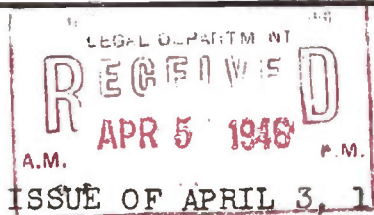


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D y A.R.P.

April 3, 1946

FCC EXPERT FAILS TO DEFEND SELF; BAITED BY ENGINEERS

The radio world is buzzing with excitement over an off-the-record session at the recent Broadcast Engineering Conference at Columbus, Ohio, at which K. A. Norton, Federal Communications FM expert was reported to have been taken for an embarrassing ride by his fellow engineers and who, according to an eye-witness, failed to accept their challenge to defend his figures upon which the FCC moved FM to the 100 mc band, called by Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, "one of the colossal mistakes in radio history."

Although the Commission's decision to keep FM solely in the upper band was made a month ago and ordinarily would be water over the dam, the radio engineers are still bitterly contesting it. To this end a special panel was created at the Columbus conference to go into the matter further. Its Chairman was Raymond M. Wilmotte, a Washington consulting engineer, who has taken no part in the controversy and is a neutral. All sides were included in the panel make-up - Edward W. Allen, Jr., of the FCC; Major Armstrong, Paul de Mars, W. C. Carnahan, of Zenith, J. S. MacPetrie, British Army research engineer, Dr. Charles Burroughs, Cornell University, and Dr. Thomas J. Carroll, Signal Corps, assistant to Mr. Norton.

Mr. Wilmotte's first move was to invite Mr. Norton to appear as a member of the Columbus panel. Mr. Norton declined. Regret was expressed at this but it was decided nevertheless to convene the panel in his absence. To the surprise of those who attended one of the first persons to show up in the audience at Columbus was Mr. Norton. The engineers were further mystified by the fact that he was passing out a pamphlet said to deal with the FCC controversy and declared by our informant "to have an entirely new set of figures". Chairman Wilmotte apparently much annoyed by this procedure, told the audience he had tried to get up an open discussion of the matter, had invited Mr. Norton to be a member of the panel but Mr. Norton had declined and Mr. Norton's pamphlets had nothing to do with the panel.

When the afternoon session resumed, Mr. Norton again took the spotlight saying he wanted to apologize to Mr. Wilmotte for distributing his pamphlet before the meeting; he had really meant to distribute it after the meeting. In accepting the apology the Chairman said: "Now you are on the floor, have you any disagreement with the conclusions thus far reached by the panel (all of which were said to have been contrary to Mr. Norton's theories. "They had the hell shot out of them", our informant reported.)

Mr. Norton then said, "Generally he wouldn't disagree", and sat down. The Chairman then said, "I don't like to put you on the spot, Ken, but - you asked for it."

Mr. Norton sat through the afternoon session in silence when the Chairman summed up the conclusions of the panel without defending the theories he advanced before the Commission and which caused FM to be moved.

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PRECEDENT SET BY URGING TRUMAN APPOINT RADIO MAN TO FCC

The telegram Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, sent to President Truman last week urging that the vacancy created by the resignation of Paul Porter on the Communications Commission be filled by someone "trained in the operation of a broadcast station" sets a precedent. Up to now the broadcasting, communications, and radio manufacturing industries have stood helplessly by and taken what administration after administration have given them in the way of radio and communications commissioners. Mostly these have been political appointees. The FCC has long been a political dumping ground.

This writer has on many occasions urged that the radio and communications people get behind a candidate for the Commission. Not only have they never had any representation on the FCC but never anywhere else. From time immemorial the press has had Ambassadors and even Cabinet officers appointed from its ranks (former Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, for instance), but who ever heard of a broadcaster being appointed to anything or receiving any of the rich political plums an administration had to bestow? Yet if a single powerful broadcaster such as, say, Colonel McCormick of WGN would attack an administration, instead of having his license taken away as so many broadcasters fear, the politicians would soon be crawling at his feet. Especially if a few other stations had the courage to join in.

The Administration has a wholesome respect for the newspapers. Why? Because they have an editorial voice and may often take a bite out of somebody. It is a well known fact that the U. S. Labor Department and most everything having to do with labor, is dominated by labor itself. Why? Because labor is highly organized and has at least half of Congress in its pocket.

Radio has the most powerful voice in the world but the nearest any one connected with a radio organization ever came to using it was the gentle suggestion Judge Miller made to President Truman last week that broadcasters be given at least one place on the Commission.

Mr. Miller, who is a newcomer in the industry, wasn't exactly correct when he said "in its entire history no person who has been trained in the practical everyday operation of a broadcast station has been appointed to the Commission." The late Henry A. Bellows, a member of the first Radio Commission was the operator of WCCO at Minneapolis; the late John Dillon was a former Commerce

Department radio inspector who knew the practical side of broadcasting; the late Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Chairman of the first Radio Commission was so well versed in radio that someone remarked when he was appointed that "Bullard knew enough about radio to do the job all by himself." It was Admiral Bullard, as Chief of Naval Communications who brought about the formation of the Radio Corporation of America. Gen. Charles Mc K. Saltzman was former Chief of the Army Signal Corps; Sam Pickard had previously run a broadcasting station at the University of Kansas; Tam Craven and Ewell K. Jett were both admirably equipped technically to serve on the Commission. O. H. Caldwell, an electrical engineer, now editor of Electronic Industries, had a practical knowledge of broadcasting.

However, a large proportion of the Commissioners never saw a broadcasting station before they were appointed to the Commission, so Judge Miller had the right idea. Among the Chairmen and Commissioners on the old Federal Radio Commission organized in 1927 who had no previous knowledge of the operation of a broadcast station were Judge Ira E. Robinson, previously an Assistant Attorney General, Thad Brown, former Assistant Secretary of State of Ohio; Judge E. O. Sykes, a lawyer; W. D. L. Starbuck, who, if memory serves correctly, was a patent lawyer; James H. Hanley, a lawyer, and Harold A. Lafount, who for a short time was in the radio manufacturing business.

Among the Chairmen and Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission who had no broadcasting experience were F. I. Thompson, a newspaper publisher; Irvin Stewart, Assistant Solicitor State Department; George Henry Payne, publicist; Hampson Gary, lawyer; Anning S. Prall, former Congressman; F. R. McNinch, Federal Power Commissioner; James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Power Commission; Norman S. Case, former Governor of Rhode Island; and William H. Wills, former Governor of Vermont. None of the present members of the Commission have had any experience in practical broadcasting except Mr. Jett.

The text of the telegram Judge Miller, President of the NAB, sent to President Truman follows:

"Present vacancy on Federal Communications Commission affords splendid opportunity for you to give deserved recognition to radio broadcasting phase of the Commission's work. In its entire history no person who has been trained in the practical everyday operation of a broadcast station has been appointed to membership on this Commission while many have been named from utility regulatory bodies or utility industries. Broadcasting has been specifically declared by Congress not to be a public utility and at least one member of Commission should have the public interest viewpoint required of station licensees as distinguished from public service or utility point of view. Earnestly urge you give this suggestion favorable consideration."

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ARMY RADIO, TUBE SURPLUS PROPERTY MOUNTS TO \$66,301,588

In a statement issued by Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall concerning the disposition of War Department surplus property, it was revealed that the total cost of communications surplus items of the Army Signal Corps declared to disposal agencies to January 1, 1946, were:

Tubes	14,658,952
Batteries (all types)	23,597,338
Wire and Cable	44,691,928
Radio and components and parts	51,642,636
Telephone and telegraph equipment	43,619,322
Telephone pole line construction equipment	30,032,975

Secretary Royall said that with the many problems already behind us and an intelligent approach to the future, there will soon be a marked step-up in surplus disposal.

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AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO BEGINS CONTRACT TIMED SERVICE

Inauguration of a new overseas communications service by the American Cable & Radio Corporation, whereby direct, high-speed customer-to-customer telegraph service on a contract timed basis will be established, was announced by Warren Lee Pierson, president of ACR. The service, which is subject to approval of the Federal Communications Commission, will be available through the facilities of The Commercial Cable Company, an ACR subsidiary, and initially will extend between New York and London and Washington and London.

Known as "Contract Timed Service" (CTS), the new transocean set-up will permit a customer in New York or Washington to communicate with his correspondent in London through a direct teleprinter connection for a minimum charge of \$10.80 for three minutes and \$3.60 for each additional minute when the speed of operation of the circuit is thirty words a minute. Service at sixty, forty-five and twenty-five words a minute also will be available at proportional rates. The press rate for such service will be one-fourth the regular commercial rate and United States and British Government rates will be one-half the regular rate.

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A local poll showed that two out of every three Washington residents favor daylight time.

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CAPT. BOUCHERON TAKES OVER FARNSWORTH'S BROADCASTING, FM, TV

Capt. Pierre Boucheron has been appointed General Manager of the Broadcast Division of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation and placed in charge of Farnsworth Station WGL at Fort Wayne, Ind. His duties will also entail the management of WGL's proposed FM station, if the license now pending is granted by the Federal Communications Commission. By late Spring it is anticipated that he likewise will operate Fort Wayne's first television station W9XFT.

Captain Boucheron's radio activities date back to 1912 when he began as a wireless operator with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. In 1917 he enlisted in the Navy and after the first World War was Managing Editor of Radio News until 1920 when he became associated with the Radio Corporation of America. For fifteen years he held various executive posts with that company in advertising and sales. He also played an active part in RCA's early broadcasting days of the 1920's, notably with WDY at Roselle Park, New Jersey, and later with WJZ when it was first located on New York's 42nd Street. In 1939 he joined the Farnsworth Corporation as General Sales Manager.

A veteran of World Wars I and II, Captain Boucheron is considered one of the U. S. Navy's foremost specialists in International Communications. When he was called to active duty in the Naval service in 1941, he was assigned to Greenland to establish a communications base. After spending 14 months there, he returned to the United States and became an assistant to the Director of Naval Communications in Washington.

In July, 1943, Captain Boucheron was sent to Casablanca to be Communications Officer for the Moroccan Sea Frontier. For meritorious work there, he received the Order of Ouissam Alaouite Cherifion, grade of Commander, awarded him by the Sultan of Morocco.

In August, 1944, when Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk, now Ambassador to Belgium, became Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in France, he requested the services of Captain Boucheron as Staff Communications Officer and to undertake the task of organizing the U. S. Naval Communications network in France.

In July, 1945, the U. S. Naval command in France was dissolved and Captain Boucheron returned to the United States for terminal leave and to resume his business career with the Farnsworth Corporation, acting as Director of Public Relations.

He was recently awarded the Legion of Honour, rank of Chevalier, by the French Government for distinguished service during the liberation of France.

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BELMONT \$150 TELEVISION SET GOES INTO PRODUCTION

Popular price television is aimed at in the first in a new line of television receivers manufactured in the Chicago plant of Belmont Radio Corp., Division of Raytheon Manufacturing Co. Made to retail for approximately \$150, the Belmont television receiver, just released by the engineers for production is said to "incorporate every advanced improvement tailored to meet a popular price field...with no sacrifice in quality or performance."

The press statement continues:

"A direct presentation on the picture tube with new high brilliance provides a picture large enough for easy viewing by a group of people in an average size room. Employing a greatly improved 7" picture tube, Belmont's television picture is sufficiently brilliant to be viewed in the home during daylight hours. The Belmont television receiver may be operated with complete satisfaction in a room illuminated for normal reading,

"Overall dimensions of the modern cabinet are 14½" high, 21" wide and 16" deep. Its compactness and light weight enable it to be easily moved around the house. Because of the compactness of the receiver and the brightness of the picture, no special provisions are necessary in the home to view Belmont television."

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RCA PLANS WORLD-WIDE RADIOPHOTO TRANSMISSION SERVICE

Plans were disclosed by Thompson H. Mitchell, Executive Vice President of RCA Communications, Inc., for the expansion of the RCA radiophoto network into a world-wide transmission service in addition to its established international radiotelegraph system.

With RCA radiophoto stations already in operation in Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Cairo, Rome, Nuremberg, London, Paris and Stockholm Mr. Mitchell said that equipment for a station in Berlin had arrived there and that the station soon would be in a position to transmit and receive radiophotos across the Atlantic. Equipment is now en route, he said, for additional RCA radiophoto installations in Santiago, Chile, Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, Manila, Honolulu, Tokyo, Shanghai, and Seoul, Korea.

While the chief traffic over the RCA radiophoto circuits has been news pictures of world events and personalities, the expanded service is expected to win favor with commercial organizations and other interests desiring speedy transmission of photos, charts, and documents of urgency.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that, for instance, branch offices of commercial concerns could send radiophotos of their monthly balance sheets to main offices and the main offices could prepare monthly balances comprising all offices much quicker than if they had to wait for all branch balance sheets to come in by airmail or steamer. Banks likewise could radio facsimiles of checks or other monetary documents from one distant point to another for rapid confirmation of signature or authenticity.

Another possibility cited was that in which a radiophoto of a damaged ship might be transmitted to its next port of call. The receiver of the photo could thus determine what part or parts would be needed to repair the vessel and could have the necessary repair materials on hand when the ship docked.

When the proposed expansion of its radiophoto network is completed, RCA Communications will be able to handle traffic with the leading capitlsla of South America and Europe and with most other parts of the world.

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ANTI-PETRILLO BILL DELAYED IN SENATE BY VARDAMAN ROW

The anti-Petrillo bill approved by a conference committee of Senators and Representatives to "curb coercive practices affecting radio broadcasting" is expected to come up in the Senate soon. It probably would have considered it before this had there not been an unexpectedly long fight over the confirmation of Commodore James K. Vardaman, Jr. for nomination to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is believed the Anti-Petrillo Bill will be one of the next things to come up after the Vardaman matter has been disposed of.

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McKNEW TO HEAD WESTINGHOUSE HOME RADIO SERVICE

W. H. McKnew, who was for more than 16 years in the home radio and sound movie fields, has been appointed Service Manager of the Westinghouse Home Radio Division.

Mr. McKnew, a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve, recently transferred to inactive status, served from 1942 to 1945 as Resident Inspector of Naval Material at the Westinghouse Industrial Electronics and X-Ray Divisions in Baltimore.

In his new capacity he will head nationwide service facilities of the Home Radio Division from headquarters at Sunbury, Pa.

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ASCAP'S 1945 INCOME FROM 29,489 LICENSEES WAS \$8,881,000

The general annual meeting of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) was held last week in New York. More than 500 members attended. Deems Taylor, ASCAP President, opened the meeting by introducing Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer, who reported on the income for the year 1945. The Society's income from a total of 29,489 licensees - including theatres, night clubs, hotels, radio stations, etc. - amounted to more than \$8,881,000. With operating expenses deducted, the net income for the Society is more than \$7,244,000.

At the end of Mr. Caesar's report, Saul Bornstein, Chairman of the Executive Committee, informed the members of the Society's status with regard to various licensing functions and business matters. The highlight of the meeting, however, was the announcement by Mr. Taylor that the Writers Classification Committee had put into effect the formula whereby all classes of membership, with the exception of Class 4 and the permanent classes, would receive payment on a percentage basis. The next quarterly checks will be based on this fluctuating formula. This news was received with great enthusiasm by the members of the Society.

Among the guests of the Society's annual were Robert D. Swezey, Vice President of the Mutual Broadcasting System and Phillips Carlin, Vice President of Mutual in charge of Programs; Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Frank K. White, Vice-President of CBS.

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PAUL PORTER IN A HOLE - BUT NOT AT THE OPA

Price Administrator Paul A. Porter arrived at his office in Washington Monday on crutches - memento of a softball game the day before that resulted in a sprained ankle.

