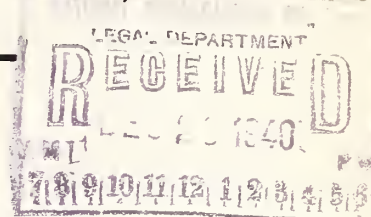


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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FCC ADVISES HOLDING OFF ON GREAT LAKES RADIO

In submitting its report on the special study of radio requirements for safety purposes for ships navigating the Great Lakes and Inland Waters, the Federal Communications Commission recommended that no legislation be enacted by Congress pending the results of treaty negotiations with the Canadian Government now being undertaken by the State Department.

The Communications Commission explained that Congress undoubtedly expected that a treaty on this subject would be negotiated with Canada. The reports of the Congressional Committees on the Bill which later became Public 97 (75th Congress) included the observation that no drastic change in policy affecting radio on ships on the Great Lakes should be undertaken without consultation with Canada and expressed the hope and expectation that the State Department would reach an agreement with the Canadian Government for the utilization of radio as a safety factor for shipping on the Great Lakes, so that the ships of both countries would be placed on a basis of equality in this respect and would receive assistance from the ships of each other as on the high seas.

The Committee has made the situation known to the State Department. That department will undertake the task of obtaining the agreement of the Canadian Government to a meeting of representatives to formulate the terms of a treaty which can be presented to the respective governments for ratification. The exact date for such a meeting has not yet been decided upon but will be determined in the near future.

As to the characteristics of the radio system to be employed on the Great Lakes, it was determined that reliable and consistent radio-communication for safety purposes is necessary for a distance of at least 50 miles over water as contrasted to the 200-mile range required by statute on the high seas. With this in mind, it is further concluded that either radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony may be selected as the uniform means of safety communication, provided that the appropriate power is used commensurate with the frequency chosen.

An extensive discussion is given in the report of the technical and propagation characteristics of frequencies most suitable for a radio safety service in this area. In discussing the particular vessels which should be required by law to carry radio apparatus, the Commission believes that the formula now used in regard to vessels entering the high seas is suitable. In general, this would mean that all cargo vessels over 1600 gross tons and all passenger vessels carrying more than twelve passengers would be required to be radio equipped when sailing the Great Lakes.

An examination of the evidence reveals:

That the present United States laws and treaties affecting the Great Lakes are inadequate to provide an appropriate and uniform marine radio communication system for safety purposes.

That the present facilities and services of United States ships on the Great Lakes do not fully satisfy the essential elements of a marine radio communication system for safety purposes.

That the number of persons and ships and the amount and value of property transported on the Lakes justifies the mandatory installation and maintenance on board ship of a radio communication system for safety purposes.

In addition, the Commission concludes:

That a reliable marine safety system must depend for effectiveness upon ground wave transmissions.

That the single frequency for a marine safety service must be selected from the vicinity of the following frequencies listed in the order of their desirability on an engineering basis:

- (a) 500 kilocycles; (b) 35,000 kilocycles;
- (c) 1,650 Kilocycles (d) 2,182 kilocycles

That it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to establish such additional coastal stations as may be needed to provide adequate coverage on the safety frequency adopted.

That any vessel subject to the requirements unless exempted pursuant to related provisions of law, shall keep a radio watch for safety purposes.

The following recommendations were made with respect to the Inland Waters:

That appropriate legislation, as amended, (Public No. 97, 75th Congress) with the major modifications itemized below be enacted to require a reliable radio installation for safety purposes on all ships navigating exclusively on bays and sounds of the United States adjacent to the open sea:

(1) A radio installation need not be required on passenger vessels of less than 100 gross tons;

(2) The Commission be authorized to designate the normal day and night communications range of the radio transmitter and receiver to satisfy the particular requirements in the area of operation of the vessel concerned;

(3) A complete separate emergency radio installation need not be required:

(4) The required continuous watch may be maintained in whole or in part by either a qualified operator or an approved automatic receiving device on both passenger and cargo ships while such ships are being navigated.

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DISCORD CREEPS INTO MUSIC WAR CHRISTMAS PEACE EFFORTS

Although the Department of Justice is believed to be making progress towards a consent decree settlement of the music war, the principals continue to charge and countercharge over the heads of the peace-makers. Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, declares that the signing of a consent decree would not necessarily settle the matter of what fees are to be paid for music used over the radio.

