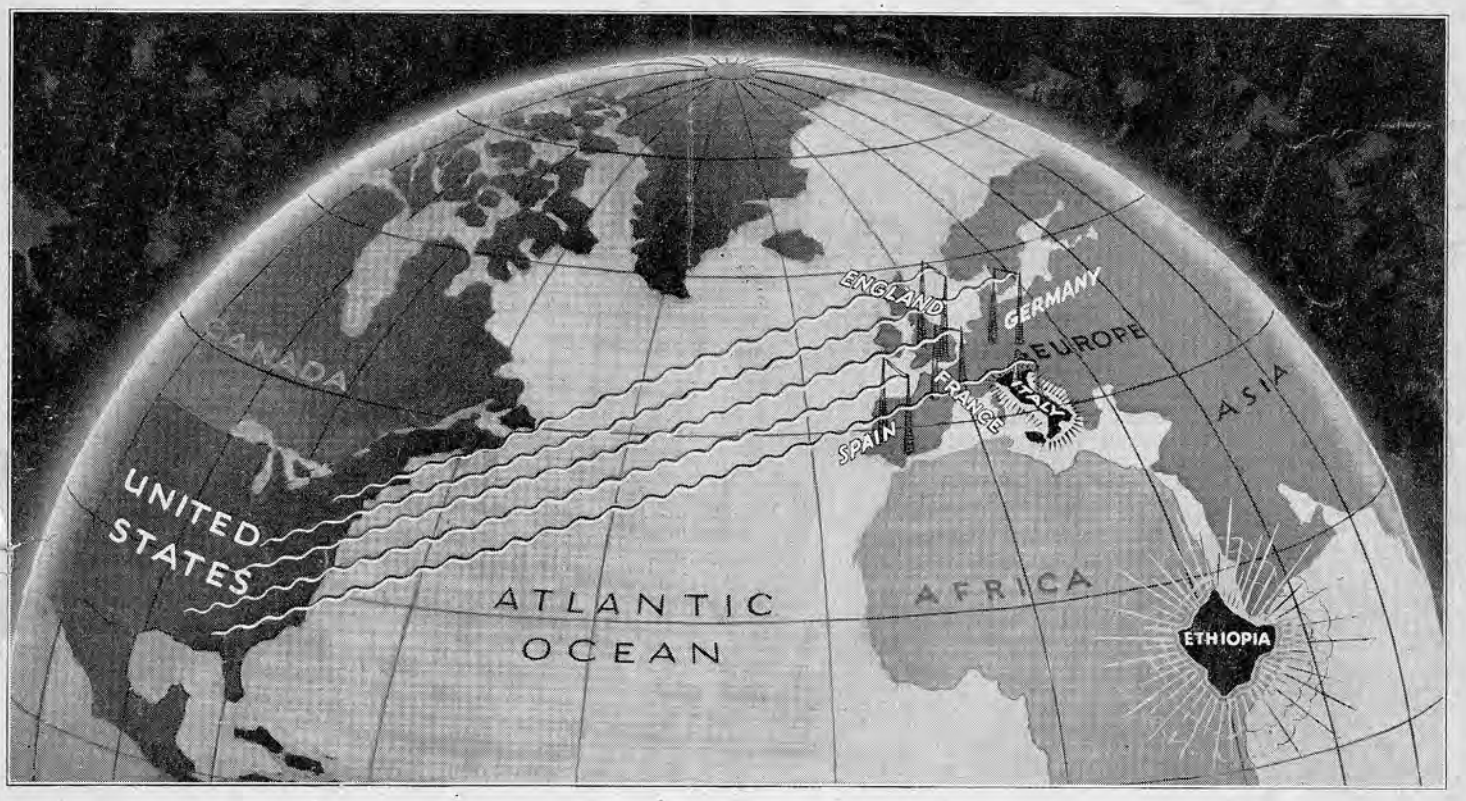
The Scott News

Vol. 8 September, 1935 No. 9



LATE NEWS OF WORLD CRISIS FROM ITALY -- ENGLAND--GERMANY BROADCAST EVERY FEW HOURS ESPECIALLY FOR AMERICAN LISTENERS

No one can predict what is going to happen in Europe during the next few months, for if Italy and Ethiopia cannot settle their problems peacefully, and decide to go to war, the whole world may again be set in flames.