His office said he was playing in a game with other OPA officials during a picnic at the McLean (Va.) home of Stabilization Director Chester Bowles when he stepped into a hole.

Not realizing the seriousness of the injury, Mr. Porter continued to play. Later he was forced to visit the Bethesda Naval Hospital for X-Ray examination. He probably will be on crutches a week, a secretary said.

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CHICAGO WOMAN IS SUCCESSFUL AS PROGRAM DIRECTOR

The return of Miss Violet Kmety as Program Director of Zenith Radio Corporation's FM (Frequency Modulation) Radio Station, WWZR, in Chicago, is proof that women may be very useful in that field. Paying tribute to her, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the corporation, said:

"Miss Kmety was Program Director of WWZR almost from the day of its inception until she left us six months ago to take charge of programming for Muzak, Inc. in New York.

"During her five years with Zenith Miss Kmety developed the unique program structure that made WWZR one of the nation's outstanding fountainheads of good music, and at the same time conducted continuous research into the psychological and therapeutic effects of music.

"For the past six years WWZR has broadcast nothing but music and has sold no advertising. It is the only radio station we know that does not even announce names of selections to be played - subscribers are provided with a printed program booklet giving the daily schedule. The combination of sound musicianship and large scale research on musical trends and acceptability has let to the use of our FM music by schools, colleges, churches, hospitals, the Red Cross blood bank, hotels, restaurants, and industries, in addition to a large and enthusiastic home audience. Thousands of Chicagoans have come to believe that the initials FM represent, not Frequency Modulation, but Finer Music.

"Most of the nation's FM stations are subscribers to WWZR's monthly program booklet. Many have asked, and received, permission to follow our program structure and to use programs we have developed. With hundreds of new FM stations soon to be built, we believe that the return of Miss Kmety will enable us to render a better service to the broadcasting industry and encourage greater use of fine musical programs."

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DU MONT DISCLOSES TUNER FOR TELESETS

The Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., manufacturers of television receivers and transmitters have released details of an idea in tuning mechanism to be used on their telesets.

The device is continuously variable, and, without switching, will cover the entire frequency range from 44 to 216 megacycles. This spread will take in all 13 television channels as well as the FM section of the spectrum. Mr. Paul Ware, inventor of the system and who is in charge of its development and production, said that "the Inductuner is superior in gain, image suppression, uniformity of band width, oscillator stability, operating simplicity and economy." The band width across which the Inductuner operates covers 170 times more than the pre-war standard broadcast radio receivers.

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RADIO ENGINEERS TO FOREGATHER AT HARRISBURG NEXT MONTH

A new television tube, railway communication, and a new system of radio navigation and air traffic control will be among subjects to be discussed at the Spring meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Engineering Department as outlined by Virgil M. Graham of Sylvania Products, Inc., Association Director of the department. The program will be as follows:

Monday, April 29 9:00 A.M. - Technical Session

Broadcast Transmitter Design as Determined by Market Survey--

M. R. Briggs, Westinghouse Electric Corporation

A 5 KW Television Tube - Design and Applications--

R. B. Ayer and C. D. Kentner, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corp. of America

A Proposed Method of Rating Microphones and Loud Speakers for Systems Use-- Frank Rumanow, Bell Telephone Laboratories

Railway Communication--

A. V. Dasburgh, General Railway Signal Company, and

E. W. Kenefake, General Electric Company.

Tuesday, April 30 9:00 A.M.-- Technical Session

The Hydrogen Thyatron--

Harold Heins, Electronics Division, Sylvania Electric Products

Mobile Communications Range Tests--

D.E. Noble, Galvin Manufacturing Corporation

The Use of Intermodulation Tests in Designing and Selecting High Quality Audio Channels

J. K. Hilliard, Altec Lansing Corporation

Navar System of Radio Navigation and Air Traffic Control--

Henri Busignes and Paul Adams, Federal Telephone & Radio Corp.

All sessions will be held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

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BROADCAST BANDS RETURNED TO RADIO AMATEURS

Frequencies from 3,700 to 4,000 kilocycles became available to radio amateurs last Tuesday in accordance with a previous Federal Communications Commission announcement. They had been reserved for the armed services throughout the war. The amateurs now are permitted to use 3,900 to 4,000 kilocycles for voice transmission and the balance for key work.

However, many "hams" disposed of their equipment during the wartime shutdown, and others find sufficient replacement parts unavailable as yet. Still others converted to the 10-meter band when that section of the dial was freed for amateur use last fall.

Hermann E. Hobbs of the American Radio Relay League, "hams" organization, said he did not expect to hear many local amateurs working the newly available frequencies for some time.

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CHARGES WINCHELL USING RADIO TO DEFEAT CONGRESSMEN

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, on Monday renewed his attacks on Walter Winchell's broadcasts, saying in part:

"Walter Winchell spearheads the present drive to undermine the confidence of the people in their chosen Representatives, to destroy the people's confidence in the Congress. One of these organizations, the press announces, has a campaign fund of some \$6,000,000. The PAC and Winchell, as well as certain publications, made a similar effort to destroy the people's confidence prior to the 1942 election. They did not succeed.

"After the election, Winchell asked over a Nation-wide hook-up, and I quote:

"How about the voters going after those other saboteurs who landed in Congress?"

Concluding Representative Hoffman said:

"It is unfortunate and regrettable that the American Broadcasting Co. should permit Mr. Winchell to carry on a campaign of falsehood, vilification, and abuse against members of a branch of the Government. It is unfortunate that a few people without an investigation accept his statements and turn their criticism upon those vilified, rather than upon the originator and the peddler of falsehood and gossip."

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JURY SUMMONS DEMPSEY, JR. IN CHICAGO INVESTIGATION

William J. Dempsey, Washington, D.C. attorney for the Federal Communications Commission (General Counsel) was summoned Tuesday to appear Thursday before the Federal grand jury in Chicago investigating out of court activities in the trial of William R. Johnson, whom prosecutors called the "overlord" of Chicago gambling.

After five years, Johnson and four codefendants were taken to a Federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., two weeks ago to serve sentences imposed in 1940 following their conviction on income tax evasion charges.

In his instructions, read in court to the grand jury two weeks ago, Federal Judge John P. Barnes told the jurors to investigate all out of court aspects of the case and various persons connected with it. Of Dempsey, son of Gov. John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, he said:

"A little more than two and a half years ago, an attorney by name of William J. Dempsey came into the case. He apparently engineered the motions for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. You are instructed to examine his activities carefully."

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NAB TO TRY TO BREAK BOTTLENECK ON STATION CONSTRUCTION

The National Association of Broadcasters will ask the Civilian Production Administration to consider the problems created for the various phases of radio broadcasting by the CAP order virtually prohibiting commercial construction.

NAB's position will be outlined in a brief to be filed with the CPA. It will explain that the expansion which was predicted by both the Federal Communications Commission and the industry cannot fully develop under the present order. This expansion was expected to directly provide 25 to 50,000 job opportunities and many other thousands indirectly in radio manufacturing industries.

"Since both the CPA and WHA have expressed the desire to hear about exceptional situations", Mr. Willard stated, "this Association feels that it can render a service by presenting the facts about these extremely promising new developments which would be severely diminished for an indefinite period of time."

The radio industry and the FCC had predicted that 100 new television stations would be in operation by the end of 1947 and at least two-thousand frequency modulation stations would be broadcasting within three years. The CPA order would curtail this development and the attendant employment of additional thousands in the radio industry.

Mr. Willard (A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB Executive Vice-President) emphasized that the radio industry would continue to support the veterans housing programs.

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Among questions and answers sent out for the information of veterans on the Veterans Housing Program by the Civilian Production Administration was the following:

Q: Does the building of a radio broadcasting building and tower require authorization?

A: Construction of an independent tower does not require authorization as the tower does not come within the definition of "structure" in the order. Buildings in connection with the tower would require authorization. The radio broadcasting industry itself is classified in the order as commercial and therefore would come under the commercial job exemption of \$1,000 each on separate jobs.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Believes Radio Needs Press Criticism

(From an editorial in "Variety" which was later reprinted in the Congressional Record at the request of Representative Patrick of Alabama)

Obviously the broadcasting industry has brought upon itself the FCC radio program proposals by its abuses, which were permitted to gain momentum simply because of a lack of policing. And it's obvious, too, that in the regulations that the FCC now suggests, there will be no excessive Governmental interference. The constitutionality of control that regulates freedom of expression affords a wider interpretation than that construed by the NAB * * * The Constitution requires a broader reading today than it did a century and a half ago in order to encompass this new field of expression - radio.

There's little doubt that, if the public had been sufficiently vigilant and availed itself of its prerogatives, it could have made the broadcasters toe the mark. Or if the industry itself had been sufficiently enlightened to become aware that it was nearing the danger point, it could have taken the steps that would have made the FCC communique unnecessary. It's apparent now that the industry has not exercised self-government, either of its own volition or by public pressure.

Another factor that would have helped tremendously in making the public cognizant of what it had a right to expect would have been a critical press. Even with regulation, radio needs able criticism by men who respect it as a mature medium and accept it on a full par with other arts.

The Commission's blueprint for the future demands that the broadcaster give consideration to the FCC proposals and incorporate them into the running of his station, in addition to the mere business mechanics of operating the stations at a profit.

The FCC recommendations could well stand as a primer for the operation of a good radio station.

Sure Says Mayor O'Dwyer - Just Call Sarnoff and McGrady ("The Democrat", March issue, official publication of the Democratic National Committee)

In office less than two months, and having just successfully ended a crippling tugboat strike in New York'd expansive harbor, Mayor O'Dwyer was barely getting acquainted with his new surroundings at City Hall when the transit situation broke loose.

"As the affected union was a CIO member, O'Dwyer's first step was to ask CIO President Phil Murray to come to New York and sit in on negotiations with himself and his labor adviser, Ed Maguire. Then he brought in Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of RCA, and Labor Counsellor Edward McGrady of RCA. In less than 48 hectic hours, the strike threat evaporated, all sides were happy, and New York's anxious public breathed a sigh of relief."

Two-thirds of Petrillo's Musicians Are Amateurs
 ("New Bedford, (Mass.) Standard-Times")

Unlike any other craft union in the United States, it was point out by an observer closely associated with the music industry, the American Federation of Musicians does not require an apprenticeship from a member before granting him voting power. As two-thirds of the membership are amateur musicians, Congress has been told, major elective powers thus belong not to the professionals but to the part-timers, who merely augment income from other occupations.

"This completely negates the purpose of unionism by denying the skilled power to formulate policy", the observer declared. "It is entirely opposite to union ideals and means only that real musicians are dictated to by persons not of the craft.

"But that is exactly how Petrillo wants it. As long as he can throw out gravy for the non-professionals by compelling small independent radio stations to hire them under the forced quota system he is sitting pretty. Just as long as this lop-sided voting power is maintained, he will stay as czar."

Durr Protests \$148,000 Station Selling for \$1,900,000
 ("Labor")

Even the scandalous career of the Federal Communications Commission has seldom furnished anything so shocking as a ruling against which one member, C. J. Durr, of the Commission published a scorching protest this week.

"When broadcast facilities having a total book value of only \$148,000 sell for \$1,900,000, and when a relatively small 1-kilowatt station earns over \$300,000 net profits in one year", Durr said, "two questions present themselves:

"1. Is the purchaser buying only the seller's properties, or is it principally buying a license to use radio channels which are public property?

"2. What effect will the high price have upon the operations in the public interest? The higher the investment, the greater will be the pressure toward excessive commercialization of broadcast time."

Durr was talking about the Commission's approval of the sale of WFIL at Philadelphia. * * * *

He also pointed out that the purchaser is the publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York Morning Telegraph, and the Daily Racing Form.

The names of those newspapers and that racing tip sheet recall the big scandal a few years ago, when their publisher, the late Moe Annenberg, was imprisoned for dodging income taxes on a huge scale, and was exposed as the operator of a Nation-wide illegal horse-race gambling system.

Annenberg continued to run his newspapers while in prison, and now his company has acquired two radio stations with the blessing of the FCC.

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TRADE NOTES

Carleton D. Smith, WRC General Manager, added another activity to his list of civic duties with his election on Monday to the Board of Directors of the Washington Board of Trade.

Incomplete reports from industry to the Civilian Production Administration indicate that approximately 700,000 sets were shipped during February or an increase of 27 percent over revised January shipments of 550,000 units. February shipments of radio sets represent approximately 65 percent of the prewar monthly rate of 1,100,000 sets. Production is being retarded by inability to obtain a balanced supply of components such as speakers, volume controls and transformers, as well as a shortage of wood cabinets especially for console models.

Among those serving on the Publicity Committee in the plan to make Washington, D. C. the model city in the food conservation drive are Carl J. Burkland, Manager of WTOP; Kenneth Berkeley, WMAL; Carleton Smith; Merle Jones, WOL, and Wayne Coy, WOL.

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the American Cable & Radio Corporation last week received the highest award given by the Government of Mexico to a person not a Mexican citizen, - the Order of the Aztec Eagle. The decoration was conferred upon him by the President of Mexico, General Manuel Avila Camacho, with the presentation being made by Dr. Antonia Espinosa de los Monteros, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Pierson received the award for his "exceptional ability, long and successful career both as a public servant and a business executive, distinguished leadership as President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, unfailing tact and courtesy, and oft proved understanding of and sincere friendship for the peoples of Latin America".

Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., of Passaic, N. J., registered 650,000 shares of 10-cent par value class A common stock and listed Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. and Kobbe Gearhart & Co., Inc., as the principal underwriters. The public offering price is to be filed by amendment. The proceeds will be used principally for expansion of the company's facilities for television broadcasting and the manufacture and sale of television receiving sets and transmitting equipment.

Approximately 100,000 set owners will view the shows when British television resumes operations in May, according to Television Broadcast Association News Letter. Television in England has been off the air six years.

Results of a survey of more than 750 newspapers in 22 mid-western States served by the Central Division press department of National Broadcasting Company show that dailies are devoting more space to radio columns.

Figures for 1945 show that 111 newspapers are now using radio columns in addition to program listings and highlights, as compared to 47 newspapers in this category in 1944. Thirteen newspapers added radio columns. Only one paper dropped its radio column.

James M. Cox, Jr. of Dayton, Ohio, has been elected a Director of Eastern Air Lines. Son of ex-Gov. James M. Cox, former Democratic presidential nominee, Mr. Cox is Vice-President of the James M. Cox chain of newspapers and radio stations, and a former Lieutenant Commander in the Navy.

A new FM station has been built by the Radio Corporation of America in Buenos Aires. It operates on 46.3 mc.

Experts within the Columbia Broadcasting System have compiled a glossary of terms indigenous to radio and television. Published by Hastings House under the title "Radio Alphabet", the glossary is some 80 pages of documentary evidence that radio's technicians, producers, directors, salesmen and researchers really speak another language.

More than 170 operas received votes in the balloting to select six "Metropolitan Operas" for the 1946-47 broadcast season over the American Broadcasting Company.

The works to be heard next year in response to the voting are "Aida", "Carmen", and "La Traviata" in the list of repertoire operas, and "Hansel and Gretel", "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Boris" in the list of works occasionally heard.

Forty-nine stations subscribed to Broadcast Measurement Bureau's 1946 uniform measurement of station and network audiences during the final week, of which 15 came in over the week-end, bringing total subscribers to 721 stations plus all four major networks at the April 1 deadline for inclusion of station audience data in BMB's U.S. Area Audience Report, to be distributed to advertisers and agencies.

The Federal Communications Commission has authorized the transfer of KOIN to Marshall Field. The sale price of the station was \$943,967, and Howard Lane, General Manager of radio activities for Field Enterprises, Inc., will go to Portland from Chicago to take over the property.