Neville Miller said that even in the event of a decree, extensive and perhaps prolonged negotiations would be necessary "to arrange the acceptance by ASCAP of an honest and reasonable contract."

A late press bulletin of the National Association of Broadcasters cites the following as the three major developments of the week:

(1) Disaffection within the ASCAP membership has reached the breaking point. Already there is talk of ASCAP splitting up into three or more camps.

(2) According to reliable information, the Department of Justice is determined to push through the government's monopoly case against ASCAP, either by a consent decree or through open court action.

(3) The sensational success of BMI in gathering 240,000 titles available for stations in 1940, and in winning industry-wide support as reflected in its present membership level of some 600 stations, has demonstrated that this industry has the brains and the united determination to set up an independent source of good music sufficient to free radio, forever, from the shackles of music monopoly, and to establish the use of music in a free, competitive open market in accord with American traditions of business and fair play! . . . so-o-o-! The 1-2-3 of it all adds up to BMI - a three word title that has ASCAP on the run - and broadcasters on the march!

A prominent broadcaster told this writer that the withdrawal of ASCAP music from sustaining programs hadn't brought forth a single complaint.

"Listeners apparently haven't noticed any difference", he said. "Of course we can't play 'The Old Rugged Cross' but tunes of that sort you only play about once a year anyway."

In the meantime, word comes that because an orchestra in a Binghamton, N.Y. night club played copyrighted music without paying for the privilege, Judge Frederick H. Bryant awarded damages of \$500 in favor of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers in Federal Court in Utica. The suit against Edith Kennedy, operator of the club, was uncontested, and the award was the minimum requested, on the basis of \$250 for each of two alleged violations.

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PROPOSED RULES FOR AIRPORT RADIO INSTALLATION

The Federal Communications Commission has promulgated proposed rules governing the use of ultra high frequencies in the aviation service and invited comment thereon by Tuesday, January 31.

As these proposals include the stabilization of the aviation radio system on an amplitude modulation basis, the Commission particularly desires comment as to the wisdom of this step, together with views regarding the practicability of providing for FM (frequency modulation) in the aviation service.

Under the existing rules it was contemplated that airport control stations would be provided with ultra high frequencies beginning January 1. Protests have been received with respect to this rule based on the grounds that at many locations it will be unnecessary for some time to come for the airport control station to install ultra high frequencies, due to the absence of aircraft equipped for their reception. It is also pointed out that the demands upon manufacturers for national defense have made it impossible in many cases to obtain equipment.

On November 15 Commission representatives met in informal discussion with representatives of other Government departments, the airlines, the private fliers, and the airports. The proposed rules which provide for a progressive schedule of installation are the result.

It is interesting to note that those who have witnessed the demonstrations of ultra high frequency air-ground communication are unanimous in the belief that these frequencies offer a solution to many of the difficult problems of traffic control in the vicinity of airports.

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MONOPOLY BRIEF FILING EXTENDED TO JAN. 2

The time for the filing of supplementary briefs in the so-called Monopoly hearings, on whether or not regulations should be enacted governing chain broadcasting, has been extended to January 2nd. This is just a day ahead of the convening of the new Congress to which this report is to be made. Already the Federal Communications Commission has been severely criticized for its tardiness in submitting the Monopoly Report and this being true, it is assumed the Commission will lose no time submitting its conclusions on the subject. One contention is that the Commission has no commercial jurisdiction over the chains, and if this opinion is upheld, it would have no power to act in the matter.

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BROADCAST ENGINEERING STANDARDS IN PRINTED FORM

For the first time, the Federal Communications Commission's "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations" are available in printed form. The Commission is unable to make free distribution to other than broadcast licensees, but copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 30 cents each.

The standards interpret and elaborate on the Rules and Regulations, which form the basis of good engineering practice as applied to broadcasting on the 550 to 1600 kilocycle band. First made effective on August 1, 1939, these principles have been revised to July 20, 1940, in the printed edition.

Such compilation is published for the convenience of those interested in standard broadcast station operation. Familiarity with the standards is essential in the construction and operation of standard broadcast stations, to meet the requirements of technical operation in the public interest along lines not specifically enunciated in the regulations.

These standards represent the consensus of opinion of the broadcast industry as expressed in conferences with radio engineers and manufacturers, augmented by extensive field surveys conducted by the Commission's field technicians.