While the newspapers gives us a very good idea of what is happening in Europe, they present only the story as it is seen by their correspondents, who, after all, are only human. They have their likes and dislikes, and this sometimes colors their report of conditions.

Comparatively few radio listeners know that at the present time Italy is keeping American radio listeners informed of her side in this dispute, by sending from 5 to 6:30 P. M., E.S.T., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, a broadcast intended especially for U.S.A. which is called "The American Hour."

England is taking a very active part in the Italo-Ethiopia dispute, and has seven powerful short wave transmitters which are on the air 24 hours a day. At intervals of approximately every three hours, the English program of music and entertainment is interrupted, and for fifteen minutes, broadcasts late news bulletins which tell just how she views the various developments that are transpiring in Europe from hour to hour.

Germany has six extremely powerful short wave transmitters, and from 5:00 to 10:45 P. M., E.S.T. every evening, transmits a special program in English for America.

England, Germany and Italy are not sending out these broadcasts haphazardly, but are transmitting their programs in English, and using special antennas directional to U.S.A., so that the news and music will reach the ears of American listeners with the clarity and volume of local stations.

To make sure that the American people will know that these broadcasts are intended especially for them, Germany and Italy like England, are printing their complete programs in *English*, and are sending them to America a month in advance. On the following pages will be found detailed information about these special broadcasts.

Latest Time Schedule of Foreign Short Wave Stations Sending Regular News Broadcasts in English to U. S. A.

"Hello America This Is Germany Calling You!"

GERMANY SENDS SPECIAL BROADCASTS EVERY EVENING TO U. S. A.

Germany is determined that the world will not be kept in ignorance of her views on current world problems, and her powerful short wave transmitters are on the air practically every hour of the day broadcasting to various parts of the world.

The broadcasts intended especially for American listeners, and which are generally heard with the volume of a local station in U.S.A., commence promptly every evening at 5 minutes past 5:00 P.M., E.S.T., continuing until 10:45 P.M., and are transmitted on DJD, 25.49 meters, and also on DJC, 49.83 meters, from 8:30 to 9:45 P.M., E.S.T.

Germany Broadcasts In English Each Day

The announcements of the musical selections, etc. are always made in very good English, as well as German. From 5:45 to 6:00 P.M., E.S.T. and from 9:00 to 9:15 P.M., E.S.T., the announcer gives the news of the day in German, but from 8:15 to 8:30 P.M., gives her views on world problems in perfect English.

A large part of the German programs are musical, and apparently, the very finest artists in Germany are secured to perform before the microphone. There is, of course, no advertising of any kind on these programs as the artists are paid by the Government. On page 4 will be found some very interesting information on the reception of German programs in U.S.A.

Listen to German News Direct From Germany

During the recent European disarmament conference, it was particularly interesting after reading the newspaper accounts of what was happening to listen to the daily news bulletins and hear direct what England, Germany, France, Italy and Spain thought about it. It gave one a new viewpoint to tune in and listen, first hand, to what each of these nations had to say.

The German stations are easily identified. About ten minutes before beginning each transmission, they put a signal on the air consisting of five or six notes played on chimes, which are taken from the old church tune "Always Be True And Honest." The broadcast always opens with a German folk song, and closes with the playing of the two German National Anthems.

These German programs come in with tremendous volume, and most of the time the volume control requires to be turned on only about one-fourth way on the new SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL-WAVE RECEIVER to hear the program clearly all over the house.

Where to Get Advance German Programs

Newspapers and laboratories, such as our own, receive detailed programs a month in advance of the German broadcasts. I am not sure whether these will be sent to American listeners free of charge or not, but those interested in listening to the German programs direct from Berlin, can find out by writing the German Broadcasting Company, Broadcasting House, Berlin, Germany, and ask for the North American programs, a reproduction of which is shown on this page.

