORLD-WIDE DX CONTEST SCHEDULE -

First weekend—Phone Second weekend-CW

Time Zone

Starting Time

**Ending Time** 

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

(London)

U.S.A. Eastern Standard Time

Pacific Standard Time

Saturday, Oct. 22, 0200 Saturday, Oct. 29, 0200

Friday, Oct. 21, 9:00 PM Friday, Oct. 28, 9:00 PM

Friday, Oct. 21, 6:00 PM Friday, Oct. 28, 6:00 PM Monday, Oct. 24, 0200 Monday, Oct. 31, 0200

Sunday, Oct. 23, 9:00 PM Sunday, Oct. 30, 9:00 PM

Sunday, Oct. 23, 6.00 PM Sunday, Oct. 30, 6:00 PM

(Results of the 1954 contest will be published in CQ next month)

## WORLD-WIDE DX CONTEST LOG

DATE (GMT)	TIME (GMT)	STATION	SERIAL NUMBERS		FILL IN ONLY WHEN OSO IS A MULTIPLIER		POINTS
			SENT	RECEIVED	ZONE NR.	NAME OF COUNTRY	{1 or 3}
Oct 30	0700	CE3AG	57920	57912	12	Chile	3
- 11	0703	HZ1KE	58920	58921	21	Saudi Arabia	1
11	0706	W4KFC	59920	58905	5	USA	3
11	0707	W3GRF	59920	58905			3
11	0708	4X4BX	59920	59920	20	Israel	
11	0710	CR5AC	56920	56935	35	Port. Guinea	3
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## Important Note: Fill in Zone number and Country ONLY FIRST TIME it is contacted on each band.

#### 8. Awards:

Certificates will be awarded for each of the Sections as follows:

- I. To the highest scoring stations on each SINGLE BAND in the following areas:
  - a) Each call area of the U.S.A.
  - b) Each licensing area of Canada and Australia
- c) All other countries
- II. To the stations having the highest combined total of ALL BANDS (or more than one band) in the following areas:
- a) Each call area of the U.S.A.
- b) Each licensing area of Canada, and Australia

## III. Inter-Club Competition:

A certificate will be awarded to the DX Club having the highest total score in each country. For a club to enter, an officer of the club must submit a list of their club participants with scores. This list may include the score of single operator and multiple-operator stations. Each participating club station, when submitting his own station log, should indicate on his log the name of his club.

Certificates will also be awarded to each operator of each winning station in the multiple-operator sections. Also such special awards as the DX Committee shall choose to make.

IV. No certificate will be issued to any contestant operating less than five hours or having less than fifty contacts.

## 9. Scoring:

The contest score for each single band is the sum of the Zone and Country multipliers of each band, multiplied by the contact points of that band. The total all band score is the sum of the Zone and Country multipliers of all bands, multiplied by the total of contact points on all bands.

- I. Everyone who sends in a log for a single band is eligible for a single band award only. No station is eligible for more than one single band award. If more than one single band log is submitted, indicate which band is to be judged.
- II. Those who submit logs for two or more bands will be eligible for the all band award. For the purpose of club scores, all classes of individual scores may be included in the grand total.

#### 10. Zones and Continents:

To check your own Zone number and continent for scoring purposes, refer to ARRL list or CQ (April 1953) as well as the WAZ maps. For continental boundaries the same as used for WAC will be recognized. Should any question arise as to the positive location of any station, the official definitions will be final. Copies of the Country and Zone list and contest logs are available from the address listed below, upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope, or in the case of overseas

stations, unattached postage stamps. Please include sufficient postage.

All logs must be postmarked no later than December 15, 1955. Send logs direct to:

CQ Magazine 67 West 44th St. New York 36, N. Y. U.S.A.

## Operating Suggestions:

Attention: Foreign Amateurs! It is recommended that you give the call letters of the station you are working at the end of a transmission, instead of just "BK" as this would prevent much QRM of stations piling on and calling you.