It is not expected that material deviation will be made from fundamental principles, since the standards are sufficiently flexible to accommodate new developments and other progress.

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AID FOR FM IN TRANSITION PERIOD

To assist FM during its transition from experimental to a commercially recognized broadcast service, the Federal Communications Commission has announced that it will authorize, on appropriate request, a 60-day extension of experimental licenses which are due to expire January 1.

Under previous arrangement, all frequency modulation experimental station licenses were to automatically expire on that date. It is indicated, however, that more time is needed in which to switch over from the experimental to the regular program phase in this high frequency service.

At the same time, the Commission indicated that it will deny requests of permittees for temporary authority to broadcast commercially unless it is shown that the permittee has complied substantially with the terms of his permit. Special temporary

authority will, however, be granted for bona fide technical experimental work in connection with construction of FM stations.

Up to the present time, the Commission has granted a total of 25 commercial FM licenses, and there are 33 experimental FM licenses outstanding.

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RMA MIDWINTER CHICAGO MEMBERSHIP MEETING

There will be a "get together" rally of the entire membership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago on Wednesday, January 15, for a general survey of industry problems and projects of the new year. There will be a luncheon, January 15, at the Stevens Hotel, and eastern, as well as western, members are being invited to attend. A special program is being arranged, and addresses will be made by James S. Knowlson, President of RMA, Chairman Baker of the National Television System Committee, who will detail the status of television standardization prior to the NTSC conference with the FCC on January 27, and others.

A number of RMA committees and also its Board of Directors and Executive Committee will hold meetings on January 15 at the Stevens. Among group meetings already planned for the Chicago sessions is a meeting of the Export Committee, of which Walter A. Coogan is Chairman. Topics of special interest are being arranged for this meeting, which will be attended by John H. Payne, Chief of the Electrical Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

There will be a meeting of the special RMA Committee on Advertising, of which John S. Garceau of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is Chairman, to continue its review of industry advertising and development of desirable advertising standards and practices.

Meetings also are being arranged of parts, accessories and other committees, including the special Parts Warranty Committee, of which Ben Abrams is Chairman, to consider maintenance by set manufacturers of stocks of replacement parts.

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Leonard Lyons in his column "The New Yorker" addressed the following remarks to Broadcast Music, Inc.:

"BMI: Joe Meyers, who wrote, 'California, Here I Come', feels confident that ASCAP will win and that your songs will not suffice for the listening public. 'After January 1', said Meyers, 'the radio audience will suffer from public domain poisoning.'"

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\$850,000 WMCA SALE AUTHORIZED

The Federal Communications Commission has formally granted consent to transfer control of the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Company, of New York, licensee of Station WMCA, from Donald J. Flamm, well known New York broadcaster, to Edward J. Noble, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, for the sum of \$850,000. The figure had previously been reported as \$1,000,000.

No announcement of the sale has as yet been made by either Mr. Flamm, or the new owner, Mr. Noble, but it has been reported that the latter, who ran for U. S. Senator in Connecticut on the Republican ticket and resigned his position at the Commerce Department to work for Wendell Willkie, will continue these interests. Mr. Noble is a man of large financial interests and Chairman of the "Life Savers Candy Corporation".

Mr. Flamm, who has built up WMCA to its present importance has given no indication of whether or not he will continue in the broadcasting station. WMCA has just erected a new transmitter in the Jersey Meadows, said to be one of the most up-to-date broadcasting stations in the country.

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FOUR NEW STATIONS AUTHORIZED

Applications have been granted by the Federal Communications Commission for the erection of four new broadcasting stations:

Albert Joseph Meyer, Powell, Wyoming, to operate on 1200 kc. with 250 watts night and day, unlimited time; C. T. Sherer Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass., to operate on 1200 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, with three 100 watt amplifier stations to be located near Auburn, Whitinsville, and Marlborough, Mass.; R. G. LeTourneau, Toccoa, Ga., to operate on 1420 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Oscar C. Hirsch, Cairo, Ill., to operate on 1500 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

An application for a new 250 watt station by the Worcester Broadcasting Company, Worcester, Mass., has been designated for a hearing.

