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January 1, 1947

PEOPLE MUST BE TOLD TRUTH SAYS JOE MARTIN DEDICATORY WFMR

An idea where Representative Joseph Martin, Jr., Republican of Massachusetts, stated to be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives stands with regard to radio or any other kind of censorship may be gathered from his message dedicating Basil Brewer's frequency modulation station at New Bedford, Mass.

"This is the first FM station to be opened in New England since before the War" Representative Martin declared from Washington.

"It is the latest vehicle for keeping the people informed, and it can't be too often emphasized that a free people, in order to remain free, must be kept informed - must be told the truth."

Governor Tobin of Massachusetts spoke from his home and Mr. Brewer, publisher of the New Bedford Standard-Times, responded to the various greetings on behalf of E. Anthony and Sons, Inc., owners of WFMR and WNBH, New Bedford.

Messages were read from U. S. Senators David I. Walsh and Leverett Saltonstall, Congressman Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts, Charles R. Denny, FCC chairman; Major Edwin H. Armstrong FM inventor; Mark Woods, president of American Broadcasting Company, and numerous other notables.

In his acknowledgment Mr. Brewer, as did Representative Martin, also emphasized the importance of safeguarding free speech, saying in part:

"Only in America has radio become so uniformly popular and available that every star of song and screen is received as a well-known household friend.

"In America, dedicated to no ism, Fascism or Communism or otherwise, the greatest discovery of mankind has been made--that in liberty only is there power, greatness and happiness; that in the momentary strength of despotism there is, in the end, only despair and death.

"From our freedom springs our faith in things of this earth and the world to come.

"Freedom of speech, radio and the press? Yes. Freedom of religion? Yes.

"Freedom from fear? No. Rather freedom TO fear--the just consequences of our mistakes and the wrongdoing.

"Freedom from WANT? No. But freedom to work, to create, to risk today to gain tomorrow; this under a Government which is ourselves.

"And above all we have that freedom and responsibility to defend our liberty from its enemies, within and without, including those malingering maggots who try to take advantage of our freedoms to destroy our liberties and to establish themselves here as heads of an alien dictatorship."

Directly referring to WFMR Mr. Brewer said:

"We dedicate here today something new in radio, so far as this section is concerned, and new, comparatively, in the country. It was an American, Major Edwin H. Armstrong, who invented and developed this new thing in radio, Frequency Modulation.

"A typical representative of American free enterprise, a successful, busy man, Major Armstrong, professor of electrical engineering at Columbia University, devoted his full time, energies and business enterprises, without charge, to winning the war.

"Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the FCC, who sent us a kind message is a very important man in radio. He just has been appointed by President Truman to be chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, from which stems the blessing which is WFMR's, its license to exist and its opportunity to serve you now and in the years to come. It was most gracious of Mr. Denny to assist us in making our bow."

WFMR is now broadcasting programs from studios in The Standard-Times Building.

"The equipment is performing admirably," William R. Hutchins, station manager, reported. "We still are experimenting, however, and changes will be made as improvements occur.

"WFMR received one of the first FM transmitters to be manufactured by RCA since the end of the war. The 250-watt unit was shipped here 'in pieces,'" Mr. Hutchins said. Station engineers assembled the transmitter and installed it. The 35-foot antenna atop the First National Bank Building was constructed from a design by Otto F. A. Arnold, station engineering consultant.

Has 15-Mile Radius

"The antenna is performing as predicted," Mr. Hutchins stated, "and it radiates the equivalent of 650 watts power. Increase over the 250-watt transmitter is a result of the antenna design."

Reception area of WFMR covers approximately a 15-mile radius from New Bedford,

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KIMBALL IS NEW V-P IN CHARGE OF COLONIAL RADIO

Louis S. Kimball, general manager fluorescent fixture division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., has been elected vice president in charge of operations of Colonial Radio Corporation, it was announced. Allen H. Gardner, president of Colonial, which is a wholly-owned Sylvania Electric subsidiary said that Mr. Kimball will make his headquarters at the main office of Colonial, Buffalo, New York. Colonial, a leading manufacturer of private-brand radio receiving sets, also has plants at Bloomington, Illinois and Riverside, California.

Mr. Kimball came with Sylvania in 1942 as manager of the fluorescent fixture plant at Ipswich, Massachusetts; was put in charge of manufacturing for the fixture division in 1944; and was made general manager of the fixture division in October 1945. Previous to his employment with Sylvania, Kimball was General Sales Manager of the New England Frigidaire Division of General Motors, with which company he was associated for sixteen years. He is a graduate of Dartmouth, Class of '25.

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GENE McDONALD DUCKS CHICAGO MAYORALITY DRAFT

"That was their idea - not mine. I have no political aspirations."

Thus Gene McDonald, president of the Zenith Radio Corporation, countered when sounded out by Republican leaders to learn if he would consider making the race for Mayor of Chicago against the Democratic candidate Martin Kennelly.

Commander McDonald also came into the news last week through an experience much closer to his regular business - one which made him realize the great value of the auto-telephones in emergencies. It was while he was enroute from his factory to his home in Chicago.

McDonald's new two-way frequency modulation telephone had just been installed in his car, and he was driving with it for the first time. Half way home, on Fullerton Avenue, he saw the body of a child wriggling in the middle of the car tracks, having just been hit by another automobile. He saw that two or three people were running toward the boy, so McDonald picked up his receiver, was connected with the police, and asked for a police car with a stretcher.

Not over three minutes elapsed before a squad car was there and the boy picked up out of the road, placed on a stretcher, and started for a hospital.

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MACKAY CALLS PRESS WIRELESS GOVERNMENT BID "NEBULOUS"

All America Cables and Radio Inc., The Commercial Cable Company and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company - operating subsidiaries of the American Cable and Radio Corporation - have filed with the Commission their proposed findings involving the application of Press Wireless, Inc. for a continuation on a regular basis of special temporary war time authorizations to handle "government" traffic. In May 1946 the Commission ordered a cancellation of such temporary authorizations after finding upon investigation that the need growing out of war time requirements to have Press Wireless engage in non-press communication, no longer prevailed. In asking that the application be denied the AC&R Companies through James A. Kennedy, Vice-President and General Attorney, emphasized the status of Press Wireless as a specialized press carrier which was formed when many of the nation's newspapers and news agencies sought assignments in the newly opened short-wave radio bands.

Pointing out that Press Wireless proposes to continue to function solely for the benefit of the press, and intends to devote such revenue as it can acquire from non-press traffic to further reducing rates for press communication, the AC&R Companies urged that it would be unsound and not in the public interest to have service for one special group of telegraph users subsidized by users of other telegraph services.

Countering the Press Wireless contention that the Commission, in cancelling its war time non-press authorizations, did not solicit or consider the views of foreign government agencies but limited its consideration to opinions expressed by United States Government Departments, the AC&R Companies pointed out that half of the "foreign government" messages handled by Press Wireless in the first six months of 1946 were transmitted over its Russian circuit, but that the Russian Government, when advised by Press Wireless of the Commission's action terminating its authorizations to handle government traffic, expressed no interest in the matter.

The evidence establishes, according to the AC&R Companies, that the State, War and Navy Departments no longer have need for the Press Wireless facilities which have not been used since February 1946 by the War Department and normally are not used by the Navy Department.

During pre-war years it was emphasized, the volume of government traffic in relation to all traffic handled by the American carriers is an insignificant part of the total, ranging during 1936 to 1939 from 2.6% to 3.8% of all traffic. Government messages are entitled to priority in transmission and it was pointed out that it may seriously be doubted whether Press Wireless could accord to government traffic the priority to which it is entitled. In peace time the great bulk of government traffic has no urgency at all, and

its right to preference over news and other traffic is highly questionable, according to views expressed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. It was urged that if government traffic was to receive priority over press traffic in the hands of Press Wireless, with or without an increase in the volume of such traffic to be handled by that Company, news filed by press agencies would no longer have the right of way presently enjoyed on Press Wireless facilities.

Proposals by Press Wireless to offer reduced rates and a deferred type of service for government traffic were found by the AC&R findings "to be of no apparent advantage to government users, unlikely of adoption by foreign communications agencies operating with Press Wireless, and too nebulous to warrant serious consideration."

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"G-D" FM TOWER TO ALMOST TOP WASHINGTON MONUMENT

More details are at hand regarding KWGD, the new FM station of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat (See our issue of December 18). E. Lansing Ray, publisher of the paper, states that work on the frequency modulation station which is to cost \$121,500 and be located across the street from the present printing plant will begin within the next few weeks.

Mr. Ray also took occasion to deny rumors that the Globe-Democrat was for sale in calling attention to the new FM station which is only a part of the paper's 1947 expansion plan.

KWGD will be the first exclusive frequency modulation station in St. Louis and will become a landmark through the erection of a 525 foot tower, which is almost as high as the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. (555 feet).

The building will be air-conditioned, and provision for later installation of television and facsimile will be included.

The plans call for four studios, one master and three secondary control rooms and offices for operational and maintenance personnel on the main floor. The second floor will be used by the business and management department of KWGD. Later it is planned to add a fifth "theatre studio" with seats for an audience of 400.

General Electric equipment (B-T 4A transmitter and GE antenna)* is to be installed.

KWGD will be operated with 53 kw radiated power on Channel 225 (92.9 mc), Mr. Ray said.

Promotion will include one column a day in the Globe-Democrat - and more when sufficient newsprint becomes available - and a full page in newspapers in the contemplated coverage area. Billboards also are to be used.

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FT. INDUSTRY ZANESVILLE SALE FORESHADOWS DETROIT OUTLET

The sale of Station WHIZ in Zanesville, Ohio, by the Ft. Industry Co. if approved by the FCC, apparently paves the way for the company headed by Commander George B. Storer and J. Harold Ryan to acquire a Detroit outlet. WHIZ has been sold to O. B. Littick, vice-president of the Zanesville Time-Signal and Ernest B. Graham, Zanesville attorney, for \$275,000.

The deal follows an agreement made by Mr. Storer when he contracted for acquisition of WJBK Detroit for \$550,000. This transaction, awaiting FCC approval, would give Fort Industry its eighth station, but with the sale of WHIZ the number of outlets would remain at seven. The transaction, it is understood, was completed by Smith Davis, president of the Smith Davis Co., newspaper and radio financiers. Transfer papers will be filed with the FCC by Horace L. Lohnes, Washington attorney, this week.

WHIZ is an NBC outlet, operating on 1240 kc with 250 w. Other Fort Industry stations are WSPD Toledo, WVA Wheeling, WGBS Miami, WAGA Atlanta, WMMN Fairmont, W. Va., and WLOK Lima, Ohio.

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WIRELESS CURRENT TO AUTOS ON RUSSIAN ROADS REPORTED

Start of construction "the world's first high frequency motor road" - on which cars drawing current from a cable under the concrete can run 125 miles an hour - was reported from Moscow by Tass in an Associated Press dispatch.

The Russian News Agency said the idea was that of Prof. Georgi Babat, Stalin Prize winner, and that construction would cost less than that of a trolley line.

This is how the road works, Tass said:

"A cable charged with high frequency electric current, laid under an ordinary motor road, will generate an electro-magnetic field within a range of 10 to 13 feet.

"Motor cars will be equipped with special receivers of high frequency current, rectifiers and condensers through which the current will pass into an ordinary motor installed on the car.

"This motor, together with the condenser and other devices, weighs only two-fifths as much as the ordinary four-cylinder internal combustion engine."

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NEW RADIO RECEIVER FOUND; METAL STRIP TINY AS A PIN

The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore announced last week the accidental discovery of what it termed an entirely new method of radio reception, in which broadcast waves are picked up through a tiny strip of frigid metal without use of tubes, electric current, antenna or condensers.

The university said programs had been heard clearly through a piece of columbium nitride smaller than a common pin and made super-conductive by lowering its temperature to about 435 degrees below zero (fahrenheit).

Sources close to the university and the experiment which led up to the discovery said that in its present state of development, there was not much chance standard home radio sets would be replaced by the strip of metal, because of the great expense involved in refrigerating equipment.

However, these unofficial sources, who declined to be quoted by name, said the discovery may open the way to a revolutionizing of transocean and other long-distance radio sending and receiving because of the treated metal's great potentialities for sensitivity to wave impulses.

The discovery came about by accident recently, the university said, during a course of experiments being carried out by Dr. Donald H. Andrews, Johns Hopkins professor of chemistry, and Dr. Chester Clark of the university staff.

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TRANSPARENT CABINET SHOWS HOW NEW TELEVISION WORKS

Two table model television receivers having 22 tubes including a 10-inch direct view picture tube will be included in the display of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation at the January Furniture Market in Chicago. The receivers are pre-production models of the Farnsworth video sets soon to be marketed in Chicago and other cities having television stations.

One of the television sets to be shown is housed in a transparent lucite cabinet which permits observers to see the compactness of the chassis.

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WHITE NEW REPUBLICAN BOSS - COMMERCE GROUP HEAD IN DOUBT

Despite the protests of Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire who insisted a pre-session conference election such as was held by Senate leaders in Washington Monday violated party rules, Senator Wallace White (R), radio and communications authority of Congress, was elected majority leader of the Senate and will succeed Senator Barkley (D) when the Republicans take over later in the week. Whether or not Senator White will also head the Interstate Commerce Committee has still not been decided. This committee controls radio communications and transportation.

At the start of the conference Monday Senator Tobey made his unavailing effort to delay the meeting until the Eightieth Congress convenes. Tobey argued the group cannot organize for the new Congress until Republican Senators-elect are actually sworn into the Senate.

Senator Vandenberg (R) of Mich., retiring chairman of the conference, overruled Tobey's point of order.

Later, with Millikin in the chair, Tobey raised a point of order against dual membership of any Senator on both the steering group and the Republican committee on committees. Millikin overruled this point.

Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kans., who has threatened a fight on Senator White serving in the dual role of Senator Majority Leader and Interstate Commerce Committee chairman, told the conference committee assignments should be delayed until every Republican Senator has a chance to study the findings of the new Committee on Committees.

Reed is himself a candidate for the Interstate Commerce chairmanship. White has seniority claim to the chairmanship and told newsmen he intends to serve both as leader and chairman if elected.

It was learned that Senator Reed may be called before the new Committee on Committees today (Tuesday-31) to state his case. One possible compromise would make Reed chairman of the important land transportation subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Following Monday's conference, Reed said that post wouldn't satisfy him. If denied the Interstate Commerce chairmanship, Reed threatened to assert seniority claim to chairmanship of the Public Lands Committee. That post has already tentatively been assigned to Senator Butler.

Backstage of the Interstate Commerce Committee row was an almost open lobby fight. Railroad shipping interests were reported to be supporting Reed for the job. Radio and some other transportation groups reputedly favor White.

The tangle may become even more complicated if Senator Tobey, opposed by all of these interests, enters the race himself. He is also said to seek the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee. Also Mr. Tobey is in line for chairman of the Senate Banking Committee.

The Monday conference named a new eight-man Republican Committee on Committees headed by Senator Edward V. Robertson of Wyoming to consider the assignment tentatively made by the present Senate's GOP Committee on Committees. Its members are: Senators

Taft (Ohio), Brooks (Illinois), Hugh Butler (Nebr.), Harlan J. Bushfield (S. Dak.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Forrest C. Donnell (Mo.), and William F. Knowland (Calif.).

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CONFIDENT HIGH COURT WILL OVER-RULE PETRILLO

Representative Lea (D., Calif.), said that if the Supreme Court knocks out the so-called "anti-Petrillo" Act, which he sponsored, he will urge new legislation on the relations between radio stations and their musician employes.

He said, however, that he was confident the high court will disagree with the Chicago Federal Court which held that the Lea Act is unconstitutional class legislation.

The appeal was taken directly to the Supreme Court, according to Assistant United States District Attorney Leroy Krein, who filed the Government's appeal, because Judge LaBuy's decision held that the Lea Act, which Mr. Petrillo was charged with violating, was unconstitutional. The act prohibits employment of more persons in radio broadcasting stations than are necessary to do the work required.

The criminal information against Mr. Petrillo charged him with "wilfully" coercing the licensee of Station WAAF here into employing persons not needed to perform actual services.

In its appeal notice the Government stated that the Lea Act was the result of repeated Congressional investigations from 1942 to 1945.

"It represented the deliberate judgment of Congress as to the existence of an evil affecting the broadcasting system of the nation and as to the best method of remedying such evil," stated the government appeal.

"The very fact that the decision here nullifies an act which Congress deemed necessary for the welfare of the nation in itself establishes the substantiality of the constitutional questions involved."

The government charges that Judge LaBuy erred in holding that the Lea Act was indefinite in its definitions and stated that its wording was not as indefinite as that of other statutes which have been sustained by the Supreme Court.

"The information involved did not charge the defendant refrained from work, but attempted to coerce the licensee by causing others to discontinue their working," the government contended.

Stating that Judge LaBuy misinterpreted the act as it pertained to the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, the government appeal stated:

"The fact that a man may not be forced against his will to perform labor for another does not mean he has an absolute right to agree with others to refrain from working for a particular employer with the avowed purpose of requiring that very same employer to employ him under different conditions."

The government's contention was that the act did not prohibit picketing as Judge LaBuy held, but that it "prohibited coercion by means of picketing."

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WOMAN DIES AT WWDC; LISTENERS UNAWARE AS PROGRAM CONTINUES

Announcer Mike Hunnicutt at Station WWDC at Connecticut & K Sts., about a block from the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., kept his early morning program "Rise and Shine" going Monday despite the fact that the body of a dead woman lay in the next room. Police were called but the listening audience was unaware of the tragedy.

It was Hunnicutt who discovered the body in the Washington radio station at about 6:30 a.m. He believed then she was dead. He was assured of the fact when police arrived 40 minutes later.

Police identified the woman as Mrs. Elza Kettler, 35.

They said she had died of natural causes following a "drinking bout" with a cab driver companion, Frank Ealey and John H. Brown, WWDC announcer.

Brown, known to the all-night listening audience of WWDC as Jack Ridge, was reported to have been discharged as a result of the episode.

Hunnicutt was on the air from 6 to 9:30 a.m. During this time detectives and uniformed police milled through the station and the woman's body, shrouded in white sheets, was carried to an ambulance on a stretcher.

Hunnicutt's is a cheer-up and get-up program of snappy tunes and wise patter. He ad libs throughout except for commercials.

WWDC officials said the events might have shaken a less veteran performer than Hunnicutt, whose light chatter before the microphone gave no hint of the tragedy.

Norman Reed, WWDC program director, said he tuned in Hunnicutt's show shortly after 7 a.m.

"Mike seemed the same as usual to me," said Reed. "I didn't know anything about the dead woman until I got to work."

Three other men were working with Hunnicutt on the early morning show. They were Leonard Friendly, organist; Ray Morgan, news announcer, and Charles Schrider, announcer.

"I thought she was dead," said Hunnicutt. "She looked so funny. She was slumped in the chair. Her head sagged against the wash basin and both arms dangled at her sides.

"I guess it was about 7 o'clock when I called the police. They got there about 10 minutes later."

The story of what happened, according to police, was this: Ridge stepped into a cab in which Mrs. Kettler was riding with Ealey. He invited the couple to inspect the radio station. There they had some drinks, Ridge "passed out," and Mrs. Kettler went to the rest room, became ill and died.

In announcing that Ridge had been discharged, the station said he was being fired solely because he had violated the strict regulation against visiting the station during closed hours.

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A new line folder on RCA Victor television receivers, in which the four initial models are described and illustrated in detail, was sent to the trade by J. David Cathcart, Advertising Manager of the RCA Victor Home Instrument Department.

