

EXAMINATION FOR FCC PERMIT. Here is some information which may interest those Communications Officers who intend to equip large numbers of their cadets with restricted radiotelephone permits. In public notice 7558, 2 May 1947, the FCC published an amendment to Section 13.11, Part 13, FCC Rules and Regulations, which reads as follows:

"Restricted radiotelephone operator permit. No oral or written examination is required for this permit. If the application is properly completed and signed, and if the applicant is found to be qualified, the permit may be issued forthwith by personal delivery to the applicant or by mail."

Undoubtedly, most Communications Officers are aware of this change in Part 13 of the Federal Communications Commission's Rules; but judging from correspondence received by this headquarters, it would appear that there is confusion in the minds of some with respect to the restricted radiotelephone operator permit and the aircraft radiotelephone operator's authorization. To clarify the procedures for obtaining either of the two permits, we shall outline them briefly.

a. To obtain a restricted radiotelephone operator permit, the applicant completes FCC Forms 756 and 756B, after which they may be delivered to the nearest FCC office or to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C. The forms may be mailed or delivered in person.

b. The aircraft radiotelephone operator's authorization is obtained from a Commission designated CAA Flight Examiner or from any of the FCC district offices.

ON THE AIR. The California AAF-CAP Liaison Officer reports that the biggest adult activity in the California Wing is participation in the radio network which is expanding rapidly in the southern part of California. About the 1st of September, a station roll call was conducted during the course of which 43 stations checked in on VHF. At the moment we have no information concerning the distances covered but an investigation will be made and a report made later.

WE'RE GROWIN'. Since 15 July 1947 when figures were published in the Communications Bulletin of that date concerning the total number of transmitters which have been licensed on the two CAP frequencies, twenty-three additional stations have been placed on the air in the service of the cause. This brings the grand total up to one hundred twelve stations.

In this connection, possibly some explanation of licensing systems should be vouchsafed for the benefit of those CAP members who are unfamiliar with the machinations of the FCC. The total number of transmitters is greater than the total number of stations due to the fact that one or more transmitters operating on either frequency at the same position can be, and often are, licensed as one station with one group of call letters assigned.

Actual number of licensed transmitters on 148.14 mc is as follows: California 50, Connecticut 2, Illinois 1, Pennsylvania 14, and Wisconsin 2,

Actual number of licensed transmitters on 2374 kc is as follows: California 50, Connecticut 1, Florida 10, Illinois 8, Michigan 2, Nebraska 12, New Mexico 3, New York 1, Ohio 4, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 2, and Wisconsin 2.

The wing with the most stations is still California, but we're proud to mention the Nevada Wing in conjunction with putting stations on the air. They've accomplished this laterally by licensing two air-borne transmitters for operation on 2374 kc. Nevada has the honor of being the first wing to license equipment for service aloft, and it is hoped that their initiative will pave the way for further endeavor by other wings in this sphere of operation. The importance of airborne equipment available for use during an emergency cannot be overemphasized. Don't forget, portable-mobile stations may be carried in aircraft in lieu of baggage.

SWITCHBOARD ED-57. The supply section (A-4) of National Headquarters reveals that some CAP supply officers have refused to accept delivery of Switchboard ED-57. It is believed that these refusals were caused by a misunderstanding of the purposes for which this equipment can be used. It is not only a conventional telephone switchboard, but also it can be utilized in the code practice room to match the output of a key or code sending machine to as many as ten operating positions. Various wiring systems will permit several combinations of positions on the code table, allowing students of varying degrees of training to receive code at the most appropriate speed, and also enabling the code practice positions to be connected in the form of a "net" which will permit students to receive more practical training. The accent is on the cadet in the post war training program of the CAP, and the instruction of code to CAP cadets should receive every stimulus.

ROUTING OF FCC APPLICATIONS. The FCC has brought to the attention of this office numerous instances where various units have submitted applications for station licenses and construction permits direct to the Federal Communications Commission. This causes additional clerical work for FCC as they will not accept forms unless they have been cleared through this headquarters, and consequently must return them to the originating unit.

In the future, Paragraph 7c, CAP regulation 100-2 must be complied with in that all applications for construction permits and station licenses must be submitted to this headquarters for processing and forwarding to FCC. Compliance with the CAP regulation cited above will ultimately save time and result in securing construction permits and licenses sooner.

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