GERMAN SHORTWAVE STATION
BROADCASTING HOUSE, BERLIN

Zone V

North-America Program

September 1935

Other Transmissions of the German Shortwave Station (Berlin time)

SOUTH-ASIA · EAST-ASIA · AFRICA · SOUTH-AMERICA · CENTRAL-AMERICA

Deutscher Kurzwellensender
Berlin, Haus des Rundfunks

Zone 5

Nordamerika-Programm

September 1935

Weitere Zonenprogramme des Deutschen Kurzwellensenders (Berliner Zeit)

Südasien · Ostasien · Afrika · Süd-Amerika · Mittel-Amerika

PROGRAMM DES DEUTSCHEN KURZWELLENSENDERS SEPTEMBER 1935

Reproduction of Advance German Programs

Outstanding Features Which Makes Scott Radio Receivers The Finest In The World

in which to cross the Atlantic, there is only one Normandie that will take you across the 3000 miles in safety and comfort in 99 hours. There are many radio receivers with which it is possible to receive some foreign stations, but there is only one radio that has built into it, the power and the advanced design to maintain *regular, unfailing contact with the radio stations of the world* — the 23 tube SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL-WAVE.

Regular record-breaking, Long Distance World Wide Reception, and Full Range (25 to 16,000 cycle) High Fidelity Reproduction, can only be obtained with a radio receiver large and efficient enough to generate the power necessary. It cannot be secured with a chassis a foot square with a limited number of tubes, and built by the thousands by mass production methods, no more than can the ordinary ocean liner or railroad train, equal the performance of the Normandie, or the Hiawatha.

Custom Built

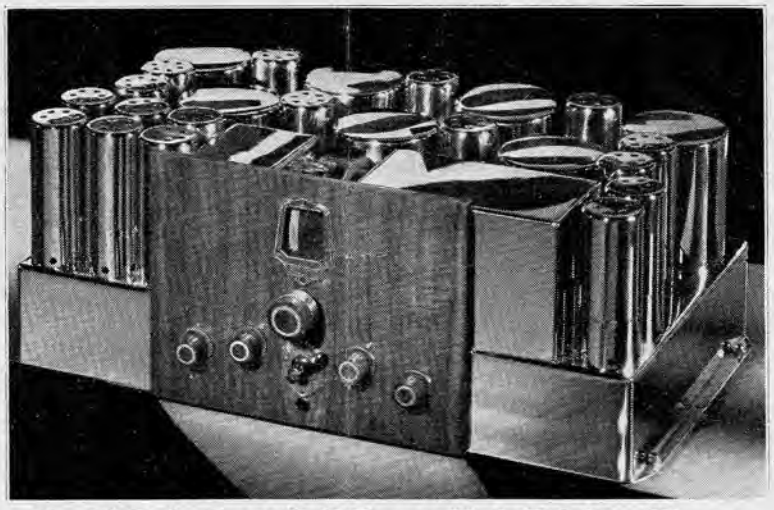
Every Scott Receiver is custom built by highly skilled technicians, working with the latest scientific testing instruments, and the result is a laboratory creation, precision built, and of such advanced design that it is guaranteed to outperform and bring in more foreign stations with greater volume and clarity, than any other radio receiver with which it is compared.

Greater Power to Bring in Foreign Stations

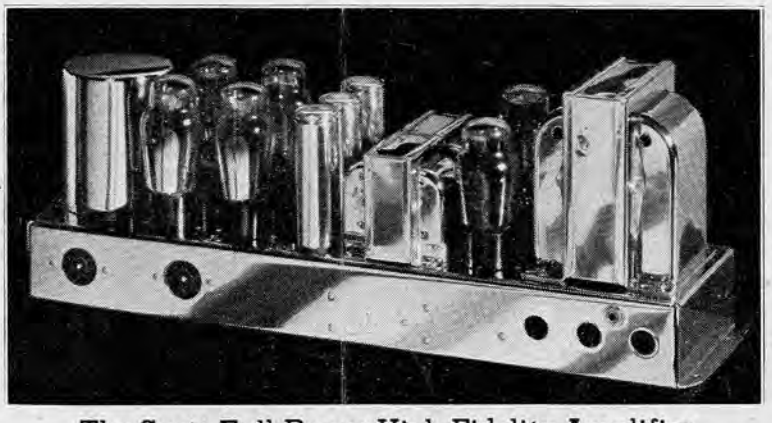
The advanced design in the R.F. circuit, and Litzendrath 4 Pi coils with air tuned condensers incorporated in the four stage I.F. amplifier, develops a higher degree of useable Sensitivity than any receiver in the world today, enabling its owner to bring in many weak distant foreign stations, with loud speaker volume which will never even be heard on an ordinary radio receiver.

