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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

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Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

AUG 6 1948

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August 4, 1948

BALT. PRESS, RADIO GAG DOOMED BY DEADLY ANTI-CENSOR WHACK

Although one newspaper, the Baltimore American and the Baltimore News-Post, Hearst publications operating Station WBAL again toed the mark in the Baltimore press and radio gag threat in a murder which occurred last Saturday night, the Baltimore Sun-papers (Station WMAR) shot the works. In the meantime, the anti-censorship forces have been receiving help from all over the country. In the meantime, the anti-censorship forces have been receiving help from all over the country - the National Association of Broadcasters, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, with James L. Fly, former FCC Chairman as No. 1 defender, the Washington Newspaper Guild, and the latest group to come to the rescue is the Maryland Press Association.

Consensus of opinion in the Baltimore-Washington area is that the whole thing will have proven to be a tempest in a teapot and when the case gets to the Supreme Court, as it surely will, the Baltimore press and radio gag will be thoroughly beaten and probably never heard of again.

At the moment, however, the pot is boiling angrily and the fresh outbreak this week-end is causing all kinds of excitement.

The News-Post, on the advice of a Baltimore judge, deleted key sections of a front-page crime story.

Victim of the Baltimore Supreme Court rules this time was the News-Post which sought judicial light on its right to publish certain statements made by the accused fiance, Duncan Livingston, Jr. in connection with the strangling of his sweetheart, Shirley Will. Livingston also had attempted to kill himself.

The Baltimore Evening Sun, risking contempt of court citation under Baltimore's rigid press censorship rules, printed those facts the News-Post had explained in parentheses could not be printed.

Early editions of both Baltimore papers printed all the details their newsmen and photographers could gather on the assumption the crime was committed outside of Baltimore.

Then the critically wounded man was reported to have given police a second statement, disclosing that he had strangled his girl friend "on Erdman Ave. and Sinclair Lane" in Baltimore. That brought the crime under jurisdiction of Baltimore police and the Baltimore Supreme Bench's so-called "gag rule" of censorship.

Editors of the News-Post sought opinion of Associate Justice John T. Tucker, Baltimore Supreme Court, who, they said, "informally" interpreted his court's rules on crime news censorship. He ruled out as "unprintable" the reports of a confession, police statements in the case and on-the-scene pictures showing the death car and other items which might be used in court trial.

Admittedly frustrated, editors of the News-Post resorted to deleting the censored portions of their story, inserting in their stead:

("Publication of what the man said is barred under the rule of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore governing the publication of news in criminal cases.")

The News-Post editors said they yanked out early edition pictures showing the death car, and one of a policeman examining the wounded man's necktie and revolver. They were permitted to continue to run a picture of the dead girl "because it was obtained from her family and without cooperation of the police."

The Baltimore Evening Sun continued to print its picture of the death car.

Later, an editor of the News-Post, declared: "The Sun played it smart by playing dumb. They didn't seek any judge's opinion. That's why they continued to print the full story."

The interest of the Civil Liberties Union and the calling of Mr. Fly as counsel was to protest the previous contempt citations against five Baltimore radio stations which grew out of the Eugene H. James case involving the murders of Marsha Brill and Carol Bardwell - as representing "an abridgment of freedom of speech and press."

The five radio stations and a Baltimore newscaster were cited for broadcasts, not yet disclosed in detail, allegedly in violation of a Baltimore court rule prohibiting disclosure of statements an accused makes after his arrest, and restricting other crime news. James reportedly confessed murdering Marsha Brill in Baltimore July 6, and killing the Bardwell girl in Washington June 27. Cited were Stations WITH, WBAL, WCBM, and WFBR of Baltimore; WSID, Essex, Md., and James Connolly, news editor of WITH.

"The radio stations are violating no provision of the Federal Communications Act", an FCC spokesman said last week by way of advance turn-down to any possible suggestion by the State of Maryland or the Supreme Branch of Baltimore Courts that the Federal Government aid enforcement of press gag rules of the "Free State".

The way is still open for the State or the complaining judges (two of them signed the contempt citation) to appear before FCC when the station licenses come up for renewal and object on the theory that the broadcasters have not operated "in the public interest" because they aired the forbidden material. That opportunity is afforded anyone with a complaint whether it be valid, superficial, or imagined, it was pointed out.

Date for the hearing for the radio stations has been set down for October 1st.

The court rules, established by the Baltimore Supreme Bench in 1939, forbid broadcast or publication of statements an

accused man makes after his arrest. It is also deemed improper to comment on a prisoner's conduct to tell what evidence the police have discovered or to discuss the accused man's past criminal record. The prisoner's picture, taken while in custody, may not be printed without his consent, under the court rules.

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PRESENT TV SETS CALLED "OBSOLETE"; ZENITH TO MAKE FALL DEBUT

"Zenith Radio Corporation will begin making deliveries this Fall of television receivers that will be new, novel and different", Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, told stockholders at their annual meeting last week in Chicago.

"Every television receiver on the market today is obsolete. What the public does not understand is that only a handful of frequencies are now in use. There are only 12 television channels in the entire United States for television broadcast. In contrast", Commander McDonald said, "on AM broadcasting there are 105 channels and on FM broadcasting there are 100 channels. In other words, radio has 205 channels, whereas present television has only 12. A meeting has been called by the FCC for September to consider opening the upper television bands which can add 50 or 60 channels to present television and make television a national service."

It is generally conceded that a national service cannot be built on the present 12 channels. Present television receivers that have been and are being sold to the public do not and will not receive the new channels. Therefore, any television sets that have been purchased to date will be obsolete.

"Zenith has been conducting extensive research since 1931 on television. Production of television receivers was begun in 1937. Since that time we have built hundreds of sets that have been used for experimental testing and development purposes. All new Zenith models will have provisions for phonevision and the new television channels can be added when they are available."

Mr. McDonald also said that phonevision is a solution, in Zenith's opinion, of the economic problems that exist in television broadcasting. "We have been saying for years what those in the television broadcasting field now realize - that television is still economically unsound. Phonevision will solve this problem by permitting first run movies in the home. The public is now thoroughly dissatisfied with present programming. Advertisers don't have the money to support the kind of television programs the public desire. With phonevision, consumer acceptance will make it possible to sell television receivers by the millions. It will only be necessary for the owner of a television set equipped with phonevision to pick up the phone and to see in his home a full length, new feature movie for about a dollar, which will be billed on the regular telephone bill at the end of the month."

It is felt at this time that Zenith will need additional facilities to accommodate mass production of television receivers.

Commander McDonald also pointed out that after a complete survey of the television patent picture by Zenith engineers and patent counsel which indicated that the controlling basic television patents other than Zenith are Farnsworth patents, arrangements were completed and paid up rights were purchased to all television, radio and record changer patents and developments of the Farnsworth Corporation now existing or that may be developed, through 1954.

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MITCHELL SOON OUT AT CBS, LANDS IN CLOVER IN NAB

It isn't often that things work out that way, but when it looked darkest for Maurice B. Mitchell at the possibility of losing out as General Manager of WTOP, CBS station in Washington, that he should land on both feet in one of the best radio jobs in the country.

Mr. Mitchell was last week appointed Director of the National Association of Broadcasters' Department of Broadcast Advertising, a place he will surely make hum. He succeeds Frank E. Pellegrin, who resigned to take over operation of KSTL in St. Louis.

Mr. Mitchell as 32 is one of the youngest station managers in the country. He was boosted to the top spot at WTOP six months ago when Carl Burkland, then Manager, was named General Sales Manager of CBS Radio Sales in New York. At the time Mr. Mitchell had just completed seven days as a salesman for Radio Sales in New York when he was brought back to Washington to replace Mr. Burkland.

With the purchase of control of WTOP by the Washington Post, now awaiting FCC approval, John S. Hayes, General Manager of the Post's WINX, will become WTOP Manager. Mr. Mitchell had been importuned by CBS to return to New York headquarters in a television sales capacity.

Before assuming the managership, Mr. Mitchell had served two years (1946-1948) as WTOP Sales Manager and the year previous to that as press and sales promotion manager of the station.

During the war Mr. Mitchell served in the Army's Armored Command as an expert in tank-infantry communications. He received a spinal injury and was mustered out.

His experience before the war was mostly on newspapers. Some of the positions he held were national sales and sales promotion manager for the Rochester Times-Union; Advertising Manager of the Gannett newspaper in Ogdensburg, N.Y.; head of the Gouverneur, N.Y. Tribune Press, for which he received a New York Press Association award for the best written weekly and a national NEA award for advertising excellence.

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NO REQUESTS FOR MACKAY PORTUGAL CIRCUITS, RCA CONTENTS

RCA Communications, Inc., through its attorneys David C. Adams, Howard R. Hawkins, Gustav B. Margraf and Richard W. Cutler, has filed with the Federal Communications Commission its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, covering application of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Inc., to parallel the existing circuits of RCA to Portugal, Surinam and The Netherlands.

In addition to its Proposed Findings, RCA submitted a brief of legal citations largely directed to the point that instead of increasing competition by paralleling RCA's circuits, Mackay and its affiliated companies have violated the provisions of Section 314 of the Communications Act by eliminating competition between cable and radio companies. A similar charge against Mackay was recently made by the American Communication Association in a brief filed with the Commission, and the Commission has set this phase of the matter down for a separate hearing to begin on October 18.

RCA's conclusions in the Portugal and Surinam case are as follows:

1. Mackay has the burden of proof of showing that a grant of its applications would serve public interest, convenience or necessity. No such showing has been made in this proceeding. Existing facilities for serving each of the points in issue are more than adequate to meet public need, and no users have requested establishment of the circuits by Mackay. The service proposed by Mackay would not be superior to the service at present available, and in various respects it would be inferior to the service now provided by RCA. Moreover, with reference to the proposed circuit with Portugal, Mackay's operation would tend to degrade the efficiency of service now rendered by RCA. There has been no complaint from the public regarding the adequacy or efficiency of the existing service. Mackay would offer no more comprehensive service than is now available with the points in issue. Thus, there is no evidence that a grant of the applications would benefit the public.

2. Establishment and operation by Mackay of the proposed circuits would not generate new traffic, but would redistribute existing traffic among the carriers in a way which would injure the United States communication system as a whole, and thus diminish its ability to serve the public. If the applications are granted, Mackay's operating expenses would be increased and it would have to place additional plant in service. The expenses and investment of the other carriers, however, would not be reduced as a result of granting these applications, and consequently such a grant would place an unnecessary economic burden upon the United States communication system and upon the public, without any resulting improvement in service or reduction in rates.

3. Moreover, a grant of the applications will result in a substantial diversion of outbound traffic to Mackay from its cable affiliates, Commercial and All America. If these cable carriers continued to send to Portugal and The Netherlands their traffic which

is to be diverted to Mackay, they would obtain a larger participation in the tolls from this traffic than Mackay will obtain. The diversion will thus cause AC&R to suffer a substantial loss in revenue and the amount lost will accrue to the foreign administrations involved. However, because of this diversion of outbound cable traffic to Mackay, the foreign administrations in Portugal and The Netherlands will be required, by contractual arrangements with AC&R to divert inbound radio traffic from RCA to Mackay. This will offset the loss to AC&R, but it will not offset any of the loss to the United States communication system as a whole. A grant of the applications will therefore have two inevitable economic effects; it will impose an additional financial burden upon the United States communication system for handling the same volume of traffic; and it will divert substantial revenues from United States carriers to foreign carriers. Under these circumstances, a grant of the applications would be opposed to public interest, convenience or necessity.

4. So far as the individual carriers are concerned, a grant of the applications would result in substantial economic injury to Commercial, All America, RCA, and Western Union. There is no evidence, however, that such a grant will necessarily be financially advantageous either to AC&R or to Mackay. The inevitable result of the grant will be the withdrawal, in whole or in part, of AC&R's cable components from service with the points in issue. With respect to the financial effects on AC&R, it is clear that the operating revenues of its cable components will be reduced, without any consequent reductions in their costs or investment; and it is also clear that the operating expenses and investment of AC&R's radio component will be increased. With respect to Mackay, the record shows that as the number of its circuits and the volume of its traffic have increased, its cost per word of traffic handled has also increased. It is reasonable to believe that operation by Mackay of three additional duplicate circuits will result in a continuation of this trend. All of these considerations confirm the conclusion that the grant of the applications would be opposed to public interest, convenience or necessity.

5. This conclusion is fortified by consideration of the precarious economic condition of the international telegraph industry. In the light of this condition, action by the Commission which would place additional burdens on the industry and result in a diversion of revenues to foreign systems would increase the likelihood that further rate increases will be required. The public should not be forced to pay more for the same service merely to improve the competitive position of one of the carriers in the field.

6. There is now active competition in international telegraph operations, both on a world-wide basis, and for traffic with the points in issue. In addition, while the total volume of international telegraph traffic is declining, the international telegraph industry as a whole must compete with an expanding air mail and radio-telephone service for public patronage. If the present applications are granted, Mackay would receive a substantial portion of its/outbound traffic, not on the basis of competition, but as an outright gift from its cable affiliates; and in the case of Portugal, and The Netherlands, it would obtain a substantial portion of its inbound traffic, not by competing with other carriers, but as a

necessary consequence of the gift to it of outbound cable traffic. Because of these facts, it would be extremely difficult for an independent radio carrier such as RCA to compete with Mackay, which is operated as part of a cable-radio combination. In the light of all of the foregoing, a grant of the applications would not increase competition in any way which would be beneficial to the public.

7. If the applications are granted, Mackay's operation of its radio stations for communicating with Portugal, Surinam, and The Netherlands would be under the control of persons engaged directly and indirectly in the business of transmitting and receiving for hire messages by cable between the United States and foreign countries. The effect of these operations, under such cable control, will be substantially to lessen competition within the meaning of Section 314 of the Communications Act. The operations proposed in the applications herein would thus violate Section 314. The Commission must conclude that for this further reason, a grant of the applications would be opposed to public interest, convenience and necessity.

8. The foregoing considerations apply equally to Mackay's operation of direct circuits with Portugal, Surinam, and The Netherlands, and to its operation of a circuit with The Netherlands via a relay station at Tangier. For all of the reasons set forth above, public interest, convenience and necessity would not be served by a grant of Mackay's applications to communicate directly with Portugal, Surinam and The Netherlands, or by a grant of its application to communicate with The Netherlands via Tangier, and all of such applications should be denied.

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WJZ-TV DEBUT TO RECREATE FAMOUS PALACE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE

A big feature of the opening of the New York WJZ-television station next Tuesday, August 10, will sponsor a jubilant resurrection for a night of Broadway's famous old "big time" Palace Vaudeville Theatre.

In a gala all-star television show, Station WJZ-TV will bring to the stage of the historic playhouse many of the greatest names in show business, most of whom "played the Palace" in vaudeville's heyday, including Ray Bolger as emcee, James Barton, Buck and Bubbles, Carlton Emmy, Beatrice Lillie, Ella Logan, Mary Raye and Naldi, Pat Rooney, Sr., Willie West and McGinty, and Paul White-man. As a crowning piece of nostalgia, the pit orchestra that night will be led by Jules Lenzburg, who conducted in that same spot during the quarter of a century when vaudeville at the Palace as at the peak of its popularity.

Prepared in conjunction with the Mayor's Committee for the Commemoration of the Golden Anniversary of the City of New York, the station's first evening on the air will include a parade and dancing party on Broadway and a vaudeville show at the Palace Theatre, which for the one night will dispense with motion pictures and recapture its old glory in the world of variety.

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"IVORY TOWER MUST MAKE WAY FOR RADIO TOWER" - EDUCATORS TOLD

Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Hoosier ex-New Dealer, told the Second Annual Conference on Radio in Education at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, to speed up and energize classroom work "with your own broadcasting station". "And use the station to share your specialized knowledge", the FCC Chairman declared, "your teaching skill with the thousands and the millions beyond your campus. End your isolation from the main stream of the life of your community and your nation. That is the way to leadership in modern America for education and educators.

"This is the road to that greater equality in education that has ever been one of America's brightest dreams. A radio-minded public and a radio-minded generation of students await the radio-minded educator.

"An increasing number of colleges are now offering radio courses and holding conferences on radio techniques. While this is all to the good, I would like to see more aggressive action toward establishment of educational stations. Otherwise, I think that many of you will find yourselves hanging your clothes on a hickory stick but never being able to get in the swim. The building of a radio station rates your No. 1 priority.

"The Ordinance of 1787 governing the Northwest Territory out of which Indiana was created, one of the most enlightened acts of its kind ever written, provided that schools and the means of education should be forever encouraged. We would not be true to the high hopes of these founders if we did not encourage this new means of education.

