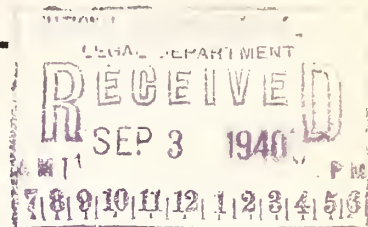


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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August 30, 1940

FCC CLEARS UP AMATEUR ORDER

There has been unnecessary confusion in some minds according to the Commission, regarding the Federal Communications Commission Order sometime ago, restricting the use of portable and portable-mobile radio equipment by amateurs.

The new order (No. 73A) does not in any sense rescind the original order but merely makes it possible for amateurs to continue the development and testing of equipment designed and built for the sole purpose of emergency use. This relaxation of the original order does not, and was not intended to, authorize the use of emergency equipment for routine amateur communications. It was made in the realization that effective emergency communication can only be based on prior experience, including personnel and equipment, all thoroughly coordinated into a communication network. Any extension of the new order to cover the use of regular portable or portable-mobile equipment under the guise of "testing for emergency purposes" is an unwarranted and unauthorized stretching of the letter of the order.

A Commission press release, authorizing the moving of amateur stations from one fixed location to another, was not intended to permit short-period operation from a location other than that noted in the station license. It is difficult to draw an absolute dividing line between what is considered a "summer residence," and what is not, but week-ends or short vacation periods do not constitute "summer residences." On the other hand, a move to a summer cottage for a four-month period could be considered a "summer residence."

The press release, the Commission explanation includes, was a convenience to permit amateurs to continue operation even though they might move from one fixed location to another in routine civil life. It was not contemplated as a means whereby amateurs could operate their stations from week-end vacation location, or similar situations definitely restricted under the original order.

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BRAZILIAN ANNOUNCERS MUST BE NATIVE BORN

The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro has reported that the Brazilian Minister of Communications has ruled that all radio announcers in Brazil must be native-born Brazilian citizens.

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RECORD OVERSEAS RADIO PHONE CALLS

With a total of nearly 2000 messages for the month of June, traffic over the Bell System's radio telephone circuits to South America and across the Pacific broke all previous records, according to figures compiled by the Overseas Service staff on the Long Lines Department. Traffic on these routes during July indicated that the volume for that month would equal or exceed the June record. Current figures also show that despite the sharp drop in transatlantic business due to the imposition of military censorship, overseas traffic generally is less than fifteen per cent below what it was a year ago.

The growth in South American and Transpacific telephone traffic has been steady since last fall. South American business is at present averaging about three times what it did last year at this time, while Transpacific business is more than double the figure for the corresponding period last year. Traffic with continental European countries with which service is still available has doubled over what it was a year ago. It is of interest also that traffic in the Caribbean region--the West Indies, Central America, and the northern part of South America--has grown about eighty per cent in the past twelve months.

At the outbreak of the war, military restrictions abroad shut off all private and commercial telephone service with Great Britain and continental Europe. Great Britain and France continued to accept government and press calls. Within ten days, however, general service to continental Europe, except France, was restored over two new circuits to Europe. A New York-Rome circuit, already under construction, was rushed to completion. Also arrangements were made speedily with the Netherlands for a temporary circuit between New York and Amsterdam. Although the establishment of such circuits usually requires many months, this channel was in operation within a week.

While the Amsterdam circuit is no longer operating, two other circuits to continental Europe have been recently set up so that today Europe can be reached by direct circuits to Rome, Bern and Berlin. In some cases this gives two different routes to a country.

At the present writing Bell System overseas telephone service with Europe includes Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Great Britain Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. As yet, the service has not been restored to France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Denmark and Spain.

The New York-Paris circuit is still shut down. In the case of Great Britain, Roumania and Italy the service is limited to government and press calls. Practically all countries permit broadcasting by news commentators to the American networks over Transatlantic telephone circuits.

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NOTE: DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE TO BE CLOSED LABOR DAY, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

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CROSLEY TO BUILD NEW \$100,000 TELEVISION STATION

The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new television broadcast station in that city. The proposed station, at Vine and Fifth Streets, will operate experimentally on television channel No. 1 (50,000 to 56,000 kilocycles) with 1 kilowatt aural and visual power, A3 and A5 emission.