Most Selective Allwave Receiver in World

No other All-wave Receiver designed for the reception of foreign broadcasting stations can even approach the high degree of Selectivity in the new SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL-WAVE. The Selectivity system incorporated in it, an exclusive development of the Scott Research Laboratories, is continuously variable from as sharp as 2 Kc. up to 16 Kc. and enables the user to reach out and bring in weak distant stations which on ordinary radio receivers are completely blanketed by interference from powerful nearby stations on adjacent channels.



The 23-Tube Scott Full Range High Fidelity Allwave Chassis



The Scott Full Range High Fidelity Amplifier

The Only Receiver Giving Full Range Tonal Reproduction

The first and today, the *only* All-wave Receiver capable of reproducing every frequency or tone from 25 to 16,000 cycles (more than twice the range of the ordinary High Fidelity receiver) is the SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL-WAVE RECEIVER. This new achievement in tonal reproduction has only been made possible by the new and exclusive Fidelity Control, combined with the special Scott Audio Amplifier, and the new Scott Triple Speaker System, especially designed and introduced for the first time, in this new receiver.

Some idea of the outstanding tonal perfection of Scott Receivers will be realized when such world famous artists as Arturo Toscanini, Conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Gennaro Papi, Conductor of the Chicago Civic Opera Orchestra, and Tullio Serrafin, Conductor of the Royal Opera in Rome, have purchased Scott Receivers for their own personal use.

More Than Six Times Power Output of Ordinary Radio

One of the many outstanding features of the new SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL-WAVE is the 35 watts of undistorted Class A output, which enables it to deliver, when desired, more than six times the undistorted output of the ordinary radio receiver. This tremendous power is always under perfect control, for any degree of volume from a barely audible signal, up to enough volume to fill a large Auditorium.

Guaranteed for Five Years Against Defects

While most receivers are guaranteed against defects for 90 days only, every Scott Receiver carries with it a Five Year Guarantee against defects.

Complete Technical Details

We shall be glad to send, on request, complete technical information describing in detail the features which make the new SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL-WAVE, the World's Finest Radio Receiver.

The Scott News
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E. H. Scott, *Editor*

Some Cold Facts About a Hot Subject -- Metal Tubes

During the past four weeks I have received hundreds of letters from those who are confused and concerned about a subject which has received considerable publicity recently — metal tubes. If anything, my convictions today on metal tubes are even stronger than they were four weeks ago, for another month has passed during which I have watched their development, and made further tests on the results that can be accomplished with them in a radio receiver.


E. H. SCOTT

Metal Tubes Not Entirely New

Last month in listing the advantages of metal tubes, I said they were "new." Although this is being generally claimed for them, it is not an absolutely accurate statement, for metal tubes were introduced in England over two years ago by the same company that is now sponsoring their introduction in U.S.A. I have before me, as I write, an advertisement published by the English branch of this company, in the "Wireless Weekly", an English radio Journal, dated September 22, 1933, in which the metal tubes they were then manufacturing, but which today are obsolete, were described as follows:

"A GIANT IN PERFORMANCE AND OUTPUT—A DWARF IN ACTUAL SIZE!"

"A small valve is an asset in today's space saving wireless sets. The—is a small valve with a stout heart. It is conceived and built to give a higher standard of performance. Highest uniformity is made possible by metal construction. A "picked" valve becomes a thing of the past. *Every*—valve is made with absolute accuracy and uniformity of characteristics."

In another part of this advertisement is given some technical features of the tube, or valve as it is called in England:

"1. Metal anode to glass, vacuum tight joint.