"I realize that it is presumptuous to suggest a new task to the nation's educators who are already struggling so magnificently with their Gargantuan post-war burden. However, we all know the truth of the old saying: 'If you want something done, ask a busy man.'

"Also, I would be derelict in my duty if I did not warn you that the FM radio channels now reserved cannot be held in idleness indefinitely. At the risk of being tedious I must plead that the professor not become absent-minded regarding radio.

"Education's pedestrian pace is an anachronism in a super-sonic age. We should have State-wide, regional and nation-wide educational networks. We should have far-flung radio colleges with the faculties composed of the cream of our teaching staffs.

"Radio, fully and competently used, should put American education 25 years ahead of its present timetable.

"I also wish to offer my assurance that the Federal Communications Commission will do everything in its power to help you take educational broadcasting out of the dream stage and make it an actuality.

"We are living in a time of danger. We are today confronted with a new penalty for mass ignorance, for bumbling and fumbling. That penalty is extermination. The atom bomb is the death's head at our table.

"We can take small comfort from Professor Toynbee's reminder that 21 other civilizations have in turn preceded us into oblivion. We can take small comfort from his speculation that in the event of

an atomic war, the only survivors will be the African Pygmies or the higher insects. And while we go about our daily tasks hoping against hope that the bomb won't go off, we are confronted by the other horn of our dilemma -- the use of atomic energy for peacetime purposes.

"All this staggering responsibility falls upon a people that in the simpler days of the gasoline engine and the electric dynamo could not educate effectively enough to save our economy from the worst industrial depression in history. This burden falls upon a people that could not educate effectively enough to organize for peace and thereby save the world from the most devastating war in history.

"Preparing this nation for peace or war makes new demands on the boldness, imagination and vision of the American educator. May the mighty mechanism of radio broadcasting be employed to make our education more effective in the future.

"May American education with the help of radio at length come into its own."

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DECCA PHONOGRAPH RECORDS FIRM FACES SUIT AS MONOPOLY

The Government filed a civil anti-trust action Tuesday (August 3) in Federal District Court against the American and British makers of Decca phonograph records.

In Washington, Attorney General Clark said the action charges Decca Records, Inc., American maker, and Decca Records Co., Ltd., British manufacturer, "with engaging in a conspiracy and cartel agreement restraining the sale and distribution of commercial phonograph records in violation of the anti-trust laws."

Milton Rackmil, Executive Vice-President of Decca, said in New York the company would have no comment until the Government formally notifies Decca of the action.

The Government's complaint charged American Decca conspired to divide world markets with British Decca and electrical and musical industries. The latter, a British corporation, was named co-conspirator but not a defendant. American Decca formerly was affiliated with British Decca by stock ownership, the complaint stated, but this relationship was ended in 1943.

Assistant Attorney General Hubert A. Bergson, in charge of anti-trust cases, said in Washington that as a result of conspiracy alleged in the case the export of American records to Europe and South America had been seriously restrained.

"The British companies have also been excluded from selling their records in the United States except under conditions designed to prevent them from competing with the American company", he added.

"There is today a great public demand for phonograph records. In 1947 the sales at retail in the United States alone amounted to more than 190 million dollars.

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For Release Thursday, Aug. 5, 1948

TV BOOMS BEYOND EXPECTATIONS, FOLSOM, RCA VICTOR EXECUTIVE, SAYS

Television has boomed beyond the expectations of even the most optimistic leaders in the industry, according to Frank M. Folsom, Executive Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America, with the result that by the end of this year the industry should produce more than 850,000 receivers and more than 60 television broadcasting stations expect to be in operation. Currently, about 500,000 television sets are in the hands of the public and 31 television stations are on the air.

Speaking at the Western Radio and Appliance Trade Dinner (tonight, Aug. 4) held in connection with Western Summer Market Week, Mr. Folsom predicted that, with the public's enthusiastic acceptance of television, the industry in 1949 can be expected to turn out 1,600,000 receivers, representing a potential retail business of more than \$400,000,000 -- and this, he said, is a conservative estimate.

Present plans call for the opening of two television stations in San Francisco this Fall and a third before the year is over, Mr. Folsom, who is in charge of the RCA Victor Division, told the 1,000 radio and appliance distributors and dealers attending the dinner. He disclosed that an RCA Victor survey indicated that this city (San Francisco) in 1949 can expect a television receiver business with a retail dollar volume of more than \$10,000,000.

The foundation of television's success, Mr. Folsom said, is service to the public such as the coverage of the national political conventions recently concluded in Philadelphia, providing viewers in their homes and public places a better view of the proceedings than could be had by delegates in Convention Hall. About 10 million people "sat in" on these conventions by television, he said, giving the medium its greatest impetus to date.

"Proud as we are of the business stature television has attained", he said, "we're even prouder of the many excellent ways in which it has served and will continue to serve humanity.

"We can envision for it major roles in education, religious teaching, industry, and in the military field. The war speeded developments in military uses of television, and before it ended, the medium was finding important applications in drone planes and guided missiles.

"Television", Mr. Folsom declared, "will more than ever contribute to our country's present and future welfare.

"In the field of education, television promises to be a long-sought method for the teaching of medicine and surgery", the RCA Victor executive stated.

"Organizations interested in adult education have also found television an effective tool. By familiarizing hundreds of

thousands of members of the television audience with what goes on in the other fellow's church, it can greatly strengthen inter-religious understanding."

"Our culture and knowledge have been advanced through television visits to museums, art centers, and the theatre, opera, and ballat", Mr. Folsom declared. "The 'personal theatres' of television have made confinement much more bearable to men in veterans' hospitals and to other shut-ins."

Asserting that the press reaction to television is another important indication of its present stature and future prospects, Mr. Folsom pointed out that major newspapers in virtually all television areas have already devoted special sections of many pages to the subject, while trade publications have given unstinted recognition to the increasingly excellent program material being telecast.

"The entire nation will be watching television in San Francisco with close attention", Mr. Folsom said, "because here we will learn much about the operation of the service in a mountainous region, and many interesting new developments will result from tests made here."

"Complete coast-to-coast television networks are expected to be in operation by the end of 1952, but even before that time, regional links will connect San Francisco with its municipal neighbors", he said. "With the West and the East linked by networks, national advertisers, no longer restricted to individual local programs or shows on film, will present even finer talent in programs too costly for individual station showings."

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GILLINGHAM, FCC INFORMATION DIRECTOR, TO GET NEW ASSISTANT

Alec Kritini, of the Navy Department Public Information Section, has been named Assistant Information Director of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Lee Farran, who has resigned. Mr. Kritini is slated to assume his duties under Information Director George O. Gillingham, on August 30th.

Mr. Kritini was born in Rome, Italy, but has lived in the United States since he was eighteen months old. His father was a commander in the Imperialist Russian Navy, and the family fled to the United States during the Russian revolution.

Serving with the Air Transport Command during the last war, Mr. Kritini was twice wounded in enemy bombing raids in Africa and Italy. Later he was an Information Specialist with the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Farran, left last Monday on a trip through the South enroute to the Southwest. He had been with the Commission since February 1946.

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TV SET OUTPUT HITS NEW PEAK, SAYS RMA

Television receiver production in June hit a new high, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported Monday, and brought the total TV set output by RMA members since the war to 463,943. June's production was 64,353.

RMA member-companies turned out 100,000 more television receivers during the first half of 1948 than they did during the entire year of 1947. The 1948 half year total is 274,896 as compared with 178,571 in 1947. The 1948 second quarter output was 160,869 with an average weekly production of 12,375. This represented an increase of 36 percent over the first quarter's output. Only 28,060 TV sets were made in the second quarter of 1947.

Radio receiver production in June continued at a seasonal low level but exceeded May's total because the June report covered five weeks as compared with four in May. June's radio production totalled 1,049,517, of which 90,414 were FM-AM sets.

RMA manufacturers produced 695,313 FM-AM sets during the first half of 1948 as against 445,563 in the comparable period of 1947. However, FM-AM sets manufactured during the second quarter of 1948 fell 41 percent below the first quarter total, the respective figures being 257,484 and 437,829.

RMA members reported 1,182,262 auto sets and 1,207,754 portables for the half year.

Following is a month-by-month table on television and radio set production for the first half of 1948:

	<u>TV</u>	<u>FM-AM</u>	<u>AM</u>	<u>All Sets</u>
January	30,001	136,015	1,173,240	1,339,256
February	35,889	140,629	1,203,087	1,379,605
March	52,137	161,185	1,420,113	1,633,435
April	46,339	90,635	1,045,499	1,182,473
May	50,177	76,435	970,168	1,096,780
June	64,353	90,414	959,103	1,113,870
Total	278,896	695,313	6,771,210	7,745,419

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TOBEY TO HEAD RADIO PROBE COMMITTEE

Sen. Wallace H. White, Jr., (Republican of Maine) resigned last week as Chairman of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee which is conducting the communications inquiry.

Senator White's appointment of Senator Charles W. Tobey, (Republican of New Hampshire) to succeed him on the subcommittee chair, lent weight to opinions that inquiry might assume proportions of vigorous probe. Senator White, Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has been in frail health and is retiring from Congress. Senator Tobey is noted for spectacular and aggressive investigations. FCC's FM and video allocations as well as clear channels are prime considerations.

The vacancy created by the resignation was filled by Senator White's appointment of Sen. Albert W. Hawkes, (Republican of New Jersey) to subcommittee. The third member is Senator Ernest W. McFarland (Democrat of Arizona). The members of the subcommittee reportedly will meet this week to consider an agenda.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

"Telescriber" Makes Big Hit On WSPD-TV Premiere ("Variety")

Hit of WSPD-TV's opening-night show last Wednesday (July 21) was a "telescriber", invented by the Fort Industry station's staff, which permits writing or drawings to be done "live" on the tele screen without showing the artist's hand or pen or any shadows from either.

Lines or letters appear as if from nowhere and form themselves before the viewers' eyes. Opening-night telelookers were mystified, many thinking it was done with film. Gadget was designed by production director Steve Marvin, art director, Jerry Peacock and floor manager Al Ruhfel, and has many uses. It's possible, for instance, to move the paper on which the drawing or writing is appearing, up, down or sideways, smoothly while the telescriber is on the air.

Marvin is planning to use it for a weekly cartoon show, for live commercials, for the station's nightly "coming attractions" segment, and elsewhere. Name "telescriber" is being copyrighted and the gadget itself is to be patented.

When television bowed in at Toledo last Wednesday (21) most of the spectators saw the show from outside the windows of furniture and appliance stores. WSPD-TV, first video station in Toledo and third in Ohio, operated by the Fort Industry Co., will be on the air nightly Monday through Friday, starting at 6:30 P.M. Station has no network commitments.

There are approximately 500 receiving sets in the Toledo area, but it's estimated this number will be increased to about 6,000 by next July 1.

News Stories Sent Quickly By Chinese ("Editor & Publisher")

One of the most unusual aspects of foreign correspondence in China, according to Don Starr, who has returned to the Chicago Tribune home office after two years in the Orient, is the efficiency with which China's communications system relays correspondents' stories to the United States.

"I could step into a radio station anywhere, even in Manchuria and Mongolia, show my press card, and leave a story written in English", said Starr. "Usually no word would be spoken, for I couldn't understand their language and they couldn't understand mine, but the stories always arrived at the Tribune office in Chicago - collect."

During his two-year post-war study of China Starr covered virtually all sectors of that country with emphasis on the northern area.

"Contrary to the impression in many quarters", says Starr, "the major difficulties about reporting China do not stem from the government. It isn't dangerous to oppose the government there, and it isn't dangerous to write about the government. The difficulties

rest not in any barriers to reporting the facts, but in the problem of learning and understanding the facts to begin with.

"Correspondents are uncensored except at the source. If the Chinese don't feel like answering any questions, they just don't answer. They've been doing that for a couple of thousand years. When they do answer, it is still difficult to ascertain the exact truth of the situation, even if you know the language, because of the nuances and idiomatic expressions."

As an example of this problem, Starr recalled his inability at one locality to confirm reports that 20,000 persons had been killed. He finally discovered that being "killed" in the Chinese language didn't necessarily mean "killed dead". The victims in this instance had been "killed" in Chinese only, not in English. They weren't dead.

While a correspondent traveling in China almost always can get where he wants to go, he cannot always get there when he wants to, says Starr.

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You Can't Top A Refrigerator
(Hal Block in "Variety")

Who in Hooper's name ever thought we'd see the day when all the work and wit that go to make up the Fred Allen programs would be surpassed by a refrigerator, a set of dishes, some silverware and a Persian Lamb jacket? But that is exactly what has happened and it's very easy to explain. Who can laugh when they're listening for a phone call?

It all started with "Truth or Consequences". I don't know whether Duz does everything but it sure started something. They weren't just content with playfully bashing people's heads in sending hapless youths around the world by pogo stick, and slyly pushing contestants into a cement mixer. They had to start a Hush contest. Now everything in radio is hush but the contests. On "Quick As A Flash", they gave away as much as \$20,000; on "Stop the Music" they gave away bonds, furs, trailers, houses; on CBS' Saturday night musical quiz show the first week they gave away \$1,000 in travelers' checks, a trip to Paris and a Kaiser-Frazer car. On "Bride and Groom" they give away everything but the details of the honeymoon. One sponsor had to cancel his program at the end of the first week. Unwittingly he gave away his factory.

On "Take It Or Leave It", which was the first giveaway show, they had to up the ante considerably. No one would even give his right name for \$65. The stream of prizes keeps mounting. In a popularity contest in a certain kindergarten, Santa Claus ran a poor third to Ralph Edwards and Bert Parks.

It's gotten so that these contests have loused up our daily life.

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TRADE NOTES

Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has accepted appointment by Secretary of State George C. Marshall as a member of the National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day, October 24, 1948, and as Chairman of the subcommittee on Radio and Television.

Supporting court action contending ASCAP is practicing monopoly, the Pacific Coast Conference of Independent Theatre Owners last week agreed to participate in any appeal to a higher court as a friend of the court.

Judge Vincent L. Leibell recently ruled against ASCAP in New York on action of 164 operators of movie houses in that city. Robert Poole, Executive Secretary of PCCITO, said that his organization "is dedicated to relieving our membership and all independent exhibitors from the monopolistic practices of ASCAP."

Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc. - Year to May 31: Net loss, \$418,915, contrasted with a profit of \$178,663, or 45¢ a share for the previous fiscal year.

Radio stations in Maryland and the District of Columbia organized last Friday into a Chesapeake Associated Press Radio Association to promote better news coverage throughout the area.

William C. Hardy, Manager of WFMD, Frederick, was elected Chairman of the new association. Ben Strouse, Executive Vice President and General Manager of WWDC, Washington, and R. J. (Jake) Embry, Vice President of WITH, Baltimore, were elected Vice Chairmen. Max Fullerton, AP Chief of Bureau in Baltimore, was named Secretary.

More than 200 dealers attended the opening of the new radio showrooms, service department and warehouse of the New York distributing division of Admiral Corporation at 625 West fifty-fourth Street, Martin L. Scher, Sales Manager reported Monday. Concurrently, first displays were revealed of their new two-tone arm record changer which is furnished as a standard part of console model combination radio-phonographs.

Slow speed records, similar to those used in high fidelity radio broadcasts, were played on demonstrator models. Also shown were an AM-FM table model radio-phonograph with a plastic cabinet at \$89.95; two new additions to television receivers, the consolette with a 10-inch tube in period design at \$299.95 and a table model television set with a 7-inch tube at \$169.95.

WAVE-TV, Louisville, Ky., has become a television affiliate of the American Broadcasting Company. The addition of WAVE-TV brings the total of ABC video outlets to 15, which includes five owned and operated stations scheduled to go on the air this year. The Louisville TV station is the 10th affiliate to join the ABCweb.

In anticipation of the forthcoming elections and campaign activities, news coverage of WOL and Mutual in Washington will be expanded starting August 1, according to a joint announcement.

Arthur S. Feldman has been named as Director of News Operations for the enlarged WOL and Mutual News and Sports events activities; Hollis Seavey, Coordinator of Mutual programs in Washington, has been named as Director of Special Events for WOL and Mutual.

Albert L. Warner, continuing as Chief Washington correspondent for WOL-Mutual, will now be able to devote more of his time to actual air work and will be heard on an expanded news schedule of Washington and Coast-to-Coast broadcasts. Mr. Warner, in addition to his news broadcasts, is moderator of Mutual's "Opinion-Aire" and "Meet The Press" programs.

 Net income of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiaries for the six months to June 30, amounted to \$10,850,288, a rise of \$2,024,376 over the \$8,825,912 reported for the comparable 1947 period. Earnings on the common stock amounted to 66.8 cents and 52.2 cents a share in the respective periods.