It was among the applications tentatively approved in June subject to proper showing of programs of research and development, including engineering experimentation tending to develop uniform transmission standards of acceptable technical quality. The Crosley station intends to work with a transmitting system in which the picture is composed of 30 frames per second interlaced. Tests will be conducted with 441 and 507 lines as well as an intermediate number of lines. It also contemplates research on wave forms, and experimentation on various types of antennas and the effect of vertical and horizontal polarization.

The initial cost of the station is estimated to exceed \$100,000.

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PLAN DRAFTED TO TRAIN CCC IN RADIO

A plan for conversion of a greatly enlarged Civilian Conservation Corps into a reservoir of trained young mechanics and artisans for national defense and for industry is now being prepared for presentation to the President.

Instruction to be provided calls for: Radio and electrical mechanics and operators; training of mechanics for trucks, tractors, tanks and automotive equipment. Plane mechanics, photographers, and mapmakers. Hospital aides-first aid and cooks.

Increase of from 50 to 100 per cent in CCC camps and enrollees is contemplated. Present relief requirements for camp entrance would be lifted to place enrollments on a strictly voluntary basis. Strictly military training would be barred.

Tentatively, proposals call for an increase in the number of camps by 800 and in the numbers of enrollees by about 160,000. Camps at present number 1,500 with around 300,000 enrolled.

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WARNS STATIONS COULD BE SEIZED IN CONSCRIPTION

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California saw danger of radio stations and newspapers being seized by the Overton - Russell amendment to the selective military service bill adopted by the Senate to permit the Government to take over defense industries if necessary.

"I cannot conceive that we have reached any crisis in this country at this time," Senator Downey said, "by virtue of which we are now ready to place in the hands of two men the arbitrary power to take over, at their will and disposition, without any judicial review of any character, almost any type of business in the United States."

"We have simple, proper, rational ways to limit profits, and we do not have to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War the right arbitrarily, without any judicial decision of necessity, to seize practically every business in the United States."

"If I read this law correctly, if the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy should say 'This newspaper is a facility that I require to spread news or propaganda,' or 'this radio is necessary for public purposes,' that decision would be final, and that newspaper or that radio would pass out of the hands of the proprietor."

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DIATHERMY INTERFERENCE JEOPARDIZES DEFENSE SERVICES

(Note: This is not released for publication until after Mr. Jett's address has been delivered, Monday, September 2.)

Interference is the problem child of radio, Lieutenant Commander E. K. Jett, U. S. N., retired, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission said at the American Congress of Physical Therapy at Cleveland, September. Commander Jett spoke of the serious menace to the communications services of the Army and Navy and other national defense agencies caused by diathermy interference.

"Radio interference is of three kinds," Commander Jett explained. "Except under special conditions, radio stations can interfere with one another unless they are assigned separate frequencies--that is, separate highways in the ether. This kind of interference is taken care of through government regulation and international agreement. Every station is assigned a specific frequency or channel and is required to operate within this channel. It must not deviate from its frequency beyond certain limits. The signals, in other words, must ride on the right side of the road."

"The second type of interference is caused by nature--thunder storms or electric discharges, static or atmospheric noise, as we call it. During local thunder storms the radio set is usually out of commission but other storms of far distant origin still play a part because these electrical discharges are transmitted by radio. In this connection, it is interesting to know that there are some 1800 thunder storms in existence in all parts of the world at any one time. So there is always a varying amount of interference or atmospheric noise present in radio reception, and it appears all over your dial. We overcome this type of interference in large measure by assigning sufficient power to radio stations to over-ride the noise."

"The third type of interference is industrial--electrical or man-made. It is caused by electric machines used in the industry or the home, such as oil burners, electrical razors, automatic sign flashers, and the like. Automobile ignition and electric railways are other producers of interference. Fortunately, this third type of interference travels only a very short distance from the source. It has been possible to control this type of interference to a large extent through cooperation between manufacturers, radio operating companies, and the user of the equipment."

Commander Jett said the interference caused by diathermy equipment appeared to be in a class of its own and might seriously interfere with national defense services.

"True, the apparatus is an electric machine and it is not used for communication purposes, but to treat patients, to relieve human suffering and to save lives," the speaker continued. However, it cannot be classed as an ordinary electric machine similar to many of the thousands in use in the electrical industry. Because of its design and the manner in which it is used, it is in fact--though not intended as such--a radio transmitter of considerable power utilizing an effective radiation system, operating in the most useful regions of the radio spectrum. It is not only capable of interfering with radio reception but in many cases is actually now doing so."