2. Metal capping shell, giving minimum grid-anode capacity.

3. Metal shield giving mechanical protection and electrostatic shielding."

The bottom line of this advertisement reads as follows:

"FOR A.C. MAINS RECEIVERS— METAL INSTEAD OF GLASS"

These are strong claims, and the introduction of this tube, sponsored by such a well known company, had much the same effect on the radio industry in England as it is having in the radio industry and the public at the present time in U.S.A. It is a significant fact, however, that no radio receivers are being manufactured in England today with these tubes, for they were discarded by every manufacturer some time ago.

Yet, anyone reading this advertisement would most certainly think that here was a perfected radio tube from which the user could expect a higher standard of performance than could be obtained from a tube with a glass envelope. I want to make it clear, that the design of the metal tubes introduced in England is different in design to those recently introduced in U.S.A. by this company, but the important fact is that they were "metal tubes", and a comparison of the claims made for the English metal tubes bear a very striking similarity to the claims now being made for the "new" metal tubes in this country.

Delivery of metal tubes to radio manufacturers to equip receivers for sale to the public started the first part of August, and additional data obtained in my laboratories from tests on some of these tubes only confirm my earlier convictions about the doubtful widsom of selling radio receivers to the public equipped with metal tubes, before at least some of the claims made in the publicity for them have been proved, for already at least three of the new metal type tubes delivered in August have proved definitely unsatisfactory. For this reason, a large number of sets that will be exhibited during the next few weeks and sold as being equipped with metal tubes, will be found to have a number of tubes with glass envelopes in addition to the metal tubes. A fair question for the prospective purchaser of a radio receiver to ask the manufacturer of such a receiver is—"Why, if metal tubes are so superior to the glass type tubes, are not *all* tubes in your receiver of the metal type?"

Should the Public Be Experimented With?

Development in the research laboratory should not be stopped for one hour. It is possible that with continued research, tubes with metal envelopes may some day be developed to the point where they will reach the same high degree of perfection as our present glass envelope tubes, but I am willing to stake my reputation as a radio manufacturer that at this time of writing, September 1, 1935, a receiver equipped with glass tubes can give better performance in every way than any receiver now being manufactured and equipped with the same number of metal tubes.

A Significant Fact

The first publicity on metal tubes appeared in March of this year. According to the preliminary announcement, receivers with metal tubes were to be delivered to the radio public approximately June 1, 1935. *Today, September 1, 1935, three months later, the public is still waiting to get its first demonstration, in most radio dealers' stores, of a radio receiver equipped with metal tubes. WHY?* Is it possible that the history of metal tubes in England is repeating itself in U.S.A.?

During the past 11 years, Scott Receivers have build up a reputation for such exceptional performance, that they are known in 146 foreign countries, as well as every part of U.S.A., as the World's Finest Radio Receiver, and I will not jeapordize that reputation, and the lasting good will of purchasers of my receivers by incorporating something in them which I believe has yet to be perfected.

I repeat my guarantee in the August "Scott News" . . . the new SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL WAVE RECEIVER equipped with glass tubes is guaranteed to our perform any receiver equipped with metal tubes. You can purchase it with the distinct understanding you are to be allowed 30 days trial in your own home, to make any kind of comparison test you desire against any receiver equipped with metal tubes. If you can find a receiver equipped with metal tubes that gives better performance than the SCOTT FULL RANGE HIGH FIDELITY ALL WAVE, simply return the Scott within 30 days, and your money will be refunded.

It Is Performance Only that Counts!

After all, it is performance that counts. In the Scott Laboratory, the customers' interests always come first. I have one of the most completely equipped radio research laboratories in the world, with the facilities and the engineering staff fully competent to make any kind of test of any part that enters into the construction of a radio receiver. The tests made in my laboratory of metal tubes coincide perfectly with the tests in the research laboratories of the largest radio manufacturer in the world, whose research engineers agree with the findings of my own, that the metal tubes offer absolutely no advantages over our present highly developed and perfected glass envelope tubes, and actually offer some disadvantages. If metal tubes ever do reach the point where they will enable me to build a better receiver than I can now build with glass envelope tubes, they will be immediately incorporated as a permanent part of the design of my receiver, after all you buy a radio receiver for the programs it brings you, not because it has some new gadget.

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