For the second quarter, net income was \$5,085,790, compared with \$4,145,847 in the same period last year.

Gross income in the first half of 1948 was \$176,079,713, compared with \$154,333,872 in the 1947 period, and in the second quarter of this year the company had a gross income of \$88,026,415, a rise of \$10,252,639 over the \$77,773,776 in 1947 second quarter.

 In a report to Congress last Tuesday the Federal Trade Commission charged two major electrical equipment companies - the General Electric Co., and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. - with involvement in an international cartel. Both companies were cited for taking the initiative "in forming and attempting to form international cartels to include British, German and other companies through 1930 negotiations allegedly conducted by GE and Westinghouse representatives with British, German and Swiss electrical manufacturers. The patent agreements had the effect of eliminating direct foreign competition in the United States, the Commission reported. The alleged agreement also prevented other American manufacturers from obtaining the right to use important foreign patents and trade secrets, FTC charged.

 The American Cable & Radio Corporation announced Monday that the action taken by the American Communications Association (CIO) against Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to obtain an injunction to compel it to bargain with the plaintiff union and also to recover \$1,000,000 damages alleged to have been incurred by the union as a result of the failure of the Company to bargain with it, had been voluntarily withdrawn by the union without prejudice after an appearance before Judge William Bondy of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York on July 26th.

 Appointment of a new staff director of the National Association of Broadcasters, to assist in formulating international policy in problems involving allocation of international channels and frequencies was forecast Monday by Justin Miller, NAB President, in a luncheon address to the NAB 1st District meeting in Boston. The appointment would be made by the President's office, primarily to assist the NAB President and Executive Vice-President, A.D. Willard, Jr., in their long-standing work with international problems.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., INC.

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No. 1837

John W. S. K. P.

August 11, 1948

SENATE PLANS REVEALED FOR ITS OWN FULL SCALE FCC PROBE

Not to be overshadowed by the Select Committee of the House which started last week to investigate the Federal Communications Commission, Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, heading a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which is also to probe the FCC, has just released the preliminary agenda of a study of the whole communications field which his Committee is about to undertake. The other members are Senators Albert W. Hawkes, of New Jersey, and Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona.

Senator Tobey said he does not expect to begin hearings before the next session of Congress convenes. However, assembly of data will start at once and be carried on during the Congressional recess.

Pointing out that the schedule outlined is extremely broad and covers every phase of communications, Senator Tobey made clear that the subcommittee is particularly concerned with international common carrier communications.

"With the communication problems of the last war fresh in their minds", Senator Tobey said, "the military agencies are vitally interested in attempting to prevent a repetition of difficulties then encountered. Our American common carriers face major financial problems. Fortunately, Senators Hawkes and McFarland of our subcommittee have studied this situation in the past and are quite familiar with the background. We must attempt to find some solution not alone for the sake of our military defense, but as well as for our peacetime commercial benefit."

"Speaking for myself", the New Hampshire Senator continued, "I also am very much interested in the non-common carrier phases of the study. I have followed closely Commission decisions relating to allocations of frequency space for the various types of services and I know that it has before it in the immediate future the problem of more space for television so that a monopoly-free, nation-wide service may be provided. I am very much impressed with some of the new blood in the Federal Communications Commission and I am confident that some mistakes of the past will not be repeated."

Senator Tobey indicated that his colleagues on the Committee might be expected to give close attention to communications treaties and conventions. While declining to elaborate, it was deemed significant that the agenda programmed a specific study of State Department procedure in negotiating such agreements with the further objective of determining whether basic organic communication law had been modified or violated by such agreements. It was learned that Senator Tobey sometime ago had obtained from the State Department answers to a series of questions designed to make known the experience and background of all officials in the Communications Division as well as an analysis of all commercial and private interests who had been represented at international conferences for some years.

One phase of the agenda indicated that the subcommittee would give particular attention to lobbying. Committee members refused to discuss the matter in detail but it was learned that Chairman White, as well as several members of the Committee, were interested in the position taken by the National Association of Broadcasters on legislative matters and that questions had been asked from time to time as to the extent to which the Association had the right to speak for the more than 2,000 radio broadcast stations in the United States, as well as the question of whether its spokesman should be registered as a lobbyist.

Senator Tobey said that before the study was completed, he expected to give further attention to the question of patent controls in the industry.

The agenda for the Senate investigation follows, although the subject matters may not necessarily be taken up in the order listed:

I. Commission Procedure and Broadcast Problems

A. Preliminary survey of Commission operations by a member or members of Committee.

1. Prepare outline of organization, functions, personnel and workload of Commission.
2. Outline of Commission's procedure in handling applications for licenses - broadcast, common carrier, safety and special service.
3. Survey of Commission authority and policies in determining qualifications, character and performance of new applicants and existing licensees in connection with public interest clause of Act, including digest of specific cases bearing on these points; can "public interest" be defined; should scope of authority be narrowed or broadened?
4. Survey of influence and pressures exerted within industry and on Commission and Congress by individuals, corporations, and organizations, including trade organizations as related to administrative and legislative policies; to what extent trade organizations properly represent industry; setup of trade organizations as related to Title III of Congressional Reorganization Act (Regulation of Lobbying) and anti-trust statutes.
5. Frequency Allocations: Have Commission outline policies presently followed in making frequency allocations for all services; what present and probable demands for frequency space are and will be; what prospects are (based on best industry and government experts viewpoints) for additional frequency space; what new services or enlargements of present services are anticipated and general effect on and value to public.
 - (a) Survey by Committee through series of consultations with industry leaders and Commission officials as to licensing practice of government; degree of

competition to be permitted; should standards be flexible and in hands of FCC or specific in Act; with respect to broadcasting, question of power and use of channels; expected growth in safety and special services and policy to be followed therein.

- B. Prepare report and recommendations, with specific attention to legislative recommendations, section by section, re Commission organization, procedures, and policies.

II. Common Carrier Problems

A. International Carriers

1. Bring up to date Committee's study on American international carriers and their problems, re regulatory policies, financial conditions of carriers, question of merger, adequacy from defense standpoint.
2. Series of consultations by Committee members with (a) officials of international carriers; (b) communications experts of armed services; and (c) survey of American communication facilities and arrangements with foreign carriers in all countries of this hemisphere.
3. Prepare report on above making recommendations for legislation, and correlating with report under I-B.

B. Domestic Carriers

1. Initiate study, securing Commission views and experience, of situation and problems of domestic carriers, degree of competition; survey of regulatory practices and policies particularly with respect to where state jurisdiction begins or should begin; accounting practices; prices of telephone equipment; effect on toll charges; licensing contracts; telegraph problems, specifically those of Western Union; telegraph service; what should be done about Western Union cables.
2. Series of consultations by Committee members with officials of telephone and telegraph carriers.
3. Prepare report on above, outlining findings and making legislative recommendations, correlating with report on II-A(3) and I-B.

III. Treaties and Conventions

- A. Obtain outline of pertinent facts contained in all international telecommunications treaties to which U.S. is signatory.
 1. Analysis by Committee to determine to what extent these are in conflict with one another; whether they are in public interest; to what extent they have modified, altered, or violated organic statute.
 2. Consultations by Committee members with State Department and Commission officials to determine whether existing procedure for conducting such negotiations are sound and in public interest; to what extent practices and policies should be changed.

3. Prepare report on findings, with recommendations on points covered in (1) and (2).

IV. Secrecy of Communications

- A. Hearings by Committee (possibly executive) to learn from Armed Forces, Commission, State Department, and Justice Department officials the policy re wire-tapping, extent to which private communications are to be private.
 1. Prepare report on above with specific legislative recommendations.

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WJZ-TV DEDICATED; WMAL TO EXPAND SERVICE WITH OPENING OF STATION

At the dedicatory ceremonies of WJZ-TV, ABC's key television station, last night in New York, the speakers included Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, speaking from Washington, who welcomed WJZ-TV to the video lanes; Mayor William O'Dwyer, of New York; Grover Whalen, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for commemorating the city's Golden Jubilee (City of New York); Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, and Edward J. Noble, President and Chairman, respectively of the Board of the American Broadcasting Company, and other distinguished speakers.

The main attraction of the opening night entertainment came from the Palace, which reverted to vaudeville for the occasion, suspending for one day its continuous exhibition of motion pictures. Among the headliners were Beatrice Lillie, Ray Bolger, James Barton, Buck and Bubbles, Ella Logan and Pat Rooney, Sr.

Part of the video's premiere was linked up with the golden anniversary of New York, pick-ups in this instance centering on a parade and block party in Duffy Square. In the parade were horse-drawn fire engines and street cars, as well as the newest police wagons and emergency units. There also was an eighty piece combined Police and Fire Department band.

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, AFL, the organization of stagehands threatened to postpone the opening at one time and Monday assailed the temporary injunction obtained by the ABC in connection with last night's premiere of WJZ-TV. The injunction against the Union was issued on Monday by Judge Samuel H. Kaufman in United States District Court on petition of the National Labor Relations Board. Judge Kaufman granted a restraining order prohibiting union interference with the ABC's inaugural program last night.

Charles T. Douds, Regional NLRB Director, pointed out in his petition to the court that ABC already had spent \$29,000 on the premiere and that ABC's investment of \$3,000,000 in television during the last four years would be jeopardized if the opening were cancelled.

The Evening Star's television station WMAL-TV, in Washington, D. C., will be able to present a greater variety of programs with the opening of the new WJZ-TV station.

Fred Shawn, Manager of Television and Broadcast Operations for WMAL-TV, WMAL and WMAL-FM, the three Evening star stations, explained that ABC will be able to expand programs originating in New York because of its new station there.

But WMAL-TV will continue to carry certain Columbia Broadcasting System television programs in Washington, giving that chain an outlet here. This, Mr. Shawn said, is purely a temporary working agreement between WMAL-TV and CBS. This means that WMAL-TV will continue to carry both ABC and CBS programs.

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TV SET RADIATION RATING STANDARD PROPOSED BY RMA ENG. GROUP

With the aim of improving the operation of television receivers through the limitation of TV set radiation, the Executive Committee of the Receiver Section, RMA Engineering Department, has recommended to RMA members adoption of standard radiation rating of TV receivers, the Radio Manufacturers' Association said last week.

The proposed standard was recommended by the RMA Committee on Television Receivers, of which I. J. Kaar, of General Electric Co., Syracuse, N. Y., is Chairman, and was approved by the Receiver Section's Executive Committee headed by Dorman D. Israel, of Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York.

The proposed standard defines the radiation rating of a television receiver as follows: "The radiation rating of a television receiver is related to the tendency of the receiver toward local oscillator radiation and, for operation on channels 2 to 6 inclusive, is defined as numerically equal to the value of the field strength laid down at 1,000 feet from the receiver under conditions especially favorable to oscillator radiation . . . "

The recommended "limits" of television receiver radiation, as stated in the proposed standard, are: "The rating of a television receiver on channels 2 to 6 inclusive, defined and determined as above, shall not exceed 25 volts per meter".

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NEWSPAPER GAINS ADS AS RADIO FEELS DROP

Newspapers showed the greatest gain in national advertising of any major media during June, a United Press report said last week. Printers' Ink magazine disclosed the information. Newspaper advertising rose 2 per cent over its level for the previous month, while magazine space advanced by 1 per cent. Radio dropped 4 per cent and outdoor advertising fell off 15 per cent, the publication said.

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MACKAY RADIO CHARGES FCC INCREASED RATE OVERSEAS INSUFFICIENT

All America Cables and Radio, the Commercial Cable Company and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, through James A. Kennedy, Attorney in supplementing their petition with the Federal Communications Commission for reconsideration of increased charges for communications services between the United States and overseas and foreign points, state there is an urgent need for outbound rate increases substantially in excess of those which have heretofore been authorized by the Commission.

In summary, the Mackay petition states, it is apparent that the rate increases authorized by the Commission in its Reports of July 30, 1947 and April 22, 1948 have not met the requirements of the carriers for additional outbound revenues and that, as a result of the decline in traffic volume, the rate increases authorized have not produced the additional revenues intended by the Commission. Consequently, despite an experienced reduction in operating expenses in May, 1948, AAC realized net operating revenue of only \$46,615, CCC suffered a net operating loss of \$138,632, and Mackay also experienced a net operating loss of \$105,204, with a combined net operating loss for the AC&R companies of \$197,221 for that month.

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"TAM" CRAVEN RECEIVES AMERICAN LEGION "CERTIFICATE OF MERIT"

Commander T. A. M. Craven, U.S.N. retired, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company (owners of Station WOL in Washington, D. C.), received an American Legion "Certificate of Merit" last Thursday, August 5, at the Legion Convention at the Hotel Statler in Washington.

Commander, formerly a FCC Commissioner, was selected to receive this honor because of his "splendid service to and cooperation with the American Legion and its activities during the past year."

In addition to Commander Craven, "Certificates of Merit" were awarded to: Hon. Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States; Arthur E. Fleming, Chairman, Civil Service Commission; Capt. Albert L. Bullock, Commanding Officer, 13th Precinct; Harold Hegstrom, Superintendent, National Training School for Boys; and J. M. Hendrie, Distribution Manager, Chevrolet Division, General Motors Corporation.

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With an eye to future exports of American television transmitters and receivers, several RMA agencies are taking initial steps to develop a future market overseas for such American television apparatus. While there is virtually no present foreign market for American television, domestic demands being far above possible current TV production, the industry through RMA plans to develop and insure a future overseas market.

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COY REASSURES BROADCASTERS ON LIBEL CUTS

A hearing was held by a special House Investigating Committee last week to clarify the Federal Communications Commission's recent decision that the Federal law banning censorship of broadcasts by political candidates applies even to libelous remarks.

Wayne Coy, Chairman of the FCC, was quoted at the hearing as saying that radio stations handling political speeches would have nothing to worry about if they do not discriminate between candidates.

He would go no further at the hearing, but afterwards, Chairman Harness (R), of Indiana, said Coy told him that stations may continue to delete defamatory, libelous or slanderous statements from political broadcasts without fear of FCC action.

"For the time being, at least, until the matter is settled, the honest and conscientious broadcaster who uses ordinary common sense in trying to prevent obscene or slanderous or libelous statements from going over the air need not fear any capricious action", Congressman Harness quoted Mr. Coy as saying.

Mr. Coy said at the hearing that the FCC has to enforce the law, but "no broadcaster will get into serious trouble who treats candidates of all parties fairly."

To a reporter questioning him for clarification afterwards, Mr. Coy said that "the important thing" is for stations not to discriminate in their handling of political scripts.

He told the Committee he realizes the difficulties confronted by some stations because of State libel laws and said each case will be judged on the facts.

Before Mr. Coy testified, representatives of major radio networks disagreed over whether the Federal law banning censorship of political speeches prevents deletion of libelous statements.

Gustav B. Margraf, NBC Vice-President and General Counsel said NBC for many years has felt a station cannot force a political candidate to cut libelous statements from a speech. He said he believes the Commission's interpretation of the law in that respect is "reasonable".

But Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice-President of CBS, said he thinks Congress intended to prevent radio stations from discriminating against candidates but not to require them to let defamatory material go over the air. If stations are barred from any censoring of such speeches, he said, broadcast political discussion could fall "to the same level as in poolrooms, or smoking cars."

Don Petty, counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters, agreed with Mr. Ream that the Commission had misinterpreted the intent of Congress.

Louis G. Caldwell, attorney for the Mutual network, said, however, that he is "inclined to agree that it is censorship not to take a speech because it includes defamatory matter."

CBS VIDEO TO SERVE 80 STATIONS BY 1951

The Columbia Broadcasting System disclosed plans last Sunday to expand its television network to serve 80 or more stations within the next three years.

"This may be a rather startling announcement to those who recall that CBS Television -- now linking New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Washington -- was represented at the beginning of the year by one station -- WCBS-TV, New York", says Herbert V. Akerberg, CBS Vice-President in Charge of Station Relations. "But as is pretty often the case with apparently startling and sudden developments, a look behind the scenes reveals that it just didn't happen by accident. CBS has had 17 years of experience in television, and the planning to create the country's largest television network started way back in 1931. * * * *

"Right now the CBS Television Network, with headquarters in the Grand Central Terminal Building in New York -- a studio plant which will be the largest in the country after reconstruction and expansion now underway -- includes: WCBS-TV, New York; WCAU-TV, Philadelphia; WMAR-TV, Baltimore, Md.; working agreements with WNAC-TV, Boston, Mass., and WMAL-TV, Washington, D. C.

"At this writing it can be stated that at least five more metropolitan areas will enjoy CBS Television before the year is out: Toledo (WSPD-TV), Cleveland (WEWS), Detroit (call letters to be assigned), Atlanta (WAGA-TV), and Los Angeles (KTTV).