Charles W. Myers, President of KOIN, has had the station for more than 10 years, ever since leaving the old Portland (Ore.) News of which he was business manager. Many of his employees at the station have been with him for that length of time and it was his policy to allow them to buy non-voting stock in the company. At the time of the sale, 32 employee stockholders, owning from \$1,000 to \$10,000 worth of stock, were paid by Field at the same rate as he paid for the controlling stock. This figured about \$500 a share for stock which cost employees \$300.

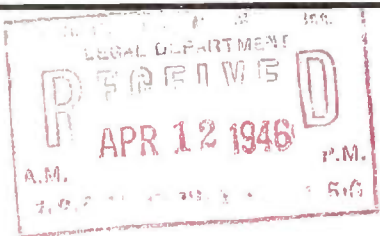
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At All Ats



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No. 1724

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April 10, 1946

CONGRESS MAY BAR CHOICE CAPITAL TRANSMITTER SITES

Full hearings are expected to be ordered soon by the House District Committee on a bill introduced by Chairman John L. McMillan (D), of South Carolina, which would block erection of radio and television antenna in residential areas of the District of Columbia (Washington, D. C.).

The measure, an amendment to the 1910 building heights law in Washington, would bar specifically the granting of exceptions from the residential area 90 foot height maximum for any such structures. As it stands, the law has enabled the D. C. Commissioners to permit variances for certain types of construction which have been held to include antenna towers, although not mentioning them specifically.

Chairman McMillan's action followed a protest made to him by a group of property owners living in the vicinity of the site in the choice northwest section of Washington where the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., proposes to erect a television antenna tower. This is in the neighborhood of the Washington Episcopal Cathedral.

The company has the D. C. Commissioners' approval of a 300 foot tower, approval of the site by the Board of Zoning Adjustment, and a provisional construction permit grant from the Federal Communications Commission.

The property owners around the proposed site told Chairman McMillan they had failed to block the project by protests to the Zoning Board and the D. C. Commissioners. They emphasized they did not intend to indicate opposition to television as such but felt antenna towers should be located on large tracts far removed from residences. Because of relatively high elevation of the proposed site, the 300 foot Bamberger tower might be struck by a passing plane, the property owners pointed out.

It was understood the amendment, if enacted, could be applied to projects previously approved if substantial construction work had not been accomplished by the time it became law.

The incident presents an interesting situation since the FCC has already okayed the Bamberger site on the basis that a transmitter located there would produce a satisfactory signal to meet the "public interest, convenience and necessity". Furthermore, sources at the FCC indicate there isn't much the Commission can do other than appear at the hearings as a witness to show that Bamberger has complied in every respect with the stringent FCC engineering and construction requirements.

Since many areas best suited for transmitter sites lie in what might be defined as "residential" sections of the city, the proposed bill may jeopardize plans for future FM and video operations in the Nation's Capital. Several hopeful applicants have already spent considerable time and money in testing and selecting sites that may be barred by the bill, all of which will best serve the local audiences they hope to build if and when the FCC should give them the nod.

Sitting pretty for the time being at least is DuMont Laboratories, Inc., though not as yet formally granted a license, but whose experimental television transmitter is already located atop the Harrington Hotel at 12th and E Streets, N.W., adjoining the Raleigh only a short block from Pennsylvania Avenue and almost across the street from the new Post Office Building which houses the Federal Communications Commission.

The Communications Commission recently had tentatively granted three of the four television channels in Washington to the National Broadcasting Company (WRC), the Star Broadcasting Company (WMAL), and the Bamberger Broadcasting Company (WOR, New York). The fourth channel was left unassigned with the choice to be either Philco or DuMont. Whereupon Philco withdrew its application saying it had no desire to engage in controversy with other groups who are desirous of obtaining television stations in Washington. The matter is still pending but it is believed Philco is out and that DuMont eventually will be granted the fourth license.

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ARMSTRONG SIGNS WITH WESTERN ELECTRIC FOR FM RADIOPHONE

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong has granted a license to Western Electric Company under his FM patents for the manufacture and use of FM apparatus for mobile and other communication purposes.

The Bell System is conducting extensive trials of mobile radio telephone service, and Western Electric plans to provide frequency-modulation apparatus for use in that service. Transmitting and receiving stations to provide two-way communication will be located at appropriate points so as to make it possible for any suitably equipped vehicle to make and receive calls to and from any telephone.

The Bell System is also conducting tests in connection with the use of radio telephone to reach remote rural areas in lieu of extending wire telephone lines, and Western Electric will provide apparatus for such use by the Bell System.

The Armstrong inventions will be used for these purposes, and Major Armstrong announced that, in accordance with his policy of making licenses available on equal terms to all applicants, existing licenses would be broadened to include the new fields, and similar licenses would be available to others,

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DAYLIGHT SAVING BRINGS RADIO PROGRAM REVAMP APRIL 28

The radio networks and hundreds of local stations are already delving into the prodigious task of revamping their radio schedules in preparation for the wholesale shuffle of program time that will take place when daylight saving time goes into effect April 28th.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that some of the larger cities, in States where daylight saving will not be in effect on a State-wide basis, will set their clocks back.

Observing daylight saving on a State-wide basis are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The question will be left to local option in New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, and Missouri.

Major cities that will embrace the new time are: New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Miami, Louisville, Newark, Charleston and Indianapolis.

Daylight saving will not be in effect in the following States: Mississippi, Texas, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Washington, Utah, Minnesota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Carolina, Iowa, Oklahoma, California, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Arkansas, Georgia, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

No change in the following cities: Kansas City, San Francisco, Seattle, Dallas, Des Moines, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Phoenix, and Portland, Oregon.

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RADIO SET OUTPUT LOOKED UPON AS RECONVERSION BAROMETER

John W. Snyder, Director of Reconversion, pointed to radio production as an illustration of how American industry is beginning to roll. In the last quarter of 1945, he said, we produced 250,000 radios; in January, 1946, a total of 550,000, and in February 700,000.

"Wo we are on our way", Snyder said. "Still we've got a long way to go, and in the next three to six months there will continue to be a lot of shortages. Don't forget, it's not enough to reach and pass our previous peacetime production of civilian goods. We've got to produce far more because the demand is so much greater.

"What makes goods scarce is that there are more people who have more money today than ever before in our history. We aim to keep it that way, but we're going to increase our production to meet the demand."

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SCIENTISTS REPORT CHARGED GASES FROM SUN DISTURB RADIO

Three scientists of the Washington Carnegie Institution staff have discovered speeding clouds of electrically charged gases which hurtle from the sun into upper layers of the earth's atmosphere and seriously disturb radio communications. The scientists are H. W. Wells, J. W. Watts and D. E. George. The charged gaseous clouds, the scientists said, probably originated in or near sun-spots.

Rushing at the tremendous rate of a mile every second, the clouds came into range of special detecting instruments at 500-600 miles above the earth, colliding with the ionized air 180 to 250 miles above the earth and occasionally appearing to break away and move again at great speeds.

The clouds, according to their discoverers, are said to be the result of the bombardment of the earth's atmosphere by irregular bursts of electrically charged corpuscles from the sun, emanating from the magnetized centers of sun spots.

When the clouds rush in the ionization of the well-known F-layer of the atmosphere changes suddenly having a resultant effect on the strength of radio signals over long distances. The F-layer, consisting of electrically charged air, normally is steady enough in charge and height to deflect radio waves, thus making extensive radio coverage possible. The process also changes the height of the F-layer which, likewise, effects the radio signal's field strength.

The three scientists made their discovery while studying magnetic atoms during the magnetic ionospheric disturbances of March 25th and 26th. They utilized a new technique for recording phenomena in the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

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"STOCK FOR TALENT" DEAL BRANDED RUMOR BY ABC

The American Broadcasting Company's New York office has branded as an "utter rumor" the recent news break concerning ABC's ogling top-flight radio stars with offers of stock as an inducement to join the network's talent roster. A network spokesman refused to comment when questioned further and insisted the news of the alleged stock deal plan originated with West Coast sources.

The "rumor" coincides with the news that Bing Crosby's contract with current sponsor will be allowed to run out shortly making the one man entertainment corporation a free agent in radio for the first time in years. ABC, as well as the other nets, are in there pitching for the crooner's "John Henry" on a long term contract.

It is believed Crosby would lend a very willing ear to a stock offer in view of his attempt to swing such an arrangement with a prospective sponsor in his recent conferences on the East Coast.

Some radio executives are wondering about the wiseness of such a plan if the stock inducement is actually contemplated. The logical question arises, namely, what happens to the stock holdings in case the performer flops. Some sources point to the plan as possibly being an easy way to get the talent, but all the more difficult to give the waning star the pink slip when the ratings commence to fall.

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ANTI-PETRILLO BILL GOES TO WHITE HOUSE

The "anti-Petrillo" bill passed by the Senate on Saturday (April 6) has gone to the White House where it awaits the President's signature.

Weathering a last moment fight by AFRA (American Federation of Radio Artists) which voiced its opposition through Senator Taylor, Democrat, of Idaho, the proposed curb on James Caesar Petrillo, AFM president, passed the Senate by the overwhelming count of 47-3.

Providing for penalties up to \$1,000 fine and a year in prison, the bill, if signed by the President, will make it a misdemeanor for anyone to coerce, compel, or constrain a licensee to do any of the following things:

1. To employ or agree to employ any person or persons in excess of the number needed;
2. To pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value in lieu of giving, or on account of failure to give, employment to any person or persons, in connection with the broadcasting business of the licensee, in excess of the number of employees needed by the licensee;
3. To pay or agree to pay more than once for services performed;
4. To pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value for services which are not to be performed;
5. To refrain, or agree to refrain from broadcasting, or from permitting the broadcasting of a non-commercial educational or cultural program in connection with which the participants receive no money or other thing of value for their services, other than their actual expenses, and such licensee neither pays nor gives any money or other thing of value or account of the broadcasting of such a program;
6. To refrain, or agree to refrain, from broadcasting, or permitting the broadcasting of any radio communication originating outside of the United States;
7. To pay or agree to pay any exaction for the privilege of, or on account of, producing, preparing, manufacturing, selling, buying, renting, operating, using, or maintaining recordings, transcriptions, or mechanical, chemical, or electrical reproductions, or any other articles, equipment, machines, or materials, used or

or intended to be used in broadcasting or in the production, preparation, performance, or presentation of programs for broadcasting.

8. To accede to or impose any restriction upon such production, preparation, manufacture, sale, purchase, rental, operation, use, or maintenance, if such restriction is for the purpose of preventing or limiting the use of such articles, equipment, machines, or materials in broadcasting;

9. To pay or agree to pay any exaction on account of the broadcasting, by means of recordings or transcriptions, of a program previously broadcast, payment having been made, or agreed to be made for the services actually rendered in the performance of such program.

The above list just about covers all the grievances the radio industry has against the AFM president.

Senator Taylor, a former radio and stage entertainer, strongly attacked the bill on the basis that any bargaining on the part of a union could be interpreted as coercion. Pointing out that there are "no means of obtaining anything without coercion", he expressed the fear that all strikes for any purpose were outlawed. This, he said, would cause hardships to all radio performers.

Calling attention to the clause in the bill as outlined in (1) above, Senator Taylor expressed the view that the bill attempts to strike at an actors' union regulation that an actor may not play more than two parts without receiving extra compensation.

Senator Johnson, of Colorado, a strong supporter of the bill declared that the bill effected no strikes that are called to accomplish a legal objective.

The legislation originally was introduced by Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, who took exception to the action of Petrillo in forbidding the broadcast of a student music festival at Interlochen, Michigan, unless a tribute of three times the usual price of an orchestra of the union was paid for that privilege.

Petrillo's activities were freely discussed on the Senate floor. Senator Johnson said that "the language (of the bill) is intended to tighten it up so that Mr. Petrillo will find no means for escape. We are dealing with a very slippery gentleman."

In commenting upon the passage of the Anti-Petrillo Bill, the Washington Evening Star printed the following editorial:

"The debate in the Senate prior to passage of the bill designed to curb the more extreme activities of James C. Petrillo warrants the inference that this action has a greater significance than appears on the face of this particular legislation. * * * *

"As shown by the debate, Congress recognized that the conduct of Mr. Petrillo, as a union leader, was of such a character as to be contrary to public policy. This being so, the sponsors of the bill said flatly that the purpose of the legislation was to make it

a criminal offense for the musicians to resort to a strike to enforce any of the proscribed demands.

That is a long step for a Congress which has been singularly unwilling to restrain antisocial activities of union leaders, and it can prove to be a first step in a general overhaul of our labor laws with a view to providing adequate protection for what the President calls the "national public interest".

The Washington Post said, in part:

* * * "It is true that Mr. Petrillo and his cohorts have been phenomenally successful in compelling broadcasters - and others using musical talent - to knuckle under to union demands. It is also true that Mr. Petrillo has an almost Ickesian knack of infuriating his opponents by the scope of his edicts, and that on many occasions a public-be-damned attitude has been apparent in union actions. This was especially true in Mr. Petrillo's ban on broadcasts of concerts by students at the National High School Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., which has caused wide public resentment.

The fact remains, however, that Mr. Petrillo and his union are not alone in unsavory labor practices. Union padding and uneconomic restrictions abound in many industries - the building trades, to mention one. Recognition of union responsibility and regulation of union abuses by law are desperately needed. Sound, fair labor legislation is at a premium on Capitol Hill. But a law limited to one particular industry, as in the present case, does not meet the need. Instead, it lays members of Congress open to the charge that spleen has gotten the better of their statesmanship. The job which the Nation requires of them, and which is again pointed up in John L. Lewis' behavior, is still knocking at their door.

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"RENDEZVOUS WITH DESTINY"; TWO HOUR NBC FDR MEMORIAL

A portion of "Rendezvous With Destiny", a two hour program dedicated by the National Broadcasting Company to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt, produced under the editorial advisorship of Dr. James Rowland Angell, president emeritus of Yale University, and narrated by Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of WRC in Washington, and friend of the late President, will be heard over WRC at 7 P.M. Saturday, April 13th. This network broadcast will be but an abbreviated version of the full program. The complete two-hour record volume will be broadcast over WRC Tuesday night, April 30th.

Mr. Smith, one of the three narrators heard on "Rendezvous With Destiny", was closely associated with Mr. Roosevelt. For 12 years he served as an unofficial radio adviser to the President, introducing him on the NBC network and, at presidential request, traveling with him throughout the country and abroad. Considered by the radio industry as the "radio person closest to Roosevelt", Mr. Smith was also one of the two radio reporters permitted to attend the President's funeral.

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PETRILLO TURNS ON HOLLYWOOD AFTER SENATE BILL AND NAB CONFAB

Following close on the heels of the passage of a bill curbing his radio dealings and Monday's (April 9th) meeting with representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters in New York City, James C. Petrillo turned instead to Hollywood for his tribute.

Stopped cold from further alleged "squeeze" practices in his contractual relations with the radio industry, the AFM president was reported to be far from showing any signs of retreat, however, in the face of the Congressional measure. At the meeting with NAB officials, Mr. Petrillo did not hesitate to emphasize that the Union fears its relations with the radio industry are nearing the critical point because of what he charged was "NAB-inspired propaganda" against the Federation.

Attending the meeting at the Hotel Belmont Plaza at the invitation of Mr. Petrillo, including Justin Miller, President, NAB officials were highly elated that the recent turn of events had brought legislation to back their arguments.

The broadcasters feel that the main accomplishment of the meeting with Petrillo was the establishment of the joint committee including the AFM and NAB presidents which will meet again on Monday, April 15th, to begin a study of future relations between the musicians and radio stations. The committee will be temporary.

Petrillo's new demands on Hollywood ask for more pay for more musicians employed regularly by motion picture companies.