"Radiations from one of these machines located in the vicinity of Boston were controlled by an ordinary telegrapher's key and the signals thus emitted in the international Morse code were easily read in Washington, D. C., and at Great Lakes, Ill. Subsequent tests of a machine located in Schenectady, New York, revealed that it was capable of interrupting communication in Washington, Detroit, Grand Island, Nebraska, New York City, and other widely scattered points."

"The transmissions from diathermy machines are capable of being received across the continent and even across the ocean. The frequencies upon which they operate are used by the national defense and safety services. Interruptions of these services may jeopardize life or property, or seriously affect the nation's interests."

"Communication companies appeal to the Commission repeatedly as being their only source of relief from these interruptions in their services. Municipalities, as many as thirty at a time, have also petitioned the Commission for assistance in the protection of their police services."

"We have in the radio industry two rapidly growing services that are likely to contribute very substantially to the public's benefit. These are television, and aural broadcasting combined with facsimile broadcasting, employing the new system of frequency modulation. Each of these new services must operate on ultra-high frequencies above 40,000 kilocycles."

"With this new system, called 'FM broadcasting' we will have gone a long way toward overcoming one of the most unruly types of interference with which we have had to deal, namely, atmospherics. Diathermy interference will likewise be minimized or eliminated. There are many who live in rural areas who have never experienced real good radio reception. We now have the opportunity to furnish these people with the same high quality noise-free radio programs that are often enjoyed in the large cities. But here again we are liable to collide with diathermy interference."

"Any curtailment of diathermy apparatus would cause great hardship to many sufferers and would prevent the saving of many lives. No one would suggest such a step. On the contrary, I for one am anxious to encourage the use of diathermy equipment. Diathermy, like radio, is a safety service. It is used by physicians and surgeons in many ways to combat disease and for surgical purposes. In the hospital it has become an indispensable tool. We have been informed that there are thousands of therapeutic departments in hospitals in the United States, all of which possess one or more diathermy machines, and there are thousands of privately owned machines being operated by physicians in this and other countries. We would no more want to prevent the use of these machines than we would think of endeavoring to curtail the activities of the doctors themselves. But we are confronted with a very serious problem. Two safety services--diathermy and radio. It is a question of live and let live. We must find a way in which each can get along in the presence of the other."

"In those cases where it is necessary to take the apparatus to the patient, in circumstances where screening the room is not practicable or advisable economically, or, if for any other reason entire screening of the patient and the apparatus is not possible, it would appear that the only solution would be to use apparatus with a restricted frequency band of emission which does not extend over more than one communication channel. Great care should be exercised in the selection of the channel to make certain that no interference will result to radio reception."

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THAD BROWN CONFIRMATION AGAIN BLOCKED

Once more Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire has thrown a monkey-wrench in the proceedings to confirm the re-appointment of Col. Thad Brown to the Federal Communications Commission. According to reliable reports, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which met in executive session last Friday, was all prepared to vote a favorable recommendation for Brown. Upon hearing this Senator Tobey is said to have risen in wrath declaring he had new evidence to be considered and threatening to go on the floor of the Senate "and raise hell" if further consideration to the matter, which already has been pending since the middle of June, were not given.

However true these reports of Friday's meeting may be, the fact is after a long session the Senate Committee adjourned without taking action, not to meet again until after Labor Day.

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FCC LABOR LEGAL ADVISOR APPOINTED

Sidney D. Spear, assistant to the legal advisor of the State Department, has been appointed to the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission to advise on matters involving employment and labor problems in relation to the regulation of communications.

Mr. Spear's background is labor economics and research, and he is completing a chapter on international communications for the Digest of International Law.

Born in Seattle March 16, 1909, Mr. Spear was graduated from the University of Washington, magna cum laude, with A.B. degree in 1931. He had graduate work in psychology and sociology and was Assistant Dean of Men at the University of Washington until 1934. He received his LL.B. from Harvard in 1937. In his service with the State Department, since 1937, Mr. Spear has specialized in the legal aspects of electrical communications.

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NATIONAL TELEVISION GROUPS TO MEET

There will be meetings of eight of the nine television panels or subcommittees at the Hotel Roosevelt next week. Panels 1 and 3 will meet September 3; panels 4 and 5 on September 4; panels 6 and 7 on September 5, and panels 8 and 9 on September 6. Details of meetings may be secured from Mr. L.C.F. Horle, 90 West Street, New York City, Telephone Corlland 7-0850.