"The presence of Los Angeles and Atlanta in the list above prompts the question: Is transcontinental network television broadcasting here? It is not, although it is on its way. Until such time that all CBS television stations are linked via coaxial cable or microwave relay in regional and coast-to-coast networks, CBS television will supply both sponsored and sustaining programs on 16mm. film, utilizing Kinescope monitoring and photographing equipment, the latest and best film transcription equipment available to the art up to the present time. CBS expects to make further developments in its own labs. In simple language, this means making films right off the tube, as the broadcast appears on the "screen" of the television receiver. This film service will be used to provide television to communities awaiting coaxial cable or microwave relay systems.

"A good deal has been written about coaxial cable and microwave relay, and it is appropriate here to point out that either system is practical and efficient and that both can be used in any size network. Which one finally is used in any particular link or area is determined by technical factors which can well be the subject of another article. From the viewpoint of the television set owner, it makes no difference which system is used.

"But to get back to the growing CBS Television Network:

"In 1949 at least 25 more stations will join the CBS television family; in 1950, some 36 are scheduled to come in; in 1951,

about 19 more. This by no means represents a ceiling on CBS network expansion. It is what we can now look at in black and white. The great majority of these stations will be television outlets of present CBS AM radio affiliates, with whom negotiations to enter the inevitable television network were conducted as long as five years ago.

"The question comes up, what kind of television will be available for communities waiting to be linked by cable or microwave? They'll have everything the linked stations have within 24 hours after it first is shown.* * * *

"CBS has evolved another significant use of film, specifically for sponsored shows.* * * *

"An interesting development in CBS Television is the association evolving between great metropolitan newspapers, many of which are entering the television field, and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Cleveland's WEWS-TV is allied with the Scripps-Howard organization; CBS has applied for FCC permission to acquire a 49 percent interest in the Los Angeles Times television station; in Washington, D. C. the Washington Post has made application to purchase 55 percent of CBS-WTOP.

"Our Eastern Seaboard coaxial network coming through Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, before the end of 1948, will hook up early next year with a regional microwave network connecting Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus. Connection points will be Indianapolis and Toledo via Lima, Ohio. Majority of these stations are controlled by the leading newspapers in the communities, including the Louisville Courier-Journal; Cincinnati Times-Star; Dayton News, Columbus Dispatch and Ohio State Journal, and Scripps-Howard's Cleveland Press.

"CBS has entered applications for Columbia-owned outlets in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. WCBS-TV, at New York headquarters, is Columbia-owned.* * * *

"That's the CBS Television Network picture at this moment, with construction permits, grants and applications either approved by or on file with the Federal Communications Commission."

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ASCAP RETAINS PATTERSON TO REPRESENT THEM

Fred E. Ahlert, President of the American Society of Composers and Publishers, has announced that Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, has been retained to represent them in their defense against a Federal allegation that ASCAP has violated the anti-trust laws in its licensing of motion picture houses. The Board of Directors of ASCAP has held a preliminary meeting in New York with Mr. Patterson.

Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell ruled on July 20, in a suit filed in 1942 by 164 operators of New York movie theatres, that "almost every part of the structure" of ASCAP involved violation of sections of the Sherman (anti-trust) Act.

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RMA GIVES OUT WITH RADIO WEEK PLANS

Cooperative community advertising in newspapers and on radio stations by the nation's 30,000 radio dealers during National Radio Week, November 14-20, will be urged by the RMA Advertising Committee this year to focus public attention on radio broadcasting's 28th birthday, the Radio Manufacturers' Association said last week.

Radio Week advertising copy will be made available to all daily and weekly newspapers in the United States by the RMA Advertising Committee with the suggestion that they solicit all radio dealers to sponsor the advertisement jointly. Spot announcements and program scripts keyed to Radio Week will be supplied by the National Association of Broadcasters, one of the co-sponsors of Radio Week, to all radio stations for similar dealer sponsorship.

Advertising will stress the technical advancements in today's radio receivers, the variety and excellence of current radio programs, and the availability of radios "for every room" and "for everyone", according to Stanley H. Manson, Chairman of the RMA Advertising Committee.

Newspaper copy will be designed so that newspapers may re-run advertisements as posters for display during Radio Week in dealers' windows and show rooms.

The RMA Advertising Committee has also authorized the preparation and printing of a poster for use in the "Voice of Democracy" contest which is being sponsored jointly by RMA, the National Association of Broadcasters, and the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in connection with National Radio Week.

Radio dealers will be called upon to donate radio receivers to the high schools which produce the boy or girl chosen as the "Voice of Democracy" for each participating city or town.

Robert K. Richards, NAB public relations director, is Chairman of a sub-committee in charge of the "Voice of Democracy" contest, and Herbert F. Guenin, Jr., of the RCA Victor Division, Camden, N.J., is head of the subcommittee of the National Radio Week Committee directing the "Radio-in-Every-Room" program.

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SOL BLOOM WROTE IT BUT COULDN'T GET THE \$19,000 PRIZE

A Fort Worth, Texas, bride of two weeks won \$19,000 in prizes last week for correctly identifying the "mystery melody" on an ABC radio quiz show. Mrs. Herbert Skelton, 36, named the mystery tune as "Sun Dance" when she got a telephone call from the "Stop the Music" show in New York, last Saturday night.

The song, jointly written in 1901 by Leo Freedman and Representative Sol Bloom, (D), of New York, long has been a favorite background piece for American Indian shows and movies.

Sol, who started out as an oldtime song writer, heard it over the radio but kept the secret though he said it was hard to pass up the \$19,000 prize.

Almost 50 previous contestants in the past four weeks had failed to identify it correctly, an ABC spokesman said.

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TRI-STATE NEWS ASSN. JOINS FIGHT ON BALTIMORE PRESS-RADIO GAG

The DelMarVa Press Association resolved last Saturday at Rehobeth Beach to support the fight against extension to all of Maryland the rule of a Baltimore Court restricting publication of crime news.

The court rule involved forbids reporting statements, actions or past records of accused persons after their arrest or publishing anything which the court feels may prevent a fair trial or interfere with justice.

It was invoked July 21 against five Baltimore radio stations and a news commentator who were cited for contempt. They had reported details of the knife slaying of Carol Bardwell and Marsha Brill and the subsequent arrest of Eugene H. James, Baltimore janitor who was indicted for the murders.

The Maryland Court of Appeals is now considering making the Baltimore gag rule applicable to the entire State of Maryland.

The DelMar Va resolution was adopted by 50 members, representing newspapers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Lower Delaware.

The resolution declared that passage of the rule would "constitute an effort by the courts of the State of Maryland to withhold a true and concise account of crime from the public."

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ETHRIDGE APPOINTED ADVISER TO MARSHALL

Mark Ethridge, publisher of The Louisville Courier-Journal, and former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, was named by President Truman Monday as Chairman of the United States Advisory Commission on Information.

The group was authorized by Congress to help the State Department in promoting a better mutual understanding between the American people and foreign nationals. It is charged with formulating and recommending information policies and programs to the Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, to promote a better understanding of the United States abroad.

Members of the Commission named with Mr. Ethridge were Mark A. May of New Haven, Conn., Director of the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University; Justin Miller of Los Angeles, Presi-

dent of the National Association of Broadcasters; Erwin D. Canham, of Boston, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, and Philip D. Reed, of New York, N. Y., Chairman of the General Electric Company.

The Government's information program, consisting of Voice of America radio broadcasts, motion pictures and newsreels, daily, weekly and monthly publications and the activities of information and press officers abroad, is conducted by the State Department's Office of International Information under Assistant Secretary George V. Allen.

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RADIO TUBE MAKERS MAY BE FORCED TO INCREASE PRICES

A price increase on radio tubes is in the offing, according to an Associated Press dispatch from New York Tuesday.

Two major manufacturers said they were working on price increases but hadn't determined the amounts. Whether the tube increase would be reflected in set prices was uncertain.

Because of a war-expanded industry capacity and a return to highly competitive conditions, radio prices have gone down since the war despite general price rises. However, some industry sources say the profit margin on production of radios has become so small, any further increases in costs might make a boost in set prices necessary.

Both the Sylvania Electric Products Corp. and Raytheon Manufacturing Co. disclosed they planned tube price increases because of higher costs.

The Radio Corp. of America's Tube Division reported it had "no comment at this time" on plans for a price increase, although trade circles at Chicago heard RCA planned a boost of 10 to 15 percent on Saturday.

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PRES. TRUMAN SIGNS INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION RATIFICATION

The President has signed the ratification, dated June 18, 1948, by the United States of the International Telecommunication Convention, the Final Protocol, and the Radio Regulations, the State Department has announced.

The Convention, Final Protocol, and Radio Regulations were among the documents drawn up at the International Telecommunications Conference and the International Radio Conference in Atlantic City in 1947 and were signed there on October 2, 1947. The President sent copies of the three documents to the Senate on February 17, 1948, and on June 2 the Senate agreed to ratification.

The Convention contains provisions relating to telecommunication generally and certain special provisions relating to radio. It provides for reorganization of the International Tele-

(continued on page 16)

:::
::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
:::

Believes Radio, Even TV Holds Hope For Met.
(Olin Downes, "New York Times")

We say nothing of radio and television which have done so much to enhance the value of the Metropolitan Opera's activities to the nation. And this at the very time when the Metropolitan, by virtue of these assets and because of the overwhelming popularity that it enjoys over the country - as evidenced by the immense and lucrative success of its nation-wide tours - can remain the central factor in the whole operatic progress which is certain to take place in one way or another in the immediate future of the nation.

It is impossible to believe that there will be developed so little initiative, cooperation and imagination in the present situation that our internationally famous lyric theatre will confess itself incapable of doing anything else in this emergency except to close its doors.

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Radio Free Prizes Listed As An Occupation
("Washington Post")

There will certainly be static from coast to coast if the Federal Communications Commission goes ahead with its threat to forbid radio programs involving the award of money or other valuable prizes to any person whose selection depends upon chance or lot. The popularity of these programs is attested by their audience ratings. To immense numbers of Americans, they furnish much more than entertainment. They are castles in Spain, ships that might, by some extraordinary stroke of luck, come in. And to some they are an occupation, providing, by dint of diligent application, a more or less substantial livelihood.

All the same, they are an indubitable blight on the quality of American broadcasting. The lure which their gambling chance presents puts at a disadvantage all programs attempting to attract an audience on intrinsic merit. They are, in very large measure, programs of ineffable stupidity in which the avarice of the participants is outdone by the eagerness of the sponsor to give away his prizes for the sake of the publicity involved. It seems patent, moreover, that they grossly violate Section 316 of the Communications Act which prohibits the broadcast of "any advertisement of or information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance."

Chance, not knowledge, seems the prime determinant of the prize winners in most of these audience participation shows. The listening public, or at least a considerable segment of it, may be temporarily aggrieved by what the FCC proposes to do; but the caliber of American radio is likely to be greatly improved.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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The Federal Communications Commission, on its own motion, ordered the oral argument in the matter of Section 3.606 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations, re TV reallocations on proposal to eliminate Channel 1, scheduled for August 16, 1948, be continued to a date subsequently to be announced and that the time for filing briefs be extended to a date subsequently to be announced.

Reduction of minimum hour requirements on annual contracts for the transmission of press dispatches was announced last week by H. C. Inglos, President of RCA Communications, Inc. Effective August 7, the new arrangement permitted volume users to contract for a minimum of six instead of ten hours a day, six days a week for point-to-point press traffic. Circuit set-up charges of \$2 per transmission have been eliminated. Regulations concerning such additional press services as radiophoto, volume press and radio program service remain unchanged.

The Executive Board of the American Union of Telephone Workers CIO, voted Tuesday to demand a wage increase for 25,000 long-lines employces of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., according to an Associated Press report.

F. J. Bingley, Chief Television Engineer of the Philco Corporation on August 16 will join WOR-TV, New York, and WOIC, Washington, D.C., as their Chief Television Engineer. Both stations are under construction and due to go on the air within a few months as Mutual affiliates.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Sam Kaplan was elected a Vice President of Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. Kaplan recently completed his 25th year with Zonith. In 1934 he was elected Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. In 1935 he became Credit Manager and in 1945 was elected Assistant Vice-President.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., last week declared a cash dividend of 50 cents per share on the present Class A and B stock of \$2.50 par value. The dividend is payable on September 3, 1948, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20, 1948.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh recently paid an informal visit to the BBC Television station at Alexandra Palace. While there Their Royal Highnesses saw a studio production of the "Hulbert Follies" and after the program, artists and members of the program and technical staff were presented.

During the evening, at Princess Elizabeth's request, a number of selected items from the BBC Television News Reels were shown in the Television Film Theatre. This was the first time either Princess Elizabeth or the Duke of Edinburgh had visited the BBC's Television station.

More than 300 broadcast engineers from leading radio networks and independent stations in virtually every section of the United States have completed the television technical training courses being conducted by the RCA Engineering Products Department to acquaint the broadcasters with the theory, design, operation, and maintenance of the latest television broadcast equipment.

More than 60 engineers, representing stations in Australia, Canada, and Mexico, as well as the United States, participated in the fifth clinic in the series just concluded in Camden, N.J.

Kent Cooper, Executive Director of The Associated Press, which now serves almost as many radio stations as it does newspapers, who spent seven weeks in the Scandinavian and Low Countries, England and Germany, returning on the "Queen Elizabeth" last week, was struck by the fear of war he encountered among the people.

"Every place I visited", he said, "they all felt the terror, suspense and fear of impending doom that they felt in the Summer of 1939."

A somewhat similar view of conditions was given by Gardner Cowles, publisher of Look Magazine, who visited England and France on a five-week vacation trip with his wife.

"It is doubtful that there will be any real reconstruction in Europe as long as the apprehension about Soviet Russia still hangs over the countries", he declared. "The apprehension is very real and reminds me a great deal of the situation in Europe in 1939.

"A peace treaty for Germany should be the cardinal objective of our foreign policy - not an appeasement peace, however."

Members of the American Federation of Musicians were asked last week by President James C. Petrillo to write their Congressmen urging immediate repeal of the 20% Federal amusement tax. According to Mr. Petrillo, the tax has furthered "the current decline in the entertainment industry", and lessened job opportunities for union musicians. The AFM pledged itself to fight for repeal of the levy in a resolution passed early in the Summer at the Asbury Park convention.

H. V. Kaltenborn, veteran news commentator, has established a \$500 yearly scholarship at the University of Wisconsin, with emphasis on news presentation and analysis.

To encourage study in radio, Mr. Kaltenborn has created a \$15,000 trust fund, earnings from which will go yearly to a junior or senior year student who can qualify on the basis of financial need, scholarship, special aptitudes and interest in some phase of broadcasting. The first scholarship will be awarded for the Fall term.

George L. Harrison, Chairman of the Board of the New York Life Insurance Company, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America at a meeting last week. His election fills the vacancy created in July by the retirement of Bertram Cutler as a Director of RCA.

Mr. Harrison also was elected to the Boards of Directors of RCA's wholly-owned subsidiaries, the National Broadcasting Company and RCA Communications, Inc.

Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has appointed an Advisory Committee which will meet Friday in Chicago, to extend the work of Board committees into the television field. Those named are: Harry Bannister, WWJ, Detroit, Mich.; T.A.M. Craven, WOL, Washington, D. C.; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S.C.; Robert Enough, KTOK, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Michael Hanna, WHCU, Ithaca, N. Y.; Clair McCullough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; and Calvin J. Smith, KFAC, Los Angeles, Cal.

Oral argument was set for October 11 by Federal Communications Commission last week on proposed rule to require main studios of AM or FM stations to be located in cities wherein such outlets are licensed. Rule in effect would require stations to air majority of their non-network shows from their specified main radio.

A controlling interest in the General Instrument Corporation, manufacturer of radio and television components, has been acquired by a group headed by C. Russell Feldman, Detroit industrialist, and Richard E. Laux, Vice-President of the company.

Richard E. Laux of Summit, N.J. has been named President and Treasurer of the company; C. Russell Feldman, Chairman of the Board; other Directors named include Henry E. Collin, Toledo, Ohio, investment banker, and Kenneth L. Meinken, President of the National Union Radio Corporation.

The twenty-five year-old concern accounts for about 35 per cent of the national output of variable condensers. It is also a large producer of automatic phonograph record changers. The stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Goar Mestre, President of the Inter-American Broadcasters Association, said last week in Havana, that lack of freedom of expression in Argentina's radio and press may be brought formally before the United Nations Commission on Freedom of Information.