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TUNG-SOL TO LEASE NEWARK PLANT FROM U.S. TO MAKE RADIO TUBES

The electronic and radio tube plant operated by Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Inc., at Newark, N.J., will be leased to that company for 11 months with a 90 day option to purchase, the War Assets Administration has announced.

The company plans to use the facilities for the manufacture of electric lamps and radio tubes. About 150 to 200 persons are expected to be employed.

Included in the lease are a plot of land about 150 feet by 196 feet and a two-story building with a floor area of 39,996 square feet. Actual cost of the land and building amounted to \$275,235 and the present estimated fair value is \$254,840.

The lease provides for a rental of \$1,793 monthly, representing a return of eight per cent on the present normal reproduction value, \$268,946. The sale price under the option to purchase is set at \$255,000.

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SEIPMANN ALSO GHOST FOR SENATE COMMITTEE?

Speculation is rampant in radio circles over whether Charles A. Seipmann, who was ghost writer of the Federal Communications Commission's recent document attacking radio's alleged programming ills also lent a hand in the preparation of a special Senate Committee's report on FM just released (April 10).

The report entitled "Small Business Opportunities in FM Broadcasting", issued by the Senate's Special Committee to study problems of American small business, headed by Senator James E. Murray of Montana, opens with a prefatory note signed by Senator Murray which reads, in part, as follows:

"The development of FM broadcasting will more than double the number of broadcast stations in the United States. This presents a remarkable opportunity for new small business, for the cost of constructing and operating a broadcast station is far less than most people realize. Statistics show also that the profits in the radio field are unusually high to proportion to cost of plant. Radio broadcasting is thus a field of enterprise which is unusually well adapted to small business units. Most standard broadcast frequencies in profitable market areas have already been assigned, but the opening of the FM band should provide an excellent opportunity for newcomers to radio.

"This is a happy situation, for it not only makes possible a large number of new and independent businesses but it also makes it possible to correct tendencies toward concentration of control which were manifesting themselves in the broadcasting industry. FM, in short is Radio's Second Chance."

"Radio Second Chance" is the title of Seipmann's new book just out in which the author sees in FM radio's opportunity for "A second chance" after miffing the ball in the AM field.

Other excerpts from the Committee report are:

"Radio broadcasting is a field, which by its very nature is admirably adapted to small business. The cost of building the physical plant of a radio station is much less than the capital outlay of most businesses with comparable returns. A community FM broadcast station involves approximately the same investment as one chain drug store, while a rural FM station with higher power serving a larger area involves approximately the same investment as a grocery supermarket."

"One of the most controversial aspects of the FCC's decision to distribute all frequencies immediately, is the fact that it denies to men and women in the armed forces, and to veterans recently discharged, an equal opportunity to compete with other citizens for FM frequencies. All of the more desirable frequencies may well be distributed before these members of the armed services are re-established in civilian life and have had time to organize their broadcasting ventures."

"The probable prices of six major items of broadcast equipment for a 250 watt station range from a minimum of \$6,420 to a maximum of \$15,500; for a 1-kilowatt station, from \$10,020 to \$20,210; for a 3-kilowatt station, from \$12,420 to \$24,427; for a 10-kilowatt station, from \$22,020 to \$34,566; and for a 50-kilowatt station, from \$73,520 to \$85,110. The six items included in these prices are transmitters (including royalties), antenna (but not supporting structures), control consoles, remote pickup (wire line), turntables, and monitors."

"This Committee is interested in the development of a democratic FM industry, the members of which are actively competing, through good program service, for the listener's ear, the advertiser's dollar, and the public's franchise.

"In accord with the spirit of the Communications Act of 1934, this competition should always be kept open to newcomers. In order to aid in the achievement of this goal, it is suggested -

"1. That the Commission give careful attention to a plan whereby a certain number of FM channels be reserved for distribution after veterans have had a chance to organize their applications and after the number of receivers in the hands of the public make the enterprise feasible for modestly financed newcomers. . . .

"2. That the Commission give consideration, in weighing applications, to an applicant's plans for future growth, as well as his present blueprints. Opportunity for expansion is the lifeblood of small business, and radio will benefit by the vigor and energy of those who enter on a small scale with ambitions to grow. Conversely, it will suffer if, during the next few years, it becomes merely the dumping ground for investment - thirtys capital accumulated in other fields. . . .

"3. That the Commission undertake to keep the public fully informed of the development of new communications devices; that it encourage the widest possible participation in their development; and that it provide information and assistance to prospective applicants, both in Washington and in its various field offices."

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CAPT. HARRY BUTCHER'S EISENHOWER BOOK TO BE RELEASED SOON

Advance copies of "My Three Years With Eisenhower", the personal diary of Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR (formerly Washington CBS vice-president), Naval Aide to General Eisenhower, have been received. The book will be on sale about the end of the month. The price is \$5.00.

It will be the Book of the Month Club offering for June.

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DuMONT TO OPEN FIRST TWO-WAY VIDEO NET

Opening of the DuMont Television studios in the John Wanamaker store of New York on Monday, April 15th, will mark establishment of the nation's first permanent commercial-plan television network, it was announced by Leonard F. Cramer, Vice-President and Director of the television broadcasting division of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.

The network will link the DuMont stations in New York (WABD) and Washington, D. C. (W3XWT). DuMont applications are pending with the Federal Communications Commission for stations in Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for inclusion in the network. A potential audience of approximately twenty million viewers may be reached through television when the five-city network is completed.

More than a half million dollars has been spent in converting the huge, theatre-type auditorium of the John Wanamaker store at 9th Street and Broadway, in New York, into the world's most modern television studios. In lighting, camera and audio equipment, the new studios bring practical television to postwar standards and will result in telecasts of vastly improved quality, according to Mr. Cramer.

Approximately one million cubic feet have been utilized for the three studios, control rooms, promenades, dressing rooms and other appurtenances. The largest of the three studios exceeds in size that of any other television studio now in existence. One of its main features is accommodations for an audience of 700. There are 400 permanent seats and room for an additional 300 persons on special occasions.

Balconies overlook three sides of the huge studio and permit an unobstructed view of studio activities. Nine large viewing monitors are suspended from the ceiling to enable the studio audience to see the picture actually being sent out over the air.

The new facilities will afford the general public the first opportunity to see television studios in operation. The studios have been constructed so that customers and guests of the Wanamaker store may see rehearsals as well as telecasts and a quarter of a million visitors to the new studios are expected each month.

The premiere program on April 15th will feature the first two-way use of the coaxial cable between New York and Washington, with part of the program originating in each city. In addition to the audience in the DuMont John Wanamaker studios in New York, an audience of Senators, Representatives, Federal Communication Commissioners and other governmental officials will be gathered in the Statler Hotel in Washington to view the program over a group of specially installed television receivers. Both DuMont stations will televise the program over the air, as will the Philco station in Philadelphia.

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NAB SEEKING TO EASE CONSTRUCTION CURB ON RADIO INDUSTRY

The National Association of Broadcasters this week was to present an elaborate brief to officials of the Civilian Production Administration and the Federal Housing Administration which would plead the radio industry's case for lifting the curb on construction.

It is expected that the NAB brief will point out how the \$1,000 ceiling on construction costs just about freezes FM and television operations and will recommend that the industry be placed in the \$15,000 category.

NAB claims impending expansion in radio and television will provide upwards of 75,000 new jobs, many of which will be open to veterans.

"If all the radio and television stations with applications pending before the Commission are permitted to build just a passable transmitter building at \$10,000-15,000 per", A. D. Willard, Jr., Executive NAB Vice-President observed, "only about \$2½ million worth of materials would be committed to the project, a mere drop in the bucket to keep a 5 billion dollar industry going."

The NAB reports that it is in favor of the veteran's housing project but feels that radio's demand for building materials would have no detrimental effect on it.

FM manufacturers and Television Broadcasters' Association have also filed requests asking reconsideration of radio's classification under the new construction regulations.

Some sources believe that the CPA will consent to some kind of revision of the regulations with respect to the radio and television industry within the next 10 days.

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OPA REVISES RADIO PARTS PRICING PROVISIONS

A revision of the pricing provisions of the Office of Price Administration regulation for machines and parts, including radio parts, designed primarily to adapt the regulation to the needs of manufacturers in the industrial changeover to production of more standardized peacetime products, was announced Monday by OPA.

Appendix A of the regulation, which lists the commodities covered, is amended to include more, as well as more detailed, commodity headings. The items which have been added or redefined are the following (base dates are given for new items):

Antennas, radio, including automobile antennas, except built-in antennas included within the cases of domestic radio receivers - March 31, 1942

(Continued at bottom of page 16)

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Doubts Whether Anti-Petrillo Bill Is Tight Enough
 (Richard L. Strout in "Schristian Science Monitor")

Even the authors of the wartime anti-strike Smith-Connally Act now admit that it failed of its purpose. President Roosevelt vetoed it, but it was promptly passed over his veto. It was a bill directed at John L. Lewis, who did not mind it at all. It was an example of bungling legislation.

Now another bill is practically through Congress, directed at James Caesar Petrillo, head of the A. F. of L. Musicians' Union.

Of Mr. Petrillo himself, the less said the better. It is impossible to defend his attitude and his disregard of public opinion. Mr. Petrillo doesn't seem to know the kind of a world he is living in. He does organized labor a grave disservice.

Under these circumstances it would seem reasonable that Congress could do a competent job on the abuses which Mr. Petrillo represents. An effective legislature should be able to formulate competent measures to cure a given situation. There is grave doubt, however, whether the House has done so in this instance. According to the legal saying, bad cases make bad laws. It is questionable whether the anti-Petrillo bill, as the House has formulated it, is wise in some of its far-flung provisions; and some conservatives on the floor of the House challenge its constitutionality.

This bill does not apply merely to musicians. It applies to about anybody working on or around broadcasting stations and threatens to set important precedents for almost anybody drawing a royalty.

The bill also enters a very complex and debatable field, the field of the artist versus the machine. Musicians have seen their performances recorded and then played over again on radios and juke boxes with misgiving. They are paid for their first performance, but how about all the others from canned music? In justice, is not some kind of fee or royalty for reproduction a reasonable objective? An author under copyright gets a royalty on each book sold; a music writer for each sheet of music. How about the performer himself? Should he be debarred from appropriate fees on the multiple reproduction of his talent by mechanical means?

BBC Chided For Not Carrying Churchill's Fulton Speech
 (A letter to the Editor of the "London Times" from
 Arthur Evans, Carlton Club, S.W. 1, London)

Why just recorded extracts from Mr. Churchill's speech on the B.B.C.? Here was an oration - not a party speech - for which the whole world waited, delivered by the acknowledged architect of victory on the most important question which confronts mankind today - the preservation of peace.

And yet, although the United States found it necessary to broadcast on a national link-up, the British Broadcasting Corporation could only give a few recorded extracts after a late night news headline report. Why? Not because of unsuitable atmospheric conditions surely - the reception in Great Britain was almost perfect.

Reinsch Making Progress with Distinguished Radio Pupil
(From "A Year of Truman" by Noel F. Busch in "Life" April 8)

President Truman's qualities as a speaker are well known to the millions who have heard his rather high, flat voice reverberating dryly in their loudspeakers or who have seen, masterplated on thousands of newsreels, the quick darting looks and the therapeutic grin with which he punctuates his stiff sentences. At close range or before a small audience, Truman is a far more satisfactory orator than he is over the air or even through the amplifying systems needed in great auditoriums, and the job of projecting through the latter some of the sincerity and warmth that Truman conveys to intimate gatherings is the preoccupation of his speaking coach, a young radio expert named James Leonard Reinsch. Reinsch first took Truman in hand just before he became vice president and had in mind a full-length course, at the end of which his pupil was to be a modern Demosthenes.

According to Reinsch, the U. S. Senate, far from being an academy for orators, is an environment calculated to ruin whatever native talents in this line a member may possess. Senators tend to slur their words; they become so accustomed to visible audiences that they are afraid of microphones, and the habit of ad-libbing makes them sound stiff and uneasy when delivering text prepared in advance. Despite these handicaps, Reinsch has made considerable progress with his present pupil. En route to Fulton, Churchill was polishing his speech, which was written entirely by himself, by the addition of a few choice phrases. Truman was engaged in practicing the recitation of his less important shorter one to be delivered the next day to the Federal Council of Churches which had been written in collaboration with his aides. His system is to read his speeches into a wire recorder, the result of which Reinsch then criticizes for intonations, emphasis and pronunciation. This process is repeated several times until the oration is as perfect as practice alone can make it.

Petrillo is Congressional Target - Not Labor Generally
(Mark Sullivan in "Washington Post")

Excepting the so-called "anti-Petrillo" measure - directed against one leader of one union in one industry, radio communications - no proposed labor legislation has passed both branches of Congress. So far as the basic labor law, the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act), made the recent strikes possible, it makes future strikes possible, of the same kind and with the same consequences to the public. The power of unions and leaders remains the same.

Teacher Cashes in on Broadcast Slip
(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

It cost Ed Gardner \$2,500 and a letter of apology to his former school teacher for his remarks about her legs on his radio show.

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TRADE NOTES

Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher of the Des Moines Register & Tribune, and President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, along with a group of other prominent newspaper and magazine publishers, is making a three week plane tour of Austria and Germany under the auspices of the War Department.

Brig. Gen. William F. Chickering, wartime Director of the United States Army Postal Service throughout the world, and Dudley Wood, former adviser to the Secretary of Commerce on foreign trade matters, have been appointed Executive Assistants in the International Division of the Radio Corporation of America.

If it is true, as Senator Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, charges that Chester Bowles is trying to get President Truman's job, that should about put Paul Porter into the running as Vice-President.

Experimental electronic equipment, which revealed future possibilities for nation-wide distribution and projection of theater television, was demonstrated by General Electric at Schenectady last week. Microwave radio relay equipment was utilized to send a half-hour program from the WRGB television studio to the Civic playhouse where it was flashed on a screen 11 x 15 foot in size by means of a special television projector provided by the Rauland Corporation of Chicago.

This was the first time a microwave relay equipment has been used to feed television signals to a theater for large screen projection.

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York last Sunday. Dr. Louis Finkelstein, President of the Seminary, conferred the degree.

Mrs. Truman suffers from mike fright, according to Life.

A new direct radiotelephone circuit between Belem and Manaus in Brazil by the Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil, operating subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was opened last Monday. The new circuit, augmenting communications facilities in Brazil, will serve to integrate telephone communications between these two centers in Northern Brazil.

Washington newspapers carried an advertisement by Willis E. Burnside & Co. of 30 Pine Street, New York City, offering for sale 99,000 shares of United States Television Manufacturing Corporation common stock at \$3.00 per share.

Appearing there for the fourth successive year, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, will be the opening guest speaker at New York University Summer Workshop.

Paul J. Boxell has succeeded Capt. Pierre Boucheron as Director of Public Relations for the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation. Capt. Boucheron was recently named Manager of the Farnsworth Broadcast Division and Station WGL at Fort Wayne.

Mr. Boxell was formerly public relations aide to Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the U. S Marine Corps, in Washington. He joined the Fransworth Corporation after transferring to inactive status in the Marine Corps, in which he served three-and-a-half years. Prior to the war, Mr. Boxell, who is a native of Indiana, was for five years an editor and writer for The Indianapolis Times and the United Press, following which he did special public relations work, and was in charge of radio programming, for Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

WOL, Cowles Washington outlet for the Mutual Broadcasting System, has signed Marian Sexton as Director of Women's Programs. Mrs. Sexton comes direct from KMOX, St. Louis, CBS station, where she created a number of new women's features. Prior to that she had been with WTAD, Quincy, Ill., and WMBD, Peoria, Ill. A graduate of Stephens College, Missouri, Mrs. Sexton's early training was in the theater.