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WILLKIE LISTENS TO McNARY OVER PORTABLE

Wendell Willkie gave portable radios some fine free advertising by listening to the acceptance speech of his running mate, Vice Presidential nominee, McNary, over a portable. It developed that Mr. Willkie carries a portable radio with him on his plane trips wherever he goes.

Mr. Willkie was enroute to Rushville by auto but listened to Mr. McNary's speech in a little roadside restaurant in the outskirts of Indianapolis, Martha Taylor's Eat Shop, on Virginia Avenue. The capacity of the small lunch room was taxed when the Willkie party arrived without advance notice. A crowd gathered in front of the restaurant to see Mr. Willkie and incidentally to listen to the McNary speech over his portable.

Later in the day discussing broadcasts he himself might make, Mr. Willkie said:

"Only one or two" of his major speeches would be made from manuscript and that "two, perhaps only one," would be delivered over national radio hookups. Asked if he intended to speak over the radio without a prepared address, Mr. Willkie replied: "Why, of course."

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A.C. & R.C. NETS \$643,246 FIRST NINE MONTHS

The consolidated net income of the American Cable and Radio Corporation and subsidiary companies for nine months amounted to \$643,246. The corporation acquired its assets and commenced business January 31, 1940, pursuant to the Order of the Court, dated January 25, 1940, directing consummation of the Plan of Reorganization of Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation and its subsidiary, the Associated Companies.

Operating revenues were \$9,470,204, operating expenses \$8,253,930 and net income from operations \$1,003,439. In his report, John L. Merrill, Chairman, stated:

"Notwithstanding the interruption in cable communications with Germany, both cable and radiotelegraph revenues increased substantially coincident with the outbreak of war in September 1939. Revenues for the last three months of the year declined materially from the September peak, but still remained above the levels of prior to September."

"The consolidated net earnings of All America Corp. and Commercial Mackay Corporation calculated in accordance with the provisions of the respective Indentures on a pro forma basis were sufficient to permit payment of interest at the rate of 4% per annum for the period from April 1 to December 31, 1939 with respect to the Income Debentures of such companies."

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WMCA TO OFFER RADIO APPRENTICESHIP COURSES

An apprenticeship course in radio technique applying to all branches of the broadcasting industry will be inaugurated by the Marketing Department School of Commerce of New York University in cooperation with station WMCA, it was announced by Donald Flamm, president of WMCA and Warren B. Dygert, Assistant Professor of the New York University radio courses.

To be given on a preferential basis, the instruction will consist of junior appointments at WMCA. Students selected will be trained in various capacities by working directly under department heads in the units to which they will be assigned. Approximately fifteen students will be taken from the advanced radio classes during each semester and additional credit will be allotted those satisfactorily completing the prescribed course.

Reason for the apprenticeships, the first of their kind in radio, is to provide students with an opportunity for applying their theories to actual commercial broadcasting, it was explained. It is also planned to form a placement committee consisting of key men in radio, to assist in placing worthy graduates in the industry, according to Professor Dygert. The Marketing Department now has an enrollment of 200 students in the radio courses, it was stated.

The apprenticeship course will start September 24th when New York University opens for its fall semester. Fields to be covered in the apprenticeships include production of radio programs, script writing, publicity, promotion, news, announcing, and sales. Students from New York University's School of Engineering and Music taking courses at the Marketing Department, will also be permitted assignments in related departments at WMCA.

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CHURCH OF AIR ENTERS TENTH YEAR

Nine hundred and thirty-six sermons in nine years -- two every Sunday delivered by prelates representing all the established faiths in this country -- is the impressive record of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Church of the Air which enters its tenth year Sunday, Sept. 1.

Since the launching of the first broadcast of the Church of the Air, on a Sunday early in September, 1931, its appeal has grown greatly, a fact that is attested to by the many thousands of letters (14,000 were received in one week) that pour into CBS headquarters from correspondents who for the most part tell of the inspiration and comfort they have derived from the sermons.

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FCC ATTORNEYS' APPLICATIONS APPROVED

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Commission, approved by the Bar Committee on August 21, 1940, were approved by the Commission:

William J. Dempsey, Washington, D. C.
 LeRoy Mallory Edwards, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Bernard J. Freedman, New York, New York.
 J. C. Garlington, Missoula, Montana
 Thomas D. Goode, Charlotte, North Car.
 Joseph Greenhill, New York, New York
 Simon Greenhill, New York, New York
 William C. Koplovitz, Washington, D. C.
 Bernard Cornelius Mayberry, Washington, D. C.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS RECORDING URGED

The National Council on Freedom from Censorship, an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, urged the Federal Communications Commission to promulgate a regulation requiring radio stations to have recordings made of all foreign language broadcasts in this country.