1. Of 86 radio stations in Argentina, only three are owned by private enterprise. 2. Argentine radio stations carry only official propaganda to the total exclusion of that from all other political parties. 3. Argentine newspapers are completely muzzled, except for La Prensa and La Nacion, against which Peron is exercising all power and every maneuver.

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(President Truman Signs International Telecommunication Ratification)
Continued

communication Union so as to bring it into close relationship with the United Nations on a footing similar to that of other specialized agencies. The comprehensive Radio Regulations are designed to modernize the uniform international rules with respect to radio and make them more responsive to scientific developments and technical improvements in the field.

Upon entry into force the Convention, with Final Protocol, and the Radio Regulations will replace, in relations between the contracting governments, the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and the Cairo revision of the General Radio Regulations signed on April 8, 1938. Under Article 49, the Atlantic City Convention will enter into force on January 1, 1949.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinl, *Editor*

Founded in 1924

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No. 1838

KP

August 18, 1948

CONGRESS MAY RAISE ROW OVER FREE RADIO TIME TO ATHEISTS

With two investigations of the Federal Communications Commission under way - one in the Senate and another in the House - and legislation pending for a complete reorganization of the Communications Commission, further trouble is seen for that harassed body in having leaned over backwards in trying to give what it evidently believed to be a square deal on the radio to the atheists.

Protests regarding the FCC action came from two different sources. First was from Representative Charles J. Kersten (R), of Wisconsin, who declared that atheists have no more standing to ask for equal time with religious programs over the air than violators of the moral law would have the right to expound immoral ideas on an equal basis with time granted to those who defend the moral.

The Federal Communications Commission was also questioned on its stand on atheist radio programs by the Religious Radio Association, which includes Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

Edward J. Heffron, president of the religious group, has written the FCC expressing fear that broadcasters might construe a 1946 decision in a way detrimental to religious programs.

The 1946 case, Mr. Heffron pointed out, concerned Robert Harold Scott, who had complained he had been refused radio time by Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y., to reply to programs which were either directly or indirectly "arguments against atheism".

By indirect arguments, Scott explained, he meant church services, Bible readings and other kinds of religious programs.

While the FCC decided that every idea does not rise to the dignity of a public controversy, thus warranting a right of reply to attacks, and not every organization is per se entitled to time on the air, it also declared:

"But an organization or idea may be projected into the realm of controversy by virtue of being attacked. The holders of a belief should not be denied the right to answer attacks upon them or their belief solely because they are few in number."

The members of the Religious Radio Association, Mr. Heffron said, fear that broadcasters might construe the decision to mean that they must provide atheists opportunity to reply every time they broadcast church and other religious programs. This, the letter points out, might tend to keep such programs at a minimum or make broadcasters avoid them completely if possible.

The belief is that Representative Kersten, having touched off the fireworks on Capitol Hill on the FCC atheist ruling, may foreshadow further consideration of the question when the new Congress convenes.

"Recently the FCC exhibited a strange attitude when it refused to grant Station WHAM at Rochester, N.Y., an application for a 3-year renewal and gave it only a temporary renewal until September 1, pending further study", Representative Kersten charged. "The reason apparently was because WHAM refused to lend its facilities to an atheist program that sought radio time after a religious program in which an acknowledgment of the existence of God was shown to be fundamental to our form of government. FCC is wondering whether WHAM did not violate its regulation in failing to give the atheist program equal time with the religious program.

"If FCC gives way to the proponents of the atheist side of this controversy, it will be falling into a dangerous sophistry that seems to be increasing these days.

"The difference between the case of the atheists and that of the radio station in this matter is much like the difference between the Soviet Constitution and the Constitution of the United States on the subject of freedom of religion. Article 124 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. reads, in part, as follows:

"Freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.'

"The first amendment of the Constitution of the United States reads, in part, as follows:

"Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'

"The Soviet Constitution puts religion and atheism on an equal basis. The American Constitution makes no reference to atheism whatsoever. Atheism is foreign to our basic philosophy of government. There is no controversial public question in our philosophy of government as between religion and atheism. The framers of our form of government assumed the existence of God and frequently referred to Him. The question of the existence of God was beyond controversy in the minds of the founders of our government.

"If it be argued that the phrase in our Constitution, 'the free exercise thereof', includes the guaranty of the freedom to teach atheism, such a conclusion is not warranted. The Constitution guarantees the free exercise of religion. Religion is the relationship between man and God. Atheism denies the existence of God, and, therefore, any such relationship. Hence atheism is not a religion at all. It may well be that individuals have a legal right under the freedom of speech to advocate atheism all they wish. But this does not make atheism a 'controversial' public question. The great body of men from the beginning of history down to the present time have put the question of the existence of God beyond controversy. Men have similarly put beyond controversy the question of the wrongness of deliberate murder. No one will contend that the radio stations would have to give to 'Murder, Inc.' the same radio time as they gave to the police department in its efforts to protect human lives."

Representative Kersten had reprinted in the Congressional Record of August 9, a lengthy article which had been printed in the July issue of "Columbia" magazine written by Mr. Hefferon which gives in detail the Religious Radio Association's grounds for protest against the atheist's broadcasts.

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"TOKYO ROSE", "AXIS SALLY" BOTH FACE TREASON TRIALS IN U.S.

The Justice Department Monday, August 16, decided to go to bat with a treason prosecution in the so-called "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts of World War II. Attorney General Tom Clark asked United States Army authorities in Tokyo to arrest 32-year-old Iva Toguri D'Aquino and send her to San Francisco to face a Federal grand jury there "at as early a date as possible".

"Axis Sally" Gillars, 30, the American girl who allegedly sold her voice to the Nazis and then used it to try to lure GIs across combat lines during the war, is due in Washington shortly, having been scheduled to leave by air last Monday, August 16th, from Germany. She is slated to be tried for treason in Washington, reliable Army officers reported last week, according to a United Press dispatch.

Sally, not as pretty as she allegedly tried to make her GI radio audience believe, has been in and out of custody in the United States zone of Germany since the war ended.

The action to bring "Tokyo Rose" back to this country climaxes more than three years of investigation. The inquiry, Mr. Clark said, indicated that Mrs. D'Aquino, born in Los Angeles, July 4, 1916, was one of six English-speaking Japanese women who broadcast over radio Tokyo between 1943 and 1945.

The Attorney General said she was the only American-born woman in the group to which the American armed forces in the Far East applied the collective nickname, "Tokyo Rose".

The feminine broadcasts over Tokyo's powerful radio station became a legend among United States fighting men in the desolate places of the Pacific, to which they were beamed.

Interviewed in her shabby Japanese rooming house, the war-time broadcasters reiterated that she had been fully investigated by Allied occupation authorities and released for lack of evidence. Mrs. D'Aquino was confined in Sugamo prison from October, 1945, to October, 1946.

Mrs. D'Aquino said her radio role consisted merely of "reading brief introductions" to musical recordings and that "in many cases the script was prepared by Allied prisoners of war."

The United Press reported her as saying, "I don't know what they have found now, but I'm certain I did not do anything treasonable."

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FCC PROPOSED RULES FOR CITIZENS RADIO SERVICE

One of the final steps looking toward the general use of individual radio transmitter-receivers for personal and private communication was taken by the Federal Communications Commission last week announcing proposed rules governing the Citizens Radio Service. Existing rules concerning technical requirements were made effective by the Commission on December 1, 1947.

The proposed service would permit short-range radio equipment, including camera-sized sets now in development, to be put to a wide variety of uses, ranging from providing contact in isolated areas to operating radio-controlled devices. This equipment would also be available in periods of emergency when normal communication facilities are temporarily disrupted.

The contemplated rules define the Citizens Radio Service as: "A fixed and mobile service intended for use for private or personal radio communication, radio signalling, control of objects or devices by radio, and other purposes . . ." Such stations would be precluded from transmitting communications for hire or carrying program material.

A simplified application procedure would feature, in the great majority of cases, a short application form to cover a construction permit and license jointly. Additional operator licenses would normally not be required.

Two classes of citizens stations are proposed: Class A stations would be permitted to operate throughout the 460-470 megacycle band, which was assigned to this service by the Commission's frequency allocations report in 1945. Class A stations would be required to meet more rigid technical requirements than Class B stations, which would operate on 465 megacycles only. A maximum input power of 50 watts is provided for Class A stations while a maximum for Class B stations would be 10 watts.

Licenses would be limited to citizens 18 or more years of age. However, such a station (except one using radiotelegraphy) could be operated by any other persons authorized to do so by the licensee. The latter would be responsible at all times for the operation of his station.

Citizens Radio stations could be used either at fixed locations, or as mobile units on vehicles, aircraft or boats. The registered serial number appearing on the station license is proposed as the station call signal. The range of a citizens transceiver would, in effect, be a line-of-sight proposition, and therefore substantially limited in its range.

The Commission points out that, pending the adoption of final rules, no licenses are now being issued in the Citizens Radio Service except on an experimental basis. Attention is also directed to the fact that wartime "walkie-talkie" sets are not usually adaptable to this service without extensive modification. Equipment

meeting the present citizens radio standards is now in process of development and is expected to be in quantity production in the relatively near future.

The date of the opening of this new service on a regular basis will depend largely on the adoption of the proposed rules. Interested parties have an opportunity to submit comments or briefs on or before October 1, 1948. If the comments received warrant it, a hearing or oral argument will be scheduled by the Commission.

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FORNEY RANKIN APPOINTED NAB INTERNATIONAL ADVISER

Forney A. Rankin, Associate Chief of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division, will become international adviser to President Justin Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters October 1, the office of the NAB president announced yesterday, August 17.

Mr. Rankin, well known for his work in numerous international communications conferences, will fill the post first announced and described by Judge Miller in his addresses to the current NAB District meetings throughout the United States. He will advise the NAB president on all international problems, with special attention to allocations of frequencies.

Mr. Rankin was born in Gaston County, N. C., December 5, 1912. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1934, and pursued his graduate studies at Duke University in 1934-1935, returning to the University of North Carolina for study in the law school from 1937 to 1939.

In the interval between, he served as regional information officer of the Department of Agriculture, broadcasting daily on WBT, Charlotte, N. C.

After completion of his law studies at Chapel Hill, he came to Washington for radio production for the Department of Agriculture. He became Director of Information for the Office of Inter-American Affairs at Bogota, Colombia, in which post he served until 1946, when he transferred to the State Department.

During the Department of Agriculture period, Mr. Rankin was extensively active in radio writing and production, taking a leading part in many nationwide network and transcribed programs of the department as writer and producer.

In his time with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, he was also Radio Director for several Latin-American nations, writing and producing programs in both English and Spanish for those areas.

Mr. Rankin became Acting Assistant Chief of the Department's International Broadcasting Division on Jan. 1, 1946, moving to his present post as Associate Chief on June 30 of the same year.

He served as a member of the United States delegation to the informal four-power international high frequency broadcasting conference at Paris in 1946. During the Summer of 1947, he was a delegate for the United States at the International Telecommunications Conference and delegate and spokesman at the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Atlantic City, N. J.

In the period from March to May of 1948, Mr. Rankin served as Chairman of the United States delegation to the High Frequency Planning Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The post he will fill at the NAB was created by a directive of the Association's Board of Directors, to assist the NAB President and Executive Vice President with their long-standing work with international policies.

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BBC TAKES OVER BRITISH FAR EASTERN BROADCASTING SERVICE

At the request of His Majesty's Government, the British Broadcasting Corporation assumed on August 8 responsibility for the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, which has since the liberation of Malaya been operating in Singapore under the auspices of the Foreign Office. Adjustments have already been made in the program and administrative arrangements of this Service during the past few months, and the transfer of responsibility from the Foreign Office to the BBC will, therefore, not necessitate any change in the revised scope of British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service activities.

This will be the first time that the BBC has had direct responsibility for conducting a broadcasting service based outside the United Kingdom. Formal licenses granted locally will accord with the BBC's charter and license in the United Kingdom.

The programs of the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service will, pending the construction of high-powered transmitters, continue to radiate from its existing small transmitters. The programs consist largely of rebroadcasts of BBC transmissions from London in the Far Eastern and General Overseas Services, together with BBC transcriptions (recorded programs). English is the main language used but there are specialized services in Japanese, Chinese (Kuoyu and Cantonese), Siamese, Indonesian-Malay, Dutch, and Burmese, over an aggregate period of seven and a half hours a day.

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AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. NETS \$850,000 IN FIRST HALF OF 1948

The American Broadcasting Company and subsidiaries last week reported a net income of \$850,000 for the first half of 1948, with \$520,000 after Federal income taxes. The sum was equivalent to 50 cents a share on 1,689,017 shares of \$1 per common stock.

Net income for the same period last year was \$890,000, or 53 cents a share on the same basis. Gross income from the sale of facilities, talent, lines, etc. was \$28,286,754 for the first six months of 1948, as compared to \$25,540,628 for the same period in 1947.

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WCBM, BALTIMORE, ASKS FULL "CONTEMPT" DETAILS

The judges of the Criminal Court in Baltimore were called on yesterday, August 17, to furnish details and particulars to radio station WCBM, Baltimore, concerning the contempt of court proceedings recently instituted against it.

WCBM, four other Baltimore radio stations and a radio news editor were cited by the court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt as an outgrowth of their broadcasts of news stories of a local murder case.

The court charged they violated a court rule restricting publication of news of crime cases.

The citations were couched in the most general terms. The court explained that no details were given on grounds such statements would violate the spirit of the court rules.

Trial in the murder case is scheduled for September 20. The defendant, Eugene James, a janitor, is charged with the knife slaying of 11-year-old Marsha Brill.

The stations were requested by the court not to make their answers until after the James trial.

The Baltimore Broadcasting Corp., operator of WCBF, yesterday, asked "specifically and exactly what broadcasts" are meant in the language of the citation, and asked specifications as to what language was deemed objectionable and what the court meant in citing the station for its "reports concerning alleged conduct and action of and by one Eugene James."

The demand also called on the judges to state specially what rule or rules of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, if any, constitute the grounds for the citation.

Judge Edwin T. Dickerson extended until 30 days after the particulars are furnished, or the demand ruled on, the time for the contempt case to be answered.

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TRUCKS TO GET 2-WAY RADIO

What is believed to be the first license for operation of two-way mobile communications by a Washington radio concern has been granted to George's Radio & Television Co. by the Federal Communications Commission, it was announced Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The license authorizes the company to operate the sending-receiving sets on its fleet of 15 trucks. Officials of the firm said they were using the sets to speed up deliveries and dispatch trucks to repair jobs.

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MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE MAKES GOOD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Not many folks get a hankering to make long distance calls while driving to work of a morning, but the mobile radiotelephone is definitely in Washington, D. C. to stay.

That is the contention of John A. Patterson, Jr., Manager of Special Services of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., operators of the system whereby you may call from a vehicle to any land-based telephone in the world.

Only 100 units are in operation in Washington at present, with the service two months shy of being 2 years old. This is in contrast to New York, which has about 1200 orders waiting to be filled, and to Chicago, with 1800 standing by, according to Mr. Patterson.

Facilities for providing mobile telephone service in Washington - including one transmitter for highway communication, three for urban communication, and 12 receivers which serve as "boosters" for transmission - represent an investment upwards of \$200,000.

This figure is based on records filed with the Federal Communications Commission showing estimated costs set forth in C. & P. appropriations for licenses.

The service is still on an experimental basis, as far as the FCC is concerned, but it has authorized the use of 180 urban mobile units and 50 highway mobile units, by the District system.

Mr. Patterson attributes the differential between demand for the service in Washington and in some other cities to the fact that areas with more heavy industries find more use for the mobile telephone. He says big manufacturing establishments, for example, find it helpful as a timesaver in widespread distribution of goods to a variety of terminals.

No radical changes have been made thus far in the original equipment, Mr. Patterson revealed. Bell laboratories, nevertheless, are experimenting with smaller, more compact radiotelephone devices to reduce drain on batteries and generators in vehicles.

Availability of channels in the authorized megacycle range has been one appreciable obstacle in Washington. The service here originally was hampered by having only one channel. Two more have been acquired in the past year.

Another limitation has been the radius of communication, which now is about 15 miles, Mr. Patterson said. Experiments are being conducted to increase the range also.

Cost of the service conforms to the following schedule:
Equipment installation charge, \$25. Minimum monthly charge, \$22, based on the following rates: in the "5-cent to 10-cent

area", 30 cents for the first three minutes; in the "15-cent area", 35 cents for the first three minutes, and in the "20-cent area", 40 cents for the first three minutes. Charges for calls from mobile unit to mobile unit are 40 cents for the first three minutes. Long-distance calls to or from mobile units cost the same as person-to-person day-rate calls on regular telephone service.