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CHANDLER, BEST, 1ST U.S. BROADCASTERS INDICTED FOR TREASON

In what is believed to be the first case of American broadcasters indicted in the United States for treason two expatriate U.S. newspapermen--Robert Henry Best, 51, and Douglas Chandler, 56--were indicted Monday (30) in Boston by a Federal grand jury on charges of treasonously selling out to the Nazis by serving as their radio mouthpieces during the war.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford directed that Best and Chandler be brought to Boston at the earliest possible date from Washington for arraignment.

The tall, gray-haired Chandler was charged with attempting to undermine American support of the war and to "weaken and destroy confidence in the Administration" through shortwave broadcasts under the pseudonym "Paul Revere."

Best, a well-known prewar character in Vienna cafes, was accused of serving as news editor in the German propaganda division handling broadcasts beamed to the United States.

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KQW SAN JOSE WHICH BROADCAST ATHEIST STILL IN QUANDRY

Although a preponderance of listeners protested when Station KQW of San Jose, California, broadcast an address by Robert Harold Scott, the atheist, several weeks ago the station officials are still in somewhat of a quandry over the matter. Fred Ruegg, KQW program director was quoted as saying:

"We have not yet made up our minds. We have not actually decided yet what to do," executives of Station KQW advised when asked if Scott would be permitted a second session at the microphone on a Sunday morning." Mr. Ruegg explained that the FCC ruling had been, in effect, that time should be sold to an atheist to enable him to give his views as long as the station gave time to churches. He said churches were still on the KQW log.

KQW's indecision was not ended by a poll of listener reaction to Scott's lone broadcast of Nov. 17. A tally of 5000 letters showed 76% opposed to permitting air time for a message on atheism, 24% upholding Scott's plea for the right to air his views. Of the 24% only a few subscribed to atheism.

Background of the case contains five years of fighting for atheism. During this period KQW, KPO and KFRC were asked for time by Scott, who then petitioned the FCC to revoke the licenses of the stations. After the FCC ruling, KQW permitted one broadcast, which was later assailed by Rev. Hugh Donohue in the Monitor, a Catholic diocese weekly publication.

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RADIO PRODUCTION ON UPGRADE; CABINETS & PARTS STILL LAG

Civilian Production Administration has just reported shipments of civilian radios in October 1946 increased to 1.8 million units from 50,000 in November 1945 and were 68 percent above the 1940-41 average monthly rate of 1.1 million sets. In spite of substantial cancellations of military orders during the latter part of 1945, remaining contracts absorbed the major portion of the industry's production during that period.

Second and third quarter shipments during 1946 consisted mainly of smaller sets as manufacturers were unable to obtain parts for the larger types. A shortage of cabinets, tubes, gang condensers, transformers and fractional horsepower motors prevented an even greater increase in production.

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COOKING WITH RADAR

By its action of December 26th in making the frequency of 2450 megacycles available for immediate use of diathermy and industrial heating equipment, the Federal Communications Commission recognizes the public and commercial benefits which may be expected from harnessing electronics to medical, household and commercial use.

For example, in a hearing which preceded this step, the Raytheon Manufacturing Company testified that its new "radarange", by using the magnetron tube developed in connection with radar for war purposes, can pre-cook food in seconds as compared with minutes by older methods. It demonstrated that, by such means, frankfurters, say, can be grilled in 8 to 10 seconds, gingerbread and biscuits baked in 29 seconds, and hamburgers with onions made ready in 35 seconds. In addition, frozen food can be prepared immediately without thawing.

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NEWS DAILY NEWSPAPERS STRONGER DESPITE RADIO

American newspapers are in a stronger position today than ever before despite 15 years of prophecy that radio spelled their doom, Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor and vice-president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, told members of the Florida Press Association meeting in Miami recently.

His words of cheer were coupled with words of caution. He warned the editors that to maintain this position they must strive continually for more factual reporting, news coverage that will build public confidence -- with an eye ever on the changing times.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Standby Band Hasn't Played In 5 Mos., Gets 15% Increase
("Variety")

James C. Petrillo in his newest drive for wage increases for musicians in theatres got one for an orchestra in Chicago which hasn't struck a note in over five months. Band that currently isn't working, yet got a raise, is at the Chicago Civic theatre, which now shows the picture "Henry V." Civic, which has been housing stage attractions up to this time, formerly had a house orchestra of six. When "Henry" came in orchestra was upped to eight. All musicians are on half pay while on standby and last week the group got a 15% hike.

United Artists Co., which rented theatre for "Henry V," kicks in \$563 each week for not one note of music.

"Real" Republicans for FCC, ICC, Etc.
(Robert C. Albright in "Washington Post")

Carroll Reece, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said at the recent meeting of Republican leaders in Washington, the President ought not only to name "real Republicans" to bi-partisan Federal agencies created by Congress, but as vacancies occur might "in his discretion," give Republicans actual control of such agencies. He mentioned such "legislative" agencies as the ICC, the FCC and the Federal Trade Commission. Reece said he wouldn't propose a bill to that end but thought Republican control of both Houses should be reflected in bi-partisan agencies actually set up by Congress.

What Hooper Is And What It Isn't
(Jack Gould in "New York Times")

Actually, if a half-hour variety program called X has a rating, say, of 10, it means simply that out of a total of 100 homes called on the telephone by the Hooper staff while the program was on the air a total of ten reported that they were listening to X.

The other ninety homes originally involved fall into three main classifications. The first group is those homes which did not answer the phone. The second group is those answering the phone but not listening to the radio. The third group is those listening to programs other than X, for which, of course, ratings also are determined simultaneously. The final figure of 10 represents, therefore, the percentage of the original 100 homes which could listen, not an adjusted percentage of those who actually were.

For a half-hour program the Hooper staff makes a total of 1,380 calls in the thirty-three cities. In all, the Hooper organization makes 5,155,000 telephone calls a year to determine national ratings.

When a Hooper emissary calls a home, these are the questions which she asks: (1) Were you listening to the radio just now? (2) To what program, please? (3) Over what station? Asked only of listeners is one of the following supplementary questions: (A) What is advertised? (B) How many men, women and children are listening? (C) What is the occupation of the head of your household, please?

In effect, a Hooper rating is an index of one program's popularity as compared with another, an index limited to the metropolitan areas of thirty-three cities where the four networks may be heard simultaneously.

But Mr. Hooper is the first to acknowledge that his system is important not only for what it is but for what it is not. Primarily a rating does not tell how many listeners tune in a given program nor, being limited to telephone subscribers only, is it designed as a scientific poll of national taste in the Gallup manner.

In radio circles he is called "Hoop."

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Bricker's Flop At Gridiron Dinner
(Doris Fleeson in "Washington Star")

Mr. Bricker created real excitement as the Washington grapevine swiftly filled in every detail of his Gridiron dinner flop. It has been the topic of adverse notice on a Nation-wide radio hookup and will unquestionably cost him plenty, if not, indeed, the nomination.

The principal indictment is that he affronted good taste and sportsmanship by personally taunting President Truman about the Democratic defeat and Mr. Truman's failure to make an appearance in the campaign. He also derided the President for losing his own State of Missouri. A long finale of platitudes about the glories of the Republican Party did not make the dish any more palatable.

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Predicts Morgan Will Lead 1947 Poll Popularity Gains
("Look")

Henry Morgan's wit is effortless--and sharp. For 14 years he's ridiculed everything radio holds sacred. And now it's paying off in his first coast-to-coast show. ABC, Wednesday. It's funny and fresh. For these reasons, LOCK predicts that 31-year-old Morgan will lead the radio field in popularity poll gains in 1947. Typical of the brash irreverence on all his shows is this recent "plug" for his sponsor's product: "This razor will save you shaving time. But what can you do with two minutes? If you really want to save shaving time, grow a beard."

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Newspapers Also Want Credit In Curbing Lewis
("Editor & Publisher")

The Radio industry is being told it alone is responsible for Lewis' calling off the recent coal strike. And it is not supposed to be anything radio did or accomplished but merely the threat of what it might do. The argument goes like this: Truman was going to broadcast to the people about the strike after refusing to compromise with

(Continued at bottom of Page 16)

::: TRADE NOTES :::

When membership of the National Association of Broadcaster's Music Advisory Committee was published last week, the names of three committee members were omitted from the list: Judge A. L. Ashby, NBC; Julius Brauner, CBS; and Louis G. Caldwell, MBS.

Although general legislative matters were the main object of a call on President Truman by Senator Wallace White (R) of Maine, it is believed the latter may have taken the opportunity to put in a plug for Commodore E. M. Webster, wartime head of communications of the U.S. Coast Guard, to fill the vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission created by the resignation of Paul Porter.

Senator White has boosted Commander Webster several times before for FCC Commissioner but now that the Republicans are in the saddle on the Hill the Senator's recommendation may carry considerably more weight.

Rep. John E. Rankin, Democrat of Mississippi, a member of the House Committee on un-American Activities said:

"The committee will intensify its drive and its efforts to remove from the Federal payroll every Communist and every other subversive individual. It will also give its attention to the Communists in the moving picture industry, the radio and other methods of communication."

Drew Pearson predicts that large radio models will be scarce at least until June.

John G. Sittig, president of the First Colony Corporation, was appointed chairman of the board of the Electronic Corporation of America to succeed Samuel J. Novick, who is assuming presidency of the radio and radio equipment manufacturing firm. Garrard Mountjoy, former president of the corporation, announced that he will devote his full time as consulting engineer to the radio industry.

A simple electronic device comprising only a handful of equipment gave promise here in Waltham, Mass., according to T. R. Kennedy, Jr., of the New York Times, of completely banishing for all time the highly objectionable needle scratch from new and old phonograph records, and of eliminating most of the noise in radio reception and broadcasting.

The inventor is Hermon Scott, president of the Technology Instruments Corporation of Waltham, who has been working to perfect the system for several years and only recently completed it for public demonstration. Mr. Scott, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said he had been working on the general idea of noise reduction in phonograph reproduction for more than fifteen years.

The device will soon be employed in at least two American

radio-receiver phonograph machines. One is that of the Fisher Radio Company in New York, the other being the Scott Radio Laboratories of Chicago.

In answer to a question, "Will there be wide unemployment in 1947?" Victor Riesel writing in Look Magazine replied:

"Unemployment will be uneven. Jobs will be plentiful in the construction field but toward the year's end they will fall off in retail fields, textiles, Federal services, radio production and other luxury fields."

Dr. R. G. E. Hutter of Sylvania's Research Laboratories in Flushing, Long Island, has arrived at formulas that will make possible improvements in the control of distortion in television tubes.

Once again, newspaper circulations in U. S. reached a new all-time high in 1946, with a gain of 4.81% for morning and evening dailies and a 9.43% increase for Sunday papers over last year's record peak.

Morning papers led the daily field with an increase of 7.14% and evening papers showed a gain of 2.58%, according to the annual cross-section survey made by Editor & Publisher of publishers' statements to the Audit Bureau of Circulations for the six-month period ending Sept. 30, 1946, as compared with 1945.

If automobile or truck radios are subject to static, the tires may need a dose of powder! B. B. Settle, of the Dodge division of Chrysler Corporation, is informing dealers how they can suppress troublesome static electricity generated by tire friction.

Automotive engineers discovered recently that tire friction sometimes builds up enough static electricity to cause a static noise in the radio. Mr. Settle advises that the noisy condition usually can be eliminated by using a new tire static suppression powder. The powder, which is injected into the inner tubes with a special tool, is acetylene black. The powder collects the static electricity and then dissipates it.

The New Jersey Supreme Court ruled Monday (30) that the use of sound trucks on public streets in Trenton was "tantamount to compulsion" and that freedom of expression did not contain the right "to compel others to listen."

The two-to-one decision upheld a Trenton antinoise ordinance which had been challenged by Charles Kovacs, who was fined \$50 in connection with a strike at the Trenton Times newspapers.

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Continuation of "Newspapers Also Want Credit In Curbing Lewis" from bottom of page 14)

Lewis; the union leader saw the President meant business so he called off the strike and Truman cancelled his broadcast.

This is typical of the blue sky claims that radio salesmen have been mouthing for years.

The "public pressure" which Mr. Lewis noticed was aroused in the only way it could be aroused--through the factual recital day by day of the drastic economic results of the mine shutdowns, the closed plants, the curtailed transportation, etc. as reported in the newspaper columns and over the air.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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January 8, 1947

TELEVISION ALMOST OVERSHADOWS BILBO AT CONGRESS OPENING

Next to Senator Bilbo the one big feature of the opening of Congress was the way television came into its own at the White House, on Capitol Hill, and by coaxial cable for onlookers elsewhere in Washington, Philadelphia and New York City.

Just as President Harding's inaugural address was one of the first great news events ever broadcast, President Truman availed himself of television when the new Congress assembled. The day Congress convened, he watched it on a special set installed in the White House. On Monday when President Truman addressed Congress, he himself was televised even to the smile on his face when he joshed the Republicans, said smile reported to have been clearly seen in New York City. It was the first time that any Congressional event had been televised.

The curtain raiser was last Friday when the opening session of Congress was placed on the air for two hours.

In a special televised interview preceding the opening, four members of the House spoke of the televising of the opening session.

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, new Majority Leader, said:

"I think it is mighty fine that on this occasion the opening proceedings are being carried out to the country in this fashion."

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, new Minority Leader, congratulated those "who brought television in and those who are conducting the proceedings under it now."

"It is a great occasion for me, and also for the people out there who will hear and see", he added.

Representative Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, new Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, said:

"This new and unique system for conveying news to the people of this nation I consider one of the most outstanding events that has ever happened in the field of communications."

Representative Clarence J. Brown, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Republican Campaign Committee, said it was "a great day".

Two of the latest in highly sensitive "Image Orthicon" electronic cameras were aimed at the proceedings from various points of vantage. A pre-session interview with House leaders was carried on with two similar cameras in an ante-chamber of the House.

The views were so clear that a bandage could be seen on a finger of the House tally clerk as the voting proceeded.

On Monday when the President addressed Congress, three television sets were placed in the Hotel Statler in the Capital. Said the Washington Post:

"The Chief Executive didn't even bat an eyelash during the reading of his State of the Union speech when a customer at the Statler inquired for pistachio ice cream and got it.

"Three television sets with 12 by 15 inch screens were located strategically about the bustling veranda room. They enabled the customers to sip their drinks, see and hear the President, and take life easy with all the aplomb of listening to an after-dinner speaker.

"The television camera's ubiquitous eye searched out old and new Congressional personalities, some of whom, apparently unaware that they were being watched often held rather curious poses while conversing with colleagues or listening to the President.

"Truman's well-known features appeared with great clarity on the three screens, undisturbed by the 'blips' or 'ghosts' that sometimes haunt televised images.

"In the Veranda Room, many of the customers from time to time would pause with a cocktail half-way to their lips as their attention was caught by something the President was saying.

"The three television sets, first to be installed in Washington on a permanent public basis, will be in operation daily in the room from 2 P.M. until closing. The hotel management hopes within six months to have similar sets installed in all the hotel's 1000 rooms."

The Post also had a cartoon captioned "State of Nation" showing President Truman sitting at his desk in the White House making a wry face as he watched the television screen showing the Republicans taking over the House.

Said the New York Times:

"The pictures from the House chamber were received in New York by means of a coaxial cable and for the most part were of acceptable clarity.

"Clearly visible were the President's smile when he commented on the House's revised seating arrangements in the wake of the Republican election victory and his turning of the pages of the prepared text of his speech."

Both the opening scenes of Congress Friday and President Truman's address Monday were rebroadcast in New York by WNBT of the National Broadcasting Company; WABD, station of the Allen B. DuMont

Laboratories, and WCBS-TV of the Columbia Broadcasting System as well as WPTZ in Philadelphia, and WTTG, Dumont station in Washington.

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CONSTRUCTION TO START ON WOR'S TELEVISION TOWER IN WASHINGTON

A contract for construction of a foundation and towerbase for WOR's television station in Washington, D. C., has been let to Davis, Wick and Rosengarten of Washington, it has been announced by J. R. Poppele, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service. Construction of the towerbase will start shortly. Call letters of the video station will be WWBR.

The 300-foot-tall tower will be erected at 40th and Brandywine Streets. The site is the highest point in the District of Columbia area, 412 feet above sea level. The top of the television antenna will have an overall height of 700 feet above sea level.

The tower, to be constructed by the Lehigh Structural Steel Company from plans prepared by WOR engineers, will hold platforms for short wave, micro wave and television receiving and transmitting equipment. The construction program includes installation of the tower foundation and erection of the tower. Berla and Abel, of Washington, are the architects.

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MISS MARTIN, EX-G.O.P. LEADER, URGED FOR FCC

Said to have the backing of Senator Wallace White, of Maine, Republican Majority Leader, the name of Miss Marion Martin, former Assistant Chairman and Director of the Women's Division for eight years of the Republican National Committee, who resigned recently with such loud repercussions, has been mentioned for the vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission. Miss Martin is also reported to have the backing of Senator Brewster (R), of Maine. Her name was proposed to President Truman by Guy P. Gannett, Portland, Me. broadcaster and publisher.

A native of Kingman, Me., Miss Martin is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. She attended Bradford (Mass.) Academy and Wellesley College and completed her university studies at the University of Maine, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree. Miss Martin attended Northwestern University Summer sessions and studied a year at Yale University Law School. In 1939 Bates College conferred on her the honorary Master of Arts degree.

One of Maine's leading citizens, Miss Martin was elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1930. After two terms she was elected to the State Senate, where she was a member of the Joint Committee on Legal Affairs, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on State Prisons. She served also on the Committee on Federal Relations and on the Recess Committee on Labor Relations.

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SEN. REED ATTACKS WHITE IN COMMERCE COMMITTEE FIGHT

The boys got pretty rough in the fight over the Chairmanship of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, who put up quite a scrap for it, pulled off, but Senator Clyde Reed (R), of Kansas, finally attacked Senator White personally. Senator White having been elected Majority Leader is also slated to ascend to the head of the Interstate Commerce Committee through which all radio and communications legislation clears.

Senator Reed was of the opinion that the majority leadership would be sufficient to occupy Senator White and went after the latter viciously. He charged that Mr. White, as Minority Leader in the Seventy-ninth Congress, had attended only four of sixty-seven meetings of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the two-year period. He contended that the added responsibilities of the majority leadership would not permit of an improved attendance record.

Mr. Reed also alleged that there had been "manipulation" of seniority to favor some Senators. Rules were broken, he also alleged, by the placing of Senator Owen Brewster, Senator White's Maine colleague, on the Commerce Committee.

Mr. Reed said that Senator White, as Majority Leader, will have even less time for Committee work and "important work of the Senate will suffer through inability of any one man to handle these great responsibilities . . .

"I also challenge manipulation of seniority by the Committee (on committees) to favor some Senators . . . From every source available to me, conversation, letters, telegrams, telephone calls, newspaper articles, there is general dissatisfaction. I regret that the Republican Party in its first Senate majority in 14 years should start its work with this handicap."

There was also a protest because Senator Brewster of Maine was on the Interstate Commerce Committee probably to be headed by Senator White, also from the same State.

After a discussion of nearly three hours the Senate Committee on Committees decided to "spank" Senator Reed for his prolonged one-man revolt. The conference did this by offering the chairmanship of the Civil Service Committee to Reed, quite a comedown in the eyes of the latter. Senator Reed rejected this offer in favor of Senator Langer of North Dakota, and then was informed that he would remain where he was, without any advancement.

Senator Reed did not appear at this meeting. What Mr. Reed did was to cast down an ultimatum. This was that he would appeal the Committee's action to the full Republican conference and, failing a favorable verdict there, would open a fight on the floor of the Senate itself. Available Senators knew of no precedent for such an appeal.