Bringing the total of Don Lee network stations up to forty, a new affiliate will begin air operations in Reno, Nevada, June 1st, it was announced by Lewis Allen Weiss, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System.

The Reno affiliate is owned by Sierra Broadcasting Co. and from its new studio and transmitter, currently under construction on Cassinelli Road, the station will cover Reno and vicinity, with 250 watts and 1340 kilocycles.

The Federal Communications has authorized the Cowles Broadcasting Co., operations of Station WOL in Washington, D.C. to construct an experimental color television station at Wheaton, Md., adjacent to Washington. The new station will be on the same tract as the WOL transmitter and it is expected that the transmitter antenna tower will be used at first.

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(Continuation of "OPA Revises Radio Parts Pricing Provision", p. 12

Radio Receivers, all except the type defined in MPR 599

(Radio Receivers and Phonographs) as "Consumer type Radio Receivers".

Radio Headphones March 31, 1942

Record Changers, and parts, except cased record
changers designed for retail-consumer sale March 31, 1942

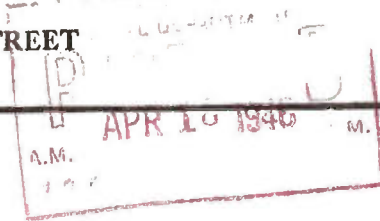
The heading "Radio receiving equipment parts, etc." is amended by adding "except chassis for radio receivers and phonographs of the type subject to MPR 599 (Radio Receivers and Phonographs)."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



To All Atts

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No. 1723

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April 17, 1946

WOULD AID VETERANS BY EASING STATION CONSTRUCTION CURB

The National Association of Broadcasters took another vigorous step forward Monday in urging the Civilian Production Administration to give special consideration to exempting broadcasting stations from the recent drastic restricted construction order. In this latest appeal for relief, it was pointed out that the development of mass communication would be of further aid in the employment of veterans. The veterans' angle was emphasized throughout the plea.

A letter addressed to John D. Small, CPA Administrator emphasizes that the requested immunity for building by radio broadcasters represents a small portion of the overall cost of construction and installation of a radio station and involves only a negligible amount of building materials now restricted by the CPA.

Studies disclose that "building acquisition and construction represents slightly more than one-fifth of the overall expected expenditures by applicants including transmitters, studio equipment, and facilities."

Pointing out that the FCC issues a construction permit for radio stations only after a thorough study to ascertain that the station will serve in the public interest, convenience, and necessity, the letter to CAP goes on to say that by the end of 1946 the FCC will have granted about eleven hundred permits for new stations.

It is estimated that some 20,000 new jobs will be created directly in station employment as soon as these stations can be established. In addition, the request points out, "Construction of FM radio stations at this time is essential to the creation of a vast new market for receivers", and the manufacture, distribution, installation and servicing of FM transmitters and receivers would provide employment for untold thousands of veterans.

Based on these and other facts, the CPA was urged to place radio stations in the fifteen thousand dollar exemption class, instead of the one thousand dollar category which the request states "is completely inadequate and would stop dead in its tracks the program for new radio stations."

It was further requested that authorization for construction of new radio stations the cost of which would exceed fifteen thousand dollars be considered and passed upon by the Washington offices of the CPA.

The letter to Administrator Snyder read, in part:

"According to War and Navy Department surveys, several thousand veterans have expressed a preference for employment in radio and television broadcasting. How are these job opportunities to be provided? Veteran employment in broadcasting stations is already at a high level. This is due, in part, to the fact that approximately 25 per cent of the personnel of America's broadcast stations entered the armed services. These employees are now returning to their old jobs. While it is the policy of the broadcasting industry generally to give job preference to Veterans in added employment and replacements, substantial additional employment of Veterans can come only through the establishment of new radio stations.

"The Federal Communications Commission, whose responsibility it is to determine the necessity for each proposal for a new broadcast station, and can issue a construction permit only after a finding that the granting of the application will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity, estimates that by the end of 1946 it will have granted about eleven hundred permits for new stations. A number of these grants will be for FM stations to licensees of existing AM stations, whose existing facilities are adequate, so little, if any, new construction materials would be involved in those cases. New stations, the ones which will provide the bulk of new job opportunities, will, of course, require new transmitter houses and studios. A "dollar" measure of limitation on new construction works a particular hardship on radio stations. The proportion of the cost for engineering and architectural services is substantially greater for radio facilities than for the usual run of little building, due to the special use to which these facilities are put and to the necessity for special design, arrangement, and acoustical considerations. Complete exemption of construction of radio stations granted construction permits by the Federal Communications Commission would involve only a negligible amount of materials.

"A review and spot check of applications on file with the Commission discloses that of 206 FM applications studied, the expenditure for construction or acquisition of buildings fell into the following categories:

132 below \$10,000; 33 - \$10,000-\$15,000; 19 - \$15,000-\$20,000; 13 - \$20,000-\$30,000; 5 - \$30,000-\$50,000; 2 - \$70,000; 1 - \$131,875; 1 - \$150,000.

"FM was on the threshold of a phenomenal growth at the outbreak of the War. The interest shown in this new method of broadcasting by broadcasters and others was so great in fact that it became necessary for the Federal Communications Commission to review its allocation of the radio spectrum and as a consequence the Commission increased the number of channels for FM from forty to one hundred channels. This expansion required the relocation of the band into another portion of the spectrum. This realignment naturally occasioned some delay so that it is only recently that the Commission has commenced to make final grants for construction. This all adds up to the fact that at the time of the VHP Order #1

the way was cleared for the greatest expansion program in the history of broadcasting. Twenty thousand new job opportunities may thus be provided in station employment as soon as these stations can be established. In addition to the benefits to be afforded listeners in a higher quality of reception and wider selection of programs, there will be created a tremendous market for new FM receivers. The active demand for FM receivers, of course, will be substantially retarded if construction of FM broadcast stations is stopped. Obviously, the result of eliminating such a market will vitally affect the employment of a large number of Veterans engaged in the manufacture, distribution, installation, and servicing of equipment and receivers.

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WESTINGHOUSE SIGNS ARMSTRONG FM LICENSES

Execution of a licensing agreement under which all frequency modulation patents held by Major Edwin H. Armstrong become available to the Westinghouse Home Radio Division for use in FM receivers, was made known last week.

Under the agreement, effective at once, Armstrong patents will be incorporated in the full Westinghouse FM line spearheaded by the Symphonic 14, a 14-tube AM-FM-shortwave phonograph combination just price-approved by OPA at \$299.95.

Other sets affected by the agreement are: The Musicale, another 14-tube AM-FM-shortwave phonograph combination selling for \$249.95; and The Century, a straight FM receiver priced at \$159.95.

Additional agreements covering Armstrong licensing for all receivers, railroad and special services transmitters and studio equipment manufactured by Westinghouse also were announced by Walter Evans, Vice President in Charge of all Westinghouse radio activities. Commercial transmitters are not covered, since such licenses are issued only to station operators, not to manufacturers.

Included, however, are agreements for six FM stations operated by Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Portland, Ore.

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Radio audience measurements of C. E. Hooper, Inc., and the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting underrate the true size of the listening audience, (Hooper by 10 percent, CAB by more than 20%) according to a year-long study of present sampling systems made by McCann-Erickson, Inc., of New York.

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NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON IN FIRST PERMANENT TV LINK

Washington, was linked with New York and Philadelphia Monday in the Nation's first permanent commercial television network by coaxial cable.

The network went into operation with the opening of new studios of television station WABD in New York, operated by the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., with studios at the Harrington Hotel in the Capital, sending-receiving station for the Washington end of the line.

Senator McMahon (D), of Connecticut, speaking from Washington, revealed that television would be used at the atomic bomb tests at Bikini Atoll to record actual effects of the blasts for remote observers. The television transmitters and pickup apparatus will fly with planes in the bomb-dropping fleet, he said.

Other speakers were Senators Albert W. Hawkes, of New Jersey and James M. Mead of New York.

Du Mont officials said stations in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Cincinnati will be added to the network with a potential audience of 20,000,000 persons, which eventually is expected to be expanded into a coast-to-coast hookup.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador and Chairman of the United Nations Security Council; Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York were among guests at the New York studio in John Wanamaker's Department Store.

Dr. Quo predicted in a broadcast speech that worldwide television networks would be inaugurated soon, which "will no doubt further contribute greatly to our knowledge of the ways of line in other countries, which is an important factor in bringing good neighborliness among nations."

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DE W. MILLHAUSER, RCA FINANCE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, DIES

DeWitt Millhauser, 60 years old, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Radio Corporation of America, and a Director of the National Broadcasting Company and R. C. A. Communications, Inc., died in New York Monday. In 1899 he joined the international banking firm of Speyer & Co., becoming a partner in 1920. He retired from the firm in 1937.

On March 15, 1929, Mr. Millhauser was elected a Director of the Radio Corporation of America. A former member of the New York Stock Exchange and the Investment Bankers Association of America, he was a Director of Hart, Schaffner & Marx and a former Director of the American Bemberg Corporation and the North American Rayon Corporation.

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TRUMAN SIGNING PETRILLO BILL WARNING TO OTHER DICTATORS

Even if the Supreme Court should rule the anti-Petrillo bill which President Truman signed Tuesday, unconstitutional, the unprecedented action of Congress in enacting such legislation is believed to mark the peak of labor dictatorship and to be a sharp warning to other labor dictators as to what might happen to them if they follow in Petrillo's footsteps.

As to Petrillo himself, the bill making a Federal offense to use coercion against radio broadcasters is one of the worst personal rebukes Congress has accorded any individual labor leader or otherwise in the history of the United States.

Notwithstanding the fact that Petrillo will no doubt move heaven and earth to overturn the bill in the highest court (in New York following President Truman's signing the bill Petrillo was quoted as saying he had no comment), it remains to be seen what the effect of the squelching given him will be. In some quarters the opinion was expressed that the attendant publicity might "make" him bigger, another John L. Lewis, as it were. Others well informed were inclined to doubt this and pointed to the fact that during his fight - the worst in his long career - not a single labor leader came to his rescue and only one Congressman, Marcantonio, left winger from New York, stood up for him - that Petrillo's star might be on the wane. In fact, there was a rumor that even his own union might try to rid itself of him if indeed the American Federation of Labor with which Petrillo is affiliated did not beat them to it. This led to a report that Petrillo might join the CIO.

At any rate the overwhelming action of Congress in passing the anti-Petrillo bill in which President Truman lost no time signing has unquestionably put the shoe on the other foot. Heretofore the broadcasters were apparently at his mercy, now Petrillo is one who has to do the worrying.

In view of the tense labor situation, it was expected that President Truman in acting upon the Anti-Petrillo bill might have something to say but he signed the bill without comment.

The measure, which is expected to sound the death knell of "featherbedding", provides penalties up to a year's imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine for compelling or trying to force broadcasters to do the following things:

- Hire more employees than they need
- Pay for services not performed
- Pay unions for using phonograph records
- Pay again for broadcasting transcript of a previous program

Halt programs originating in foreign lands or any type of non-commercial, cultural or educational program.

The last-named hits at Petrillo for banning the broadcasts of the amateur student music festival at Interlochen, Mich. In fact, it was Senator Vandenberg's bill aimed at this which first aroused Congress. This was followed by a more general bill introduced by Representative Lea of California, and the bill Congress agreed upon combined the two.

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GRIDIRON CLUB ROASTS PETRILLO; PRESIDENT TRUMAN BEAMS

It was an unlucky break for James C. Petrillo, musicians czar, last Saturday night that almost at the time the bill Congress so overwhelmingly passed shearing him of dictatorial power arrived at the White House for the President's signature, the Gridiron Club composed of the foremost newspaper correspondents in the Capital at its Spring dinner put on one of its famous skits in which Mr. Petrillo was given a terrific roasting. It proved to be one of the biggest hits of the evening bringing forth thunderous applause. President Truman, who was the guest of honor at the dinner, heartily joined in the laughter that greeted the conclusion of the skit. If Mr. Truman, the pianist, had any sympathy for his fellow musician, Mr. Petrillo, the violinist, it was not apparent at this time.

Usually at the Gridiron dinners the famous personages are present and are introduced to the audience before the skits are put on but if Mr. Petrillo was invited to attend, he was conspicuous by his absence as was Representative Vito Marcantonio, of New York, the other character in the act.

The scene was laid in the Roman forum, with Vito Marcantonio, left-wing Congressman from New York City, broadcasting a funer oration over station R-O-M-E.

"Marcantonio: Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears. I came to praise Caesar, not to bury him. The Congress, it took him for a ride, and ran its dagger through his gizzard, but oh, how noble was this man!

"They say our Caesar was ambitious
Because he levied on the juke-box,
Because he stopped the kid musicians,
Because he stung the radio networks,
But the evil that men do lives after them,
The good is often buried in their trombones."

After more encomia, six trumpeters marched in, and Marcantonio commanded them to "blow the dirge." At the first notes, Petrillo leaped from the bier, threw off his shroud.

"What the devil do youse guys mean?" he cried. "You guys know you gotta have an extra crew. Where are your six standby musicians? I call a strike."

This uproarious climax was particularly enjoyed by those present identified with the radio industry, who included:

Walter Brown, WSPA, Spartanburg, S. C.; Gene Buck, past President, American Society of Composers; Wayne Coy, WINX, Washington; Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; Leif Eid, NBC, Washington; Mark F. Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal; Bond P. Geddes, Vice-President and General Manager, Radio Manufacturers' Association; Ray Henle, commentator, WOL, Washington; Rosel H. Hyde, Federal Communications Commission; Merle Jones, General Manager, WOL, Washington; H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator, New York City; Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York City; Horace L. Lohnes, radio counsellor, Washington; Eugene Meyer, President WINX, Washington; Edgar Morris, Zenith Washington representative;

Also, James J. Nance, Vice-President, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago; Edward J. Noble, Chairman, American Broadcasting Company; Paul A. Porter, Director, Office of Price Administration; Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, New York City; A. A. Schechter, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York City; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager WRC, Washington; Senator Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire, Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; and Albert L. Warner, commentator, WOL, Washington.

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NEW SERVICES FOR RADIO "HAMS" PLANNED BY RMA

Plans for providing new services to radio amateurs, especially the former service men who are taking up amateur radio as a hobby, were considered by the newly formed Amateur Activities Section of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at a meeting in New York City last week.

The section discussed present problems confronting "ham" operators, including the crowded conditions on certain amateur bands. Members of the section agreed that they did not want to do anything to interfere with the activities of the present radio amateurs, and admitted the difficulties in obtaining additional bands for amateur operations at this time.

It was suggested that newcomers in the amateur field, especially youths of school age, be encouraged to operate in the very high frequency bands if they take up amateur radio operations as a hobby.

Members of the section, many of them radio "hams" for a quarter of a century or more, estimated that the number of radio amateurs in this country may well grow from more than 60,000 to 240,000 or more within the next few years. Chairman Halligan, President of Hallicrafters Co., estimated that the job of providing amateurs with radio equipment may develop into a \$60 million a year business as compared with a pre-war high of \$20 million.

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SYLVANIA 1945 SALES AT NEW RECORD HIGH OF \$126,792,723

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., in its annual report yesterday (Tuesday) reveals that total sales in 1945 reached a new record high of \$126,792,723. This compared with \$100,398,043 in 1944. The report points out that 1945 was the first year during which sales and net income for the entire twelve months were included for the wholly owned subsidiary, Colonial Radio.

Consolidated net income for 1945, after provision for re-negotiation of 1945 war business, all charges for State and Federal taxes and after provision for postwar adjustments and other contingencies, totaled \$2,136,279, equivalent to \$2.05 per share on 1,005,000 shares of common stock outstanding, after preferred dividends. This compared with \$2,053,235 or \$2.04 in 1944 per share when there was no preferred stock outstanding. The 1944 figures include only the last seven months of operation of Colonial Radio in that year.