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RMA STATISTICS COMMITTEE ENLARGED FOR NEW SERVICES

For the increasing industry statistics compiled by the Radio Manufacturers' Association and constituting one of the Association's most important services, President Max F. Balcom has appointed an enlarged Industry Statistics Committee for the ensuing year, continuing Frank W. Mansfield, of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., as Chairman.

The Committee has charge of developing RMA production and sales data for all RMA divisions. Among recent expanded services are those for five sections of the Parts Division, new quarterly reports of television receiver distribution, and the new monthly report of radio distributors sales and inventories.

New market data also is planned by the Committee, together with expansion of the RMA tube production reports, including 1949 statistics on cathode ray receiving tubes.

Following is the RMA Industry Statistics Committee appointed 1948-49:

Chairman - Frank W. Mansfield, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.; Frank Q. Adams, Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp.; E. C. Anderson, Radio Corporation of America; J. A. Berman, Shure Bros., Inc.; G. W. Henyan, General Electric Company; H. J. Hoffman, Machlett Laboratories, Inc.; Donald Hooper, Westinghouse Electric Corporation; J. J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corporation; George McCleary, RCA Victor Division of RCA; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Electric Co.; Arthur Whitehair, Philco Corporation, and Fred D. Wilson, Operadio Manufacturing Co.

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HUNDREDS OF U.S. RADIO HAMS ARE MOBILIZED IN GERMAN ZONE

Hundreds of American "ham" radio operators in Germany were being mobilized last week for possible future use in the United States zone. They were asked to report to U. S. Army Signal Officers in the American zone in connection with Army plans to set up an emergency communications system.

The action followed closely an Army appeal to all reserve officers in civilian jobs in Germany to register. The Army plans to establish an extensive network of radio stations at all major military posts throughout the zone, primarily for intrapost communication. They may be used as a stop-gap method of communication for the United States Army with Berlin should the Russians choose to cut the lines now linking Gen. Lucius D. Clay's Frankfurt headquarters and Berlin.

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FM ASSN. HOLD NEWSPAPER CONTEST WITH THREE RADIO MFGS. COOP.

Three radio set manufacturers are cooperating with the FM Association to find the best stories on FM broadcasting published in newspapers between January 1, and Sept. 1, 1948, J. N. (Bill) Bailey, FMA Executive Director, announced yesterday (August 17).

"FM is the greatest advancement in radio broadcasting in more than two decades", said Mr. Bailey. "Many good stories, designed to explain FM to the public, have been written by reporters in all parts of the country. To our knowledge we are the first radio organization to recognize the value of the press -- both daily and weekly -- in informing the public of radio's advances. We want to reward the three reporters who turned in the best stories."

The Crosley Division of Avco Manufacturing Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; the Radio Division of the Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, and the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J., have placed at the disposal of the FM Association console FM-AM phonograph radio sets to be presented to the reporters writing the best stories on FM prior to Sept. 1, Mr. Bailey stated.

These awards will be announced September 29 at the closing luncheon session of the FMA's Second Annual Convention at the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago. It will not be necessary for the winners to be present, although they will be invited to attend the Convention after the winning stories are selected.

Judges in the newspaper contest are Dr. Kenneth Bartlett, Director of Radio, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.; Charles P. MacInnis, Director of Public Relations and Educational Radio, Columbia, S. C. City Public Schools; Hugo Gernsback, publisher, Radio Craft, New York; Stanley H. Manson, Advertising Director, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N.Y.; and Mrs. Norine Freeman, Publicity Director of W. B. Doner & Co., Chicago advertising agency.

"FM to many people has been somewhat of a mystery because the initials 'FM' mean frequency modulation - a technical term which describes the method of broadcasting," explained Mr. Bailey. "Newspaper men and women throughout the country, not satisfied with half a story, have delved into FM to learn what it means to the public. They have written scores of stories about the invention of Dr. Edwin Howard Armstrong. Those reporters we of the FM Association and the manufacturers feel deserve much credit for ferreting out the story of FM."

Reporters who enter the contest must submit at least one clipping and five extra copies of each story sent in. All entries must be addressed to the Story Contest Dept., FM Association, 101 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C., and postmarked no later than midnight Sept. 10.

Entries will be judged on originality, clarity and from the basis of value to the reader.

There will be three classes, (1) open to reporters on daily newspapers; (2) open to reporters employed by news wire services or syndicates; (3) open to reporters on weekly newspapers. The reporters may be staff personnel or string correspondents.

Entry blanks may be obtained from the FM Association, Washington D. C. or entries may be submitted in writing, each letter to be signed by the contestant, together with his newspaper, wire service or syndicate.

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HENRY GROSSMAN NAMED CBS DIRECTOR OF BROADCAST OPERATIONS

The Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday, (August 16) appointed Henry Grossman Director of Broadcast Operations, including television, AM and FM technical operations.

Mr. Grossman, who joined CBS in 1930, has been Director of Technical and Building Operations for the network since last January. In his new post, which is newly-created, he also becomes James M. Seward's (Network Vice-President in Charge of Operations), associate in the supervision of copyright, construction, mail and file, purchasing, and traffic departments of the network.

Mr. Grossman began his radio career in 1926 on the engineering staff of KYW, then a Chicago station, but now in Philadelphia. Subsequently he was Chief Engineer of WGHP Detroit (now WXYZ) and WSPD, Toledo. He joined CBS as Chief Audio Engineer, and a year later was appointed Eastern Division Manager. In 1942 he was promoted to CBS Technical Director and in 1947 became Assistant Director of Operations for the network.

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CARR SAYS AD. MONEY GOING FROM RADIO TO BLACK AND WHITE MEDIA

Citing a lackadaisical inertia that is permitting "advertising money to go from radio to black and white media unchallenged", Eugene Carr, Radio Director of the Brush-Moore stations, Columbus, O., asked 100 per cent participation in the All-Radio Presentation plan from the 148 delegates to the NAB 7th and 8th District meetings held at French Lick, Indiana, last week.

"If we had challenged and lost, we would have no complaint", he said. "We did not, and we have list in a very serious manner."

Mr. Carr's remarks followed a talk by Hugh M. P. Higgins, NAB Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising, descriptive of the need and demand for a radio advertising presentation, and of efforts that are currently being made in that direction.

Gilmore Nunn, of the Nunn stations, who presided at all meetings, referred to Mr. Higgins' speech as "fighting words", and urged "fighting support" from all broadcasters.

Likening radio's promotional efforts to "three fiddles on a concert stage", Mr. Nunn declared that newspapers and magazines are playing to advertisers with a "150 piece ensemble".

"There's only one place for radio station management to be in this project", he said, "on radio's band wagon."

The two-day meeting presented Justin Miller, NAB President, to delegates at the first day's luncheon. The subject of his address was, "NAB - Your Association".

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FCC FURNISHES TELEVISION RECEPTION AND INTERFERENCE INFO.

The Federal Communications Commission is receiving many complaints and inquiries both at its Washington and its field offices relative to television reception limits, sources of interference, and methods of improving reception. Because of the public interest in this subject, the following is furnished for general information.

The Commission wishes to emphasize that it does not have sufficient personnel to investigate individual complaints of interference or otherwise faulty reception and also that it has not adopted standards for nor does it approve makes or types of television receivers.

Allocation Plan - The Commission assigns television stations to cities and metropolitan areas under a nation-wide plan, which is designed to provide an equitable distribution of television service throughout the country. Because of the scarcity of frequencies available for television use, it has not been possible to provide a television station for every city. Under the allocation plan, however, most of the larger cities and metropolitan areas are assigned from one to seven television stations.

The Commission's allocation plan is designed so that a television station located in a certain city will furnish a strong enough signal to permit television receivers in or near the city to receive satisfactory service. Under the plan, therefore, television stations are spaced geographically so that they will not interfere with each other within their respective service areas, and they are assigned sufficient power to that their signal will be strong enough to overcome unwanted "noise" caused by electrical disturbances in the area. Since television reception requires a relatively strong signal, this means that the "desired" signal must be about 100 times as strong as any other signal.

Reception Limits - Many of the complaints received by the Commission arise from attempts to receive television stations far beyond their normal range. Due to the nature of the frequencies used, television reception is possible only if the receiver is located with a relatively short radius of the transmitting station. At the present time, the maximum range of television reception varies from 20 miles to 40 miles, depending on the type of station involved and the amount of power it is presently using.

Other Reception Problems - If you live within the normal (20 to 40 mile maximum) service range of a television station, it should be possible for you to receive satisfactory interference-free television pictures. However, even within this range, good service can be expected only with a properly functioning television receiver, an adequate receiving antenna, and a satisfactory transmission line connecting your antenna and receiver. The reason for this is that television requires a relatively stronger signal for good reception than does AM or FM radio, and your receiver, transmission line and receiving antenna are important factors in making sure that a strong signal is picked up out of the air, and that "unwanted signals are rejected by the receiver.

Interference Problems - Television receivers may be subject to interference (1) from television stations other than the "desired" stations; (2) from other radio stations; (3) from electrical disturbances caused by medical diathermy machines, industrial heating appliances, etc.; (4) from other television receivers in the vicinity; and (5) ignition systems of motor vehicles. The last is a particularly common source of interference.

Properly qualified technicians ordinarily can reduce or eliminate objectionable interference. If the interference is caused by a station or device operating on a different frequency from that of the "desired" television station, the "undesired" signal frequency may be "tuned out" by a device attached to the television receiver. This may be done by applying a "trap-circuit" to the receiver antenna terminals. Trap-circuits are tuned transmission lines cut for the frequency of the "undesired" signal. In case of interference from international short-wave broadcast stations and point-to-point telegraph stations, it is more practical to construct a coil-condenser "trap circuit" to reject the "undesired" signal.

If the interference is caused by a station or device operating on the same frequency as your receiver, the interference cannot be easily avoided. However, use of a directional receiving antenna may be of some benefit.

Interference from other television receivers in the vicinity of your receiver also may distort the picture or sound you receive. This usually occurs in apartment houses where two or more receivers are in close proximity.

Certain kinds of interference cannot be eliminated. In particular, if you live outside the maximum service range of two television stations operating on the same frequency at a point where signals of equal strength are received from both stations, your receiver will receive either a distorted picture or garbled sound or both. This type of interference cannot be eliminated, since it is due to the fact that you are outside the service area of the stations involved. However, the Commission in assigning television stations makes every effort possible to avoid interference of this kind.

Any good television servicing agency should be in a position to determine sources of television reception trouble, provide devices or adjustments to improve reception and to explain their operation.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Television Here To Stay
 (Harry MacArthur, "Washington Star")

Any one who has sent aloft over his rooftop the futuristic, megacycle-trapping mark of video can tell you tales about the new art's most fascinated audience. The small fry are television's staunchest supporters. There may come a day, when television is as widespread as that old-fashioned radio which serves only the ear, when those now young will refuse to believe they ever were excited over such an ordinary adjunct of life, but their enthusiasm is there now, all right.

One of those who discovered he had brought a strange new form of life into his living room with the television receiver is Earl Hilburn, a young man loaded to the ears with technical information, who is The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.'s assistant chief engineer. All the children in his block, Mr. Hilburn was saying the other day, know the scheduled hours for television shows for the young and troop into the Hilburn living room to watch them.

This has become, finally, an accepted part of life in the Hilburn household and nothing about the audience ever startled Mrs. Hilburn very much until one recent afternoon. On this afternoon the neighborhood showed up as usual, including one tot who was not to be foiled by any problems of his own living schedule at home. He was bearing a plate of food and a fork. He was indignant, too, when told he'd have to stay on the porch until he finished dinner.

There was a time, not long ago in the memories of many, when radio was in much the same position that television is in today. The first radio in the block was the center of neighborhood attention. It burned away the life of its primitive tubes and crackled its primitive loud-speaker while surrounded by an audience filled with admiration and awe.

Television probably will not remain in the scientific class for long. It has burst suddenly upon us following the war (which, by spurring electronic research, was largely responsible for video's quick arrival at its present state) and its progress should be swifter than AM radio's was. You may as well face the fact that television is here to stay and, before you know it, will be the commonplace. It moves along every day.

The major development of the week, so far as local television viewers are concerned, was the allocation of new coaxial cables for the section of the Eastern video network between New York and Washington. There now are three southbound cables in operation instead of the former one, with one cable set aside northbound for Washington originations.

What this means to your home viewing is a wider variety of programs available.

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TRADE NOTES

More than 100 million radio receiving tubes were sold by RMA member-companies during the first half of 1948, the Radio Manufacturers' Association said Tuesday. June sales rose slightly over those of May but were under sales of the preceding four months.

Total half year sales were 100,005,963, while June sales reached 15,114,272. The half year sales were divided as follows: 72,543,504 for new sets, 20,280,996 for replacements, 6,644,749 for export, and 536,714 for Government agencies.

Don Lee Broadcasting System is withdrawing its San Diego television application, leaving seven applicants to battle over three available channels in FCC hearings scheduled September 7. Withdrawal was attributed to pendency of Los Angeles and San Francisco applications which, when and if granted, will keep engineering staff engrossed in installations, plus the desire to continue high-band experimental activities.

Station KIST, Harry Butcher's (formerly CBS Vice President in charge of its Washington station WTOP and former Naval Aide to General Eisenhower) radio station in Santa Barbara, California, came in for a free plug when Jane Powell sang over it in the picture, "A Date with Judy" currently playing in Washington. The locale of the picture was Santa Barbara.

WSB-TV, Atlanta, which will begin testing this week preparatory to going on the air September 29th, last week was signed as an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company. WSB-TV will broadcast on Channel 8 (180-186 mc) with 5 KW visual power and 2.5 aural. WSB itself is also an NBC affiliate.

Greek authorities were reported Sunday to be nearing a solution of the slaying of George Polk, (according to an Associated Press report) American correspondent, whose body was found floating in Salonika Bay last May. A reliable Greek source said investigators are "optimistic and confident" that the case soon will be "smashed wide open".

Distributors have been advised by Benjamin Abrams, President of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Co., of a price rise, effective Sept. 1, on all Emerson sets. Mr. Abrams did not indicate the amount of the increase, but said it was necessary because of increased costs of components and labor. The company, he pointed out, has just granted a pay rise of 8 per cent to its factory employees.

Current retail prices on the Emerson line range from \$14.95 for a portable radio to \$495 for a four-way television receiver.

The newly-named Board of Directors Television Advisory Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, in its first meeting last Friday appointed a three-man committee to meet with a similar group from the Television Broadcasters' Association to discuss cooperation between the two associations.

Named on the NAB half of the joint committee were Walter Damm, WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee; Clair McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; and A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB Executive Vice-President.

The three will meet with three others to be named by TBA, at a time and place to be set later. The appointment of the TBA committee will be made later also.

To the Radio Corporation of America were assigned the patent rights in a new method of sound record manufacture (No. 2,446,578) invented by Clifford Eddison of Haddon Heights, N.J.; a color television tube (No. 2,446,791) by Alfred C. Schroeder of Feasterville, Pa., and an electronic computing device (No. 2,446,945) by George A. Morton of Haddon Heights and Leslie E. Flory of Oaklyn, N. J.

Miss Sarah Richardson Cowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cowles of Minneapolis, was married to John Marshall Bullitt, son of Mrs. Donald M. Payson of Portland, Me., and the late Keith L. Bullitt of Los Angeles, last Monday, August 11, in the Gethsemane Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis. The bride was given in marriage by her father and attended by her sister, Mrs. Arthur Ballantine, Jr., as matron of honor.

A small reception was given at the Cowles' home.

The bride was graduated from the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. in 1944, and from the University of Chicago in 1947. Last Winter she attended Radcliffe College. Her father is President of The Minneapolis Star and Tribune and Chairman of the Board of "Look" magazine and The Des Moines Register and Tribune, and Vice-President of Cowles Broadcasting Company.

RMA President Max F. Balcom has reappointed Richard C. Colton, of the RCA Victor Division, Chairman of the RMA Traffic Committee, which has many traffic problems, including rate reductions in process. In announcing the Committee for 1948-49 with increased membership, President Balcom also reappointed W. L. Fogelson of P. R. Mallory & Co. as Vice Chairman.

The Aug. 17 issue of "Look", includes Atwater Kent, retired radio manufacturer and now big time Hollywood party giver, as the subject of the Picture Personality feature. Described as "the most publicized party giver in the town's history", the article states that Mr. Kent spends \$50,000 a year on entertainment "to make people happy". The story also relates that Mr. Kent gives parties for worthy organizations at which he pays all expenses, and is now helping disabled veterans and young singers. Mr. Kent was host at one of the parties given for the National Association of Broadcasters at its Los Angeles convention last May.