Stations granted power increases during the past week are:

WKBW, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N.Y., from 5 KW to 50 KW; KGNC, Plains Radio Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Tex., from 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS to 1 KW night, 5 KW day; WELI, City Broadcasting Corp., New Haven, Conn., from 250 watts to 500 watts and day power from 500 watts LS to 1 KW; WLXER, Yankee Network, Inc., Boston, Mass., to change frequency from 42,340 to 43,900 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, emission from A3 to special for FM, and change type of transmitter.

Among the stations applying for an increase are:

Designated for hearing: WAGA, Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga., to increase power from 1 KW day, 500 watts night to 1 KW night, 5 KW LS, change frequency from 1450 kc. to 590 kc.; WRDW, Augusta Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Ga., increase power from 250 watts unlimited to 500 watts night, 1 KW LS (contingent on WAGA changing to 590 kc), change frequency from 1500 kc. to 1450 kc.

WESX, North Shore Broadcasting Co., Salem, Mass., CP to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 250 watts (1200 kc.); WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N.J., C.P. to install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day to 10 KW day and night, change frequency from 1450 to 1560 kc. and move transmitter from Jersey City to New Town Creek, Long Island City, N.Y.; WMAS, WMAS, Inc., Springfield, Mass., C.P. to change frequency from 1420 to 880 kc., install new transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use, move transmitter from Springfield to West Springfield, Mass., and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW night, 5 KW day; WWSW, Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Penna., C.P. to install new transmitter, directional antenna day and night use, change frequency from 1500 to 940 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW; 5 KW day; move transmitter from Pittsburgh, Pa., to 1½ miles north of McKees Rocks Boro, Stowe Township, Pa., 1500 kc.; WSIX, WSIX, Inc., Nashville, Tenn., C.P. to install new transmitter, directional antenna, for night use, change in frequency from 1210 to 950 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, 5 KW day; KALB, Alexandria Broadcasting Co., Inc., Alexandria, La., C.P. to change frequency from 1210 to 580 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter.

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WARTIME INCREASES CANADIAN RADIO SALES

Radio manufacturers of Canada reported sales of 28,923 units in August, 1940, the latest month to be reported, as compared with 27,706 in August, 1939, a wartime increase of 4.4 percent, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on figures of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada. Total units sold for the first 8 months of 1940 were 182,219, compared with 130,726 units for the corresponding period of 1939, an increase of 39.4 percent. Inventories at the end of August were 63 percent greater than those at the end of August 1939, with 130,630 and 79,681 units, respectively, in stock.

Of the total of 28,923 sets sold in August, 1940, 18,358 were electric; 8,490 battery; 842 portable; 421 phonograph combinations, and 812 automobile. Short-wave electric sets made up 64 percent of the electric units sold.

Classified by wave bands, 60 percent of the total electric sets sold in the month of August include short wave, 26 percent AC/DC, and 14 percent for standard broadcast frequencies. Battery sets, according to this classification, showed that 77 percent of purchases during August were standard broadcast frequencies and 23 percent short wave.

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TRADE NOTES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued radio reports on the Canary Islands and Honduras.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Samuel H. Koolish, trading as Arlington Sales Co., 210 West Eighth St., Kansas City, Mo., to cease and desist from using lottery methods in the sale of radios and other merchandise.

A new mercury-vapor rectifier, bearing the type number GL-866A/866, has been added to the General Electric Company tube line for amateur and commercial service.

A mobile station of the Radiomarine Corporation, W10XLZ, aboard the Towboat "Chicago Bridge" has been granted authority to communicate as an experimental ship station to investigate the possibility of establishing a coastal harbor service on the Mississippi River.

Max Abrams, Treasurer of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company of New York, has announced that the annual employee bonus would be divided this year in the amount of \$50,000. Every office and factory worker will share in the distribution.

Service Emblems are being awarded to three veteran R.C.A. Communications' employees this month. Alanson W. Aird, Engineer-in-Charge of the New Brunswick, N.J. transmitter station; Abraham Deutsch, Manager of SK Office; and Benjamin Lee, Main Office Porter, will each receive the golden rhomb which marks the completion of twenty years' employment with RCAC.

One of Station WBZ's two new vertical antennas, which tower 500 feet high, turns back radio waves headed oceanward, according to Westinghouse, and makes them join one-way radio traffic inland.

Applications for the following attorneys to practice before the Federal Communications Commission have been approved: Roy Holfeinz, Houston, Tex.; Francis W. Rausch, West Allis, Wis.; Monroe Goldwater, New York, N. Y.; Samuel R. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Milton Small, New York, N.Y.; Jerome C. Strumpf, New York, N. Y.