Quincy Howe, chairman of the council, in a letter to R. A. M. Craven of the FCC, pointed out that his organization disapproved of the discussion of controversial matters of commercial programs.

"Such programs, as under the National Association of Broadcasters code, should be handled on sustaining time with opportunity of discussion of other views," Mr. Howe contended.

He requested that hearings be held by the FCC to ascertain the advisability and practicability of required transcriptions of foreign language broadcasts.

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CBS COLOR TELEVISION SHOWN FCC

After seeing a color television test in the Columbia Broadcasting studios in New York last Thursday, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC was quoted as saying:

"I do not doubt that if we can start television off as a color proposition, instead of as a black and white show, it will have a greater potential acceptance with the public. It should be hoped that other leading engineers will take an interest in television's color possibilities and see that it is further developed.

Chairman Fly was asked specifically if he liked television in color better than in black and white, and if, in his opinion, the public also would like it better.

"I do not think there is any doubt about that point" he replied. "Color television has realism, clarity, definition and life. It has to be seen to be realized."

"At the present rate of progress," Vice President Paul W. Kersten of CBS said, "Columbia hopes to have its color system, which has been in the intensive stage of development for the last six months, ready for commercial use by January 1, 1941."

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WLW ENGINEERS GOOD AT FARMING ALSO

At Mason, Ohio, site of the WLW and WLWO transmitters, engineers maintain the intricate apparatus which keeps WLW's 50,000 watts on the air 20 hours a day, a Crosley press bulletin relates. These engineers know how to jump the power to 500,000 watts every night at midnight, when WLW becomes WLWO. They know how to shift the international short wave station, WLWO, to any one of six frequencies so that South America will get optimum reception.

But they can handle other engineering problems too. Just across the road from the WLW transmitter grounds is a farm. This week the well ran dry. The farmer had no water for his hogs. Could the radio folks across the way help him out? Could they run a water hose over to his farm? Joseph Whitehouse, chief transmitter started to think about it. If they ran a hose across the road, passing automobiles would chew it up. They wandered over to the edge of the road and discovered a culvert. It ran under the road. They could put the hose through this culvert and traffic would be no problem.

But how could they get the hose through the comparatively narrow pipe? They couldn't crawl through with it. A little more thinking and the problem was solved. There are several pet dogs on the transmitter grounds. They took one of the dogs over to one entrance to the culvert, attached a rope to the dog's neck, and attached the hose to the other end of the rope.

Whitehouse held the dog. At the other entrance to the culvert, Baysore stood with a piece of meat. He whistled.

Result: dog entered culvert to get meat, pulling rope attached to hose. When dog emerged, Baysore pulled hose through and thus hose got to farm.

Hogs have water. Farmer is happy.

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The amateur radio operators licenses of Andrew Gibbs Cochran and Joseph E. Hrycej, both of Chicago, were suspended for six months for violating FCC rules.

WLOK, the Fort Industry, Lima, Ohio, has been granted a construction permit to increase its power to 250 watts.

The construction permit of the new broadcast station of the Cuyahaga Valley Broadcasting Company of Cleveland to change its transmitter site to East 49th Street at the New York Central Railroad, Cleveland.

Station KXOK, operated by the St. Louis Star-Times in addition to increase in power recently asked for now requests a change in type of transmitting equipment. The Pulitzer Publishing Company in St. Louis has applied for a new high frequency permit.

Students in Washington, D. C. may take a combined course in radio and television engineering in one year at the National Radio Institute. These are practical courses designed for immediate practical work. Laboratories in these schools have actual television equipment for experimentation and study.

The General Electric Company has announced a new 200-ampere, d-c arc welder which will provide any welding current from 25 to 250 amperes. This wide range allows all-day manual welding to be done with currents up to 200 amperes, using electrodes from 1/16 to 3/16 inch in diameter. Capacity is also provided for the use of electrodes as large as 1/4 inch on occasional short jobs.

Peter Brant, WLW chief announcer, interviewed Wendell Willkie before he was nominated in Philadelphia and recently covered the G.O.P. standard bearer's acceptance speech in Elwood. He is said to be the only announcer for an independent broadcasting station to handle both the "before" and "after" aspects of Willkie's spectacular rise.

NOTE: Mr. Willkie's portable is a General Electric.