E. A. Nicholas, President of the Farnsworth Radio & Television Corp., of Fort Wayne, Ind., said Monday that higher prices for television sets appeared inescapable. Mr. Nicholas was in New York for a distributor showing of the company's new radio and television lines. The lowest priced television set in the new Farnsworth line is priced at \$375 compared with last year's \$345, although the new set has seven more tubes.

Mr. Nicholas added that if radio prices are based on costs, they too may go up, as manufacturers are having to pay higher prices for materials and labor. But he said overproduction and big inventories might keep prices at present retail levels.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W. Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

Founded in 1924

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. Inc.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED

AUG 27 1948

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No. 1839

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August 25, 1948

RUSSIAN N.Y. BUNGLING EXPOSE PROVES "VOICE AMERICA" VALUE

The State Department's sharp note demanding the recall of Russian Consul General Jacob M. Lomakin in New York, and the sensational attempt at suicide of Mrs. Oksana Kosenkina, Russian School teacher, who flung herself from a third story window in the Russian Consulate in New York, seemed almost made to order for the comeback of the streamlined and entirely reorganized "Voice of America". News of both of these top drawer events was flashed to the world by the new "Voice" in 22 languages leading all news presentations.

"This is what we have been waiting for in our war of words", a "Voice" official said. "This is something that can be easily understood by people all over the world."

The "Voice's" short-waved accounts of Lomakin getting the boot and Kosenkina tragedy were translated into Russian and eight other behind-the-Iron-Curtain languages: Polish, Czech-Slovak, Slovene, Serbo-Croat, Bulgarian, Rumanian and Hungarian. It was carried also in Russian on the "Voice's" Far Eastern broadcasts beamed at Vladivostok, as well as on other regular programs to the Orient Latin-America and Western Europe.

Treatment of the case of the Lomakin and Kosenkina cases in the master script - which is translated into the "Voice's" twenty-two foreign tongues - was sober and factual, "straight" narratives. Within this framework and without detracting from the objectivity of its approach, however, the scripts managed to include direct rebuttals of all the Soviet charges against the United States.

Thus, the program quoted prominently Mrs. Kosenkina's statement to Russian Vice Consul Zot I. Chepurnykh: "You kept me a prisoner," and her statement to hospital officials: "I fear them (Soviet consulate members), and I do not want to see them."

In the case of the programs beamed to Russia, the news editors let the text speak for itself. No interpretation or background was supplied. On other programs, when the full text was not used, a factual "rewrite" of the note went on the air.

At another point one comment read: "We are forced to the conclusion that it is more important, in the eyes of the highest Soviet officials, to prevent the escape of a single school teacher from Russian authority than it is to maintain good relations with friendly countries."

Over the week-end, listeners of the programs abroad were provided with editorial comment as a follow-up to the straight news. This was confined pretty much to excerpts from editorials in the papers of the United States.

Thus in the words of Austin Stevens of the New York Times, the "Voice of America" which Congress almost succeeded in killing off, has been stepped up from a mild information service to a

full-fledged, hard-hitting propaganda machine which will concentrate its chief output against the Iron Curtain.

George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, in charge of the "Voice" stated the new policy when he said:

"It is clear now that we are in a shirt-sleeve contest. We are in a struggle between two concepts and while 'The Voice of America' will not get into name calling, we are going to take a stronger line. If we are going to influence anyone, we cannot afford to be apologetic when everybody else is shouting boasts."

Advised of increased short-wave radio receiver production within Russia and of widespread listening that may amount to an audience of 3,000,000, the "Voice" only recently started to operate in England five additional high powered transmitters that double the number of "Voice" signals into Russia and satellite countries.

On Oct. 1 the State Department will take over the output of all broadcasts that go out in the name of the "Voice of America". On that date two commercial networks will drop out of the short-wave program, and the control and guidance of news broadcasts and policy-inspired commentaries will be centered in an expanded news staff at the 57th Street headquarters of the "Voice".

The prospective withdrawal of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System from the Government's international radio broadcasts will end an arrangement that was far from satisfactory to any party.

In a special report from London to the New York Times, the following was set forth:

"The American battle of the airwaves with the Soviet Union - pushed into high gear by recent developments in New York in the "spy" case in Washington - seems for the first time in many months to be swinging in favor of the United States.

"Reports from European capitals, including some behind the Iron Curtain, indicate that the 'Voice of America' broadcasts are 'getting through' and causing more concern among Communist authorities than they have for some time past.

"From Vienna comes this information:

"The 'Voice of America', and other American propaganda broadcasts have been playing an increasingly important role in South-east Europe in the last few days and have been playing it better. Their role has grown in importance because the Cominform (Communist Information Bureau) has intensified the Russian propagandistic attack, and this had to be answered. Furthermore, they, together with the British Broadcasting Company broadcasts, form almost the only source of truthful news to the inhabitants of the 'curtain' countries, since the intensification of censorship denies them knowledge of much that is going on in their own countries."

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FCC PROPOSED RULES TO LIMIT RADIO CONTROL AND OWNERSHIP

To clarify policy with respect to multiple ownership of commercial AM, FM and television broadcast stations, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to revise its rules on this subject, with particular reference to number of stations in which there may be joint control or interest.

The Commission's present rules ban operation of more than one station of the same category in the same community or service area by the same person or group, or more than six FM stations or five TV stations throughout the country as a whole.

Contemplated amendments to Section 3.35 of the standard broadcast rules would further preclude a person or persons under common control from owning, operating or controlling more than seven AM stations in the country as a whole, or serving as a stockholder, officer or director of more than 14 standard broadcast stations.

In a further step to prevent concentration of control of standard broadcast facilities, the Commission would limit those interests having fewer than the foregoing specified maximum limitations to a graduated number of stations with interest less than control, as follows:

<u>If the Number of Stations Controlled is:</u>	<u>Then the Maximum Number of Stations with Interest less Than Control May be:</u>
7	0
6	1 or 2
5	3 or 4
4	4 or 6
3	7 or 8
2	9 or 10
1	11 or 12
0	13 or 14

Section 3.240 of the rules would incorporate these limitations for FM:

(Same headings as above)

6	0
5	1 or 2
4	3 or 4
3	5 or 6
2	7 or 8
1	9 or 10
0	11 or 12

In Section 3.640, the TV limitations would be:

<u>If the Number of Stations Controlled is:</u>	<u>Then the Maximum Number of Stations with Interest less Than Control May be:</u>
5	0
4	1 or 2
3	3 or 4
2	5 or 6
1	7 or 8
0	9 or 10

In applying these provisions to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders would be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own one percent or more of the outstanding voting stock.

These rule changes would not become effective until January 1, 1953, for existing situations in order to permit the orderly disposition of interests by those affected. This extended time, however, would not be applicable to any case where complete disclosure of all facts has not heretofore been made to the Commission.

Briefs and statements in connection with this proposed rule making will be received by the Commission on or before September 27, 1948.

The proposed new rules apparently would not affect the four major networks, with the possible exception of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Associated Press reported.

The CBS owns seven standard stations and has a minority interest in another. It has four FM stations and one television station.

The American Broadcasting Company has five AM and five FM stations, and construction permits for five television stations, of which one is operating.

The National Broadcasting Company owns six standard stations has three FM stations on the air and permits for three more, has two television stations on the air and permits for three more.

The impression in radio circles is that the proposed new rule on AM station ownership was aimed primarily at individuals holding substantial interests in large numbers of stations.

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Funds sufficient for the purchase of four television receivers for installation in Washington area hospitals have been received by Bill Herson of Station WRC from his morning radio listeners. The first receiver purchased was installed this week in a ward at the Naval Hospital in Bethesda. A second set, a Philco table model made available at cost by the Joseph M. Zamoiski Co., will be presented Friday by Mr. Herson to patients at the Glen Dale Sanatorium, Washington.

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FORT INDUSTRY RE-ALIGNS EXEC. DUTIES OF DETROIT STATIONS

The Fort Industry Company has announced re-alignment of certain managerial responsibilities to give effect to the growing importance of its operations in Detroit, Mich., where the Company owns sound broadcasting stations WJBK and WJBK-FM and television station WTVO.

Richard E. Jones, for the past eight years Commercial Manager of CKLW, has been appointed Managing Director of WJBK and WJBK-FM. Ralph G. Elvin, who for the past year has been coordinating the activities of both sound and television broadcasting, has been named Managing Director of WTVO and will be responsible for the operation of that station, which is expected to be on the air by November 1. The appointments were announced by Lee B. Wailes, Vice-President in charge of operations of The Fort Industry Company.

Mr. Jones is widely known in Detroit radio circles and has been connected with the broadcasting industry since the Spring of 1941 when he became Sales Promotion Manager of CKLW. He was made Sales Manager one month later, which position he has since held. He is a native of Bay City, Michigan.

Mr. Elvin brings to his position as head of television station WTVO, a background of both newspaper and radio experience and has been associated with The Fort Industry Company for the past nine years, first in Lima, Ohio, then in Detroit.

The Fort Industry Company, of which George B. Storer is President, owns television station WSPD-TV in Toledo, Ohio, which started operations on July 21. In addition to television station WTVO in Detroit, the Company is building television station WAGA-TV in Atlanta. The Fort Industry Company owns directly or through subsidiaries Radio Stations WAGA, Atlanta; WGBS, Miami; WJBK, Detroit; WLOK, Lima, Ohio; WMMN, Fairmont, West Virginia; WSPD, Toledo, O.; WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia.

"The re-alignment of executive duties in Detroit as announced by Mr. Wailes", said Mr. Storer, "has been made in line with the Company's development in both the sound and television broadcasting fields. It is expected that our Detroit television station WTVO will take to the air approximately November 1 and by the first of the year both our sound and television activities will be housed in new quarters in Detroit's Masonic Temple Building."

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RCA OPENS FIRST DIRECT RADIOTELEGRAPH CIRCUIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Opening of the first direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and the Union of South Africa was announced Tuesday, Aug. 23, by Harry C. Ingles, President of RCA Communications, Inc., 66 Broad Street. The circuit connects New York and Capetown.

Emphasizing the importance of the direct communications service, Mr. Ingles said that millions of words are handled annually between these distant trade centers. He said American exports to the Union of South Africa had amounted to \$414,000,000 in 1947, with imports from there totalling \$111,000,000.

The first message from New York to Capetown over the new circuit was filed by H. T. Andrews, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of South Africa to the United States, and Permanent Representative to the United Nations. It was sent to Prime Minister D. F. Malan of the Union of South Africa.

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"AXIS SALLY" LIKELY TO FACE JURY WITHIN 10 DAYS

"Axis Sally", the 47-year old American woman who the Government says used to broadcast on Hitler's radio to GIs reminding them of the comforts of home and of the company of girls and wives, arrived in Washington last Saturday from Germany to face a charge of treason.

After going through the customs, she was taken to the offices of United States Commissioner Cyril S. Lawrence where she was arraigned on a charge of treason, and the hearing continued until August 31 to permit her to obtain counsel and discuss the case.

Two hours after she stepped from a C-54 luxury plane at Bolling Air Force Base in Washington, D. C., she was in District Jail, held without bond on a charge for which the maximum penalty is death.

Treason charges against her will probably be presented to the District grand jury within 10 days, the Justice Department announced Monday.

John M. Kelly, Jr., Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said, "We are moving ahead with routine preparation of the case and with as much dispatch as possible to present the facts to the grand jury."

"Axis Sally", in real life Mildred Elizabeth Sisk, alias Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, broadcast for the Nazis during the war. She allegedly started broadcasting Nazi propaganda to England in 1940 for the Reich Broadcasting Corp. When the United States entered the war, officials said, she beamed her propaganda to American troops in North Africa and Italy.

After the invasion of Normandy in 1944, she is said by officials to have made recorded hospital interviews with wounded American soldiers, and in the introductions to her broadcasts described the horrible wounds and the blood bath of American lives.

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HOUSE GROUP QUESTIONS FCC ON RADIO GIFTS BAN

The Special House Congressional Committee which is investigating the Federal Communications Commission, last Saturday said that the law on which the FCC is basing its crackdown on "give-away" radio programs has been repealed.

Last Friday the Committee, through its attorney Frank T. Bow, made public a letter which it had sent to Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Commission, asking if the FCC "still plans to proceed and under what authority." Mr. Bow said the rules would apply to Section 316 of the Communications Act prohibiting certain programs, but that the section was repealed last June by a recodification act.

"We are taking no position in the matter", Mr. Bow told a reporter. "We are merely inquiring what procedure they are going to follow."

Mr. Bow said that a section of the criminal code covers lotteries and give-away programs in much the same language as the repealed section; criminal violations, he said, must be prosecuted by the Justice Department, rather than the FCC. Perhaps, he said, the Commission could get at the give-aways under its rule making powers, with any criminal violations to be prosecuted by the Justice Department. Or, he said, it might be able to take some action against the programs to which it objects when it considers renewal of licenses.

Mr. Bow said today that up to this time (4 P.M. Wednesday, Aug. 25) no reply had yet been received from the FCC, but intimated that perhaps by Friday there might be something to report.

In the meantime, the National Association of Broadcasters, whose members would be affected by the proposed rules, issued a statement by its General Counsel Don Petty, who was in Minneapolis attending the 11th NAB District meeting, due to many inquiries from broadcasters on the subject which had reached large proportions. NAB will file a brief in connection with the proposed rules at the proper time, Mr. Petty said.

Mr. Petty's complete statement follows:

"On August 5, 1948, the FCC issued its proposed rules and regulations relating to lotteries and gift enterprises on radio programs based on Section 316 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, a criminal provision. Some months ago, Congress repealed Section 316, effective September 1, 1948, and the substances of that section was incorporated in Section 1304 of the United States Criminal Code. Thus, after Sept. 1, there will be no section in the Communications Act relating to lotteries for the Federal Communications Commission to administer. It is clear, therefore, that the Department of Justice is the appropriate agency to enforce compliance with the lottery statute."

The FCC, in its notice of the proposed rules, had announced that interested parties should file statements or briefs by Sept. 10.

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MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND ANNA SIGN ABC RADIO CONTRACT

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and her daughter, Anna Roosevelt Boettinger, have signed a contract with the American Broadcasting Co. to present a five times a week afternoon radio program series starting October 4, Charles C. Barry, ABC Vice-President in charge of radio and television programming, announced Monday.

The program, tentatively titled "Eleanor and Anna Roosevelt" will discuss national and world events of interest to women, as well as items of general interest in the fields of fashions, the theater, literature and education.

The programs, exact time of which will be announced later, will originate in Hollywood where Anna Roosevelt Boettinger will make her home, and from wherever Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is at the time of broadcast. Mrs. Roosevelt sails for Europe and the Paris meetings of the United Nations on September 13. During her stay in Europe her portion of the programs will be short-waved to America. However, her discussions will not be restricted to United Nations' activities, but will cover European problems as a whole, including food, travel and housing conditions, fashions and clothing problems, and the general progress of reconstruction.

To be broadcast over the coast-to-coast network of the American Broadcasting Company, "Eleanor and Anna Roosevelt" is available for commercial sponsorship.

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FCC PROPOSES REVISION OF RULES ON MOTIONS AND INITIAL DECISIONS

The Federal Communications Commission proposes revising its Rules and Regulations to provide for initial decisions to be issued by hearing examiners or Commissioners presiding at hearings, and for motions presently handled by the Motions Commissioner, with certain exceptions, to be acted upon by hearing examiners. Thus, an initial decision would take the place of and serve the same purpose as a proposed decision of the Commission.

These and other changes are intended to relieve the workload of the Commission in such matters, especially that of the Motions Commissioner, and also be a convenience to practicing attorneys. They were proposed after Commission study which involved consideration of suggestions by the Federal Communications Bar Association.

Statements or briefs on these proposals will be received by the Commission on or before September 27, 1948.

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NBC MIDWEST TV NETWORK OF 5 STATIONS BEGINS OPERATION SEPT. 20

The National Broadcasting Company's Midwest television network comprising five stations at the outset will begin regular program operation on Monday, Sept. 20, it was announced Tuesday by I. E. Showerman, NBC Vice-President in Charge of the Central Division.

Original members of the Midwest net will be stations KSD-TV, St. Louis; WWJ-TV, Detroit; WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee; WSPD-TV, Toledo, and WBEN-TV, Buffalo.

Plans for the network operation were made Tuesday at a meeting of NBC and station officials in Chicago. Showerman said that St. Louis and Detroit will serve at key program origination points with a minimum service of 12 hours of programming a week planned during the early stages of the operation.

Some programs also will be telecast from Toledo with Station WNBQ, NBC video outlet in Chicago, and WNBK, NBC, Cleveland, scheduled to become the hub of the skein when they go in the air later in the season.