Republican Senators have apparently agreed upon the following Majority party lineup on the Interstate Commerce Committee:

Wallace W. White, Maine (Chairman); Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire; Clyde M. Reed, Kansas; Owen Brewster, Maine; Albert W. Hawkes, New Jersey; E. H. Moore, Oklahoma and Homer Capehart, of Indiana.

The Democratic members are: Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado (Ranking Minority Member) Tom Stewart, Tennessee; Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona; Warren G. Magnuson, Washington; Francis J. Myers, Pennsylvania and Brian McMahon, Connecticut.

Under the Reorganization Act, each Minority Senator is permitted to serve on only two Committees.

Representative Wolverton (R), of New Jersey, has, it is reported, been informally agreed upon as Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee which deals with radio and communications in the lower body.

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FCC OKEHS "WIRED RADIO" EXPERIMENT

The Federal Communications Commission granted Herbert L. Spencer of Baltimore, Md., a construction permit for a portable developmental broadcast station at Laurel, Md., to test transmission of broadcast programs over local power lines.

Mr. Spencer, a radio and electronic engineer and Chairman of the Baltimore Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers, plans to demonstrate the practicability of "wired radio", "wired wireless", "carrier current", "power line broadcasting" and "power casting", as it is variously known, as a means of furnishing local program service. Low power (10 watts, with A0, A2 and A3 emission) will be used on frequencies to be assigned from time to time, on a temporary basis, by the Commission's Chief Engineer. The signals, it is claimed, will be confined primarily to the immediate vicinity of the electric power lines and will not interfere with regular radio communication.

Authorization is for experimentation only, with no assurance of any future service grant. The Commission dismissed four other applications by Mr. Spencer for similar stations at Rockville, Gaithersburg and Westminster, Md., with one station in reserve. All these towns are more or less suburbs of Washington, or nearby.

The applicant proposes to use much the same method of transmitting radio waves over wire lines now employed by some 50 educational systems comprising the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System. Being well engineered and supervised, the so-called "campus network" does not interfere with licensed radio communication, hence the Commission has not had to regulate college local "wired radio" under rules applicable to low power devices.

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RCA OPPOSES PRESS WIRELESS HANDLING GOVERNMENT MESSAGES

RCA Communications has just filed by Gustav B. Margraf, its attorney, with the Federal Communications its "Proposed Findings" which concerns the application of Press Wireless, Inc. for modification of its licenses in the Fixed Public Press Service to permit the continued handling of Government messages by Press Wireless.

Press Wireless was originally organized to handle press messages only. During the war, Press Wireless was given special temporary authorization to handle Government messages in addition to press messages. The FCC recently advised Press Wireless that these temporary authorizations would not be renewed. Press Wireless thereupon filed application for modification of its regular licenses to include the handling of Government messages on which application a public hearing was held last October.

In its Proposed Findings, RCA reviews the history of the case, the organization of the parties to the case, namely, Press Wireless, RCA Communications, Inc., All America, The Commercial Cable Company and the Mackay Company, and then takes up in detail the history and purpose of organization of Press Wireless. RCA shows by references to the record in the case that the primary and, in fact, the sole purpose from which Press Wireless was organized was the handling of press messages.

After listings from the record the one dozen present stockholders of Press Wireless, including the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, etc., RCA shows that there is no public need for Press Wireless to handle any other than press messages, that RCA alone has adequate reserve capacity to handle all Government traffic now carried by Press Wireless and that the handling of government messages by Press Wireless would operate to impair the speed and efficiency of Press Wireless in handling its press service. RCA also declares that in effect, authorizing Press Wireless to handle Government traffic in order to compensate in part for its losses on press traffic "would be to subsidize its stockholders at the expense of the other carriers".

RCA's Conclusions are as follows:

"1. There is no public need for the use of Press Wireless' telegraph communication channels in the handling of communications (including radiophotos) in the Government classification between the United States and foreign points which cannot be adequately met by cable facilities and the facilities of radio carriers in the fixed public service.

"2. The speed and quality of Press Wireless service in the handling of Government traffic is inferior to that of carriers in the fixed public service.

"3. The handling of Government traffic by Press Wireless will impair that company's speed and efficiency in handling international press communications.

"4. The financial condition of Press Wireless would not be affected significantly by a grant or denial of the applications. The effect of the grant would be to deprive fixed public service carriers of revenues without compensating benefit to the public. The ability of Press Wireless to maintain its operations as a licensee in the fixed public press service is not dependent upon its handling of Government traffic.

"5. No reason has been shown why there should be any departure from the premise upon which the Commission originally licensed Press Wireless and issued frequencies to it, namely, that the public interest would best be served by having at least one international communications carrier devoted exclusively to international communications needs of the press.

"6. The applications of Press Wireless for modification of its licenses in the fixed public press service to permit the handling of communications (including radiophotos) in the Government classification are denied."

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ANNOUNCEMENT "BY AUTHORITY OF THE FCC" NO LONGER REQUIRED

Because the Federal Communications Commission is desirous of relieving broadcasters of non-essentials wherever possible, it takes occasion to point out that the practice of stations opening and closing the broadcast day with the announcement, "This is station ---- operating on a frequency of ---- kilocycles, by authority of the Federal Communications Commission", is not prescribed by statute or rules and regulations.

The custom began April 28, 1927, when the Commission's predecessor, the Federal Radio Commission, issued General Order No. 7 directing all broadcast stations to so announce themselves for the convenience of monitoring stations in checking the then authorized frequency tolerance of one-half kilocycle. However, on November 7, 1931, the Federal Radio Commission repealed this along with some other requirements of the Radio Act of 1927. The Federal Communications Commission, created by the Communications Act of 1934, did not restore this particular provision. But broadcasters continued the traditional phrase, attributing it to the new Commission.

The matter is brought to the attention of broadcasters generally because the Commission is observing that newly authorized FM (frequency modulation) and television stations are falling into the practice. The Commission hopes that this explanation will eliminate a mistaken notion that such announcements are required by the present Commission.

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ALL SET FOR FORMAL LAUNCHING OF FM ASSOCIATION

Various optimistic predictions as to the size of the attendance at the first general meeting of the new FM Association in Washington this week have been made.

The official program follows:

Friday, Jan. 10

- 9:00 A.M. Registration
10:00 A.M. Opening Meeting, Congressional Room, Hotel Statler.
Welcome Address - Roy Hofheniz, Steering Committee Chairman
"Aims and Objectives of FMA" - Everett L. Dillard
Talk by Prof. E. H. Armstrong (inventor of FM)
"What the Agency and Advertiser Expect of FM" - Hugh D. Lavery, McCann-Erickson, New York
"FM Set Outlook for 1947" - Dr. Ray Manson, President, Stromberg-Carlson Co.
"FM Transmitter Outlook for 1947" - W. R. David, Vice-President, General Electric Co.; representatives of RCA, Graybar Electric Co., Radio Engineering Labs., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. also speaking.
"What Part FM Plays in the RMA 'A Radio in Every Room' Campaign" - Edward G. Taylor, Zenith Radio Corp., Chairman of RMA campaign.
"FM Today" - FCC Chairman Charles R. Denny.
Showing of GE Film, "Listen to FM"
- 12:30 P.M. - Luncheon, with members of FCC as guests
- 2:00 P.M. - "FM Needs Promotion" - Preston Pumphrey, Maxon, Inc., New York
- 2:15 P.M. - Panel on FM Promotion - Lester H. Nafzger, WELD, Columbus, Ohio; Leonard L. Asch, WBCA, Schenectady; Raymond Kohn, Penn-Allen Broadcasting Co., Allentonw, Pa.; W. W. Robertson, KTRN, Wichita Falls, Tex.; Frank E. Shopen, General Manager KOAD-FM Omaha
- 3:15 P.M. - General invitation to affiliate with FMA
3:30 P.M. - Business Session
1. Committee Reports (Aims and Objectives, Everett L. Dillard, Chairman; Finance, Gordon Gray, Chairman; Membership and Nominations, F. A. Gunther, Chairman).
 2. Report of Temporary Secretary, C. M. Jansky, Jr.
 3. Report of Temporary Treasurer and Committee on Charter and By-Laws - Leonard H. Marks
 4. Election of Board of Directors and Officers
 5. Appointment of Permanent Committees by new Chairmen

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TELEVISION HITS MEXICO'S ENTERTAINMENT FANCY

"Television in Mexico has caught the people's fancy as has no other 20th Century innovation", said Ralph B. Austrian, President of RKO Television Corporation, who has just returned from a month's visit to Mexico City. "Last October a special demonstration which picked up the famous Mexican Bull Fights from the Plaza del Toros and displayed them on a battery of television receivers several miles away left a huge section of the population gasping in astonishment."

"During the last month while I was in Mexico City", said Mr. Austrian, "I have had dozens of visits and conferences with many interests who are determined to be first with television in Mexico. Plans are underfoot for the establishment of a transmitter in Mexico City and transmitters in four other metropolises. Most of the negotiations are still in the confidential stage but news of the culmination of plans is expected momentarily. Mexico will serve as the link between the United States and the South American countries in the establishment of a Western Hemisphere Network."

"It is expected that television receiving sets will be imported into Mexico at the outset in a knocked down form and assembled and cabined there."

"I expect to return in January for a stay of about two and a half months to continue my research and consultation. I am, of course, arranging for production facilities for RKO Television Corporation. The new RKO Churubusco Motion Picture Studios, the beauty of Mexican locations, the economy of operations provide an excellent opportunity for low cost television film production."

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30 TO 40% BETTER RADIO SET PRODUCTION PREDICTED FOR 1947

An optimistic view of the radio manufacturing situation is taken by Thomas J. Miley, Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, who says:

"Output of radios in 1947 is likely to be 30 to 40 per cent greater than in 1946, with competition keen in the small table models. A break in the prices of table models is expected and price reductions may spread to table model combination phonograph-radios. Prices of console sets are expected to hold through most of the year."

"Stocks of finished radios in the hands of manufacturers are relatively low. Parts inventories are unbalanced. The supply of tubes is likely to catch up with demand in the first quarter of 1947. Some dealers report sizable inventories of smaller sets."

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RMA ASKS LOWER RADIO DUTIES TO MAINTAIN U. S. LEADERSHIP

American radio manufacturers have the capacity to lead the world in the design, development and production of radio transmitters, sets, parts and tubes, and are desirous of maintaining that leadership, the Export Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association declares in a brief filed with the U. S. Committee for Reciprocity Information in anticipation of reciprocal trade agreement negotiations to be undertaken by the State Department with 18 foreign countries this Spring.

Chairman A. D. Keller, of New York, on behalf of the RMA Export Committee, asked that trade barriers in these countries be withdrawn or reduced "to the point where our manufacturers will have a fair opportunity to compete". The Committee requested that a "most favored nation" clause be included in all agreements.

"Exports have become an important part of the radio industry and large numbers of workers in the United States are dependent for their livelihood upon the continuation of this export business", the Committee said.

Recalling that before the war half of the radio receiving sets in the world were in the United States, the Committee added:

"Because of our large industry and mass production, we in the United States are in a position to appropriate large sums of money for engineering and research and thus have for many years been world leaders in radio engineering and in the development and manufacture of radio transmitters, sets, parts and tubes. Because of the superiority of the American product, many people in foreign countries prefer American made radio equipment. We enjoy a unique position and are desirous of retaining this leadership."

The RMA presentation, which will be followed by a hearing beginning January 13, states that the total value of exports in radio equipment and components by all U. S. radio manufacturers for the first nine months of 1946 was \$32,901,471.

The State Department has announced its intention to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements in the Spring with the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon (Syro-Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and the colonies of these nations.

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The Turkish radio has announced that an unnamed British firm had acquired a \$28,000,000 contract to build powerful radio transmitters in Ankara and Istanbul. The stations, which will take two years to complete, will enable Turkey to communicate directly with all parts of the world without using foreign relays.

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POPPELE, TBA PRESIDENT, RECOMMENDS CODE FOR TV BROADCASTERS

J. R. Poppele, President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., in his report to members of the Association delivered at the Annual Meeting held yesterday morning (January 7) in New York, recommended that the television industry adopt a code to guide broadcasters in their programming at the earliest possible moment.

In his report Mr. Poppele:

1. Recommended immediate adoption of a code
2. Reviewed television activity of 1946
3. Told of the immediate plans of the Association
4. Expressed his views on future operations.

A handsomely inscribed scroll commemorating the 40th anniversary of the invention of the "Audion" by Dr. Lee de Forest, noted inventor and "Father of Radio", was presented to Dr. de Forest at the luncheon session which highlighted the Annual Meeting. Dr. de Forest in accepting the presentation, offered his view on the future of television and electronics.

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INTERNATIONAL DETROLA RELEASES MONTHLY AND ANNUAL SALES REPORT

Consolidated sales of International Detrola Corporation in November, first month of the Company's 1947 fiscal year, were \$5,504,140.10 and net profit after taxes was \$250,317.80 for the month, President C. Russell Feldmann has just disclosed.

"December sales indicate a figure in excess of \$5,000,000.00 also", he added.

Final audit figures for the corporation's fiscal year ended October 31, 1946 showed consolidated sales of \$40,810,028.22 against \$35,244,179.76 in 1945, and net profit of \$1,012,123.92 compared to \$882,324.65 in 1945. The 1946 profit included \$580,000.00 from sale of real estate not used in operations.

Earnings in 1946 equalled 84 cents per share on 1,200,010 shares as compared to 77 cents per share in 1945 on the number of shares outstanding at the time.

The Company's manufacturing operations include nine plants in this country in radio, steel, refrigeration, aircraft, and special machinery, and there are two Canadian manufacturing affiliates.

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ABC'S "AMERICA'S TOWN MEETING" AVAILABLE FOR CO-OP SPONSORSHIP

Inaugurating a new policy in its public service programming, effective Thursday, January 9th, the American Broadcasting Company will make "America's Town Meeting of the Air" available for sponsorship as a network co-operative program, according to a joint announcement by Mark Woods, President of the ABC, and George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall and founder and moderator of America's Town Meeting.

"Under this new policy", Mr. Woods said, "ABC assures listeners that 'America's Town Meeting', will be continued on the air and permits individual advertisers to sponsor a national network program over their local ABC station. Local institutions may now become associated with a public service feature that costs and talents heretofore have forbidden. Present indications are that organizations in themselves engaging in public service activities will be the ones to avail themselves of this opportunity."

"America's Town Meeting", heard on ABC Thursday nights from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M., EST, started on the network on May 30, 1935 and was sponsored by The Readers Digest Association, Inc., from September 7, 1944 through November 29, 1945. Since that time the program has continued to be heard on ABC as a sustaining public service feature.

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BROADCASTERS 1947 BUDGET \$650,000

The 1947 budget for the National Association of Broadcasters, which does not involve any increase in membership dues, was adopted in San Francisco Monday by NAB's Board of Directors. The radio industry association's outlay for the current year will be approximately \$650,000. NAB officials pointed out that this figure runs only slightly higher than the budget for 1946, and falls within "foreseeable income". Satisfaction with these financial arrangements was expressed by both Justin Miller, President of NAB, and the Board itself. Both agreed that this budget will enable NAB to fully discharge its responsibilities to the radio industry.

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NATIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU DEVELOPS NEW ELECTRONIC TUBE

A new electronic tube, in appearance much like an ordinary radio tube, but capable of measuring accurately the rapidly changing accelerations to which various parts of an airplane are subjected in flight, has been developed in the National Standards Bureau's Engineering Mechanics Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Walter Ramberg. The new tube, known as the vacuum-tube acceleration pickup, is also proving useful in such applications as measurement of accelerations in portions of the body of "dummy" pilots and living subjects when subjected to critical acceleration during crash landings or seat-ejections from jet-propelled airplanes.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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More Early Birds Than Radio Ed. Anderson Thought
("Variety")

Following up his revelation that radio has early morning listeners, Stan Anderson, Cleveland Press Radio Editor, has consented to serve as judge in WHK's "What I Like To Hear on the Radio Before 8 A.M." contest.

Anderson doubted radio has listeners before 9 A.M. and asked those listening to WHK's early show to call him. His line was jammed for hours.

Wallace White Appraised As Successful But Unspectacular
("Look Magazine")

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, is important because he is destined to replace Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky in the post of majority leader.

The honor comes to him largely by virtue of his seniority, and many predict he will find it an empty one. For the amiable and complacent New Englander is almost certain to find himself ground between the upper and nether millstones - pressured from above on policy matters by the Taft-dominated steering committee, while at the same time he is needled from below on matters of strategy and tactics by the aggressive and irrepressible party whip, Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator White is popular with his colleagues, however, even if his influence is limited, and this general approval was attested to by his election as minority leader in the last Congress. He has not made himself conspicuous in legislative debate, but makes frequent comments from the floor in a thin, sometimes emotional voice that barely carries to the galleries. Such oratorical triumphs as he has achieved have usually been those connected with good-humored exchanges of repartee with the Democratic leader, Senator Barkley.

In the last Congress he was ranking minority member on the Interstate Commerce Committee and second ranking member on appropriations. In the new Congress he probably will elect to become Chairman of the former group, since it embraces the field of communications, in which he has been vitally interested for many years.

Senator White, now 69, has an unbroken record of thirty years' service in Congress. He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1917 and to the Senate in 1930. His current term is due to expire in 1949.

Senator White's record has been successful although unspectacular, and it has been marked by undeviating loyalty to Republican aims and policies.

BBC Bars Television By Hypnotists; Judges Go Into Trance
(United Press)

The British Broadcasting Corporation experimented with a television program featuring a British hypnotist in London but dropped the idea quickly when four of the six judges fell under the hypnotist's spell and went into a trance.

When the judges were shaken into wakefulness they told the hypnotist, Peter Casson, that he was so good they could not consider putting him on a program broadcast to the public.

"We consider it would be too dangerous", they said.

Mr. Casson was auditioned on an internal studio network in television headquarters at Alexandra Palace, in keeping with the policy of trying all programs for audience reaction before passing them on to the public. Mr. Casson fixed his staring eyes on the lens of a television camera and murmured soothingly: "You are going to sleep. You are going to sleep."

Across the hall in another room a studio girl employee switched on the set to see what was happening. She fell asleep. Mr. Casson's television announcer, Miss Gillian Webb, also fell asleep as she watched him perform.

One of the four sleeping judges was snoring gently when Casson finished his audition. All those who fell under the spell were awakened by shaking.

In his audition, Mr. Casson said, he fixed the attention of the audience by talking to them.

"There was a closeup of my face, but it was mainly sound which did it", he explained.

Since the BBC traditionally is a butt of British wit, the wags already are at work. They suggest that Mr. Casson be hired to hypnotize BBC audiences into staying awake.

Why They Bet On Senator White
(Doris Fleeson in "Washington Star")

The case of Senator White provides an instructive lesson in Government as it is actually practiced. Ordinarily a contest for a Committee chairmanship is a political dilemma chiefly but interstate and foreign commerce has immense powers over vast networks of transportation, communications and radio. These industries view with alarm the stern New England Tobey conscience; except for the railroads they are hardly less affrighted by the rather unorthodox Mr. Reed of Kansas.

The lobbyists are the busiest men in the Capital, organizing support behind the veteran Senator White whom they know to be experienced, safe and sane. Far and wide they are sending up one of Mr. Tobey's own Macedonian cries - and it is, according to all reports - being answered in a big way. Hence the betting on Senator White.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Contingent upon negotiations of contracts with hotels and other groups concerned, the National Association of Broadcasters' Board decided that Atlantic City, N.J. would be the site for the 1947 annual NAB convention. The week of September 15th was tentatively agreed upon as the time for this yearly membership meeting.

 New receivers which feature a twin amplifier-speaker for adjusting the ratio between high and low notes in reception to suit individual taste will be featured in the expanded 1947 radio production program scheduled by Electronic Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis. These new receivers will be given the brand name "Orthosonic". Production of the currently offered six-tube receiver will continue but the main emphasis will be on eight and twelve tube models.

