

Bureau in the country, and no QRA is given in the Call Book, cards can be sent to the A.R.R.L., whereupon every effort will be made to have the card reach its destination but with no guarantee of delivery.

By coöperating with the Bureaus to this extent, a better service will be rendered all around, and fewer cases of "I never gotcha card" will result.

QSL Bureau:

Two corrections should be made in the list of Bureaus:

Australia: R. Jones, 23 Landale Street, Box-hill, Victoria.

Guam: C. R. Spicer, K6OJG, Naval Communication Office, Agana, Guam.

South Africa:

From R. C. H. Taylor, secretary of the S.A.R.R.L.:

"As with most of our sister-societies the question of off-band operation and other breaches of the regulations has had to be faced from time to time. The S.A.R.R.L. is making a determined effort to get to grips with the problem, and a number of Observers have been appointed, their duties being to keep a check on all amateur operation and to offer kindly and constructive criticism to those who need it. The system is intended to be preventive rather than corrective and, it is hoped, will result in a marked improvement in local operation."

Dominican Republic:

We regretfully report the passing of Mr. M. Valverde Gazan, HI2K, president of the L.R.D.A., on February 16th. The radiogram, from HI6O, announced also that the vice-president, Dr. Leoncio Ramos, HI3L, is temporarily in charge.

How Would You Do It?

(Continued from page 45)

And here is the dope on the rules and prizes, repeated for the benefit of those who may have missed the last issue.

1. Solutions must be mailed to reach West Hartford before the 20th of the publication month of the issue in which the problem has appeared. (For instance, solutions of problem given in the April issue must arrive at *QST* before April 20th.) They must be addressed to the Problem Contest Editor, *QST*, West Hartford, Conn.

2. Manuscripts must not be longer than 1000 words, written in ink or typewritten, with double spacing, on one side of the sheet. Diagrams and sketches may be in pencil, but must be neat and legible.

3. All solutions submitted become the property of *QST*, available for publication in the magazine.

4. The editors of *QST* will serve as judges. Their decision will be final.

Prizes of \$5 worth of A.R.R.L. station supplies or publications will be given to the author of the solution considered best each month, \$2.50 worth of supplies to the author of the solution adjudged second best. The winners have the privilege, of course, of stating the supplies preferred.

—R. A. H.

I.R.E.-U.R.S.I. Meeting

THE annual joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Section of the International Scientific Radio Union will be held in Washington, D. C., on April 30, 1937. This all-day meeting is an important feature of the week which attracts to Washington every year an increasingly large number of scientists and scientific societies. Papers on the more fundamental and scientific aspects of radio will be presented. There will be two sessions at the building of the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Papers will be limited to fifteen minutes each to allow time for discussion.

New Receiving Tubes

QUITE a number of new receiving tube types have been announced within the past month or so. Most of them are simply "G" type tubes duplicating, in octal bases, types already in existence. A few have different characteristics from existing types, but a glance over the list hardly would disclose anything likely to set the amateur world on fire. Here's the dope:

1G5G

The 1G5G is a new low filament-current battery pentode particularly designed for operation from a 90-volt plate supply. Tentative ratings and characteristics are as follows:

Filament voltage.....	2.0 volts
Filament current.....	0.12 amp.
Plate voltage.....	90 volts max.
Screen voltage.....	90 volts max.
Grid voltage.....	- 6 volts
Plate current.....	8.5 ma.
Screen current.....	2.7 ma.
Plate resistance.....	135,000 ohms
Amplification factor.....	200
Load resistance.....	8500 ohms
Power output.....	300 mw.
Total harmonic distortion.....	9 percent

The 1G5G has an octal base with 7 prongs.

5T4

The 5T4 is a metal full-wave rectifier tube similar to the 5Z3 except for smaller filament current drain. Characteristics are as follows:

Filament voltage.....	5 volts
Filament current.....	2 amp.
Max. a.c. voltage per plate.....	450 volts
Max. peak inverse voltage.....	1250 volts
Max. d.c. output current.....	250 ma.