The Midwest network is expected to be joined with the NBC East Coast Network by Jan. 1, 1949.

Coaxial cable will be used for program transmission between all points except Chicago and Milwaukee and Detroit and Toledo where service will be by micro-wave relay.

Programs to be offered on the network will be announced later, but George M. Burback, General Manager of KSD-TV, and Harry Bannister, General Manager of WWJ-TV, said that the schedules will include a full variety of programs from musical shows to sports events.

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RMA GROUP NAMED TO PRESS EXCISE TAX RELIEF

Before a new Congress and Administration next January, the radio industry's efforts to repeal or reduce the 10% radio excise tax will be pressed vigorously. RMA President Max F. Balcom has appointed a new and enlarged committee, representative of all important industry groups, to wage an intensive tax reduction campaign, promptly and vigorously with assembly of the new Congress.

President Joseph Gerl of Sonora Radio & Television Corp. continues as Chairman of the RMA Excise Tax Committee and the Vice Chairman is A. M. Freeman of the RCA Victor Division. The personnel includes tax experts, several RMA Directors and representatives of the set, tube, parts, transmitter and other groups, for united action on the radio excise tax. Congressional leaders have announced that the excise tax schedules will be overhauled and that those, like the radio tax, bearing directly on the buying public and retarding sales will be eliminated, presenting an opportunity in the continued RMA campaign for tax reduction.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND U.S. ON FM IS ANNOUNCED

The Federal Communications Commission announced last week the text of an agreement between the United States and Canada concerning FM broadcast station assignments in both countries in the 88-108 mc. band, after a series of meetings had been held between representatives of the Department of Transport of Canada and the FCC. This agreement has been officially confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes between Canada and the United States.

The purpose of the agreement is to coordinate FM broadcast station assignments on both sides of the United States-Canadian border in order that no objectionable interference will occur between stations in the two countries, and involves correlation of assignments within 250 miles of the border.

The text of the agreement follows:

"Allocation plans for United States Frequency Modulation Broadcasting Stations and for Canadian Frequency Modulation Broadcasting Stations are described in Appendices I and II. The channel number system used in these appendices is in accordance with Appendix III.

"Assignments will normally be made on the basis of omni-directional antennae but it is recognized that directional antennae may advantageously be used in certain instances to reduce interference between stations.

"Assignments made at points which are more than 250 miles from the nearest point on the border of Canada and the United States will normally have no international significance and need not be notified except in cases of unusual powers and unusual antenna heights.

"Where distances less than 250 miles are involved, all assignments shall be notified in the following manner:

- (1) Notification shall be made by an exchange of documents between the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Transport.
- (2) Notifications shall include full information on transmitting antenna locations by geographical coordinates, antenna height above average terrain, antenna height, above mean sea level, and effective radiated power. In the event an antenna, directional in the horizontal plane, is proposed, the directional pattern and other pertinent information shall be submitted.
- (3) Each country shall have 15 days from the date of notification in which to protest the proposed assignment.
- (4) If, within the 15 day period prescribed in (3) above, no objection is raised, a notified assignment shall be considered final.

"Wherever possible assignments made within 250 miles of the border should be in accordance with Appendices I and II.

"No allocation plans have been adopted as yet for assignment of stations in the 88 to 92 megacycle portion of the band, which has been designated for use by non-commercial, educational broadcasting in both countries. When such a plan has been formulated, the procedure specified above shall apply."

Copies of the complete agreement may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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CONSTRUCTION STARTS FOR KTTV, COLUMBIA TV LINK IN LOS ANGELES

An advance corps of construction workers, broadcasting engineers and technicians last week converged on the Bekins Building in Hollywood to start transforming its entire 14th floor into main offices and studios for KTTV as the Los Angeles link in the Columbia Broadcasting System's nationwide television chain.

Meanwhile work is being pushed to completion on a new building atop 5,700-foot Mt. Wilson for KTTV's transmitter. Considered one of the most advantageous transmitter sites in Southern California, it adjoins the Frequency Modulation transmitter of KNX, Columbia-owned station in Hollywood.

Construction on both the KTTV office-studio and transmitter plans is scheduled for completion by October at a cost of more than \$250,000, exclusive of equipment, according to Harry W. Witt, Acting General Manager for the station, which will be operated by the Times-Mirror Company of Los Angeles. CBS has applied to the FCC for permission to acquire a 49 percent interest in the station.

These KTTV units are to be joined, Mr. Witt said, by other studios, as soon as adequate locations can be determined, and mobile equipment for remote pickups, providing thorough coverage for the local outlet, and, eventually, the CBS-TV transcontinental network from the world's movie capital.

In addition to offices for a staff of more than 50, the Bekins Building 14th floor, when converted, will include one large television studio, with accommodations for three sets, a telecine studio for film telecasting, a master control room, announcer's booth, newsroom, etc.

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ROBERT E. KINTNER ELECTED TO BOARD OF TBA

Robert E. Kintner, Executive Vice-President of the American Broadcasting Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Television Broadcasters' Association, J. R. Poppele, President of the TBA announced Monday. Mr. Kintner's term as a Director will run until the annual meeting of the Association in January, 1949.

The Television Broadcasters' Association, the guiding body of the video industry, is comprised of member of a majority of the television stations now in operation in this country as well as representatives of many video stations now under construction.

ABC Executive Vice President Kintner has held this position since November 16, 1946, having previously served as a Vice-President of the network since September 15, 1944. Prior to joining ABC, he wrote a syndicated newspaper column with Joseph Alsop, and previous to that he was a Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune.

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ABC LEASES CHICAGO CIVIC THEATRE FOR AM-TV STUDIOS

The Chicago Civic Theatre, stated to be the world's most elaborate, modern and comfortable legitimate theatre, has been leased on a long term basis by the American Broadcasting Company and will be converted into AM and television studios prior to Friday, September 17, according to an announcement made Monday. Extensive reconstruction and redesign of the theatre already is underway and will be completed prior to the night of September 17 when Chicago's newest television station, WENR-TV, makes its jubilant debut on Channel 7.

"The station, which opens appropriately on Channel 7 at 7:00 P.M., on September 17, is continued proof that the American Broadcasting Company intends to become the world leader as a television network", Mr. Paul B. Mowrey, National Director of ABC television said, in discussing the opening of the television station. "Via the facilities of WENR-TV, we will bring, from the initial program, programs of network calibre to the midwest.

"Our main efforts in the Chicago inaugural will be directed toward presenting to the WENR-TV audience a preview of some of the programs and stars who will entertain and inform them during our regular daily schedule of television. City, State and Federal officials will join with officials of the American Broadcasting Company in our premiere presentation, in a salute to Chicago's newest television station."

When completed, the new studio will surpass in ultra-modern equipment any present video installation in the mid-West. It will be equipped with the latest types of studio, motion picture and field cameras, a hand-out declares. The television control room will contain picture monitors, camera controls and audio equipment as well as a push-button operated video switching system which will permit the producers to make full choice of studio cameras, film cameras, remote programs, or combinations thereof, for the production of the most elaborate television shows.

In addition to the television control booth, an AM control room will be constructed offstage and to the left.

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TERRY NAMED VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF CROSLY TELEVISION

The appointment of Marshall N. Terry as Vice-President in Charge of Television activities of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation was announced Tuesday by R. E. Dunville, Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

At the same time Mr. Dunville disclosed the appointment of James B. Hill as Sales Service Manager for WLW-T, Crosley television outlet in Cincinnati. The merchandising responsibilities of Mr. Terry's recent post will be taken over by Jack M. Zinselmeier. David E. Partridge, WLW Sales Promotion Manager, who previously reported to Mr. Terry, will be responsible directly to the General Manager's office.

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Radio Religion
("Washington Post")

A group calling itself the Religious Radio Association has revived an ancient controversy by petitioning the Federal Communications Commission to clarify its stand on atheist radio programs. Three or four years ago, one Robert Harold Scott petitioned the Commission to revoke the licenses of three California stations on the ground that they refused to make any time available to him, by sale or otherwise, for the broadcasting of talks on the subject of atheism, while permitting the use of their facilities for direct arguments against atheism as well as for indirect attacks in the form of religious programs. The Commission did not revoke the licenses of the three stations. It did use the occasion, however, to remind broadcasters that "freedom of religious belief necessarily carries with it freedom to disbelieve, and freedom of speech means freedom to express disbeliefs as well as beliefs. . .The holders of a belief should not be denied the right to answer attacks upon them or their belief solely because they are few in number.

Thus the broadcasters are under a vague directive from the FCC to afford atheists some opportunity at least to defend themselves against attack. It is by no means an easy problem from the broadcasters' point of view. They have had trouble enough with competing claimants for time among proponents of religion - some of whom have proved mere mercenaries. Some broadcasters sell time for religious broadcasts, some give their facilities gratis to preachers of their choice, thereby inciting the resentment of those to whom the same facilities are denied; still others deal with the problem by devising and supporting religious programs of their own. One way or another they make available to the listening public a good deal of religion on the air.

The broadcasters have an obligation to serve the public taste and inclination as well as to provide a medium for the expression of conflicting ideas. This is not to say that atheism should be ruled off the air simply because it is unpopular; it is merely to note what must be obvious, that the public interest in a balanced program structure would scarcely be served by permitting atheists to reply every time someone advocated the worship of God. The prohibitionists could as rationally insist that they be allowed to answer every program promoting the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Plainly, however, no such construction of the FCC dictum in response to the Scott petition is warranted. The Religious Radio Association seems to be seeing ghosts. All that is required of the broadcasters is that they give bona fide organizations of free-thinkers or atheists in communities where these exist a chance to rebut direct assaults upon their beliefs. Believers in religion will certainly suffer no hurt from affording such an opportunity for expression to those with whom they deeply disagree.

Editor's Note: A hearing is to be held September 1 on the question of free time to atheists by the Federal Communications Commission.

Truman's 2 A.M. Next-to-Closing Act Deemed Poor Showmanship
 ("Variety")

The broadcasting industry's post-mortem verdict on President Harry S. Truman's acceptance speech in Philadelphia was that it was a hit "special events" show which played to an almost empty house.

Undoubtedly, but for bad timing, the No. 1 Democrat's fighting, almost entirely off-the-cuff talk would have copped a sock Hooper both on tele and radio. Its 2 A.M. teeoff, however, amounted to a case of poor showmanagement which conceivably cost Truman a great many votes.

For the speech - general conceded to be the best of Truman's career - lost much of its punch in print; it was a cinch to get no favorable play in the predominantly Republican press of the country; it broke too late for the morning papers' home editions, and, by the time the afternoon sheets were out, the Republicans had had time to top it with loud cries of "cheap politics".

If the Demo party bosses' planning hadn't been fouled up by the Dixie revolt, a long series of nomination seconding harangues and such incidents as the ill-fated pigeon stunt, the President might have taken to the air between 10 and 11 P.M. That was the blueprint. And the time was still not too late to give Truman a whopping AM-TV audience.

As it turned out, the consensus is, he probably lost virtually all of his tele audience (it being confined to the eastern time zone), and most of his radio audience except in the west.

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Strange State Of Mind For Industry's Right To Free Speech
 (Harry MacArthur in "Washington Star")

The radio broadcasters are indulging themselves in some curiously contradictory behavior these days. Over in Baltimore they are standing to the battlements to defend freedom of the speech and the press. Five Baltimore radio stations are facing contempt-of-court charges for broadcasting crime news in alleged violation of a 1939 court rule in the Maryland city and the radio people are not the only ones viewing with alarm.***

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has joined the broadcasters in their stand against what appears to many an abridgment of freedom of speech and the press. So, at least in spirit if not actively, must any one else who cherishes the basic freedoms of the Bill of Rights.

At the same time, the broadcasting industry is showing a strange unconcern in another quarter, when it might have been expected to howl that those same rights were being hacked away. The Federal Communications Commission has hinted that some of those uninhibited give-away shows might be considered lotteries and may be told to get off the air. Instead of charging the FCC with overzealousness, which they often feel called upon to do, the broadcasters are just nodding their heads in solemn agreement.

It has been suggested that lotteries, if that's what the programs actually are under law, are the concern of the Department of Justice and the Federal courts, rather than the FCC. The House Select Committee to investigate the FCC Saturday turned out to be a supporter of this point of view. Before this the industry's reaction

(continued at bottom of page 16)

TRADE NOTES

One of the nation's largest high-frequency two-way police communications system was recently installed and put in operation by the City of Richmond, Va., it was disclosed this week by the RCA Engineering Products Department, which furnished the equipment. The system, broadcasting over Station WPHF, will operate at 155.01 megacycles for the station transmitter and mobile receivers, and at 156.09 megacycles for the mobile transmitters.

Paul A. Porter, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who was drafted by President Truman several weeks ago to "sell" the Administration's anti-inflation program to Congress, went back to his private law business last week. The President announced that he has accepted Porter's registration as a temporary special assistant.

Robert G. Thompson has been named Manager of Network Technical Operations for the Columbia Broadcasting System and Chief Engineer of Station WCBS, New York, and John D. Gilbert becomes Assistant Manager of Network Technical Operations, in two new appointments announced last week by Henry Grossman, CBS Director of Broadcast Operations.

Royal V. Howard, Director of the National Association of Broadcasters Engineering Department, has been awarded a certificate of appreciation for his "outstanding contribution to the work of the Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II". The certificate, given by the War and Navy Departments jointly, was signed by Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War at the time of the official award, and James Forrestal, then Navy Secretary.

The NAB engineering director's award was in recognition of his work as Director of the Operational Analysts Staff, Headquarters U.S. Army, European theater, the group known as "combat scientists".

An Initial Decision by Presiding Commissioner Sterling was released Tuesday looking toward suspension of amateur station and operator licenses of Joseph Allen Jurkowski, Horseneck Road, Caldwell, N.J., for a period of three months, commencing on the effective date of the Decision, and further ordering that the provisions of all Orders not in conformity with the Decision be revoked.

A similar decision was released looking toward suspension of amateur licenses of Reuben E. Gross, Staten Island, N.Y. for a period of six months, commencing on the effective date of the Decision, and that the commercial operator licenses and permit presently held by respondent be continued in full force and effect; further ordered that the Commission's Order of suspension and revocation, dated March 17, 1948, be rescinded and revoked insofar as it is inconsistent with the findings, decision and Order.

WPTZ, Philco Television Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, will install a new television transmitter during September. At the cost of \$87,000, the new equipment promises improved quality and better coverage for the Philadelphia station.

Robin D. Compton, veteran television engineering consultant, has been appointed Technical Director of WOIC, Washington, D. C., WOR's television outlet in the Nation's capital. Mr. Compton's appointment was made by Eugene S. Thomas, General Manager of WOIC, who said that Compton takes up his duties immediately. Mr. Thomas also pointed out that Mr. Compton's activities will be coordinated with WOR-TV, and WOR, by J. R. Poppele, Vice-President in charge of Engineering for the group of stations.

The Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. notified distributors Monday that its forthcoming price increases on its radio and television line would range from 6 to 15 per cent.

Benjamin Abrams, President, said the retail price of the company's \$14.95 table model radio, for example, would be \$16.95 under the new price schedule effective September 1. A table model television set now retailing for \$269.50 will go up to \$299.50.

The company had announced earlier in the month that it would raise its prices because of higher costs of materials and labor.

A new folder cataloging the complete RCA line of miniature electron tubes - the most comprehensive selection of these tubes available in the industry - has been prepared by the Commercial Engineering Section of the RCA Tube Department. Covering 64 miniature types, the new folder, MNT-30B, supersedes the Tube Department's MNT-30A and includes sixteen additional types.

A plaque, carefully carved out of wood and painted by the youths of the Washington Junior Police and Citizens' Corps, Inc., was awarded last Saturday to WTOP and the Columbia Broadcasting System as "a token of appreciation for outstanding community service rendered"

The plaque was awarded for WTOP's "unselfish service in bringing before the radio audience the work of the Junior Police and Citizens' Corps", according to Officer Oliver A. Cowan, Director.

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"Strange State of Mind for Industry's Right to Free Speech"
(continued from page 14)

seemed to be one of grudging welcome of the threatened FCC action. They'd be happy to give radio back to the entertainers and be rid of the give-away shows, the broadcasters say. Nothing could please them more than to have the FCC tell them to do just that.

For an industry jealous of its right to speak freely without censorship, this is a strange state of mind, indeed. The movie industry once cleaned itself up when that needed doing, without waiting for some outside agency to step in and do the job. If the fabulous give-aways should be dispensed with, the broadcasters could look better by assuming some of their own responsibility.

Better, that is, than they will look by waiting for the FCC, or the Department of Justice as the case may be, to stop the music.

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