 James L. Fly, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, now RCA Vice-President in Charge of labor relations, have been selected by the U. S. Labor Department, along with 24 other specially skilled conciliators, as trouble snooters in labor disputes.

 The Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether dance band leaders or the owners of ballrooms where they play must pay the Federal social security taxes of band members.

The ruling will determine in part the validity of contracts by James C. Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians (AFL). Ballroom and night club owners engaging AFM musicians are required to sign a standard contract stating that they are the "employers" of the orchestra for the duration of the engagement.

 Production of radio receiving tubes in November reached a new peak of 21,623,077, which was just above the October figure and previous high of 21,193,524, the Radio Manufacturers' Association has announced.

Of the November output, 14,063,896 tubes were for new sets and 6,514,681 for replacements. The remainder were for export and government agencies. Total receiving tube production for 11 months in 1946, through November, was 180,743,639.

 Station WQQW, 2627 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, joined the District's radio air waves Sunday afternoon with a three-hour inaugural program, reiterating its pledge to emphasize "good music" and to de-emphasize advertising.

During the broadcast station officials announced a contest to determine whether listeners preferred classical to popular music on programs.

 A demonstration of television was a feature attraction for the 26th annual New Year's reception for Chicago Tribune and WGN employees and members of their families by Col. Robert R. McCormick. Mrs. McCormick assisted in receiving the more than 2,000 guests.

Gordon E. Riley, of Camden, N.J., General Traffic Manager of the Radio Corporation of America, and former Traffic Manager for the United States Gypsum Company, died in Camden, N.J., Sunday, January 5th, at the age of 48.

Mr. Riley, who had been with the RCA for the last year, was a member of the New York and Chicago Traffic Clubs and the National Industrial Traffic League. He leaves a widow, Zelda, and a daughter.

Magnavox Company - Nine months to November 30: Earnings of \$1,470,770, or \$2.94 each on 500,000 shares outstanding, compared with \$325,798 or 78 cents each on 416,778 shares in similar period of previous year. Sales were \$16,860,543, compared with \$11,326,345, Richard A. O'Connor, President, reported.

Although the Senate refused to seat Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, the Federal Communications Commission last month awarded a new radio station to friends of the Senator.

The new station was given to the Rebel Broadcasting Co. of Jackson, Miss. Drew Pearson reports; "Its officers are: Allen Lacey, who makes Bilbo's office a constant place of call while in Washington, and Charles Russell, a leader of the Mississippi delegation which nearly walked out of the 1944 Democratic convention in Chicago because Franklin D. Roosevelt won the presidential nomination. The company's lawyer is Forrest Jackson, who represented Bilbo last month before the Kilgore Committee."

Five retail and radio industry leaders were named to act as judges for the annual radio contest sponsored by the National Retail Dry Goods' Association. This year's contest is the first of a yearly series planned by the retailers' organization.

This year the retailers at the convention will devote an entire session to the subject "Radio for Retailers".

The first American broadcasters ever accused of treason were denied bail in Boston Monday, January 6th by the Federal Court.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford postponed their arraignment and granted them time to obtain counsel before entering pleas to indictments charging them with wilfully and traitorously aiding the Nazis through broadcasts beamed to the United States from Germany during the war. No date was set for the trial, but it is expected to start in April.

Conviction of treason carries a mandatory death penalty. Chandler, a native of Chicago, and Best, who was born in South Carolina, were indicted December 30th by a Federal Grand Jury in Boston.

The Mutual Network announces Pittsburgh's Annual Stephen Foster Memorial Program for Sunday, January 12th at 3:00 P.M. EST, originating from Station KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa. The program will be carried by 150 stations in 48 States and will consist of a half hour program of Stephen Foster songs.

Ten students of journalism at the University of Tulsa each interviewed ten newspaper readers. One question and the reply was:

Do you rely more upon newspaper or radio for your news?

Newspaper: 41; Radio: 36; Both: 16; News Magazines: 2.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

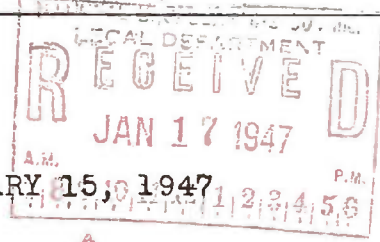
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No. 1758

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January 15, 1947

TOBEY TO PUT STEAM BEHIND BILL TO PROBE FCC; FM CHANGE

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, will soon reintroduce his resolution calling for a "full and complete" investigation of the Federal Communications Commission with regard to control and censorship, if any, of programs and the allocations of frequencies to broadcasting stations. In connection with the latter it has been learned that teeth will be added to a clause demanding there be further inquiry into the reasons why the FCC moved FM upstairs from the 50 megacycle band to 100 megacycle in the face of bitter opposition on the part of Major Edwin Armstrong, inventor of FM, and against the engineering advice of practically the entire radio manufacturing industry. Senator Tobey's interest in this dates back to last year when he personally attended the reallocation hearings and expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding the change. The Democrats were in power, however, and there wasn't much he could do about it at that time.

Senator Tobey's renewal of the fight against the FM re-allocation follows closely the reintroduction last week by Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, of his resolution to restore FM to the 50 mc. band.

Another indication of an FCC going-over was the introduction last week by Representative Clarence J. Brown (R), of Ohio, of a bill to establish a Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to conduct a thorough investigation of all departments, commissions and independent offices. This, of course, would include the FCC.

At the same time reports from Capitol Hill are that several members of the House are continuing to draft a bill which would abolish the FCC as now constituted and put in a five-man Board in its stead.

According to present information, Senator Tobey's newest resolution will read somewhat as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to (1) the exercise of control by the Federal Communications Commission over radio broadcasting programs and the extent to which said Commission claims to have the right, and exercises the right, to censor or control the operating and program policies of radio broadcasting stations, and the extent to which such censorship or control has restricted or may restrict freedom of speech in radio broadcasting as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; (2) the effect upon the public interest of such censorship and control or attempted censorship or control; (3) the manner in which the Commission has administered the matter of allocation of frequencies to broadcasting stations; (4) the effect which the Commission's

order transferring frequency modulation from its former position in the 50 megacycle band of the radio spectrum to the 100 megacycle band and reducing and limiting power of F.M. broadcasting stations will have on the rural population of our States and whether said order has resulted in or caused discrimination against the farmers of America by reducing the efficiency of frequency modulation radio reception; (5) the effect of such order generally on frequency modulation broadcasting and whether such order makes possible an adequate allocation of frequencies to such type of broadcasting; (6) the reasons for the issuing of such order together with the effect thereof on the public generally and the radio manufacturing and broadcasting industries and also the effect of such order on the measure or extent of control of radio broadcasting by said Federal Communications Commission and (7) the administration generally by the Federal Communications Commission of those provisions of the Commission's Act of 1934, as amended, which relate in any manner to radio communication. The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation."

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FM CALLED \$100,000,000 BIZ; 700 STATIONS SEEN IN 1947

One speaker seemed to outdo another in rosy predictions at a rousing organization meeting of the new FM Association, attended by 300 broadcasters in Washington last week, which would up by electing Roy M. Hofneinz, operator of KTHT-KOPY(FM), of Houston, Texas, President.

Major Edwin Armstrong, inventor of FM, and whose name oddly enough alphabetically headed the list of delegates, declared the FM set business alone has a potential value of \$100,000,000 a year; that the public will buy FM receivers as fast as the manufacturers can turn them out.

Hardly less optimistic, apparently, was no less a potentate than Charles R. Denny, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who predicted by the end of 1947 there would be more than 700 FM stations on the air.

"I base this prediction on these figures: You have 136 stations on the air now", Chairman Denny said. "The Commission has granted permits for the construction of 400 additional stations. They are required under our rules to get on the air within the year. That will make 536. In addition we have 199 conditional grants which soon will be converted into construction permits. Also we have 118 applications in hearing and decisions on many of these can be expected in the near future. Finally, 174 applications are pending and these are being processed at the rate of 50 a month. That's a backlog of 491 applications in various stages of processing. I

estimate that at least 200 of those can be given final grants in time to go on the air in the next 12 months. That would make 736 FM stations by next Christmas. * * * *

"Only 48 FM stations were on the air when war came. All honor to them. They gave Americans their first taste of just how good radio can be when it comes through the ether with all the glory of unlimited tonal range and unmarred by atmospheric and man-made static. These pioneer stations were the proving ground for FM and I trust that their names will always be given their due prominence in FM's hall of fame.* * *

"A question which has been bothering a number of FM applicants and prospective applicants is whether it will be possible for one individual or concern to have two FM stations so located that their service areas overlap. If so, how much overlap will be tolerated. Up to now we have made a number of grants which involved some overlap of the 50 uv/m contours. Now we are being asked in several pending cases to make grants which would result in an overlap of a small percent of the 1000 uv/m - which of course means a very substantial overlap of the 50 uv/m contours. We don't know whether it would be wise to permit such an overlap. Maybe there are some cases where on the facts it should be allowed and maybe there are other cases where it should not be authorized. We desire to fashion an intelligent and consistent policy. Therefore we are today requesting oral argument in some nine groups of cases which involve overlaps which are troubling us. By getting the story on all of these situations in one series of arguments we hope to be able to formulate a clear and satisfactory policy. * * *

"One industry leader has predicted that the percentage of sets produced in 1947 which will contain FM will be between 15 and 20 percent with the production curve getting up to 30 percent toward the end of the year. Let us hope that his prediction proves too conservative. I am sure that this association will do everything in its power to break this critical FM bottleneck.* * *

"To date the Commission has received almost one thousand applications. I think that is a most encouraging demonstration of the interest of broadcasters in FM, especially when we realize that that figure almost equals the number of AM stations on the air.

"Seventy percent of these applications have been from AM stations. Eleven percent were from non-AM newspaper interests. The remaining 19 percent were from applicants without either AM or newspaper interests. I was interested to learn that in this group the most numerous applicants were engineers, lawyers and doctors. I don't know why. "

The Radio Manufacturers' Association will place special emphasis on the advantages of FM reception throughout its \$50,000 campaign to promote "A Radio for Every Room - A Radio for Every Purpose", Edward R. Taylor, Chairman of the RMA sub-committee in charge of the drive, told the FM Association.

FM broadcasting opens an entire new field of radio entertainment, Mr. Taylor pointed out, and offers a compelling reason for every family to increase the number of radios in its home. The increased number of radio stations which FM is bringing on the air, he added, makes it more imperative to have additional radio receivers in the home so that every member of the family may tune in his favorite program, if necessary, at the same time.

Other officials elected by the FM Associated besides Judge Hofheinz, President, are; Everett L. Dillard, Station WASH-FM, in Washington and KOZY in Kansas City, Vice-President; Frank Gunther, Radio Engineering Laboratories, of Long Island City, N.Y., Secretary, and Arthur Freed, Freed Radio Corporation, of New York, Treasurer.

J. N. Bailey ("Bill" Bailey), of Washington was named Executive Director of the organization and will resign as Associate Editor of Broadcasting magazine to assume his new duties February 1.

Directors are: Wayne Coy of WINX (FM), Washington Post station; C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Jansky & Bailey, Washington consulting engineers; W. R. David, General Electric, Schenectady, N.Y.; Stanley W. Ray, Jr., WRCM, New Orleans, La.; Leonard L. Asch, WEZA, of Schenectady; R. F. Kohn, WFMZ, Allentown, Pa.; Gordon Gray, WMIT, WSJS, of Winston-Salem, N.C.; Ira Hirschmann, WABF, of New York; E. J. Hodel, WCFC, Beckley, W. Va.; Judge Hofheinz, Messrs. Dillard, and Gunther.

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HAROLD RYAN'S EXPLANATION WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE FOR BMB

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters at San Francisco passed a resolution expressing confidence in the work being done by the Broadcast Measurement Bureau.

After J. Harold Ryan, Chairman of Board of BMB, reported to NAB policy making group in answer to questions directed to BMB by NAB Board at its October meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it resolved by the NAB Board of Directors that we express sincere thanks to the BMB for the complete, constructive and frank answers to the questions asked by this Board in its resolution of October 25, 1946, and we further express complete and full confidence in, and commendation of the work and progress which BMB has made in fulfilling the original objectives, and we believe that continued consideration should be given to the use of these data and improvement in techniques in preparation for the next nationwide study."

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SEN. BURTON WHEELER TO GO TO BAT FOR ZENITH IN RCA SUIT

Although no publicity has been given out on it by either side, it is believed that the patent suit filed by the Zenith Radio Corporation against the Radio Corporation of America at Wilmington last month, if it comes to trial, may prove to be one of the most important patent litigations in the history of the radio industry.

The latest development in the case is Zenith retaining former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, as its Washington counsel. As far as known, Zenith is the No. 1 client of Senator Wheeler since the latter's recent retirement from the Senate. The supposition is, therefore, that he will put up a real fight to win his first case. Also, it is believed that because of his well-known views on the subject, he will welcome the opportunity of an alleged anti-trust suit to try out his talents as a private practitioner.

Shortly after the new Congress convened, Senator Wheeler announced that he and his son Edward K. Wheeler had opened a law office in Washington in the Southern Building at 15th and H Streets, N. W., a block north of the Treasury. The firm is using the name Wheeler & Wheeler.

The younger Wheeler, who is 33, has been a member of the law firm of Vesey, Wheeler & Prince in Washington since 1942. He said that firm was dissolved as of December 31, 1946. He said he and his father, who is 64, will conduct a general practice.

Defeated for renomination in the recent Montana primary, the elder Wheeler served in the Senate for four terms, during which time he became Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles all radio and communication matters in the upper legislative body. In 1924 he was a candidate for Vice President on the Progressive Party ticket headed by the late Robert M. LaFollette.

The rumor still persists that if Attorney General Tom Clark is to retire, as has been reported many times, that President Truman has selected Senator Wheeler to succeed him. Wheeler served as U. S. District Attorney of Montana from 1913-18.

The complaint filed at Wilmington last month stated that Zenith Radio Corporation had a license from the Radio Corporation expiring December 31, 1946, and has manufactured radios for sale in the United States and foreign countries and that it intends to continue such manufacture and sale after the expiration of this license. It stated that the Radio Corporation has indicated that the patents it owns or controls, or under which it has the right to grant licenses, number in the thousands and had threatened Zenith with suit for infringement if Zenith continued to manufacture radio apparatus after December 31, 1946, without renewing its license. However, Zenith pointed out in its complaint that none of the patents under which rights are available from R. C. A. have been adjudicated.

Zenith lists something over one hundred patents which RCA has asked it to mark on its sets, and states that only fifteen radio and television patents have even colorable relevancy to the sets it makes. The U. S. District Court of Delaware, in which State RCA is incorporated, is asked to declare these fifteen television and radio patents invalid, and not infringed, as well as any other patents that RCA may assert against Zenith.

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HOUSE G.O.P. NAMES INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The following is the assignment of the Republicans in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which group considers radio and communications legislation in the lower branch of Congress:

Charles A. Wolverton, N.J. (Chairman); Carl Hinshaw, Calif.; Evan Howell, Ill.; Leonard W. Hall, N.Y.; Joseph P. O'Hare, Minn.; Wilson D. Gillette, Pa.; Robert Hale, Me.; Harris Ellsworth, Oreg.; Marion T. Bennett, Mo.; John W. Heselton, Mass.; James I. Dolliver, Iowa; Edward J. Elsaesser, N.Y.; William J. Miller, Conn.; Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Pa.; John B. Bennett, Mich.; Henderson H. Carson, Ohio.

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FRANCIS WHITE ELECTED DIRECTOR OF I. T. & T.

Francis White, Vice President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, has been elected a Director of the Company. Mr. White, who has been in charge of I. T. & T.'s properties in Spain for the past year, is also a Vice-President of the International Standard Electric Corporation, the affiliate of I. T. & T. engaged in manufacturing operations in many foreign countries.

Prior to his association with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Mr. White was active in Government service. He entered the Diplomatic service of the United States Government in 1915 and was assigned to the U. S. Embassy at Peking, China. In March, 1922, he was placed in charge of the Latin American Division of the U. S. Department of State. From 1926 to 1927 he was Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires in Madrid, and from 1927 to 1933 served as Assistant Secretary of State after which he was American Minister to Czechoslovakia. Following this, Mr. White served as President of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc.

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TV ENTERS INDUSTRY; UTILISCOPE TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY

One of the first successful uses of television in industry has been disclosed by the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Diamond Power Specialty Corporation of Detroit, Mich., who collaborated in developing for commercial use a sight-transmitting system known as the Utiliscope.

The Utiliscope, which is expected to play an important part in increasing efficiency and safety in industry, has been in practical operation the past nine months at Consolidated Edison's giant Hell Gate Station Power Plant in New York.

The Utiliscope shows, on a screen similar to that of a home television receiver, an exact picture of something currently taking place at a remote or inaccessible point. This televised picture is produced by 60 individual image fields a second, as compared with 48 in sound motion pictures. Moving and changing simultaneously with the operation it reproduces, the picture is continuous, and there is no measurable time lag between its transmission and reception.

At Hell Gate Station, the Utiliscope is being used to show the water level in a boiler remotely located from the main control room. A photo-electric camera focused on the water-level gauge continuously transmits the picture to the associated control panel where the 200-line image is reproduced on a screen.

This permits observers in the control room to keep a constant check on the boiler 325 feet away. Not only are the boiler and main control room separated by a distance greater than an average city block, but also by eight floors, a building wall and various other obstructions.

Gauges on large boilers such as the one at Hell Gate must be under direct visual surveillance at all times, because expensive damage can be caused if water in the boilers rises too high or drops too low. Lofty heights of the boiler drums and line-of-sight obstructions such as galleries and piping often make direct surveillance of gauges difficult for workers, but the Utiliscope has solved this problem.

Use of the Utiliscope in large power plants such as the Hell Gate Station is one of numerous important applications for which it is suitable in increasing industrial operating efficiency and safety. It is expected to be valuable in the conduct of dangerous research experiments visually from a safe distance, and in the observation of dangerous processes involving radioactive substance in atomic power plants.

Industrial technicians say the Utiliscope also is ideal for use in observing such operations as the coal feed to pulverizers or stokers; the presence of smoke in stacks; conditions within the

steel industry's big furnaces; the inside of oil wells; the condition of pipelines and their pressure pumps; temperature gauges in large warehouses, especially those involving refrigeration, and readings on electric meters at remote points.

The Utiliscope has fewer tubes than a good radio set, and except for the camera pickup tube, all its tubes are standard types easily available.

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PRESIDENT ASKS \$7,300,000 FOR FCC - FOR WHAT?

You can almost hear the Republicans sharpening their axes as they ask that question.

It hasn't been so long ago, talking to one of the great radio authorities of the country, now retired, and recalling the old days when Secretary of Commerce Hoover, with his assistants, the late Judge S. B. Davis and William Terrell handled all the radio licenses, that the writer asked if he believed these three men could do the same thing today. The expert replied, "Sure. The FCC is now one of the most swollen political Christmas trees in Washington."

Which is food for thought in view of President Truman's asking for \$7,300,000 to run the Commission for the next year - a new peacetime high.

Representative Taber (R), of New York, House Appropriations High Executioner, commenting on the fact that the President's budget only proposes a reduction from our present 2,300,000 to 2,089,000 of civilian employees, said:

"Just so we may have a picture of some of the civilian activities of the Government and what has been presented to us, I call your attention to the estimate for the Federal Communications Commission, an increase in personnel from 892 in Washington to 1,068 - 25 percent and enormous quantities of money."

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WIND TO BREEZE IN THIS SUMMER WITH NEW \$150,000 STUDIOS

Station WIND in Chicago will take possession of its new studios in the Wrigley Building, 400 North Michigan Avenue, May 1, according to Ralph L. Atlass, General Manager. WIND will occupy 9,000 sq. ft. on the second floor with four large RCA-equipped studios.