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THE RADIO AMATEUR'S *Library*

For some time our advertising in *QST* has carried a by-line reading "Number..... in the series entitled Radio Amateur's Library." Many requests have been received for copies of this list and now we present it in *QST* in its complete form — to give a comprehensive picture of our publishing services to the amateur.

No.	Title	Price
1.	<i>QST</i>	\$2.50 per year*
2.	List of Stations	Pre-war Out of Print
3.	Map of Member Stations	Pre-war Out of Print
4.	Operating an Amateur Radio Station (Formerly called Rules & Regulations of Communications Dept.)	
	Free to members; to other 10c	
5.	The Story of The A.R.R.L.	Out of Print See No. 13
6.	The Radio Amateur's Handbook	\$1.00**
7.	The Log	35c each; 3 for \$1.00
8.	How to Become a Radio Amateur	25c
9.	The Radio Amateur's License Manual	25c
10.	Hints & Kinks for the Radio Amateur	50c
11.	Lightning Calculators:	
	a. Radio (Type A)	\$1.00
	b. Ohm's Law (Type B)	1.00
	c. Wire Data (Type C)	50c
	d. Decibel (Type D)	50c
	e. Parallel Resistance — Series Capacity (Type E)	50c
	f. Resistance Calculator (Type F)	50c
12.	Amateur Radio Map of the World	1.25
13.	Two Hundred Meters and Down: The Story of Amateur Radio	1.00

*In the United States and Possessions and Canada.
Other Countries \$3.00 per year.

**Postpaid in Continental U.S.A. — \$1.25, postpaid,
elsewhere.

**THE AMERICAN
RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC.**
West Hartford, Connecticut



Want a sky-hook? The Westinghouse company has them—and for only two bucks. If you don't believe it, they're listed in the current catalog. W3VG sent us page 377 to prove it.

New Receiving Tubes

(Continued from page 55)

The above ratings apply to condenser-input filters. Octal base, 5 pins.

6A5G

This tube is a triode power amplifier with indirectly-heated cathode. Characteristics are identical with those of the 6A3 and 6B4G (given in the *Handbook*) except for the single-tube Class-A power output rating, which is 3.75 watts in the case of the 6A5G. Octal base.

6C8G

The 6C8G is a dual triode made particularly for phase-inverter service. Separate cathodes are provided for each triode section. This tube looks as though it might be useful in speech-amplifier applications. Tentative ratings and characteristics are:

Heater voltage.....	6.3 volts
Heater current.....	0.3 amp.
Plate voltage.....	250 volts max.
Grid voltage.....	—4.5 volts
Plate current.....	3.1 ma.
Plate resistance.....	26,000 ohms
Mutual conductance.....	1450 micromhos
Amplification factor.....	38

Octal base, eight pins.

6U7G

The 6U7G is identical with the 6D6 in characteristics, differing only in having an octal base.

6V7G

Another octal-based equivalent. The 6V7G duplicates the present type 85.

6Y7G

Still another equivalent, this time of the present type 79. Octal base.

25A7G

The 25A7G is a combination rectifier and pentode power amplifier for a.c.-d.c. sets. It is similar to the 12A7 but with higher ratings. Following are tentative characteristics and ratings:

Heater voltage.....	25 volts
Heater current.....	0.3 amp.

Rectifier section.

Max. a.c. plate voltage.....	125 volts
Max. d.c. output current.....	75 ma.

Pentode section; Class-A amplifier:

Plate voltage.....	100 volts
Screen voltage.....	100 volts
Grid voltage.....	—15 volts
Plate current.....	20.5 ma.
Screen current.....	4 ma.
Load resistance.....	4500 ohms
Power output.....	0.77 watts
Total harmonics.....	9 percent

Octal base, 8 pins.

25L6G

The 25L6G is an octal-based duplicate of the 25L6, described in January, 1937, *QST*.