"The generally confused conditions in industry made satisfactory production impossible", Walter E. Poor, Sylvania President, said. "The greatest hardship was shortage of materials and parts, caused largely by the confused pricing situation. Labor shortage, threatening strikes and continued pricing difficulties made the short-term outlook discouraging as the new year began. The inability of our suppliers to take care of our needs presented the greatest problem."

The report discloses that recent engineering achievements have led to a wide variety of new products to offer the market. The small V-T fuze tube gives promise of real vest pocket radios, improved hearing aids and small, light two-way portable radio sets. Also that "Sylvania research engineers designed and built a substantial part of the radar transmitter and receiver recently used by the Signal Corps in its experiments in beaming radar impulses to the moon".

Approximately 95 per cent of all V-T fuze tubes used were manufactured by Sylvania. After 1944, all of the tubes used by the Navy were manufactured by Sylvania. By August, 1945, the company was producing proximity fuze tubes at the rate of 412,000 per day. In 1941, the entire vacuum tube production of the country averaged 550,000 to 600,000 a day. The company also was a major assembler of the V-T fuze itself, producing some 28 per cent of the total.

Another major contribution was the development and manufacture by Sylvania's subsidiary, Colonial Radio, of airborne radio command sets. The company was the largest manufacturer of gas switching tubes and crystal rectifiers used in radar sets as well as a major producer of cathode ray tubes for radar. The Electronics Division was the largest manufacturer of ultra violet lamps for lighting airplanes and submarines.

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WMCA CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM UNIQUE (SAYS CONGRESSMAN)

The Congressional program put on by Station WMCA, of which Nathan Straus, former U. S. Housing Administrator if President, has at least one satisfied listener on Capitol Hill. Representative Henry M. Jackson (D), of Washington State, arising from his seat said:

"I would like to point out to my colleagues an interesting and unique education program called Halls of Congress.

"This radio program, originating with radio station WMCA, in New York, reenacts Congressional debate from the records of the Congressional Journal as an alternative to a direct pick-up.

"High lights of the week's discussions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are brought to radio listeners throughout the country. The main issues before the legislature are dramatized for the American people

"Just last month the program was cited by the Writers War Board. The commendation reads: "Interesting lesson in the practical workings of government."

"The program demonstrates the use of radio in promoting greater understanding of the democratic processes in action."

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COMMANDER STORER AND BRIDE SOJOURNING IN BAHAMAS

Commander George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company, and Mrs. Storer, who was the former Mrs. Jean Van Orsdel of Miami, who were married there April 6th, are still cruising in the Bahamas, according to latest reports, but are due to return to Washington within a month or so. They are aboard the yacht Verlaine and are apparently making up the schedule as they go along.

J. Harold Ryan, former NAB President and Vice-President of Fort Industry, Mr. Storer's brother-in-law, was best man.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. Storer's sons, Peter and Robert, of Detroit; James Lawrence Fly, former FCC Chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lohnes, Washington; Ralph Elvin, Manager of WLOK, Lima Ohio, one of the Storer stations; and Mrs. Elvin; Charles Smithgall, Manager of WAGA, Atlanta, Ga., also a Storer station, and Mrs. Smithgall; Robert Perry of Waterbury, Vermont; and Mr. and Mrs. Ryan.

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ACR 1945 RADIOTELEGRAPH REVENUES INCREASE; CABLES DECREASE

The 1945 annual report of the American Cable & Radio Corporation and subsidiaries, shows a consolidated net income of \$1,615,894, which compares with a consolidated net income of \$2,197,476 in 1944. Gross operating revenues for the year aggregated \$19,342,461, against \$20,098,680 in the preceding year. Operating expenses increased to \$17,080,777 from \$15,666,195, as a result of higher wage rates and the operation of new radio circuits.

Total cable transmission revenues for 1945 were \$13,469,311, compared with \$15,131,749, in 1944. Radiotelegraph revenues for the year increased to \$4,177,894 from \$3,334,082 the year before.

In Latin America, Warren Lee Pierson, President, said, the System is rapidly expanding its radio activities to accommodate new circuits and increases in radiotelegraph and telephone traffic. Facilities for picture transmission and reception are being augmented and the corporation has embarked on an intensive program of expansion in the use of teleprinters on its circuits.

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MARINE RECORDED BATTLES NOW TO RECORD PEACETIME PURSUITS

Capt. Ward Hubbard, 2500 Q Street, N.W., formerly Chief of the Radio Recording Section, National Broadcasting Company, Washington, will set up his own business as a production and radio consultant.

A veteran of both World Wars, Captain Hubbard served as a Marine Corps public relations officer during World War II in which he introduced the use of the wire recorder to broadcast battle action.

Mr. Hubbard, whose resignation from NBC is effective May 1st, plans to specialize in transcription work for the Government and for trade associations.

Before his NBC affiliation, Captain Hubbard was with the Federal Housing Administration where he was instrumental in forming the Government's radio transcription policy.

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The slogan of the Don Lee Broadcasting System is: "More than 9 out of every 10 radio homes on the Pacific Coast are within 25 miles of a Don Lee station."

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DEMAND FOR SETS ESTIMATED AT AS HIGH AS 27,000,000

Writing in the April issue of "Consumer Credit", an organ of the Consumer Banking Institute, of Washington, D. C., E. A. Nicholas, of Fort Wayne, Ind., President of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation and Chairman of the Set Division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, said that the radio industry now faces "a pent-up consumer demand for radios and radio-phonographs ... estimated variously as high as 27 million sets.

"The radio manufacturer, from manufacturer to dealer, is coming to realize more fully than ever the vital importance of sound consumer credit to the progress and prosperity of the industry as well as the nation as a whole", Mr. Nicholas stated.

"In the months ahead, American economic health will depend upon the mass production of more and more goods and services for the purchase and useful enjoyment of more and more people. In this program, consumer credit will be as essential as the very raw materials from which the goods are made. ...

"Properly employed, and with liberalized government regulations, consumer credit can enable twenty-five million new buying customers, who have heretofore not had the ready cash for purchasing durable goods, to fulfill their needs on a sound financial basis. ...

"Obviously, a good dealer should appreciate the difference between wise consumer spending and 'going into debt'. And he should be able to explain this difference honestly and clearly. Home radios are durable goods. Once bought, on a sound credit basis, a radio receiver enhances the owner's individual assets and capital value. The physical product of the purchaser far outlasts the repayment period. At the same time the owner is making out-of-income payments for durable goods, he is buying a number of other goods and services which are entirely consumed only shortly after he buys them. The credit type purchase, provided it is on a firm financial basis, is no more 'going into debt' than the latter."

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THOMAS D. BLAKE LEAVES STATE DEPT. POST TO JOIN I. T. & T.

The State Department has announced the resignation of Thomas D. Blake, Assistant to Michael J. McDermott, Special Assistant to Secretary of State Byrnes in charge of press relations. Mr. Blake resigned to take a position with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in its Washington office.

Before going to the State Department, Mr. Blake served during a part of the war as an assistant White House secretary.

The Department made public a letter from Secretary Byrnes to Mr. Blake telling him that "your experience in the White House and the State Department should be of value to you in your new undertaking and I want you to know you have my very best wishes for success."

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"RADIOTYPE" POURS OUT UN PRESS COPY AT 7,200 WORDS PER HOUR

The news-covering fraternity at UN caught its first glimpse of postwar high speed copy handling when Radiotype, of Globe Wireless, Ltd. went into action at the opening session of the Security Council, clicking off 120 words a minute of completely typewritten dispatches, between the International News Service room at Hunter College and midtown headquarters, twice as fast as other news machines transmitting from the UN center.

The new service, smashing all previous world records for the sending and receiving of fully typed press, was arranged by General Manager Seymour Berkson, of INS, and vice-president-inventor Walter S. Lemmon, of Globe, as Radiotype's formal bow to newspaperdom.

It is the first active application in the press field of the automatic electronic equipment developed by Mr. Lemmon and his engineering associates in the research laboratories of International Business Machines Corporation and recently acquired by Globe for its international radio communications network.

Radiotype is working over a telephone line at UN but, its engineers explained, also performs equally as well over any radio frequency, at all distances which wireless communication can reach. The importance of the UN application is apparent, since newsmen look to both radio and the standard wire services for much of this new system's future usefulness to the publishing world.

The method looks simple enough, and actually it is. All of the terminal equipment is contained in a single grouping on one specially designed table, about the size of an office desk. Each position consists of two electronic typewriters, one a sender, the other a receiver. Operators tap the feather-light keys of the transmitting machines, producing both original typewritten copy and ribbons of perforated tape, in the same process, at the sending positions.

Since the typewriters are equipped with standard office keyboards familiar to all typists, no special training is needed to perform this operation. The tape ribbons are "read" into automatic robots, which convey the news into electronic circuits connected, in this case, by wire with the distant receiving machines.

The news copy emerges from the receiving typewriters fully typed and in as many carbon copies as are required. It is the use of the automatic tape reading robot which enables the sustained speed of 7,200 words each hour.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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WNYC Wins Praise Covering UN but Fate Still In Doubt
(Jack Gould in "New York Times")

Ever since the O'Dwyer administration took office in City Hall there have been continuing rumors that the future of the municipal radio station, WNYC, was by no means assured. Though Mayor O'Dwyer himself has insisted that he did not plan to entertain suggestions for the sale of the station, he has not as yet appointed a permanent director of the city's communication activities.* * *

For the first time the listener is being afforded the privilege of sitting in on the councils of the world's statesmen (due to WNYC broadcasting the full proceedings of the United Nations meetings).* * * Nationally, however, the networks have done only an indifferent job. If the chains can throw off hours of commercial programs for national political conventions, surely they should do no less for the first crucial days of an international parley dedicated to maintaining the security of the world.* * *

In all fairness, however, it cannot be expected that any commercial station could fully equal the record of WNYC, which does not have to worry about the color of the inks on its books.* * *

By eliminating the "analysis" and "experts" who often come between the U.S. speakers and the listener on other stations, WNYC is immeasurably enhancing the individual's sense of personal participation in the proceedings, which would seem radio's highest objective in behalf of the U.N. That some listeners at least welcome this chance to do their thinking without outside assistance also would appear evident on the basis of the 1,200 letters of appreciation received by WNYC during the first two U.N. meetings.

Clearly, circumstances have endowed WNYC with an unrivaled opportunity for public service and it is to be hoped that Mayor O'Dwyer and the City Council will afford it every encouragement.

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No Government Broadcasting Stations for Senator White
("Washington Post")

Senator Wallace White, Maine Republican, refused to sign the recent report on reorganization of Congress if it contained data on broadcasting Congressional debates. Other Congressmen on the Committee proposed two short-wave stations, one in the East and one in the West, to let the people hear what their Representatives say on the floor of Congress . . . Bills to broadcast Congressional proceedings have been introduced by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida and Representative John Coffee of Washington.

Firestone Again Stirs Up Newspaper Listing Question
("Editor and Publisher")

Back in the early days of chain radio, national manufacturers sponsoring programs, got away with murder in the daily newspaper listings of radio entertainment. It wasn't long before both they and the newspapers discovered the valuable publicity space being given away every day on that page by listing the manufacturer's name, or product, with the program name. The evil was corrected. Some papers even threw out the radio listing.

Now the problem is back again. The advertising manager of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company is requesting that newspapers list his radio program as the "Voice of Firestone". That's the name of the show, he says.

We don't think he will get very far with his campaign. Most editors, and advertising managers, will agree with the retort of Harry Saylor, editor of the Philadelphia Record:

"If advertisers feel that their trade names should be emphasized in connection with radio programs, there is a very simple way for them to do it: To buy advertising space on the radio page."

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Found FDR Alone With Great Problems
(Drew Pearson - Bell Syndicate)

One evening Ed McGrady (former Assistant Secretary of Labor, now RCA vice-president) came over to the residence part of the White House to confer with President Roosevelt on a troublesome strike problem. It was after 11 P.M. He walked along the thick carpeted corridor outside the Lincoln study.

The room was dark except for one lamp on Roosevelt's desk which illuminated his face as if in a stage setting. The President sat there, gazing off into space. He was not reading, he was not smoking, he was thinking. And on his face was a look of almost tragic loneliness. A man surrounded by people, problems and war - and completely alone.

That is the biggest change that has taken place in the White House since April 12, 1945.

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Raps Satevepost TV Articles
(Karl Sands in "Radio-Television News")

Thanks to the editors of the Saturday Evening Post for their role in helping to further confuse the public on Television, by allowing that Alva Johnston farce titled "Television: Boom or Bubble", which began in their March 9th issue. The piece is neither educational, informative nor humorous. Actually, Johnston spent days and days talking to video press agents looking for color for his yarn. Too few magazines pay close attention to Who writes what. Many of the mags know that any article on television will sell copies and that, apparently, is all they are interested in. If you haven't read the yarn, don't waste your time and energy trying to find a copy.

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 : : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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President Truman's putting the Navy over the barrel last week in the Army-Navy unification brought a revival of the rumor that he had his eye on Paul Porter for Assistant Secretary of the Navy (the spot Ed. Pauley found too hot). According to the gossip, Mr. Truman felt Porter could be depended upon to back him up to the hilt on combining the two services - Admirals or no Admirals.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) confirmed that it now has received from its writer and publisher members assignment of their public performance rights in the television field for a three-year period.

An entirely new group of microwave tubes, resolved through a new set of design principles and applicable to a wide range of new uses in the industrial electronic, communication and navigation fields were announced today by M. A. Acheson, of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. The new tubes which are physically smaller than standard radio tubes, include receiving and low-power transmitting types for use at frequencies between 1000 and 5000 megacycles.

The kind of product that may be explored is almost without limit, Mr. Acheson. Crankcase oil might be quickly tested to determine whether or not it needs to be replaced. The microwave system could indicate worms in fruits and vegetables; the amount of solvent in paint; the depth of surface hardness of ball bearings; the moisture in lumber; and structural flaws in pipe, molded plastics and other composition articles.

G.E. has a new line of small, light-weight capacitors designed to meet the requirements in size and weight imposed by the compact design of modern television receivers.

There will be a demonstration of the newly designed FAXIMILE system of transmitting and recording printed pictures and text by radio today (Wednesday, April 17th) at the Laboratory of Radio Inventions, Inc., at 155 Perry Street in New York.

Included in equipment shown will be complete transmitting unit necessary to put Faximile on the air, and recorders suitable for home reception. John V. L. Hogan, President of Radio Inventions Inc., and inventor of the Hogan Faximile System will explain operation in detail.

Faximile, it was said, now offers a practical and workable method of printing type, line drawings and photographs in the home by radio - with definition and speed never before demonstrated.

Harold A. Renholm, who has been merchandising RCA and Victor products for almost 30 years, has been appointed President of the RCA Victor Distributing Corporation, Chicago. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Renholm was Executive Vice President and General Manager of the RCA Victor Distributing Corporation. He has been associated with the RCA Victor organization since 1918.

Crosley Motors, Inc. - First annual report covering the five months ended on Dec. 31 showed total current assets of \$2,313,772 and current liabilities of \$398,389. No operating statement was included in the report, since the company had not begun manufacturing operations. Notice was given to stockholders of the annual meeting to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 24.

Powel Crosley, Jr. on Monday told stockholders in his automobile company that he hoped to have the new light cars ready for shipment by May. The public will get its first look at the automobile today in Crosley Field before the opening-day game between the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cubs.