Remodeling new location cost is estimated at \$150,000, Mr. Atlass said, with WIND to begin operation from new studios sometime in August.

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GE TURNS OUT 100 FM TRANSMITTERS; MOST GO TO NEWSPAPERS

General Electric will ship its 100th FM radio broadcast transmitter from its Syracuse, N.Y. plant this week, becoming, it was said, the first company to reach the century production mark in this expanding new radio field.

Meanwhile G. E. Transmitter Division employees are working to fill more than 100 additional orders for these FM units, James D. McLean, Manager of this Division's sales, said.

Rated to three kilowatts, the 100th transmitter will be shipped to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin's station WPEN-FM.

A phasitron tube development has simplified circuits and enables the new FM transmitters to operate on fewer tubers, Mr. McLean added. Newspapers and broadcasters have received most of the 100 units made in Schenectady, although some have gone to colleges and universities, he said.

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WHAT IF A BROADCASTER RAN HIS BUSINESS LIKE THIS?

What a squawk there would be if it were announced that no patents would be granted for the next three months until the Patent Office got caught up with its work or that the Supreme Court would suddenly stop taking new cases for the same reason.

Yet the Federal Communications Commission calmly announces that there will be a three-month freeze of standard broadcast station licenses for new or changed facilities to permit Commission engineers to clear away a log-jam of applications already on hand.

Since the new Congress seems to be in an investigating mood and since it is no doubt an authority on log-jamming, as well as log-rolling, the bogging down of the FCC in its handling of broadcast applications might well be something for the Republicans to look into.

Sol Taishoff observes in Broadcasting that if the FCC had paid less attention to program matters which they have no power to censor, they might not be so far behind with station applications.

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WASHINGTON FIREMEN WATCH N.Y. HARBOR BLAZE BY TELEVISION

Officials of the Washington, D.C. Fire Department witnessed a telecast of the six million dollar fire which swept the piers of the New York Harbor area at Weehawken, New Jersey last week.

Pictures of the spectacular blaze, transmitted from NBC's television station WNBT in New York were shown on television receivers in the studios of Station WRC in the Capital. Fireboats were seen ramming blazing piers to get closer to the fire, pouring on tons of water as gray and black smoke billowed up over the New York skyline. During New York's worst harbor fire in many years, Manhattan to Weehawken ferry boats were seen plying back and forth picking up and unloading commuting passengers close to the burning dock area.

The potential use of television for reporting fires was discovered accidentally last Summer when a twin engined RCA television plane took off from Anacostia to observe a staged "invasion" by Marines on the Lower Potomac. En route, the television camera in the nose of the plane focused on a minor brush fire in the woods near Quantico. The fire and the landing operations were seen clearly on television screens at the Anacostia Naval air station during the Navy-RCA airborne television demonstration.

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POPPELE RE-ELECTED HEAD OF TELEVISION BROADCASTERS' ASSN.

J. R. Poppele, Vice-President, Secretary and Chief Engineer of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, was re-elected President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. for a third term. Two new Directors were elected to the Board. They are John F. Royal, Vice-President in Charge of Television for the National Broadcasting Company, who replaces O. B. Hanson of NBC, and Frank P. Schreiber, General Manager of WGN, Inc., of Chicago. Paul Raibourn, Vice-President of Paramount Pictures, Inc., and head of Television Products, Inc., whose term as a Director had expired, was reelected.

Other officers of the Association include G. Emerson Merknam, General Manager of WRGB, Schenectady, Vice-President; Will Baltin, Secretary-Treasurer; Paul Raibourn, Paramount Pictures, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

In his address to the annual meeting, Mr. Poppele emphasized the need for expert programming in the television field, calling it the most "undeveloped" feature of television today. "The social responsibility that goes with television programming is far greater than in any visual medium", Mr. Poppele said, explaining that video reaches into every home and affects every individual there.

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VICE-PRESIDENT KIGGINS OF ABC RESIGNS

Keith Kiggins last Friday announced his resignation as Vice-President of the American Broadcasting Company. He will announce his future plans at an early date.

Mr. Kiggins has been identified with the development of ABC and its predecessor, the Blue Network, since 1933. In submitting his resignation, Mr. Kiggins said, "I want to express my deep appreciation for the warm friendship and helpful cooperation that I have always received from the other officers, the staff, and ABC affiliated station owners and operators. I extend to Ed Noble, Mark Woods and their associates every good wish. Under their guidance, ABC has become a great network, growing greater every day. Its future is in expert hands."

Mr. Kiggins is retaining his financial interest in the company.

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TROPICAL RADIO GETS INDUSTRY RADAR SALES RIGHTS

Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Tropical Radio Service Corporation, a subsidiary of United Fruit Company, announced from Baltimore an agreement whereby the latter company will sell, install and service Westinghouse marine radar equipment throughout the shipping industry.

The first equipment to be supplied Tropical will be a continuous-plan position indicator, which gives a ship's bridge a picture of traffic and shoreline conditions throughout a range of from 100 yards to thirty-two miles.

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"CHICAGO RADIO IN ENVIABLE ADVERTISING POSITION" - McLAUGHLIN

Chicago radio during 1947 will be in an unusually enviable position, according to Roy McLaughlin, Manager of ABC-owned and operated Station WENR and Manager of ABC Central Division spot sales. This is occasioned by the prevailing confidence of Chicago retail merchants in radio as an advertising medium, Mr. McLaughlin believes, both from an institution-building angle and the sale of price merchandise.

"While I do not anticipate a drop in national spot business", he said, "there will be more time available during the new year for commercial sales locally."

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SENATE CONSIDERS CONTINUANCE OF SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The Senate Small Business Committee issued a statement in Washington absolving newspaper organizations from the charge that they had opposed the inquiry into problems of small dailies including radio and had exerted pressure to cancel the hearing scheduled for January 7th.

Witnesses who had been scheduled to appear included Charles Denny, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, James L. Fly, former Chairman of the FCC, and W. G. H. Finch, President of the Finch Telecommunications Company.

The life of the Small Business Committee will expire at the end of this month and a resolution which would set up a new Committee of the same character to the end that it might continue the program in aid of small business is now under consideration by the Senate.

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OVERSEAS RADIO TELEPHONE CELEBRATES 20TH BIRTHDAY

The twentieth anniversary of the first overseas radio-
phone circuit, which was opened January 7, 1927, with a single talking channel between New York and London, was celebrated in New York Tuesday, January 7th, by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which staged a rapid-fire exchange of greetings and comments between New York and Europe, South America and Hawaii.

For more than an hour, telephone executives and guests assembled in the great Overseas Room central of the Long Lines Building, 32 Avenue of the Americas, discussed the day's topics, or just listened in, as many channels were shifted rapidly between New York, London, Frankfort on the Main, Buenos Aires and Honolulu.

The first "commercial" call in 1927 was between Adolph S. Ochs, late publisher of the New York Times, and Geoffrey Dawson, of The Times of London.

A New York to London call in those days cost \$75 for three minutes. It is now \$12 on weekdays and \$9 on Sundays and holidays.

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Two radio exhibitions are schedules for London this year. One will be by the Radio Components Manufacturers' Association from March 7 to 14, and another October 1 to 11, 1947.

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:::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::
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New Radio Set Tester Uses Proximity Fuse Tube
("Sylvania News")

Sylvania reports the use of its Polymeter for convenient and accurate measuring of a wide range of voltage, current and resistance values found in home radio receivers, FM and television sets, and many types of industrial electronic apparatus.

Designed particularly for accurate measurement of electrical conditions in circuit components operating with power, audio and radio frequencies up to 300 mc., the new instrument permits radio and electronic repairmen to quickly isolate condensers, coils and resistors when faults occur and check circuit operation after replacements are made. An unusually compact vacuum tube probe is provided for modern signal tracing technique. First to employ a tiny proximity fuse type tube, Sylvania has produced a midget, thumbsize probe utilizing the type 1247 proximity fuse type tube.

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Would Separate News From Commercials
("New York Times")

The sponsored program is a phenomenon of the radio industry for which no individual or set of individuals deserves credit or blame. Radio advertising just happened to develop in such a way that the sponsor's message customarily is related to and identified with a specific program content. This contrasts with the periodical and newspaper method, in which the advertiser is not related to or connected with or concerned about the news and editorial messages with which his copy appears in juxtaposition.

The relationship between a news or comment program and its sponsor may be something a great deal more serious. The advertiser, under these circumstances, has the power to take off the air part of the news and opinion a station furnishes. No newspaper would tolerate for a moment such control of its news and its opinions. The newspaper or magazine advertiser can take out his advertising, but he cannot take along with it the news, editorials or features alongside the advertising. As long as the radio advertiser has the power to do this, radio stations will face the sort of criticism they have had in the past few weeks as the result of the withdrawal of several commentators whose sponsors have quit.* * *

Advertisers are being permitted to say what news is to be put on the air and who is to put it on the air. The power and responsibility of such a choice is not properly put into their hands alone.

Radio might well consider the precedent of the press and separate completely its commercial and news content. Jack Gould, discussing the problem in this newspaper's columns, has suggested entirely separate commercials before or after news and comment periods but without any sponsorship connection. This is one logical alternative to a system that casts doubt on the impartiality of stations and newscasters.

Memphis Disk Jockey Blows Up
("Variety")

A disk jockey who "blew his top" in the early hours of a Sunday morning WHHM, Memphis, had local radio people in a turmoil.

Cecil J. (Charlie) Fike, a Texan with a long record of overseas service, came to Memphis four months ago. Unable to find a home for his wife and two children here, he became dissatisfied (this is Fike's explanation) and on Sunday morning between records went into quite a harangue about politicians kicking around the veterans, directing particular abuse against E. H. Crump, political boss of Memphis and Shelby County

Listeners flooded the station with calls complaining, many saying Fike had become profane in his running verbal attack. The Press-Scimitar detailed a portion of the Fike chatter at the mike thus:

"Here I am at the mike with nobody to hear me but the engineer...Crump, are you listening - you?... As for the political gang, oh, well, I won't go into that. They seem to be for just about the same thing we're for...OK, I'll try to keep it clean. I'll stay within the FCC...If I can save five lives it's worth it. You will never hear from me again. I am saying everything I want to say. There are four phones ringing right now. O.K., listeners, let's see who's listening...You're pitching for me, eh? You're a veteran? Well, this is a guy babbling his heart out. God bless you. We're getting away with something we will never get away with again."

McDonald, WHHM Manager, already ill with flu, fired Fike almost immediately after hearing the reports, then went back to bed with a rising temperature. Fike said, just before leaving town to return to Texas, "I wanted to get fired. I was fed up with the way the veterans are being pushed around, especially in the matter of housing. I didn't mean to use any profanity, but I don't regret one word I said."

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Hedda Tries To Outwit Radio Lawyers
(Collie Small in "Saturday Evening Post")

Hedda Hopper's radio scripts are carefully culled for libelous material by a lawyer representative of the network - a practice Miss Hopper considers very offensive. Last year she hired a second lawyer to keep an eye on the first one. For a while she tried planting outrageously phony items in the script to divert the network lawyer from the items she really intended to sneak into the broadcast. Encountering only moderate success in this plot, she switched to a plan involving the use of the Significant Pause and the Subtle Inflection to give innocent-appearing items their proper flavor. She hopes to improve on this system this season.

Miss Hopper has been in radio since 1936, and not long ago won an award for some special quality described as "caressingly rhythmic speech". She probably would have been unimpressed by the accolade if, at about the same time, rival Louella Parsons' voice had not come under the scrutiny of Speech Analyst Frank Colby who concluded that Miss Parsons suffered from "unmusical shrillness" and a tendency toward "low-octave swoops" - a decision in which Miss Hopper heartily concurred.

⋮⋮⋮
⋮⋮⋮ TRADE NOTES ⋮⋮⋮
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President Harry S. Truman will be heard in an address from Washington, D.C., and a host of popular stage, screen and radio stars will appear at a special broadcast presented in cooperation with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis on Thursday, January 30.

Consolidated sales of International Detrola Corporation totaled \$11,112,728.10 for the two months of November and December, President C. Russell Feldmann announced last Friday. These figures for the first months of the current fiscal year compared with sales of \$4,199,067.10 in November and December, 1945.

Who can remember when it was difficult for a national organization to select a convention city without being besieged by a bunch of Atlantic City convention go-getters? Now we hear "that Atlantic City as the choice of the National Association of Broadcasters' 1947 convention September 15-19 is contingent only upon the acceptance of terms by hotels and catering services."

How times do change!

Charles R. Denny, Chairman of the Federal Communications and Mrs. Denny, were among the guests at the Judiciary Dinner at the White House Tuesday night, January 14th.

The American Broadcasting Company has discontinued all television studio programming in New York for an indefinite period, Paul Mowrey, the network's National Director of Television said Monday.

"We have had lots of experience in programming and have built up a backlog of tested shows. During 1947 ABC television will concentrate principally on the construction of new stations and studios and the training of a television engineering department. We shall also make our television experience available to affiliated stations which are preparing to enter the new medium", he said.

During 1946 ABC received construction permits for video stations in Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco. An application for a station in New York is before the Federal Communications Commission.

KZPI, 1000 watts, of Manila, Philippines Islands, will join the Columbia network February 1 to become CBS' 165th affiliate. The station has a permit for 10,000 watts and already has constructed its new tower. The rest of the equipment needed for 10 KW operation is on its way from the States, and KZPI expects to be broadcasting as a 10 KW station within the next few months.

Supreme Court Justice Kenneth O'Brien last week granted the motion of Louis D. Frohlich, counsel for ASCAP, to dismiss the action of Perry Bradford against the Society. Bradford brought suit against Southern Music and ASCAP for six million dollars.

Contents of NBC Digest for January, 1947, include: Welcome United Nations, Harry S. Truman; Freedom of Radio, Thomas E. Dewey; The University in the Public Service, James V. Forrestal; The Paris Peace Conference, James F. Byrnes; The French Elections, Henry Cassidy; How Station WEAJ Got Its Start, Fred Allen and The British Commonwealth Pattern, Jan Christian Smuts.

NBC Digest is edited by Horton H. Heath and published quarterly in New York, N.Y. by the National Broadcasting Company, Inc. Price 15 cents in United States and Canada; 50 cents for one year's subscription, \$1 for two years' subscription.

Among those high up attending the first meeting of the "Americans for Democratic Action" in Washington, a new liberal organization to "revitalize the Democratic party" were Paul Porter, former head of the FCC, and Elmer Davis, radio commentator. Leon Henderson and Wilson Wyatt were chosen as heads of the group, the head patroness of which was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The Federal Communications Commission has just issued an up-to-date list of FM stations now in operation.

Nearly all FM stations are employing interim equipment pending completion of full construction, and in some instances operation may be interrupted due to equipment changes and construction. Nearly fifty of the stations listed were licensed before the war, and some of these stations are continuing to operate equipment in the old FM band on a temporary basis. An FM program service is also being furnished by a developmental broadcast station in Cleveland, Ohio.

More than 1,000 telephone calls were received at WJZ, New York, following a nationwide appeal for type "AB" blood, made by Walter Winchell on a recent broadcast for a patient in Biscayne Hospital in Florida. Thirty trunk lines at ABC were jammed more than an hour and a half following the appeal, and calls still were coming in at the rate of one every three or four minutes at midnight, an hour after Winchell had returned to the air and advised listeners that a donor had been obtained.

In addition to New York, switchboards in Washington, Chicago, San Francisco and Detroit also were flooded with calls.

Eastern Airlines offered a plane to fly a donor from New York to Miami. In Augusta, Ga., an unidentified man chartered a plane to fly to Miami. Two persons had regular passengers "bumped off" a plane in Savannah, Ga., to enable them to rush to Miami.

Almost two million pieces of mail were received by WOR during 1946, establishing a record number of letters received in any one year since the station started in 1922.

The 1946 figure of 1,768,994 letters more than doubles those received in 1945 and is the greatest year since 1944 when 1,103,594 pieces of mail came to the station.

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January 22, 1947

VEHICLE RADIO BOOMS; 1000 LICENSES FOR 12,000 VEHICLES

The fastest growing operation of the Federal Communications Commission is the vehicle two-way telephone via radio tryout. To date the Commission reports that 1,000 experimental authorizations have been issued involving 12,000 taxicabs, trucks and private cars.

The taxicab people were among the first to recognize the value of radio telephone implementation. There have been more than 200 such grants involving nearly 9,000 taxicabs in cities from Boston, Mass., to San Diego, Calif., and applications are on hand for nearly 2,000 additional units to cover some 135 cities in 40 States. The largest grant of this nature was to a fleet of 1,600 cabs in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The taxicab industry, with about \$4,000,000 invested has gone so far as to claim that by saving "dead" mileage and increasing speed and efficiency of service, radio may bring about reduction in fares. A case in point is experimentation at High Point, N.C., where four radio-equipped taxis in a 10-day period traveled 5,200 miles, carried 1,700 fares and secured \$1,400 revenue, while six other cabs without radio traveled 6,000 miles, carried 1,200 fares and grossed only \$900 in the same period.

The trucking industry is interested in radio as an aid for dispatching and controlling the movement of vehicles, speeding repair crews, etc. However, there have been only three such experimental grants to date, mostly for intercity service. One grant involves use of 100 units, but the other two have less than three apiece. There is a pending trucking application for 100 more units.

The Commission has paved the way for mobile radiotelephone use generally by establishing experimental Urban and Highway services. For developmental work, 24 frequencies in the 152-162 megacycle band have been allocated to the Urban service, and 40 frequencies in the 30-44 megacycle band to the Highway service.

The need to conserve frequencies makes test programs necessary for general mobile two-way radiotelephone service for vehicles on the land, on the sea, and in the air. Grants are for bona fide experimentation without promise of regular service and with investment or other expenditure at the risk of participants. Soon there will be a general hearing at which time results of present experimentation will be analyzed and all persons interested will have a say in formulating rules and regulations permitting the inauguration of regular service.

Present testing is of a practical nature because it involves actual service by communications common carrier companies to the public in connecting persons in vehicles with wire lines; also service by associations on a common carrier or cooperative basis; and specialized service by individual users in certain categories.

Grants to firms, organizations and individuals experimenting with their own vehicles include such enterprises as hauling ready-mixed concrete, picking up and delivering merchandise, armored car delivery of cash and valuables, railway express trucks, fuel trucks, highway passenger buses, ambulances, doctors' vehicles, river and coastal boats, and even aircraft.

At the same time, telephone companies are testing radiotelephone service to individuals and groups on a common carrier basis at regular charges. Radiotelephone equipment in vehicles is able to communicate with telephone exchanges which connect with the regular wire lines. Telephone facilities in 60 cities have been granted or have made applications for such links with private cars, buses, and boats. Altogether, about 4,000 pieces of mobile equipment are operating in this category. The time may not be far distant when there will be telephone booths on trains and passenger planes for radiotelephone communication.

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at St. Louis was the first to try out mobile telephones on a large scale. The first overseas call from a moving auto was made from St. Louis to Honolulu (4,600 miles) on July 16, 1946. The New York Telephone Company handled 100 calls on its first day of urban mobile service, one of which was to Paris. In many cities radiotelephone-equipped autos are being used by press and radio news reporters.

Microwave relay circuits and wire lines implement radiotelephone service over intercity highways. Radio relay telephone service was first tested between New York and Philadelphia. Today highway systems are in operation or are being installed between New York and Washington; New York and Buffalo (via Albany); Chicago and St. Louis; and Los Angeles and San Diego.

Baltimore is the proving ground for mobile facsimile service by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Vehicles so equipped move about the city picking out of the air and delivering telegrams sent from New York, Chicago and Washington. Replies can be sent by the same means. This mobile service is in lieu of neighborhood telegraph offices.