We suggest that overseas phone operators indicate which end of the band they are tuning, or which portions of the phone band (American or foreign) they intend to tune. On 28 or 21 Mc., it is extremely important that overseas phone stations specify the approximate frequency they intend to tune. CW stations, likewise, could greatly assist by indicating where they intend to tune. If the above principle is used by all, it will result in far less QRM, as well as fewer useless calls.

Foreign amateurs, remember scores are based on the greatest number of different countries and Zones as well as stations worked. Do not concentrate on working only U.S. stations, this is a World-Wide competition!

Al-land Entry	Sunion Cell Letters								
Single-Band Entry (death one priv)	Number of Operators.								
WORLD-WIDE DX CONTEST									
	TOTAL COLUMNS	unio.							
SANO GEO'S	MULTIFUTENS MULTIFULENS POINTS SCORE \$	1.4							
3.8 MG.	+    x    =	2.2							
7 MC.	+ x	7							
14 MC.	+ x	14							
at MC	+ x = =	21							
17/80 MG		17/80							
TOTAL	+ × =	<b>**</b>							
Receiver  Antennas  Other Operating Aids  Remarks (Suggestions, Criticisms, and Comments)									
Club Participati	lon	<del></del>							
	This is to certify that in this contest I have operated my transmitter within the limitations of my license and observed felly the rules and regulations of the contest.								
	Call Name of the Call N								
	Steel and Member								
	·								
Submit Log	Submit Logs to CQ Magazine, 67 West 44th St., New York S6, N. T.								

Sample contest report form.

## MIDGET BUDGET MODULATOR

[Continued from page 45]

So, the advantages of controlled carrier can be realized with no sacrifice in overall efficiency. Elimination of the modulation transformer results in a saving of both cost and space. One miniature tube can serve as both modulator and control tube, again saving cost and space in the mobile rig. Since the screen voltage of the final is held at a low level during periods when the operator is not speaking, the system automatically protects the final tube from high plate currents caused by mistuning or a loss of bias due to excitation failure.

Considering these advantages, the author designed the modulator illustrated in Fig. 1 for use in a rig with a v.f.o.—5763—6146 r-f lineup. A dynamic or crystal mike drives  $V_1$ , a 12AX7, which is a cascaded amplifier with a gain of approximately 5000. The output of the second half of the 12AX7, approximately 150 volts peak to peak, is applied to both grids of V<sub>1</sub>, a 12AU7. Vza is used as an infinite impedence detector to provide a d-c voltage corresponding to the positive peaks of the audio signal. This d-c voltage on the cathode of Vza is applied to the grid return of V<sub>20</sub>. V<sub>40</sub> is a cathode follower driving the screen of the 6146. The voltage at the grid of V<sub>20</sub> consists of the audio signal superimposed on a d-c voltage approximately equal to the positive peaks of the audio. Since the voltage at the cathode of V<sub>20</sub> very closely follows the voltage on its grid, this composite signal is applied to the screen of the 6146, resulting in controlled-carrier modulation. The low output impedance of the cathode follower results in an excellent modulation characteristic when driving the variable load represented by the screen of the r-f amplifier. It is true that 100% screen modulation cannot be achieved by driving the screen only to zero voltage with the audio signal, as is done in this modulator. (To completely screen modulate a tetrode, the screen must be driven slightly negative with respect to the cathode.) However, trapezoidal waveforms on a scope indicate that a satisfactorily high percentage of modulation is achieved, in the vicinity of 80%-90%.

The extreme simplicity and compactness is evident from the photographs. The ntire rig, with the exception of the v.f.o., fits inside a 5x10x3 chassis with room to spare, making a nice sized unit for underdash mounting. The small space requirements should make this modulator ideal for a CW man who would like to do a little phone work occasionally, but is unwilling to devote much space or money to a modulator.

On-the-air performance of this rig has been very encouraging. The quality reports have been good, and signal strength and readability have been all that reasonably could be expected with a transmitter of this power.