John S. Knight, prominent Chicago newspaper publisher who recently added to his radio holdings by buying an interest in Station WIND from Ralph Atlass in Chicago, got after William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State. Addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, of which he is President, Mr. Knight said:

"It seems to me that Benton is taking in entirely too much ground when he attempts to tell The Associated Press and The United Press how those agencies should be conducted."

"Just why are we so interested in converting other nations to our point of view? Is it that we fear the spread of the Russian philosophy or do we honestly believe that sixty or seventy thousand receiving sets distributed among 198,000,000 Russians will enable the huge Russian populace to better understand and appreciate America?"

Quoting Cornelius Vanderbilt's article on A. Atwater Kent, in your issue of March 27th, Mr. Vanderbilt states that nobody knows Kent's age. According to "Who's Who", he was born December 3, 1873, which makes him 73 years old, which I think would be about right.

The person sending in this information also said: "It also let's us in on the secret that his first name is Arthur, which I never knew before."

Paul J. Reed has been promoted to the position of Assistant to the General Sales Manager of the Radio Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation. Mr. Reed has served as Assistant Advertising and Sales Promotion Manager for the past year and has been with Bendix since the inception of the extensive postwar program of the Radio Division.

Simultaneously Joseph L. J. O'Connor was selected as Sales Promotion Manager. Mr. O'Connor comes from the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago.

The second annual radio and business conference sponsored by the City College School of Business has been scheduled for April 30 and May 1 at the Hotel McAlpin. A nation radio awards dinner will be held April 30th. One of the topics to be discussed the following day is the Federal Communications Commission report and whether it will lead to greater Government control of radio.

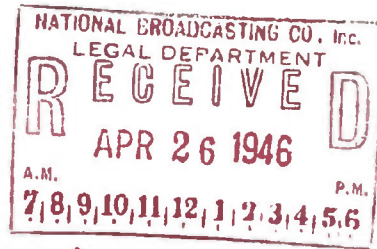
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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L y s i c P

April 24, 1946

A.T.& T. BLAZES TRAIL FOR NATION-WIDE COAXIAL CABLE TV NETS

At a speed which heretofore had not been believed possible but which with improvement of labor conditions and availability of materials may be greatly accelerated during the coming year, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by its extension of the coaxial cable is now rapidly forming the background of future nation-wide television program networks, which it is expected will take about five years to complete.

Last week saw the opening of the world's first permanent television network linking New York and Washington by coaxial cable. This had been preceded on February 12th by sending a Lincoln's Birthday program from Washington to New York by coaxial. Also the news is just at hand from Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, that a test made in transmitting ultra high frequency television in color over the 450 miles of coaxial cable from New York to Washington and back, had proven successful. Up to now the pictures transmitted over the cable had been in black and white.

At present about 1500 miles of coaxial cable have been laid into the ground. An additional 2000 miles should be constructed during this year. In 1946 the coaxial cable construction will be heaviest along a proposed main route, one section of it extending from New York to Atlanta, and the other from Atlanta to Los Angeles, which is expected to be reached sometime in 1947. South of Washington cable laying trains and splicing crews are now at work on the Washington-Charlotte coaxial cable.

Of course the coaxials are also of use in carrying radio as well as television programs. Primarily, however, they are being built to facilitate the telephone service. These coaxials in pairs - one for transmission in each direction - are capable of carrying 480 separate telephone circuits. If not needed for telephone use, a single coaxial cable, suitably equipped, can carry a one-way television channel. Thus, when fully equipped, two of the pairs of coaxials in a cable containing six coaxials, as does the Terre Haute-St. Louis cable, could provide 980 long distance telephone circuits and two one-way television channels. In the meantime the third pair of conductors would serve as an equipped standby system to protect either service in an emergency.

No cost of the A. T. & T.'s Long Lines Department coaxial cable construction job for 1946 - the heaviest since 1930 - is available but some idea of it may be gained from the fact that the cost of the six coaxial cables from Terre Haute to St. Louis, a distance of 175 miles, was somewhere around \$1,500,000. This would be approximately \$8,500 a mile. Multiply that by 2000 miles

expected to be constructed this year and it mounts to \$17,000,000 and the 6,000 to 7,000 mile transcontinental coaxial network to be completed within five years or so will cost something like three to four times that.

However, the A. T. & T. isn't putting all its eggs in one basket in coaxials, as far as television and radio programs are concerned, but are busy testing radio relay links. Such a system is now being constructed to operate between New York and Boston and work will be started shortly on the construction of a similar system to connect Chicago and Milwaukee. The Federal Communications Commission has assigned to these experiments frequencies of about 2,000, 4,000 and 12,000 megacycles respectively. Much work will be required in 1946 so that both of these systems may be ready for the testing now scheduled for the Spring of 1947.

"If the radio relay system will enable us to give service at reasonable or reduced cost", Long Lines Magazine quotes Vice-President Keith S. Mc Hugh, of A. T. & T., as saying, "we will employ it as far as justified."

Other projects in the 1946 picture are the New York-Philadelphia, Baltimore-Washington, the Buffalo-Cleveland, the West Palm Beach-Miami, and the Cleveland-Toledo coaxial cables. The cable to be constructed in Florida is a start on a larger project of extending the coaxial network from Jacksonville down the east coast of Florida. Also, the Cleveland-Toledo job to be started during the year is the first step toward constructing a Chicago-Cleveland coaxial link.

The proposed second coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia is needed to increase further the number of circuits, now more than 3,000 through this section. As part of the Atlantic Seaboard coaxial cable route, the new cable, containing eight coaxials, will be used for long haul traffic from Newark, New York and New England points to cities in southern and southwestern parts of the country.

The existing New York-Philadelphia coaxial cable, the first of its type to be constructed in this country, contains but two coaxials. A pioneer installation in 1936, the present coaxial cable was used for television experiments and, for a period during the war, was regularly used in furnishing a limited number of commercial telephone circuits.

The pencil-size "pipes" in future coaxial cables will have larger diameters than are being used at present. Studies indicate that coaxial cable in which the diameter of each coaxial is .375 inches has a number of advantages from the standpoint of cost and maintenance compared to present coaxial having a diameter of .27 inches. Further, the larger coaxial will be more adaptable to future needs.

The Bell System plans to install cable containing the larger coaxial along the entire Dallas-Los Angeles route, a distance of 1450 miles, as well as on the proposed Buffalo-Cleveland, New York-Philadelphia and other cable projects.

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CBS JUBILATES OVER COAXIAL COLOR TELEVISION TEST SUCCESS

There was considerable hilarity and hat-throwing in the air at Columbia Broadcasting System when Frank M. Stanton, CBS President and #1 proponent of television in color, made it known last Monday that color television, as well as black and white, could be transmitted over the coaxial cable. The test was made in sending colored motion pictures and slides to Washington and back - a distance of 450 miles - over a coaxial loop set up by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The demonstration showed, Mr. Stanton said, that, even though the definition of color pictures was decreased to some degree by the present characteristics of the cable, the added information conveyed by color compensated for the loss. The greater beauty and appeal, inherent in color pictures, and the color fidelity, were maintained, he said.

"The fact that programs in full and vivid color can satisfactorily be carried without modification of present television coaxial cable systems, means that color networks can be formed as rapidly as black-and-white networks", Mr. Stanton continued.

"Transmission of color programs, whether by point-to-point radio or by Stratovision, has presented no real problem in view of radio's less stringent frequency restrictions. The feasibility of using existing and future cables brings all known means of 'networking' color television into the realm of fact.

"The most significant result of the test", Mr. Stanton said, "is the superior beauty and appeal of the color television pictures after having traveled to Washington and back as compared with the black-and-white pictures transmitted without passing through the loop to Washington.

"In other words, the evidence is plain that color television on a network basis is not only fully practicable but also that it has an enormously greater appeal than even black-and-white pictures picked up and broadcast locally."

Nine special broadcasts of ultra-high frequency color television were scheduled this week by CBS in New York for out-of-town publishers attending the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Associated Press and other newspaper organizations.

Among those having radio stations who accepted the invitation to witness the tests were:

James M. Cox, Jr., James M. Cox Newspapers; Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal; Luther Hill, Des Moines Register & Tribune; Jack Howard, Scripps-Howard Newspapers; John S. Knight, John S. Knight Newspapers; Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune; Earl McCollum, Kansas City Star; E. C. Pulliam, Indianapolis Star, and Hulbert Taft, Sr., Cincinnati Times-Star.

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BROADCASTERS' PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS FRENCH RADIO DIRECTOR

Justin Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters, Tuesday was host at a luncheon in Washington honoring Robert Lange, Director, North American Services, Radiodiffusion Francaise, who is in the United States to study American broadcasting methods and techniques and to promote French-American radio relations.

Last Summer when a group of American broadcasters, headed by Judge Miller visited the European war zones, Mr. Lange was host at a luncheon for the group in Paris. Several of those attending Tuesday's meeting were members of the American mission to Europe.

Guests at the luncheon included Government officials and representatives of the radio broadcasting industry. Among those who attended were: Kenneth Berkeley, WMAL; T.A.M. Craven, Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Earl Gammons, CBS; Charter Heslep, MBS; Robert Hinckley, ABC; Merle S. Jones, WOL; Joseph Ream, CBS; Representative Clarence F. Lea; Frank M. Russell, NBC; Frank Stanton, CBS; and Senator Wallace H. White, Jr.

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PHILCO FORCED TO CLOSE; OPA, STRIKES, LACK OF PARTS BLAMED

Critical shortages of radio parts will make it necessary for Philco Corporation, one of the country's largest radio receiver manufacturers, to close its Philadelphia home radio assembly plants for two weeks. Approximately 3500 employees will be affected.

"All Philco employees have cooperated in splendid fashion to advance the Corporation's reconversion program, and we deeply regret that parts shortages will make it impossible to continue production beyond Friday, April 19th", John Ballantyne, President, said. "Unfortunately the long strike in the steel industry and the present critical situation in copper, where most of the industry is shut down by strikes, have drastically reduced the supply of essential radio parts, and price ceilings on many components have not stimulated sufficient production to meet our requirements. We are hoping that the proposed industry meeting with OPA will result in ironing out the price difficulties on those components most vitally affecting our production. During the shutdown we hope to obtain additional materials so that production can be resumed in greater volume and on a more efficient basis."

The material situation in the Company's refrigerator division has improved considerably in the last few days, Mr. Ballantyne said, and Philco refrigerator operations in Tecumseh, Michigan, Connorsville, Indiana, and Philadelphia will be continued, as will the Company's manufacture of storage batteries in Trenton, N.J., during the Philadelphia radio shutdown.

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RADIO PARTS PRODUCTION PROBLEMS BEING CONSIDERED

Bottleneck production problems of radio parts manufacturers are being considered at a two day conference of a committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association with officials of the Office of Price Administration which opened yesterday (April 23). Proposed price adjustments are also being discussed.

The conference, which is being held in the OPA national office, will consider the production problems of each of the following major groups of radio parts: Coils, fixed capacitors, speakers, transformers and tubes.

Representatives from these major industry groups were recently named by R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, to confer with officials of the Radio Parts and Radio Sets sections of OPA on their bottleneck problems.

The following radio parts manufacturing companies have representatives at the two day conference: General Electric, General Instrument Corporation, Jefferson Electric Company, Jensen Radio Manufacturing Company, Operadio Manufacturing Company, Radio Condenser Company, R.C.A. Victor Division, Sprague Electric Company, Standard Transformer Company and Solar Manufacturing Company.

Radio set manufacturing companies, which are also interested in helping solve the parts production difficulties, are represented at the conference.

The following radio set manufacturing companies are represented: Crosley Corporation, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, Philco Corporation and Zenith Radio Corporation.

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DR. ANGELL NOW A DIRECTOR OF RCA INSTITUTES

Dr. James Rowland Angell and Gano Dunn have been elected Directors of RCA Institutes, Inc., in New York. Dr. Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University, is Public Service Counsellor of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Dunn is a Director of the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Company.

Reelected as Directors of the Institutes were Mr. Pannill, Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord, who is Chairman of the RCA Board, Frank E. Mullen, Thompson H. Mitchell and George F. Shecklen.

Devoted exclusively to instruction in radio, television, electrical communications and associated electronic arts, RCA Institutes is said to be the oldest training school of its kind in the United States.

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DON LEE PREPARES FOR BIGGEST PACIFIC COAST TV SPLURGE

Television will be in full swing in Los Angeles by mid-Summer and remote pickups will be a feature of the programming, according to Harry R. Lubcke, Director of the Don Lee Television System, whose new million dollar studio and laboratory atop Mt. Lee 1700 feet above Hollywood is all set for a busy season.

In accordance with the FCC regulations requiring 28 hours programming per week, Mr. Lubcke has allocated 30 per cent time to live studio shows and 30 per cent film. Completed just before the outbreak of war, the new television studio, complete with swimming pool is now undergoing thorough testing in every section of its many novel features.

Said to be the first structure in the world erected exclusively for television, the W6XAO studios are two-stories high, measure 100 feet square and the main studio ceiling is 35 feet above the floor, affording plenty of room for cat-walks, scenery and ventilation. The entire building is shielded with a blanket of one-ounce copper sheeting, including roof and floor to prevent outside electrical disturbances from "blooming" images broadcast to the several hundred "lookers" within the 45 mile radius of the site which is located on the highest peak accessible by road in the Hollywoodland range.

W6XAO, later to be replaced by the commercial call letters "KTSL", after the owner Thomas S. Lee (K meaning a western station) operates on channel 2 in the 54-60 megacycle band. Visual frequency is on 55.25 megacycles and of course the FM aural on 59.75 megacycles. Waves are horizontally polarized with pictures being on 525 lines, 30-frame-60 field images, requiring a vertical scanning frequency of 60 cycles and a horizontal frequency of 15,750 cycles, both saw-tooth waves.

Since its inception in 1930, The Don Lee station has pioneered in remote pickups, having assisted RCA in the development of "suitcase camera" equipment. Compactly arranged in six metal cases about the size of suit-cases, the portable transmitter and the two orthicon cameras have been taken to automobile races, fashion shows, toy boat regattas, the Pasadena Easter parade and a host of other outdoor events. Two cameras remain at home for cut-ins, one for live talent and placards and the other for film.

To date, Don Lee has televised more than 15 million feet of motion picture film. The organization also has a 16 mm cine camera for quick use when time does not permit telecameras to be taken to the spot. A special deal for quick development of the cine film is in effect with a Hollywood film processing laboratory and on occasions film has been developed and dried within two hours for immediate telecasting.

In addition to other expansion, an important facet of development started during the war with the purchase of Lee Park,

a 160-acre tract adjacent to the summit of Mt. Wilson, near Los Angeles. This well-known Range is 5800 feet above sea level, and is to be used as an ideal television and FM site for Southern California. The extensive area purchased insures interference-free operations for both television and FM originations in the future to be beamed from the Don Lee Television station on Mt. Lee to the new transmitter site in Lee Park.

Biggest of all of the Don Lee expansions will be the erection of new \$1,250,000 radio and television studios on Vine Street, between Homewood and Fountain in Hollywood soon. A 180-foot tower will stand above this building.

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CONGRESSMAN TO PRESS BILL TO REVERSE FCC FM DECISION

Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, when interviewed today (Wednesday, April 24) declared that he would press for passage a bill he introduced just before the Easter recess directing the Federal Communications Commission to assign FM to the 50 mc. band.

"I'll at least do my best to get a hearing on the bill and try to find out just why the FCC followed the advice of its own engineers rather than the conclusions of the outstanding engineers of the broadcasting industry.

"I'm not an expert but if this FM is such a great thing, I don't see why the people, those in the rural sections as well as the others, should not have the freest use of it and why FM should not have the best place on the radio dial. I don't want to see radio monopolized by the big fellows who seem to be opposing FM. I am going to try to see just what was behind the Commission's apparently moving FM into a less desirable place when all the outstanding engineers advised against it."