Other testers of mobile radiotelephone equipment include the New York Central Railroad, which is using 36 mobile units for traffic control at its New York yards and 24 units on tugboats operating in New York Bay; also the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which employs it for police purposes at one terminal. The Baltimore Transit Company utilizes 50 units in connection with its street car system.

The Boston Public Works Department finds radiotelephony useful for emergency service. The District of Columbia has a radiotelephone hook-up with mobile equipment, including prison vans. One Atlanta department store had contact with 50 delivery trucks. A bottled gas company in Miami is using 10 units, the sales manager of a manufacturing company radiotelephones his salesmen, and a Maryland doctor's auto is similarly in touch with his office for hurry calls.

NO RADIO LOBBYISTS HAVE REGISTERED - YET

Although twenty pages of the Congressional Record (January 3) are devoted to the registration lists of Washington lobbyists, who they represent, and how much they receive, etc., as yet no one has signed up from the radio industry.

The nearest to it was Frank W. Wozencraft, formerly counsel for RCA Communications, who is now law partner of former FCC Commissioner Governor Norman Case. Mr. Wozencraft is representative of the Independent Bankers' Association in the 12th Federal Reserve District, Portland, Ore.

The registrations to date number 211 with the Townsend National Recovery Plan represented by 33 lobbying agents having the largest number. Organized labor has registered 51 lobbyists thus far and industrial and business organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers, National Association of Real Estate Boards and so on 56.

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EMERSON RADIO SALES \$23,088,881; CLEARS \$1,340,356

Net income of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries was \$1,340,356, equal to \$3.85 a share on 400,000 capital shares, the annual report for the fiscal year ended on October 31 last has just disclosed. This was the highest ever attained being 66 per cent above the largest earnings reported in any previous year, according to Benjamin Abrams, President. It compares with \$806,696, or \$2.01 a share for the year ended with October, 1945.

During the year Emerson acquired two additional companies - Plastimold Corporation of Attleboro, Mass., and Jefferson-Travis, Inc., New York City.

"Plastimold is an outstanding producer of molded radio cabinets and gives Emerson an assured source of supply of one of the principal components in the production of radio sets", Mr. Abrams said. "The addition of Jefferson-Travis gives us access to the important and growing field of two-way radio communications.

"It is expected that the line of marine transmitting and receiving equipment now made will be expanded to include a wider range of radio telephone models, as well as radio direction finders, and will be augmented in the future by the introduction of similar equipment designed for automobiles, trucks and light aircraft, thus further broadening our operations in the electronic field", Mr. Abrams added.

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REQUEST GRANTED FOR EARLIER TOUR WLW STOCK COMPANY

Thousands of Midwesterners, many of whom have never seen a radio program, will comprise the audiences for 12 full-scale radio dramas, when WLW's stock company goes on the road next month for its third annual tour, which will open earlier this year in order to answer more requests for visits.

On the itinerary are communities in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia. Beginning February 21, the touring WLW thespians will visit high school actors on the evening of their school plays, broadcasting an original radio drama from the stage after the scholastic production.

One feature of each broadcast will be the participation of a high school performer, selected from the school play cast by WLW's dramatic director. The broadcasts will be heard each Friday night at 11:30 P.M., EST, over WLW.

Traveling with the Director will be a cast of from 8 to 10 actors, as well as a sound man and an engineer.

Since its inception in 1945, the stock company tour has steadily increased the number of performances from an original four in the first year. This season, in addition to the regular visits to scholastic plays, the company will attend the State Drama Festival in Morgentown, W. Va., of Thespians, national high school dramatic society. In June, Director Charles Lammers of WLW will attend the National Thespian meeting in Bloomington, Ind.

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RCA PRODUCES NEW COIN OPERATED RADIO SET

The entrance of RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America into the field of coin-operated radio sets was revealed this week with the announcement that an RCA set embodying many new and unusual features will be introduced at the Coin Machine Show in Chicago, February 3 to 5 inclusive.

The new instrument was virtually "blueprinted" by leading coin machine operators and institution managers themselves, RCA said, its many special features being based on the results of a survey undertaken by the company to determine what new or improved features were most desired. Institutions expected to make use of the new sets include hotels, motels, tourist camps, hospitals, country clubs, and Summer resorts.

Superior performance, appearance, and flexibility of operation, as well as design and construction on features which provide maximum protection for the operator, are incorporated in this initial RCA coin-operated set.

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BMI WINS PRAISE AT PRESS CLUB DINNER TO PRES. TRUMAN

It is a surprising thing to those who attend presidential dinners to note when everyone is striving to put his best foot forward how frequently inferior talent manages to creep in. The first question asked about town the next day is, "How was the show?"

In the case of the National Press Club dinner (guests at which were confined to club members) to President Truman, the answer to that was loudly in the affirmative. All the customers from the President down seemed to be well satisfied.

All of which was complimentary to Broadcast Music, Inc., which through John Elmer, a member of the Board of Trustees and General Manager of WCBM, Baltimore, Md., and M. E. Tompkins, Vice-President and General Manager of BMI, made its debut in presenting entertainment for a banquet attended by the President of the United States. The following performers appeared in addition to the U.S. Navy Band Orchestra under the direction of Lt. Charles Brendler:

Miss Jane Davis, Accompanied by the Candlelight Trio; Ben Grauer, Master of Ceremonies; Miss Dorothy Kirsten, Metropolitan Opera Soprano; Ed Gardner, and his "Duffy's Tavern"; Marais & Miranda Folk Songs; Jan August, Pianologues with Ensemble; Ben Beri, Novelty Comedian and The Debonairs, Modern Rhythms.

Seated on either side of President Truman were Paul Wooton of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, retiring NPC President, and Warren Francis, of the Los Angeles Times, incoming President. Among those present connected with the broadcasting and communications industry were:

K. H. Berkeley, Manager, WMAL, Washington; Louis G. Caldwell, Counsel, WGN, Chicago; Senator Homer E. Capehart, from Indiana; Martin Codel, Editor, FM Magazine; Roland C. Davies, Telecommunications Letter; Willard D. Egolf, formerly of NAB; John Elmer, General Manager Station WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; Ben S. Fisher, Radio Counsellor; E. H. Gemmons, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Bond P. Geddes, Vice-President, Radio Manufacturers' Association; Earl Godwin, Radio Commentator; Theodore Granik, American Forum of the Air; F. P. Guthrie, Assistant Vice-President, RCA Communications, Washington.

Also Claude A. Mahoney, Radio Commentator; Joseph L. Miller, formerly NAB; Neville Miller, former President of NAB; Edgar Morris, Washington Zenith representative; Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company; Sol Taishoff, Editor, Broadcasting magazine; Eugene Thomas, Sales Manager, WOR, New York; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., from Maine; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager, WRC, Washington.

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BATTLE OF ATLANTA FURNISHES EXCITEMENT FOR BROADCASTERS

There hasn't been a dull moment for the broadcasters of Atlanta since the governorship fight started. Station WSB of the Atlanta Journal of which Leonard Reinsch, President Truman's radio advisor is in charge, and WAGA, of the Fort Industry, of which Commander George B. Storer is President, found themselves in the thick of it.

The following telegram describing the most exciting day has been received from Jean Hendrix, enterprising press representative of WSB:

"WSB coverage of today's Governatorial conflict as follows: When Governor Arnall arrived at Capitol this (January 17) morning he found Representative Jimmy Dykes at the desk Arnall set up in rotunda yesterday. WSB was present for direct exclusive statement from Arnall and Dykes, amidst boos and hisses from Arnall supporters.

"Arnall left for his law offices in Candler Building where WSB again broadcast exclusive speech on 'Does Your Vote Count'? He urged the people of Georgia to voice their disapproval of the 'Dictatorship in the Capitol' and demand recognition of the man they elected Governor.

"Earlier this morning when WSB attempted to set up broadcasting facilities in the reception room of the Executive offices, they were told that the facilities were needed for one of Talmadge's assistants. No other space was provided for WSB so it was impossible to broadcast Talmadge press conference.

"Immediately following conference WSB broadcast a complete recapitulation of questions asked and Talmadge's answers. While the Atlanta Journal is strenuously opposing Talmadge, WSB is carrying both sides of the controversy as public service. WSB will broadcast direct from Senate Monday morning when Lieutenant Governor Elect M. E. Thompson is Sworn In."

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HESLEP, MBS, BACK FROM PANAMA; HEADS RADIO DINNER COMMITTEE

Charter Heslep, Washington, D. C. representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System, was among the radio executives who went to Panama aboard the "USS WISCONSIN" on the Naval Reserve cruise to get a first hand idea of what Navy peacetime life was like. Other similar cruises are planned by the Navy.

Mr. Heslep returned to Washington in time to actively resume his duties as Chairman of the Dinner Committee of the Radio Correspondents' Association which will be held at the Statler Saturday night, February 1st.

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TELEVISION TO BE MAJOR AD MEDIUM BY 1948, SAYS RCA EXECUTIVE

Television will be a major advertising medium by 1948, J. David Cathcart, RCA Victor Home Instrument Advertising Manager told members of the Washington, D.C. Advertising Club at a luncheon meeting Tuesday (Jan. 21). Mr. Cathcart traced the growth of the medium's audience and predicted its future expansion: "In seasoned areas television will have full-scale professional calibre programming as a yardstick.

"Production willing, television will be an economically sound investment for the advertiser - and strictly on the basis of augmented business - in the areas where the television market has been developed, by 1948. Many new products will be born out of the power of television advertising, just as they were from radio", Mr. Cathcart said. "Already many of the country's principal national advertisers are using the medium on regular schedules."

He described the development of television market areas as being far speedier than the growth of radio audiences, traced the growth of television network facilities and operations, and summarized early reactions to the rebirth of the medium as a result of placing of postwar television receivers on sale.

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RADAR TO BE USED TO CLEAR WASHINGTON AIRPORT CONGESTION

Million-dollar, 200-mile radar units being installed at the National Airport and Andrews Field, Md., by the Army Air Forces will eventually be used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration to control air traffic over the congested Washington area.

The units consist of a microwave early warning system (MEW) which can plot position and direction of aircraft up to 200 miles away, and a height finder showing their altitude.

The MEW radar units will have five scopes connected to the CAA traffic control center at the National Airport, as well as scopes manned by the AAF. Two other remote scopes will be used by the CAA Weather Service, as they show location of certain weather conditions such as thunderstorms.

Controllers at the field, contacting aircraft with the MEW and the height finder radar scope, can provide navigational data to the pilots and guide them away from hazards such as mountains, while the planes are still over 100 miles from Washington.

Another device, now being installed at the National Airport and known as ground-controlled approach radar, or GCA, will spot the planes at a distance of about 30 miles and guide them in the actual landings. At Andrews Field, they will be controlled by the traffic control radar unit from a 40-mile range.

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FCC FAILS TO REVEAL DON LEE CHARGES; MAY DO SO LATER

Don Lee officials were still in the dark as to exactly what charges would be made against them, if any, by the Federal Communications Commission at the conclusion of the hearings conducted by Commissioner Rosel Hyde in Los Angeles last week. Commissioner Hyde reserved the right for the FCC to make specific charges after considering the testimony.

Lewis Allen Weiss, Don Lee, Vice-President and General Manager, declared that the Don Lee network had never dropped a station for failure to clear time or cooperate nor has it coerced an affiliate into accepting a program.

Melvin Marshall, former Manager of KYOS, Merced, Cal., endeavored to show "pressure" in correspondence between the network and station. FCC sought appearance of Thomas S. Lee, network president, but Dr. J. M. Lacey, his physician, said he could not appear because of a chronic spine condition.

Mr. Weiss said he was personally responsible for the network's operations and discussed problems of the network, affiliates and advertisers in the 41-station hookup. He said Don Lee affiliates found their affiliation profitable often raising rates. He voiced opposition to the 36-day requirement for notice.

Statements in a letter from C. O. Chatterton, KWLK, Longview, Wash., referring to a misunderstanding over option time, were misinterpreted, Mr. Weiss said, since the letter dwelt mainly with other subjects and the option complaint was far removed from the event to which it referred.

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ADAMS NAMED FCC ASSISTANT TO GENERAL COUNSEL LAST WEEK

David C. Adams, a native of Buffalo, N.Y., has been promoted from Chief Rate Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission to Assistant to the General Counsel, succeeding Walter I. James, who resigned to enter private practice.

Since he joined the Commission in 1941, Mr. Adams has specialized in common carrier legal work. He formerly headed the International Telegraph Section of the Law Department, was a member of a committee of the Board of War Communications, and handled many cases affecting international communication services and rates.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Adams, 33 years of age, returned to the Commission as Chief of the Internal Services Section; later became Chief of the International Section, Common Carrier Division, and, on June 7 last, was made Chief Rate Counsel. Mr. Adams was one of the United States delegation to the Moscow Five Power Telecommunications Conference held in 1946, and also acted as one of the United States observers at the London meeting of the CCIT in November 1946.

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CBS PUTS ON COLOR TV SHOW FOR FCC CHAIRMAN DENNY

High performance capabilities of the ultra-high frequency standards the Columbia Broadcasting System has proposed as a basis for commercial television operation were demonstrated last Friday to Chairman Charles R. Denny and Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield, of the Federal Communications Commission, in an extensive series of color television demonstrations, climaxed by reception of a CBS color television broadcast in Tarrytown, N.Y., 25 miles from the transmitter in New York City.

The trip made by Commissioners Denny and Wakefield, who were accompanied by Harry M. Plotkin, the Commission's Assistant General Counsel, and Curtis B. Plummer, Chief Television Engineer of the FCC, duplicated that made by the four other members of the Commission last December. Chairman Denny missed that demonstration because of illness, and Commissioner Wakefield was in California.

Friday's demonstration, which included a trip through the CBS laboratories at the network's New York City headquarters, covered much of the data on which CBS witnesses testified at last month's hearings before the FCC in Washington, on the CBS petition for immediate adoption of commercial standards of color television. These hearings will be continued in New York City the week of January 27, with CBS broadcasting color television into the courtroom at the Federal Court House on Foley Square where the hearings will be held.

The importance of contrast range in producing high quality pictures, so strongly stressed by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, inventor of the CBS color system, at the Washington hearing, was shown in Friday's demonstrations. Two simulated color television pictures were shown side by side. Interposed between one of the pictures and an observer was a neutral density filter. When the room was darkened, both pictures appeared to be of the same brightness. However, when the room was illuminated at normal brightness, the picture without the neutral density filter washed out and was difficult to see, whereas the picture with the neutral density filter maintained its contrast and could be comfortably viewed. Dr. Goldmark explained that it is because of this effect that color television pictures can be shown in a well-lighted room and still be viewed easily.

In their trip through the CBS laboratory, the Commissioners also witnessed a demonstration showing the high color fidelity possible under the CBS proposed color television standards, and saw in operation the CBS uhf color television image orthicon equipment for remote pickup now under test.

Dr. Goldmark also showed the present state of development of the special tube which he and his staff are developing, which gives promise of providing a simple solution for producing color television pictures with a single receiver tube under Columbia's sequential standards. The new tube, Dr. Goldmark said, represents "a very promising approach toward a simple, single, fully electronic receiving tube which can be utilized either for projection or for direct viewing."

SENATOR WHITE DEFENDED; BEST MAN IN CONGRESS ON RADIO

There was a strong defense of Senator Wallace White, Jr. by his colleague, Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R), of Maine. Mrs. Smith spoke of him as a man of great current interest and snowed, by quoting from Maine newspapers, how he was regarded in his own country, where proverbially a prophet is usually without honor.

Said the Journal in Lewiston, Me., the Senator's home town:

"Senator Reed, of Kansas, is hollering 'oligarchy', charging that Senators White, of Maine, Taft, of Ohio, and Vandenberg, of Michigan, are running the show. Several Senators have objected to one having more than one important job.

"White is the best qualified of the upper Chamber to head the Commerce Committee. He is the outstanding authority in Congress on communications. He is coauthor of the present radio law. At the personal insistence of President Roosevelt early in his first term, White accepted chairmanship of the American delegation to the International Communications Conference at Cairo. This was at the time that the Democrats had swept into Washington. This was a good assignment, but F.D.R. realized White's especial fitness to head the delegation. White demurred but the President made it a question of duty and White went."

The Sunday Telegram and Press Herald of Portland, commented:

"When White was assigned as Chairman of the Committee, in the face of bitter opposition by Senator Clyde M. Reed (Republican, Kansas), he completed a parallel in family history that matches the political parallels of the Cabot Lodges, of Massachusetts, and the Hales of Maine - for his grandfather, Senator William Pierce Frye, held that chairmanship, as well as the presidency of the Senate, when he died in 1911 after 50 years of public service, 40 years of it in Washington.

"In a certain sense he also is right back where he started 45 years ago, when, as a raw recruit on the political scene, he left Bowdoin College to become a junior clerk for that same committee, and secretary to the President of the Senate, his grandfather.

"Ever since the early days of that clerkship White's fervent wish was to duplicate the distinguished career of the grandfather he admired so well, and every step he has taken since has been with that end in mind.

"Senator Frye, for 40 years a powerful figure in Congress, both in the House and the Senate, and thrice president pro tempore of the Senate, was an impressive deity to look up to and emulate - but step by step, practically in Frye's very footprints, White has made his way."

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ALFALFA CLUB BECKONS TO RADIO FOR SOME OF ITS GUESTS

"Come to the Lend of Alfalfa,
 Come where the clocks never chime,
 Come where ill humor is only a rumor
 And sadness is labeled a crime.
 Come where the nights are all gladness
 And sorrows and care are taboo.
 Come to the land of Alfalfa;
 Good fellowship's waiting for you."

This is part of the welcome extended to guests of the famous Alfalfa Club which held its thirty-fourth anniversary dinner in Washington last Saturday night. The Alfalfa Club, it should be explained, was named for the plant which admits no obstacle in its search for moisture. Senator Harry Floyd Byrd (D), of Virginia, was elected President of the Alfalfa Club for the coming year.

Veteran members of Alfalfa are Gene Buck, former President of ASCAP, who as a rule provides the professional portion of the exceptionally fine entertainment for which Alfalfa (modeled after the Gridiron Club) is noted, and Frank C. Page, Vice-President of I. T. & T.

Other guests from the radio and communications industries included:

Charles R. Denny, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Kenneth H. Berkeley, Manager Station WMAL, Washington; Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana; D. Worth Clark, former Senator from Idaho, and Counsel-at-Law; John William Guider, Radio Counsellor; Ray Henle, Radio Correspondents' Gallery; John Marshall Littlepage, Radio Counsellor; Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., Radio Counsellor; Eugene Meyer, owner of the Washington Post and Station WINX; Edgar Morris, Washington Zenith Representative, and Duke M. Patrick, Radio Counsellor.

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BRITISH CABLE-WIRELESS, LTD. HEAD "HAULS DOWN HIS FLAG"

When Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in London, passed to government ownership New Year's eve, Sir Edward Wilshaw, Chairman and Managing Director of the organization, sent the following farewell message to employees around the world:

"Tomorrow at midnight I haul down my flag and the government takes over command. I salute our very great company and each one of you personally. Good-bye and good luck."

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LEMKE REINTRODUCES RESOLUTION TO RESTORE FM TO 50 MC.

Representative Lemke (R), of North Dakota, last Tuesday (21st) reintroduced his resolution (H.J. Res. 78) relating to re-assignment of a section of the 50-megacycle band of radio frequencies for frequency modulation (FM).

A holdover from the 79th Congress, Mr. Lemke's resolution to restore FM to the 50 mc. band was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce where it is expected it will have more consideration than in the last Congress due to the fact that Mr. Lemke's party, Republican, is now in control.