With the addition of five new stations - WNOE, New Orleans, WMOB, Mobile, Ala., WHBB, Selma, Ala., WDEF, Chattanooga, Tenn., and WBIR, Knoxville, Tenn., and the full-time affiliation of WKW, St. Louis on New Year's Day, the Mutual Broadcasting System estimates that more than 1,500,000 listeners in six cities will hear complete Mutual network service for the first time beginning January 1, 1941.

You're wrong! It isn't Commissioner Tunis Algiers Morocco Craven. The correct name is Tunis Augustus Macdonough Craven.

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DR. ANGELL ANALYZES RADIO'S EDUCATION ROLE

To enable listeners to become acquainted with NBC's policies and procedures in connection with its Public Service programming it offers a booklet entitled "NBC Interprets Public Service in Radio Broadcasting", covering present activities and plans for future development of the Public Service Program Division of NBC. The report summarizes policies and program plans which have been recommended by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC Educational Counselor and officially approved by the management of NBC.

In 1937, NBC approached Dr. Angell, who was to retire that year as President of Yale University, with the suggestion that he become its Educational Counselor. The Management of the Company desired Dr. Angell to study the relationship between radio and education in an effort to work out a satisfactory solution to this problem. Dr. Angell accepted NBC's offer and spent the greater portion of his first year making a thorough study of foreign and American systems of broadcasting, with particular reference to the activity of various systems in educational broadcasting.

As a result of this study, Dr. Angell became convinced that to find a solution to the problem of radio and education in the U.S. the following four elements must always be considered:

(1) Networks can only do a shot-gun job rather than a single rifle shot job. With a few exceptions they should not try to do direct teaching. Their programs should be supplements to the teacher and the textbook, bringing to the classroom material which otherwise could not be provided. This is because of the four time belt stagger across the country, because of the forty-eight different State systems of education, the dozens of systems of education within each state.

(2) The local commercial stations can do a more direct educational job than the networks but still they cannot do a wholly direct teaching job.

(3) Electrical recordings of network programs already broadcast and programs especially recorded but not broadcast should be made available to schools, local stations and all others interested. This would provide material for use by all concerned which might not be secured in any other way.

(4) The ultra-high frequency wave lengths which the Federal Government has allocated to educational institutions is one of the most important elements in the entire picture. The Cleveland School System has been experimenting with this technique for several years; New York City, Los Angeles, and other school systems are under way with their experiments. The local school systems thus provided with their own broadcasting and receiving equipment can do direct teaching and can make use of network programs - of programs produced by the local commercial station - and of electrical recordings provided by the radio industry.

Dr. Angell suggested that NBC re-define its terms and that the word "education" be limited strictly to those programs which are a supplement to the teacher and the textbook.

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Having limited our use of the term "education", the problem was then to provide a new term for the programs which had been included formerly in the educational category. Dr. Angell and the Management worked out the following definition of types of programs broadcast on NBC's Red and Blue Networks:

	Percentage of Total Network Broadcast Hours
1. Commercial Programs.	30%
2. Sustaining Programs.	70%
a. Straight Entertainment .	15%
b. Public Service.	55%
(Women's, Children's, News, Special Events, Religion, Politics, Cul- tural Drama, Serious Music, Educa- tion, International Short Wave, etc.)	

Dr. Angell concludes that the public wants to be educated but it wants its education "sugar-coated". We believe it is our responsibility to provide public service programs of the highest quality and with a satisfactory degree of entertainment in them.

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RCA DEVICE CALLS ONE CAR ONLY

A new control device for mobile radio systems, by means of which any one car or group of cars can be called without disturbing the other receivers in the same system, has been developed by the Emergency Communication Section of the RCA Manufacturing Company and was shown at the Seventh Annual Conference of the Associated Police Communication Officers, at Orlando, Fla. Known as the RCA Selective Calling Equipment, it may be applied to any new or existing radio system.

Heretofore, all workmen in the field have found it necessary to stop work and return to their cars during radio transmission to ascertain for whom the message was intended. Now it is possible to call the one receiver or selected group of receivers desired. All other receivers remain inoperative while the crews of those cars remain on active duty. It is ideally suited for use by utility companies with fleets of radio equipped service and maintenance cars.

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