An impression that perhaps Congressman Lemke's action was inspired by the proponents of the FM 50 mc. band and possibly the opening gun of Congressional action to overturn the FCC decision was dispelled by Mr. Lemke who said that he had been interested in the subject for sometime and that his immediate action was caused by reading an article in Collier's this week (April 27) captioned: "FCC Rides Again". A paragraph in that article read:

"FM service will be pretty much confined to city areas; and truly effective broadcasting will stay largely in the hands of four big networks.

"Radio's tens of millions of U. S. listeners had better get up on their hind feet and fight these latest FCC moves to arrogate radio-program control to itself and to destroy the brilliant promise of FM radio. One way to fight is to clip this Collier's

editorial and send it to your Congressman or one of your Senators with any remarks you feel like adding."

Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, didn't appear to believe Mr. Lemke's bill could get very far this session owing to it being election year with probably an early adjournment of Congress.

Text of the Lemke Bill (H.R. 6174) follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the FCC is hereby authorized and directed to assign to frequency modulation (FM) radio broadcasting a section of the 50-mc band of radio frequencies."

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FM SEEN AS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CLEAR CHANNEL SITUATION

The clear channel hearings continue to grind along at the Federal Communications Commission with Frank P. Shreiber, Manager of WGN, Chicago, and Hal Totten, WGN Farm Director, as the concluding witnesses last week and Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company the first witness this week. Mr. Shreiber told the Commission that "at no time has any advertiser ever attempted to interfere in any manner with the news content or news slant of any program."

Mr. Woods said:

"FM, if properly developed by the broadcasting industry and by the FCC, can, in my opinion, be brought up to a point of public acceptance where eventually it can and should replace regional and local AM (standard) stations serving urban areas. Present AM channels now devoted to local and regional frequencies then can become available for use as clear or semi-clear channels with which to further serve rural America with sky-wave service."

Mr. Woods recommended an "appraisal by the Commission without delay of the use made by each clear channel station of the facilities operated by it on its assigned channel to determine whether or not it is rendering the maximum in service."

"As a result of such appraisal, in some cases it may be found to be in the public interest to place additional stations on clear channel frequencies, while in others the clear channel status may be maintained", he said. "If any clear channel station is contributing to excessive duplication of a program service, it should have its application for renewal of license examined with unusual care to determine whether the renewal applied for is really in the public interest."

"At the same time we recommend that the Commission take affirmative action by the adoption of a regulation which would enable stations to enlarge the area served by them for going above the present ceiling of 50,000 watts on power."

Grave danger of retarding superior FM radio service on a nationwide scale if the Government inaugurates a general re-allocation of present-day standard broadcast frequencies was cited by Mr. Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, today (Wednesday).

Fundamental revision of the existing frequency assignments at this time would be "transitor,.... a waste of the Commission's time, the broadcasters' time and money and a disservice to the public", he stated. "As we stand on the threshold of a new and superior service to the nation's listeners, now is not the time to look back into AM and patch together temporary remedies..... We should keep our eye on the FM ball."

Static-free FM providing consistently greater radio coverage and an increase in the number of radio stations, he said, is inescapably destined to supplant current AM broadcasting "as the preferred audio service for the great majority of people."

The accelerated development of FM since the clear channel hearings in 1938 requires "thorough re-orientation in any approach to future planning in aural broadcasting", he said. "We believe that aural broadcasting of the future will be identified, almost entirely, with FM broadcasting."

Contending that FM's influence "will be wholly in the public interest", Mr. Stanton said it will afford listeners far wider choice among programs, provide greater access to the microphone for groups who now feel they are inadequately represented on the radio, and put competition among stations and networks almost entirely on the basis of their respective program offerings.

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GARDNER COWLES CRITICIZES SLOWNESS OF NUERNBERG TRIALS

Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company and the Des Moines Register and Tribune, who is in Europe with a party of American editors, said last week in a radio broadcast to the United States from Nuernberg that the slow pace of the Nazi war crimes trial there was causing the Allies to lose "something of value in the way of world respect."

"I wish the wheels of justice would move more swiftly", Mr. Cowles asserted in a radio interview broadcast over the Mutual network. He said, however, "there is value in proving" the guilt of the Nazi defendants "by their own documents and record, so that no future apologists for the Nazis could ever get a sympathetic ear from a world with a short memory."

"Most Americans, I feel, think they (the defendants) should have been shot months ago", Mr. Cowles added.

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RCA BUYS \$4,362,500 NAVY ELECTRON AND TV TUBE PLANT

What is said to be the most modern electron and television tube manufacturing plant in the world, located at Lancaster, Pa., has been purchased from the U. S. Navy Department by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, it was announced yesterday (Tuesday, April 23) by Frank M. Folsom, RCA Executive Vice President in charge of the Division, which built and operated the plant for the Navy during the war. The purchase price was \$4,362,500.

The availability of television for the public will be advanced considerably by RCA Victor's acquisition of the plant, Mr. Folsom stated. The plant is the largest in existence for the manufacture of cathode-ray picture tubes used in television receivers and television camera pick-up tubes. These tubes, he declared, will be made available not only to his own company, but to other television home instrument and broadcast equipment manufacturers.

An additional investment of \$2,000,000 is to be made by RCA Victor, Mr. Folsom said, to expand and further modernize the plant's high-speed production equipment for the manufacture of cathode-ray tubes.

The plant contains 396,000 square feet of floor space and stands on a tract of 99 acres. The present personnel is about 1000, of which 90 percent are permanent residents of Lancaster and vicinity. As peacetime production expands, according to Mr. Folsom, employment is expected to rise until it equals or exceeds the plant's peak wartime level.

During the years from its completion at the end of 1942 until the end of the war, the Lancaster plant was the largest single supplier of cathode-ray and power tubes for war critical radar, shoran, loran, radio altimeter, and airborne television ("block" and "ring") equipments used by the various armed services. Other vital wartime products included high-sensitivity multiplier photo-tubes used for jamming enemy radar and high-frequency magnetrons used in fine-detail radar mapping. Peak production, reached in June, 1944, was equal to a rate of \$30,000,000 a year.

In disclosing future plans, L. W. Teegarden, Vice-President in charge of the Tube Department, stated that the plant will be devoted to the manufacture of the same general types of tubes for use in radio broadcasting and other forms of communications, in electronic power and control applications in commerce and industry, as well as in television.

"We expect the market for kinescope picture tubes will eventually exceed our wartime production of all types of cathode-ray tubes", Mr. Teegarden said. "We anticipate a demand for large power tubes, both for high-frequency heating in industry and for use in the communications field, including television, which will likewise exceed the wartime peak.

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"WHAT'S WRONG WITH RADIO?" ANSWER: "THE AUDIENCE"

"We could have better shows", Henry Morgan, a radio commentator writes in the New York Times Magazine Section, April 21st, "if the listener would listen to them."

"What's wrong with radio?" he starts out with. "The audience. Well, that's about all there is to it except for a bit of documentation which shouldn't take too long. * * *

"We find that with you, the audience, the most popular programs on the air today, both from the ratings and from sales made, are of poor quality. Poor, mind you, by the standards of the people who produce them. Sniveling little serials about 'What will happen now?' Boorish comics making endless references to the heavy mist in California, to girls who are so fat that _____, ceilings so low that _____, hotel rooms so small that _____; audience-participation shows where the poor quiz-master is forced to tell jokes to cover up the astounding stupidity of the contestants (For even a \$10 prize you can fill a large studio endlessly with the terrifying result of mass education.) * * *

"To date radio has busted an arm and a leg trying to bring the audience up, rather than bring itself down. Every day it gains an eighth of an inch. At its worst it's infinitely superior to what is done in any other country, since no Government bureau tries to run it. The people who run the thing would love to do what they know how to do but they won't do it - unless you listen. You're what's wrong with radio."

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RMA LABOR "SEMINAR" PROGRAM PREPARED

A large attendance of industrial relations managers, personnel directors and other executives of member compies of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, is expected at the two-day RMA industrial relations "seminar" on May 21-22 in New York City. Prominent Government officials, industry and labor spokesmen will speak.

Scheduled for discussion on the first day at the morning session is "The Techniques of Collective Bargaining in the Radio Industry". At lunch there will be an address on "The Scope and Functions of the Industrial Relations Program" and in the afternoon there will be a talk on "Trends in Industry-wide Collective Bargaining."

On Wednesday, May 22, there will be a panel discussion in the morning on "Union and Employer Responsibility". At lunch an address is scheduled on "The Importance of Human Relations at the Foreman and Employee Level".

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LICENSE NEEDED FOR WALKIE-TALKIE

Heads hit the ceiling at the Federal Communications Commission Tuesday when an advertisement appeared for the sale of walkie-talkies and nothing was said about it being necessary to secure a license for their operation from the FCC. The Commission lost no time in warning that use by the general public of Army surplus walkie-talkies might bring a \$10,000 fine or two years' imprisonment or both.

Under the Communications Act no person may operate a radio transmitter without obtaining a license from the FCC.

And no licenses will be issued for walkie-talkies for the general public until the citizens radio communication service goes into effect. This service will govern the use of walkie-talkies by the public. The Commission said that it would not be started until "equipment operating in the (walkie-talkie) band" had reached a "satisfactory stage of development" and until the Commission had "completed certain technical and legal studies."

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"HERE'S HOW", SAYS NAB, DASHING OFF THE FROTH

Prepared by the National Association of Broadcasters' Department of Broadcast Advertising, a 30-page illustrated booklet, entitled "Here's How" describing the successful use of broadcast advertising by brewers, is being mailed this week to radio stations.

Intended as a sales help, the booklet is a condensation of a series of articles written by Marie Ford for Modern Brewing Age which appeared in that publication during 1944-45-46.

All phases of brewers' radio activities ranging from the establishment of dealer and consumer good-will to the selection of time, station and promotion of the program are studied and numerous instances of successful techniques, programs and campaigns are cited.

Revival of the printed series "Results From Radio", discontinued shortly after the start of the war, is announced by NAB. The publication will be a monthly feature highlighting successful radio advertising campaigns and can be utilized as a promotion piece both with current advertisers and prospective clients.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Doesn't Think Much Of Government Wartime Broadcasting
(From the "Wall Street Journal")

During the war the press associations furnished their news reports to Government agencies and these were used to make up short-wave broadcasts which were directed to the citizens of other nations. The record of this Government broadcasting was not very good. There were some downright misrepresentations and a good deal of clumsy amateurism. On balance one may doubt the value of the contribution to the war effort.

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Other Industries Watch Outcome of Petrillo Curb
("Editor and Publisher")

Every industry, including newspapers, laboring under the "featherbedding" practices of unions will watch with interest the "anti-Petrillo" bill.

"Featherbedding" has been permitted to run wild until it is a cancerous sore in some industries. Originally intended to "make jobs" for more workers it has been abused to the point where production costs have soared needlessly, affecting prices eventually.

When this bill is upheld in the courts other industries undoubtedly will seek legislative relief from this evil.

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Army Radio Relay System Now Used In Long Distance Phones
(From "Long Lines")

The first microwave radio relay system to be used for long distance telephony was recently demonstrated by the Bell Laboratories. The system provided two-way voice transmission over 1400 miles. Operating in the microwave region, this type of radio relay system uses radio frequencies of nearly five billion cycles per second corresponding to a wavelength of less than half the length of an ordinary pencil. At these frequencies, static and most man-made interferences are virtually absent.

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Senator Wheeler Takes His Man To The White House
(Drew Pearson - Bell Syndicate)

Senator Wheeler introduced his Montana candidate for the Federal Communications Commission vacancy (Burke Clements, Chairman of the Industrial Accidents Board of Montana) to President Truman last week. The President, however, did not indicate his approval.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commander, Allied Commission for Italy, called on President Truman last week. Admiral Stone was formerly a Vice-President of Mackay Radio & Cable and All America Cables & Radio and President of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Capt. John L. Reinartz, well known authority on short waves, who was recently released from the U. S. Navy after serving seven years as communications and electronics officer, has returned to the Radio Corporation of America. He has been assigned to the Commercial Engineering and Power Tube Sections, in charge of the amateur radio program, at the Lancaster, Pa. plant.

Captain Reinartz has been associated with the radio industry since 1908 when he experimented with spark coils and coherers. He won prominent recognition in the industry in 1921 when he devised the Reinartz receiver that became popular throughout the world.

Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal and the Louisville Times, and former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Tuesday was presented with the first annual National Newspaper Promotion Association trophy award. The trophy was given to the publisher who gave "greatest recognition to the importance of promotion and used its forces to the highest extent for organization, progress and public benefit."

Opposition to Daylight Saving Time has increased somewhat since before the war, the latest Gallup Poll shows. Today, nearly one-half of the people (45 percent) included in a poll on the issue stated a preference for Standard Time the year around rather than for Daylight Saving Time either for the whole year or for the Summer months alone.

The first high seas demonstrations of new RCA merchant ship loran receivers are now under way in the Atlantic and the Pacific and trial installations of shipboard radar equipment soon will be made on vessels in the Great Lakes and coastal regions of this country. This equipment enables a shipboard navigator to obtain an accurate measurement of the ship's position in two or three minutes in darkness and any kind of weather.

Present stockholders of Maguire Industries, Inc., have purchased all 60,000 of the additional shares of the company's common stock, and none will be offered to the general public. The additional shares, offered to stockholders at \$5 for fifteen days, increase to 1,071,820 the company's outstanding shares.

The maker of the famous Thompson submachine gun and also radar equipment during the war, the company now produces radios, receivers, radio-phonographs, record players, etc.

Walter S. Lemmon, New York radio engineer and President of Station WRUL, Boston, petitioned the War Communications Board at Washington for the "immediate release" of the facilities of that station from its wartime status.

Mr. Lemmon held that the transmitter, which before the war had functioned as the main outlet of the World Radio University and reached listeners and students in more than thirty countries, no longer was needed for urgent war purposes and its facilities were no "longer necessary or within the interests of the original order."

In a statement given out in New York, Mr. Lemmon urged that the plan proposed by William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, to restrict all broadcasts from this country in peacetime to a single Government-controlled radio voice would not make for confidence and good-will in the long run.

Robert H. Bishop, with Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. since 1936, has been named Director of Sales for all division and subsidiaries; he will be responsible for coordination of selling policy in all divisions of the company as well as its subsidiaries, Colonial Radio Corporation and Wabash Corporation. He also will have direct line responsibility for the sales organization of the lamp, fixture, radio tube and electronics divisions.

Runner-up newspapers chosen for honorable mention scrolls at the American Newspaper Publishers' Association's meeting in New York, were Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette, Cleveland Press, Des Moines Register and Tribune, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune, Omaha World-Herald, Oregon Journal, St. Joseph (Mo.) News Press and Gazette, and the Salt Lake Tribune Telegram.

Washington newspapers practically ignored the recent DuMont (John Wanamaker) New York-Washington television demonstration. The Washington Star, which owns the broadcasting station WMAL and also has a television license, gave the story only about 6 inches on page 5. This despite the fact that the DuMont studio immediately adjoins the Star on the same block and that the DuMont television mast has long aroused the curiosity of Washingtonians and visitors to the city who are continually asking what it is.

City College in New York City, in connection with its second annual radio and business conference, will present five plaques and eighteen certificates of merit to radio sponsors, stations, networks and advertising agencies. The conference will be held in New York on April 30 and May 1st.

To study first hand, new and improved electronic commercial products and services stemming from the Radio Corporation of America's wartime research and manufacturing activities, engineering representatives of subsidiary companies of the RCA International Division were taken on a four weeks' tour of RCA Victor plants in northeastern United States and Canada.

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