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NEW WIRE RECORDER DISPLAYED IN CHICAGO

A wire recorder combined with a home radio-phonograph - the first of its kind in actual production - is being shown for the first time at the American Furniture Mart in Chicago amid the predictions of radio experts that it will revolutionize the recording and broadcast industries.

The radio-phonograph-recorder is now in production by Lear, Inc., headed by William Lear of Santa Monica, Calif., designer of radio and airplane equipment. The new machine is based on the basic designs made in Chicago at the Armour Research Foundation during the war, but it has been greatly improved, according to Mr. Lear.

The new instrument - which radio men say is the most versatile home musical reproduction machine ever built - is being produced in a twenty-two-tube console model made to retail for about \$500, and it will be available in this area in March or April, according to present plans.

The recorder uses a spool of stainless steel wire as have early models of the wire recorder, but new improvements have made it, Mr. Lear told dealers, "the most permanent method of recording known to man." Even heat of 400 degrees Fahrenheit do not affect the recording in the wire.

The recorder will record and play back instantly sound taken from a microphone attached to the set, from records playing on the phonograph, or from the broadcast being picked up on the radio, or it will combine any or all of the three.

Wire spools come in fifteen, thirty and sixty-minute sizes and are usable indefinitely. Transcriptions for broadcast by radio stations may be snipped on small spools instead of the presently used large discs. The wire recordings have the additional advantage of being unbreakable.

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:::: SCISSORS AND PASTE ::::
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Washington, D.C.'s "Blue Book" Station
("Time")

Sick and tired of conventional radio, some 125 Washingtonians put up \$100,000 for a "station for intelligent listeners" hired FCC analyst Edward Brecher (who helped put together the FCC's famed "Blue Book") to run the show. Last week Station WQQW began broadcasting according to its owners' lights:

No plug-uglies or singing commercials, only four one-minute commercials an hour (says Manager Brecher: "We believe that a listener is entitled to a program after every commercial").

No patent-medicine ads unless approved by the station's medical advisory committee.

No soap operas, instead, a weekday Woman's Magazine of the Air, containing news and features about women and shopping and housekeeping information.

No children's blood-and-thunder hour.

Added attractions: good "music to listen to - not just to eat to, to talk to, or to shave to"; a chapter a day read from a current best-seller. A medical research program, written by a practicing bacteriologist and a scientific review are scheduled for once a week. Every Sunday morning The Meaning of Religion will bring talks by Washington clergymen.* * *

WQQW airs 75 minutes of news a day - and no editorializing.* * *

Would advertisers help foot the bills? Said Manager Brecher: "If we get the listenership we expect, they'll be glad to." And the audience was even greater than expectations within two days WQQW had some 350 letters, 150 postcards, countless phone calls, including businessmen, physicians, editors, writers, economists, Government employees, housewives.

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RCA's Global Tape Relaying System

(T. H. Mitchell, Executive Vice-President, RCA Communications, in Relay Magazine)

During the past year we have witnessed the first steps in the gradual change-over in our operations from the manual methods long used by telegraph carriers, to a modern, mechanized system of providing an international communications service embracing a worldwide tape relay system.

RCA Communications, Inc. is once again leading the way. In keeping with the new advances in the arts of transportation and communications, a modernization program was initiated early in 1945. We were convinced that fast, low-rate service must be made available and readily accessible in all parts of the world if we were to successfully meet the competition of the airmail and telephone services. Our ability to meet these changes would be evidence of new growth and new strength.

It is gratifying to report that we have made excellent progress thus far. During my visit to our Pacific installations, and more recently on the European continent, I was greatly impressed with the enthusiastic interest everywhere in our modernization program. Officials of foreign administrations were keenly interested in our tape relay method of operation, and they were anxious to obtain first hand knowledge of its future possibilities.

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Talmadge Had Radio Technique
(Drew Pearson)

Like Hitler, elected by a minority of the voters, Governor Talmadge also had a great radio technique. A total of 125 Georgia newspapers were against him; seven for, but his radio technique won out.

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Gallup Poll Doesn't Expect Much Price Drop In Radio Sets
(Gallup Poll)

"Do you think that prices on the following items will be higher, lower, or about the same six months from now?"

	Higher or About Same	Lower	No Op.
Food	46%	48%	6%
Rent	83	13	4
Clothing	55	38	7
Automobiles	70	19	11
Manufactured Goods -			
Radios, refrigerators	65	30	5
Real Estate	56	37	7

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Bell Microwave Link Makes Television History
("Long Lines")

One of the longest microwave television circuits ever provided by the Bell System carried the action of three home games on Army's 1946 football schedule.

It was on a warm Saturday afternoon - October 5 - when the first pictures of a West Point game flashed from Michie Stadium to the top of nearby Crows Nest Mountain and from there leaped forty-five miles to New York City. That NBC broadcast, together with a CBS broadcast the same day from Columbia University's Baker Field, marked the first commercial microwave television transmission by the Bell System.

The West Point broadcast also was the first two-link job ever done commercially by the Bell System.

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The thanks of the Community Chest Federation and Station WRC in Washington go to contributors to the WRC Doll House who gave a record number of toys, in excess of twenty-two thousand, for Christmas distribution to the needy children of Washington. Bill Herson and the Doll House staff also accepted contributions in cash amounting to \$1,559.07 which was given to agencies of the Community Chest. Almost seventeen thousand toys were distributed by the 46 agencies of the Community Chest, while 2,683 dolls and toys went individually to 926 children of 233 underprivileged families. Two thousand dolls and toys in slightly used condition were given to the Salvation Army.

R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will speak Friday, January 24th, before the Radio Luncheon Group of the American Marketing Association, on the subject of "Trends in AM, FM and Television". The luncheon will be in the Hotel Sheraton, New York City.

The D. L. & W. has installed the Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation Carrier Telephone System over its lines between Hoboken, N.J. and Scranton, Pa., and will provide an additional telephone circuit between these two points, thus expediting the heavy communications traffic of the railroad.

In addition, FTR has five other railroad companies using its Carrier Telephone and Telegraph equipment, including Speech-Plus-Duplex units, which permit commercial speech and telegraph signals to be transmitted simultaneously over the same wire. This type of equipment is also used widely by oil and pipe line companies, refineries, power companies and independent telephone companies.

Admiral Richard E. Byrd, as he flies over the frozen wastes of unexplored regions of the Antarctic on his present expedition, will record his observations on a wire recorder, especially equipped for airplane use and loaned by the General Electric Company.

"The wire recorder will be a tremendous help in being able to fully record as we see things", Dr. Siple explained. "On our flights in previous expeditions we took notes, which later had to be expended upon and transcribed when we returned. It was an easy matter to forget things which we had neglected to make a pencil note of."

Parts of these recordings, which are not confidential and considered of public interest, will be given to General Electric on the return of the expedition for broadcasting over WGY.

"We may be able to give you a broadcast, which actually originated right over the South Pole" was Admiral Byrd's parting promise.

Contents of January issue of The International Review:
"Denmark"; "The Story of the Marine Division of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company" - Its services to merchant shipping range from shore-to-ship radiotelegraph stations to the design, installation, and worldwide service of marine radio equipment, and "New Duties For Dielectrics" - An I. T. & T. research unit develops new dielectrics to keep pace with advancing electronics and telecommunications needs.

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No. 1760

January 29, 1947

FARNSWORTH WINS 1ST PORTAL-TO-PORTAL SUIT - \$300,000 CLAIM

Legal steps which preceded what is believed to be the first instance of a portal-to-portal suit dismissal with prejudice against the plaintiff have been disclosed by E. M. Martin, Vice-President and Counsel of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation.

The District Court in Fort Wayne, Ind., according to Mr. Martin, has dismissed with prejudice a \$300,000 portal-to-portal pay suit 25 days after it was filed against the Farnsworth Corporation last December 31 by Local 916, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO).

Two union officials filed the suit as agents of 44 named employees in the company's Fort Wayne plant and "all present and former employees similarly situated". The court was asked, in the complaint, to require the company to answer seven interrogatories proposed by the Union.

These requested job classifications of the named employees since 1938 and various information relating to each employee in each week since 1938, such as starting time, quitting time and lunch period and the "amount of time spent on the defendant's premises before the established starting time, after the established quitting time and during lunch period."

On January 7, Vice-President Martin and Alex M. Campbell, counsel, of Fort Wayne, filed objections to the interrogatories and a motion for a bill of particulars.

A brief in support of the objections included an affidavit by the company controller to the effect that segregation of 13,416 weekly time cards from the files in storage would be necessary to answer the interrogatories for each of the 44 claimants; and that, since the interrogatories required answers to 15 separate items for each of the 13,416 weekly time cards, a total of 201,240 separate questions involving the compilation of data were being asked.

The controller estimated that a minimum of 15 additional clerks working at least one month would be needed to carry out the compilation of data required.

The plaintiffs were asked to designate, for each employee referred to, where, when, and for how long during each work-week since October 23, 1938, alleged acts, such as the donning and doffing of protective clothing, and the obtaining and storing of equipment, before and after work hours, occurred.

In an affidavit attached with a supporting brief, the company's plant superintendent denied that any employee ever had been required by the company to perform any of the alleged acts prior to, or subsequent to, working hours, or during lunch periods.

On January 11, attorneys Martin and Campbell filed a motion asking the court to grant the company leave to take depositions of the 43 claimants and their agents. Their motion explained that depositions were desired for discovery, for use as evidence in the action, and because the defendant was "without knowledge of the facts sufficient to enable it to frame answer to plaintiffs' complaint".

On January 17, a Fort Wayne morning newspaper reported that all except one of the 44 claimants had requested their attorney to withdraw the suit. The evening paper of the same day reported that A. W. Doescher, President of the Union, had stated that all claimants without exception had signed a letter requesting the withdrawal.

Mr. Doescher was quoted as saying the claimants agreed to withdraw their suit "because we believed we had no claim against the company."

During the day of the 17th, the attorneys for the company filed a request for hearing, asking that they be heard by the court prior to the issuing of any order dismissing the suit.

"Obviously the mere dismissal of this action without prejudice with respect to the claimants named would have no real effect, inasmuch as the suit would still be brought by an agent and representative on their behalf as unnamed plaintiffs", the request stated. "This simply means that, instead of being named as employees who authorize the complaint, they would fall in the category of the unnamed employees on whose behalf the action is brought.

"Defendant believes that it would be wholly unwarranted to ascribe to these employees who have expressed their desire to terminate this litigation any ulterior motive such as a desire to have the suit continued for their benefit without the assumption of the obligations incident to their being named as claimants. Defendant believes that these claimants are sincere in their desire that this litigation be terminated and that it would be unfair to place them in a position which would indicate an ulterior motive on their part.

"The filing of this complaint has already necessitated the spending of substantial time and effort on the part of the defendant to prepare its defense. Defendant has filed various motions and other papers herein. Obviously, it would be grossly unfair simply to dismiss, in whole or in part, without prejudice, this case at this stage of the proceedings and to leave the defendant in a position where the same action could be brought de novo at any time, requiring defendant again to repeat the steps that have been previously taken in defending this action.

"In view of the importance of the form of any order dismissing this action or any part thereof, defendant respectfully requests that it be heard by the court prior to the issuing of such order."

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PETRILLO EXTENDS NETWORK CONTRACTS FOR ANOTHER YEAR

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and heads of the four national networks reached an agreement last week on extension of their contract for another year. The present compact expires Jan. 31.

Under the accord, representatives of the union in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles will negotiate with the networks on a local basis in the matter of new pay scales. All other working conditions will continue without change, according to Mr. Petrillo.

Mr. Petrillo also advised the networks that he would consider at a future date the question of musicians working on frequency modulation stations. He indicated that this would be after the United States Supreme Court had ruled on the Lea Act. The Lea Act, designed to curb the union's activities in radio, recently was declared unconstitutional in Federal Court in Chicago.

At present the union requires the employment of a double crew of musicians if a program is duplicated simultaneously on both a standard and FM station, a ruling which has had the effect of keeping "live music" off FM.

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PRE-HEARING FOR ARGUMENT ON MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

On January 9, 1947, the Commission adopted an order scheduling for February 7th, oral argument before the Federal Communications Commission en banc on interpretation and application of the Commission's Rules and Regulations concerning multiple ownership of broadcast stations, particularly FM and Television stations.

A pre-hearing conference will be held on Friday, January 31, 1947, at 10:00 A.M. in Room 1146, New Post Office Building, in Washington. All persons expecting to appear at the oral argument are invited to attend. It is expected that on or before the date of the pre-hearing conference there will be made available for the information and assistance of the parties at the oral argument, a series of maps, prepared by the FCC's staff, showing the extent of overlap in a number of cases in which the Commission has made grants of FM applications.

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Governor James L. McConaughty from Hartford Monday, January 27th, made the first of a weekly broadcast series, which he said he plans to conduct as a means of keeping Connecticut people informed about their Government. Twelve radio stations broadcast the program which originated in the Governor's mansion.

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TOBEY KICKS OVER TRACES; OPPOSING SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, gave a pretty good preview last Friday of what a bull-in-a-china shop he may prove in forthcoming sessions of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which also has to do with radio and communications. In fact, a bill which Senator Tobey is about to introduce to give the Federal Communications Commission a thorough going over, especially with regard to the FM reallocation, may be the first piece of radio legislation the newly reorganized committee will have to consider and if so, it is predicted Senator Tobey may again cause the sparks to fly.

In fact, one of the reasons for Mr. Tobey getting off the reservation Friday was caused by his colleague, Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, taking over the Chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee as well as the Senate leadership. Both Tobey and Senator Reed (R), of Kansas, wanted the Committee chairmanship themselves. Senator Tobey finally accepted the chairmanship of the Senate Banking Committee but Reed turned down an opportunity to head the Civil Service Committee.

Senator Tobey's main target Friday was Senator Wherry (R), of Nebraska. It was in the matter of extending the Small Business Committee, Tobey charging this was being done to create a Committee chairmanship for Wherry, who already holds the important position of Senate whip. The Small Business Committee also touches radio in that it is now conducting a survey of weekly newspapers and among the questions asked is how is radio, especially FM affecting them.

The Republican forces defeated a proposal by Tobey to have the Banking Committee which he heads handle all questions involving the Nation's small business.

Angrily bolting his party's leadership, Senator Tobey charged the GOP with creating the special Senate Committee on Small Business and extending the Senate War Investigating Committee only to give "lillipops" in the form of Committee chairmanship to "faithful subleaders."

"I now present another example of the confusion, the inefficiency, and the explanations which do not explain, introduced into the proceedings of the Senate by the roundabout devices employed to achieve the undisclosed purposes for which the resolution to create these special committees were introduced", Senator Tobey said.

For more than an hour, most of it on time given him by the delighted Democrats, Senator Tobey pounded away at the leadership of his own party.

The Senate's activities since the Republicans had taken over had been characterized by "blunder, blunder and blunder", the New Hampshire Senator charged.

In sputtering fury, Senator Tobey insisted that the GOP leadership - meaning Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), Senators White and Wherry - has "been running the train off the rails."

Despite the opposition of the New Hampshire Senator, however, the GOP steamroller came through with a vote of 46 to 42 to extend the life of the special Small Business Committee - this time headed by Senator Wherry - for one year with \$50,000 to finance its operations for that period.

However, those who know Senator Tobey say that so far as his kicking over the party traces go, this is only the beginning.

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RMA HEAD PREDICTS 300,000 TV SETS IN 1947

R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and Vice-President of the Crosley Manufacturing Co., addressing the American Marketing Association in New York last week, predicted that the industry will turn out 300,000 television sets, compared with 6,465 last year, but he supplied no breakdown as to table, direct view consoles and projection consoles.

In connection with television, he emphasized that manufacturers will have to take losses until lower prices make real sales volume a certainty.

"Until we turn out a good set for \$150, we are not going to get profitable volume", he stated.

Touching on the current controversy between black and white and color images, Mr. Cosgrove was quoted by the New York Times as saying: "It would be an outrage to hold up the industry now by large-scale introduction of color."

Mr. Cosgrove, discussing FM, said that radio manufacturers will produce at least 2,000,000 frequency modulation sets this year, tenfold over 1946, with an estimated retail volume of \$225,000,000.

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SYRACUSE AGAIN SELECTED FOR RMA ENGINEERS SPRING MEETING

The Spring meeting of Transmitter and Transmitting Tube Engineers of the Radio Manufacturers' Association will be held from April 28 to 30 at Syracuse, N.Y. The first two days will be devoted to technical sessions and engineering Committee meetings with the Spring meeting dinner on the second evening. The third day will be used for inspection trips.

The Committee handling the arrangements are J. J. Farrell, Chairman of the Transmitter Section; I. R. Weir of General Electric Co.; and Virgil M. Graham of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

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REP. LEMKE REVEALS 13 FM QUESTIONS PAUL PORTER DUCKED

Almost a year ago following the Federal Communications Commission's moving FM upstairs into the 100 megacycle band, E. F. McDonald, Jr., who had protested against this, wrote a letter to Paul Porter, then Chairman of the Commission, the contents of which were not revealed until last Monday. This was by Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, offering a copy of the letter in evidence when he appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to urge passage of his resolution to restore FM to the 50 megacycle band.

It has been learned from a reliable source the question referred to below which Chairman Porter asked Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, and Commander McDonald was: "Do you have confidence in the integrity of the Communications Commission or do you believe they are influenced by commercial interests?" Space does not permit reprinting the entire McDonald-Porter letter but salient portions follow:

"You asked Major E. H. Armstrong and me a question, which neither of us answered at the time. Naturally, you are still expecting an answer from us. I cannot, of course, speak for Major Armstrong, but it would help me in arriving at my own conclusion if you would give me your answers to the thirteen questions that follow: * * * *

"First Question: Who was it who first suggested to the Commission that it take away from FM the 50 megacycle band, where it had rendered an unequalled service in many areas for five years, and move it to the untried, unexplored, unproved 100 megacycle band, which, as has now been demonstrated, will make it primarily a city service?

"In 1940 the FCC assigned to FM a section of the 50 mc band of the radio spectrum. We were led to believe that this assignment was permanent. The industry proceeded to build FM transmitters and receivers, and the public purchased approximately 400,000 high priced FM receivers during the period 1940-44. During this period FM gave unequalled service on the 50 mc band, not only to cities, but to the rural areas as well, in sections where 50 mc FM transmitters were installed.

"Second Question: Why was the proposal to move FM from the efficient 50 mc band to the inefficient 100 mc band advanced only after FM had proved its superiority to standard AM broadcasting?

"In 1944, the Radio Technical Planning Board of the radio industry, which was organized at the request of FCC, and which represented the best engineering talent of the entire radio industry voted on the question of whether FM should be moved from the 50 mc. band. There were 27 votes against moving FM from the proved, efficient 50 mc band, and only 1 vote to move it.

"Third Question: Why did the Commissioners ignore the advice of the very Radio Technical Planning Board that had been organized at their request?

"Early in 1945, after having heard the testimony and oral arguments before FCC on the subject of whether or not to move FM, this same Radio Technical Planning Board again recommended, by a vote of 21 to 1, that FM remain in the efficient 50 mc band and not be moved to the untried, unexplored 100 mc band.

"Fourth Question: Why did the FCC again ignore the advice of the Radio Technical Planning Board which, after hearing the testimony presented at the FCC hearings, voted so overwhelmingly against moving FM?

"There are in the United States only a very few scientists who are qualified as experts on the propagation of radio waves. During the FCC hearings of 1944-45 eight of these experts testified on the subject of moving FM. Seven of them, distinguished scientists all, after carefully considering the question, recommended that FM remain in the 50 mc band. * * * *

"Only one Propagation witness, Mr. K. A. Norton, a former employee of the Commission who appeared for the Commission, recommended that FM be moved to the 100 mc band.

"Fifth Question: Why did the Commission accept the advice of theorist Norton and ignore the recommendation of seven distinguished propagation experts?

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"Sixth Question: Why did the Commission move this great service from the proved, efficient 50 mc band to the untried and unproved 100 mc band, against the evidence of the only factual data available, and before itself making actual, comprehensive tests of the new frequencies?

"The principal reason given by the Commission for moving FM was that in the 50 mc band it might be subject to interference. It is conceded by the entire radio engineering fraternity that television is at least 100 times as subject to interference as FM.

"Seventh Question: Why did the FCC assign television to the 50 mc band when it knew that television was far more subject to interference than FM?

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"Eighth Question: Why did the Commission state in its press release that their Laurel findings disproved our findings when it was obvious that they did not, instead of revealing to the public that their long range Andalusia tests confirmed our findings?

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"Ninth Question: Why, Chairman Porter, did you ask me to include the 42-44 mc band in our petition, which inclusion brought in objections from various police departments all over the country who had been assigned that band, and from others, after we had indicated our belief that public interest would be served at this time by the reassignment of only the 44-50 mc band?

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"Tenth Question: Why did the Commission ignore the uncontroverted factual evidence established by your tests, and ours, and deny the prayer of the petition which we filed at your personal request?

"Eleventh Question: Why did the Commission again ignore the testimony of the distinguished scientists who, as above stated, confirmed our findings?

"In our discussion of the problem you, yourself, wrote to me, 'You may be assured that the Commission's conclusions will reflect our determinations of the requirements of the public interest as distinguished from the immediate short-range interest of any group, including private manufacturers.'

"At the January 13-19 hearings in Washington, most of the opposition to reassigning FM to the efficient 44-50 mc, as well as the 100 mc band, came from manufacturers who were tooled to produce single band 100 mc. sets, and did not wish to redesign their sets.

"Twelfth Question: Was any weight given by the Commission to testimony of private manufacturers that granting of the petition would interfere with their 'short range interests'?

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"Thirteenth Question: Is it the Commission's intention to permit stations now broadcasting on the 50 mc band, and interfering with no other service, to continue on this band long enough for further comparative, nationwide, comprehensive testing with new stations on high power on the 100 mc band, or do you intend to remove them from the air and forever destroy their opportunity to further demonstrate to the entire radio engineering fraternity and to the public, the much greater efficiency of the 50 mc band for providing service to the farmer?"

Replying, Mr. Porter wrote, in part, as follows:

"I do not propose to respond to these questions seriatim, but rather wish to advise you that an opinion soon to be issued by the Commission will contain the reasons in support of its unanimous position to maintain FM at this 88-108 mc.) portion in the radio spectrum.

"I would prefer to rely upon the Commission's official decision than to undertake a detailed response to the 13 questions which you have submitted.

"The Commission and its staff have carefully analyzed the record of this proceeding and other information in previous proceedings. It was the unanimous conclusion of the Commission and its staff that the public would be ultimately best served by the decision we have made. It was a difficult question to resolve, particularly when many of the factors involved a judgment upon abstruse technical considerations concerning which there is but little factual information. However, we have reached a conclusion based upon our appraisal of all the considerations involved as to what is most desirable from a public standpoint. It is therefore my hope that all elements of the industry will now go forward to develop this new service."

N.Y. TV DEMONSTRATIONS LEAD TO FINAL FCC SHOWDOWN FEB. 10

Climaxing a series of color broadcasts throughout the day into the crowded 17th floor courtroom of the Federal Court House on Foley Square, New York City, the Columbia Broadcasting System last Monday afternoon (Jan. 27th) demonstrated before Chairman Charles R. Denny and other officials of the Federal Communications Commission, the feasibility of sending color television over long distances on coaxial cables. The pictures of a live color program were transmitted 450 miles by cable to Washington and back to New York, and then broadcast into the courtroom.

During the demonstration, direct comparison was made between the pictures sent via Washington and those received directly from the transmitter in the Chrysler Tower in mid-town New York.

Most of the day's proceedings were devoted to direct testimony by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, inventor of the CBS color system, on such technical points as the definition, contrast and brightness of his pictures.

Representatives of the Radio Corporation of America, Philco and the A. B. DuMont Laboratories, which have opposed adoption of the CBS standards, were scheduled to present their cases later.

RCA's demonstration was to be held today (Wed., Jan. 29) in the Penn's Neck Community Club at Princeton, N.J. Following these sessions the FCC hearings will conclude in Washington February 10th.

The CBS broadcasts Monday highlighted a day during which CBS displayed complete operation of its ultra-high frequency color television facilities in accordance with the standards it proposed for FCC adoption. The proceedings made courtroom as well as television history. They marked the first broadcast of television programs into an American courtroom, and the first time a television system in its entirety had been demonstrated at an FCC hearing.

All broadcasts originated in the CBS laboratories at 485 Madison Avenue, corner East 52nd Street. A CBS color camera with an orthicon tube was used for live pickup. For film and slide pickup, a dissector tube was used. Except for the broadcasts after transmission via Washington, all the pictures were carried via coaxial cable from the CBS building to the Chrysler Tower transmitter of W2XCS, CBS' experimental color television station, and then broadcast.

For the coaxial cable tests, the pictures were carried from the CBS building at 485 Madison Avenue to the Grand Central Terminal, then via American Telephone and Telegraph Company cable to the A. T. & T. Building in New York, then over the A. T. & T. cable to Washington and back to New York, then to the Chrysler Tower transmitter, where they were broadcast and received at the FCC hearing.

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ASKS SUPREME COURT TO REVERSE CHICAGO PETRILLO DECISION

Reversal of a Federal District Court ruling holding the Lea Act, which was aimed at the "stand-by" rules established by the American Federation of Musicians, to be unconstitutional, was asked of the Supreme Court by the Justice Department Monday, January 26th. The AFL union, headed by James C. Petrillo, demands that broadcasting studios hire extra musicians where musical selections are played.

George T. Washington, Acting Solicitor General, filed a brief with the high court, urging an immediate review of the ruling by Judge Walter J. LaBuy of the District Court at Chicago. The LaBuy finding was a victory for the musicians, who had called a strike at a Chicago radio station because of their demand that additional musicians must be employed.

The Lea Act, said Mr. Washington, represented "the deliberate judgment of Congress as to the existence of an evil affecting the broadcasting system of the nation, and as to the best method of remedying such evil."

"The very fact that the decision nullifies an act which Congress deemed necessary for the welfare of the nation in itself establishes the substantiality of the question involved", he stated.

The appeal was taken directly from the District Court. Before the Supreme Court decides whether to review the case, an opportunity will be given to the musician's federation to file an answering brief.

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ARMY AWARDS MEDAL OF MERIT TO DR. ARMSTRONG

Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, radio inventor and Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, received the Medal for Merit Tuesday (January 28) in Washington from Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Army Chief Signal Officer. His citation, signed by President Truman, said:

"Dr. Armstrong contributed greatly to the improvement of military radio communications by his numerous inventions in the radio field and by his unselfish and patriotic efforts as a voluntary adviser to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

"He was instrumental in influencing the Army to adopt frequency modulation for its mobile communications equipment - acknowledged to be the finest in the world - and he greatly facilitated production of this equipment by making his frequency modulation patents available on a \$1-a-year royalty basis to any one manufacturing apparatus for the War Department for military purposes."

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RALPH BEAL, RCA COMMUNICATIONS VICE-PRESIDENT, DIES

Ralph R. Beal, 59, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of RCA Communications, Inc., in New York, died suddenly last Friday, January 24th.

Mr. Beal was a pioneer in radio, television and electronics. As a field engineer in the early days of radiotelegraph communication, he participated in the first investigations into high-power point-to-point radio transmission and contributed toward the development of the art into a dependable means of world-wide international communication. Later, as Research Director of the Radio Corporation of America, he was given the responsibility of coordinating research and advanced engineering development activities of RCA and its subsidiaries.

Serving as Research Director from 1934 to 1943, Mr. Beal originated and supervised programs of research which constantly broadened the field of radio products and services. Among major developments during this period were the application of radio-electronics to numerous non-communication purposes, the electron microscope, television, theater television, radar, radio relays, and the opening of the microwave section of the radio spectrum.

Following his graduation from Leland Stanford in 1912, Mr. Beal, a native of Kansas, joined the Federal Telegraph Company in San Francisco. Two years later, he was sent to Panama to take charge of the installation of the early continuous wave radio communication station of the U. S. Navy and later directed the installation of equipment in radio stations of the Navy in Hawaii and the Philippines. During World War I he installed the powerful Navy stations in Annapolis; Sayville, L.I. and Bordeaux, France. Subsequently, Mr. Beal made engineering studies and investigations in the Orient, related to establishing direct overseas radio communications between the United States and China.

In 1926, Mr. Beal joined Radio Corporation of America as its Pacific Division Engineer. In 1934, he was transferred to New York as Research Supervisor of RCA. Three years later, he was made Research Director. When RCA formed a committee in 1935 to study television broadcasting, he was made Chairman, a post which he held for nine years.

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EARL GAMMONS, CBS V-P, WHITE HOUSE DINNER GUEST

Earl H. Gammons, Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mrs. Gammons, were among the guests Tuesday night, January 28th, when President and Mrs. Truman entertained at dinner for President Pro Tempore of the Senate Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan.

Each year a dinner is given at the White House for the Vice President. In the absence of a Vice President this year, the

dinner honored the temporary president of the Senate, the office usually filled by the Vice-President.

The President and Mrs. Truman received in the East Room, and shortly after 8 o'clock the President led the assemblage into the State Dining Room. Those present included Senate Republican leader Wallace White, Jr., of Maine, and Mrs. White.

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CONFERENCE ON AM BROADCAST STANDARDS CHANGES JAN. 30

A number of engineers have submitted comments to the Commission in respect to the proposed changes in the Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations referred to in public notices of the FCC December 27, 1946 and Jan. 17, 1947, the FCC advises and states further:

"In view of the fact that the temporary expediting procedure for standard broadcast applications referred to in the notice dated January 8, 1947, contemplates Commission action on Standard Broadcast applications on the basis of the revised Standards, it becomes necessary for the Commission to reach a definite decision regarding these changes before February 7th. In the interest of resolving the differences of opinion that have become apparent from comments submitted, a further conference and discussion among engineers appears advisable and the need for haste, as explained above, is responsible for the short notice which must be given.

"The conference will convene at 10 A.M. in Room 2232 of the Commission's offices on January 30th, and all engineers interested in applications on file with the Commission are urged to attend and to be prepared to offer constructive criticisms of the proposed changes. It may be possible, if the engineering profession is adequately represented, to reach a general agreement on the form of the revisions and to avoid further delay in adoption of the Standards that would be occasioned by oral argument before the Commission and/or further legal proceedings."

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EX-ARMY CAPTAIN, EDWARD SARNOFF, SON OF RCA HEAD, MARRIES

Miss Jean Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Brown, was married to Edward Sarnoff, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David Sarnoff of New York, Sunday afternoon, January 26th, in the home of her parents in Scarsdale, N.Y. by the Rev. Dr. Jonah B. Wise.

Mrs. Sarnoff was graduated from the Ethical Culture, Fieldston and Katharine Gibbs Schools. Her husband, an alumnus of Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass. and Brown University, did post-graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

During the war he served in the Pacific with the Army Signal Corps, reaching the rank of Captain. Late in the conflict, he was stationed at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines and in Japan. Since his release from the Army, he has been with the Technical Department of the American Broadcasting Company.

After a wedding trip to Florida, the couple will make their home in Hartford, Conn.

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Calls Truman's Attention to Failure to Appoint More Women
 (Drew Pearson)

President Truman's failure to appoint more women to high office was tactfully laid before the President by a group of ladies the other day.

Mrs. LaFelle Dickinson, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, headed the delegation and told Truman quite frankly that women generally were disturbed because he hadn't appointed as many women to Government jobs as Roosevelt had. * * * *

Mrs. Dickinson strongly urged the appointment of a woman to the existing vacancy on the Federal Communications Commission, but didn't suggest any names. The women's club leader pointed out women make up the overwhelming majority of daytime radio listeners yet had no representation whatsoever on the FCC. (Some of the women present favor Marion Martin, former women's director of the Republican National Committee, for the FCC vacancy; others are backing former Congresswoman Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut.)

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Radio, Press, Accused Of Being Used In Smear Campaigns

(From the "Smear Terror" in the "Chicago Tribune" by John T. Flynn. This series of articles has been reprinted in pamphlet form and may be had from Mr. Flynn at 15 East 40th St., New York City, for 25 cents a copy. According to the author "private gestapos have been formed in this country to terrorize citizens who differ with the objectives of the operators. They feed out carefully guarded smears through radio and press to destroy the representatives of loyal Americans as traitors and fascists.")

The American people are entitled to protection against the use of the radio for the abuse of private citizens. The radio has been one of the chief instruments of these gestapos for spreading their smears, often through recently arrived refugees steaming with the hatreds of the feuds from which they have fled in Europe, while the defamed citizen has no means of defense.

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Questions Supreme Court WOKO Decision Interpretation
 (A letter to the "Washington Post" from a reader,
 Bryce Rea, Jr., of Falls Church, Va.)

As a lawyer, I should like to take issue with your statement that it follows from the Supreme Court's decision in the WOKO case that the FCC has authority "to refuse a license renewal on the basis of inadequate program performance". In the WOKO case the Supreme Court said no more than that the commission of the crime of making false statements under oath was justification for the Commission to refuse a broadcast license.

There is no parallel between what amounts to perjury and the failure to live up to what you call "promises" with respect to program performance. Neither the Commission nor any applicant considers statements as to proposed program service as any more than estimates or ideas or tentative plans made on the basis of preliminary studies at a particular time, and therefore subject to such change as practical day to day experience makes necessary or desirable. Furthermore, there can be no such thing as a "systematic course of deception" in programming. This is obvious from a glance at the reports which every station is required to file with the FCC regularly and which set forth in complete detail the typical program policy of every station.

"You make the statement that "if the FCC were to tell broadcasters in advance what programs they must present, that would be censorship indeed." It occurs to me that the exaction of such "promises" by the Commission as a requisite for a license is indeed telling broadcasters in advance what programs they must present, and is therefore the very censorship which the Communications Act specifically forbids. I wonder what your reaction to such demands as to program performance will be when you apply for a license to broadcast your paper by facsimile. For instance, will you consider it proper for the FCC to forbid you to editorialize? This example is not far-fetched, for as you no doubt know, standard stations are now forbidden to editorialize and Chairman Denny has stated that the same rule applies to facsimile.

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"Voice of America" Claims 100,000,000 Potential Listeners
 ("Parade")

Very few people know there is a fifth (radio network). There is. But in spite of the fact that it has the most inclusive name of any network on the air, that it has some 100,000,000 potential listeners, and that it broadcasts some 5,000 programs a month on a 24-hour-a-day schedule, it has almost no listeners from Tallahassee to Seattle, and its programs would get a Hooper rating of zero minus in Des Moines or South Philadelphia.

The reason is this. The fifth network is the "Voice of America", which, in English and 23 other languages, speaks America's mind to the peoples of Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the wide Southwest Pacific.

The "Voice of America" is not supported by the sale of time. Its sole sponsor is the U. S. Department of State, and its function is to let the dial-twisting peoples of all other countries know what most Americans are thinking and doing, and what their government, also, is thinking and doing.

To discharge this somewhat sober mission, the "Voice of America" devotes much of its time to talking about the day's events in straight news broadcasts and in commentaries on the news.

In addition it broadcasts forum discussion on American and world problems, and reports on cultural and artistic advances here; and from time to time offers play-backs of commercial network shows. The latter, at least, let listeners know what Americans think is funny or diverting.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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To be introduced by James D. Shouse, President of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, will be the principal speaker of the Cincinnati Technical and Scientific Societies Tuesday, February 11th. Mayor James Garfield Stewart of Cincinnati will welcome General Sarnoff at a dinner preceding the address to the technical societies.

Perhaps the highest municipal radio police radio antenna in the world is that of Philadelphia which is in the hat of the statue of William Penn atop of City Hall, 591 feet above the street level. This is higher than the Washington Monument.

This antenna is part of the city's new \$165,000 radio-telephone system for police patrol cars and will make it possible for a radio dispatcher to converse simultaneously with any number of the 300 cars to be equipped with the system.

An end to priorities on Federal jobs for World War II veterans within five to ten years was urged in talks last week before the Society for Personnel Administration in Washington.

Senator Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) deplored the policy after World War I whereby veterans "got priority rights that extended in perpetuity."

Amvets Commander Ray Sawyer, on extended leave as a counsel for the FCC, favored "cancellation of the present system of five points preference on civil service exams for veterans and 10 points for disabled veterans".

Sawyer decried the system "as placing a premium on incompetence" and wanted to substitute a "five-year guarantee that any veteran who passes qualifying examinations will have first chance at job openings."

Because of the interest created by the announcement of RCA's first coin-operated radio set, a special press demonstration of this instrument has been arranged to take place at the Coin Machine Operators Convention in Chicago Monday, February 3, at 10:00 A.M. in the Hotel Sherman.

Charles O'Neil Weisser, formerly Sales Promotion Manager, has been promoted to Sales Manager of Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation. He joined the company in 1936 as Western Divisional Manager with headquarters in Los Angeles.

The planning and organizing of the national distribution of Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation was discussed before the Marketing Conference of the Advertising Club of Baltimore by J. T. Dalton, Manager of Distribution.

What is believed to be a new record for long tube life was recently reported in a letter to the RCA Tube Department from Roland W. Richardt, Chief Engineer of the Northern Broadcasting Company's station WSAU in Wausau, Wisconsin.

Installed more than 10 years ago, a pair of RCA-872 half-wave mercury-vapor rectifiers, working 16 to 18 hours daily in the station's transmitter, are still performing satisfactorily and show no sign of weakening. Total time in service is already well past the 55,000 mark.

Dr. Lee de Forest, who invented the audion tube on which the radio and motion-picture industries and much of modern electronics have been built, received the Edison Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers last night (Jan. 28) in New York, one day before the fortieth anniversary of the granting of the invention's patent.

Dr. De Forest, who developed his revolutionary tube at Armour Institute as a young man, now is back in Chicago directing veterans in training at American Television, Inc. He is 73 years old.

New rules and regulations have been sent by the Broadcast Measurement Bureau to subscribing stations pertaining to BMB station audience data by subscribers. The new rules permit presentation of the data in three forms, shown in a folder containing the rules. The preamble to the rules states that "BMB subscribers may publish their official BMB reports in detail which preserves the completeness and meaning of the original reports." The presentations emphasize (1) clearly and prominently defined maps; (2) tables which support the maps and which present the BMB data as conspicuously as any other information, such as market data, and (3) a prominent offer of the complete BMB audience reprint.

At the time of the FM Association meeting in Washington, page ads appeared in the newspapers which read, in part, as follows:

"Regardless of any and all atmospheric conditions, it's always Clear Listening with FM (Frequency Modulation)"

"FM gives an Amazing Performance: No static...no fading...not affected by lightning or any other atmospheric conditions...no interference by other stations...no variation in signal strength day and night."

"FM Gives You Perfect Reception: The worst thunderstorms do not affect the broadcast. There's no crackling, popping and buzzing of electrical interference from street cars, elevators, electric shavers, vacuum cleaners, transformers and many other electrical devices."

"Ask for FM Demonstration. Your favorite radio dealer will demonstrate FM to you today."

"This advertisement is sponsored, in the public interest, by the following Metropolitan Washington radio broadcasting stations who now are, or soon will be, on the air with FM - WINX-FM; WGAY-FM; WWDC-FM; WCFM-FM; WHMB-FM; WQQW - FM; WASH-FM."

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