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November 7, 1945

WORK STARTS SOON ON NEW \$1,250,000 DON LEE STUDIOS

Ground breaking ceremonies for the Don Lee Broadcasting System's new \$1,250,000 Hollywood studios to be located on Vine Street between Homewood and Fountain will be held shortly after the first of the year. Thomas S. Lee, president; Lewis Allen Weiss, vice-president and general manager, and Willet H. Brown, vice-president and assistant general manager, in jointly making the announcement, stated that the structure should be completed by the end of September, 1946.

The three-story building will feature a 150 foot tower, equipped with an elevator, which will house antennas for television sight and sound and for FM. The antennas will beam to the transmitters which will be located on both Mt. Lee and Mt. Wilson by the time the Vine Street building is completed. Currently, both Don Lee's FM and television activities are transmitted from Mt. Lee.

An additional strip of land 55' by 300' was purchased only last week to bring the company's property holdings at the new site to 350 x 300 feet. Of this, 90,000 square feet will house the building itself; the balance to be used for a parking lot at the rear.

Main entrance to the new studios will be centered on Vine Street, with employee and talent entrances in the rear of the building. Ground floor will be devoted to studios, with four theater studios seating 350 persons, four medium sized studios, and three smaller studios. Each of the studios is actually a separate structure, not physically connected with the rest of the building. In other words, each studio is surrounded by an air space which serves to isolate it from the building as a whole and from all outside vibration.

On the second floor, general offices will be located with executive offices on the top floor. The entire building will be air-conditioned and temperature controlled, with liberal use of modern plastics and glass throughout.

Plans for the building were drawn by Paul Williams, leading industrial architect, from specifications outlined by Mr. Brown of Don Lee. He not only made negotiations for the purchase of the land, but also has been responsible for acoustical and engineering innovations incorporated in the building. He has incorporated a modified poly-cylindrical array type of construction in the studio acoustical treatment. This new treatment uses curved surfaces to diffuse the sound and provide natural reverberation, or liveness, for all studio broadcast pickups.

In charge of all radio equipment installations in the new building is Frank M. Kennedy, chief engineer for the network, who has assisted Mr. Brown materially in preparing plans for the studios. Mr. Kennedy started the plans for the speech amplifier equipment, and the

associated master control, over a year ago. Cost will be \$250,000. Latest scientific features available have been incorporated in the equipment to provide highest quality of sound pickup in the new studios.

Mr. Brown is blending the new scientific development, the polycylindrical array, into the architectural design. According to Mr. Kennedy, this will provide a pleasing and modern effect and at the same time achieve a new fidelity in sound reproduction. When the studios are completed, they will be at least five years ahead of any network's plant now in existence.

The studio will serve as headquarters for the Don Lee Broadcasting System, for Station KHJ, KHJ-FM, and KTSL, and in addition will be the origination point for all Mutual Broadcasting System programs from Hollywood. Current Don Lee Studios are located at 5515 Melrose Avenue.

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BENDIX FACES 21 MILLION STATIC ELIMINATOR PATENT SUIT

A suit for \$21,000,000 damages against Bendix Aviation, Inc., charging conspiracy to use illegally an invention which eliminates short-wave radio static, has been filed in Federal Court at Wilmington, Del. The plaintiffs are Dr. Louis H. Crook, head of the aeronautical school at Catholic University, and a group of lawyers and their associates in Washington, D. C. who have an interest in the professor's invention.

Filed by Attorney Prentice E. Edrington of Washington, the suit contends Bendix utilized the Crook invention after rejecting it when it was submitted to the firm in confidence. It charges a conspiracy running over about 17 years, says the firm has impaired the utility or commercial worth of the invention and asks the court to declare the plaintiffs the owners of the patent. The device, used in various types of vehicles, shields the ignition system of engines, thus eliminating interference with radio reception, the plaintiffs said.

Plaintiffs, with Dr. Crook, are Gustav Herman Jakobson, patent attorney here; Attorney Samuel B. Pack and his wife, Leah; his daughter, Mrs. Ruth P. Wolf, and his son, Horace F. Pack. All are Washingtonians. Bendix Aviation, Inc., is a Delaware corporation.

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A "police force" was established last week to prevent dishonesty in the disposal of surplus property.

Organized to work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, enforcement divisions of the various surplus property disposal agencies and other Federal law enforcement units, the Surplus Property Compliance Enforcement Division is headed by Joseph F. Carroll, former agent of the FBI.

RADIO REACHES 100,000,000 SAYS NICHOLAS OF FARNSWORTH

Among the numerous addresses in connection with National Radio Week now in full swing all over the country was one by E. A. Nicholas, President of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation over WGL at Fort Wayne which is owned and operated by Farnsworth. Mr. Nicholas, who is also chairman of the Set Committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association, said in part:

"This is National Radio Week and the nation celebrates the 25th Anniversary of Radio Broadcasting. In this short span of years gigantic strides have been made in all phases of this great art. 25 years ago home radio receivers were small, unsightly boxes with 'cat whiskers' crystal detectors instead of the efficient vacuum tubes of today, and uncomfortable head telephones provided the only means of reception. A family was forced to take turns at listening in, or else had to purchase numerous 'head sets'.

"Even so, the miracle of bringing music out of the air into the home was at once startling, fascinating and enthusiastically accepted by everybody. Everyone wanted a receiver. Then the magic of the vacuum tube came into the home and radio reception improved rapidly. Manufacturers could not keep up with the demand. Tinkerers everywhere throughout the country built their own. Out of all this embryonic beginning we have built a great national medium for disseminating information and entertainment to every city, town and hamlet of America, reaching more than a hundred million people.

"Now we are entering a new era, the era of television. And yet the television set of today is far more efficient, does more, brings more into the home than the crystal head set receiver of the early 1920's or even of the advanced radios that were in use 10 years later. I foresee television playing a leading role not only in the home but it will also be a boon to travellers on railroad trains, on overland busses, on the great fleets of our commercial airlines and even at sea on coastwise and other vessels.

"I venture to say that 25 years from now not only will sound radio broadcasting, both AM and FM, have reached a point of even greater perfection and coverage but complemented by the newer art of television, these two instruments of science will undoubtedly be the most powerful force at our command for the advancement and betterment of civilization.

"Radio broadcasting, as we have it today, after 25 years of substantial progress, is truly the art that gives so much for so little. There is no service in the world today comparable to it. One can rightly say that the purchaser of a radio set, whether it be a small table model or a de luxe radio instrument, becomes the immediate possessor of a perpetual, life-time pass to the world's theatre and receives thereafter, day in and day out - year in and year out - the best offerings of the nation in point of news, information and entertainment. Has there ever been a more potent and generous service immediately available to every man, woman and child in the world?

"President Truman has said, 'Radio is in good hands'. One may add that the American way of broadcasting has been highly successful

under its present management. In the United States it has not been necessary, as in other countries, for the Government to dominate, control and actually operate broadcasting and to charge the set owner an annual fee for doing this! I feel sure the same American system of honest and free enterprise will be in operation 25 years from now when television will then again be celebrating another similar milestone in its progress."

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GOODBYE XMAS SETS; 500,000 (MAYBE) INSTEAD OF 3,500,000

As a result of the parts manufacturers holding out for more money and the OPA stalling along in prices, radio set manufacturing reconversion is in a mess. Instead of 3,500,000 sets by Christmas, so gaily predicted by the WPB last August, it is another New Deal snafu and the dear listening public will be lucky if it gets 500,000 sets. Here is what the Radio Manufacturers Association has to say about the situation:

"Reconversion of the radio manufacturing industry, which was expected to be one of the speediest immediately after V-J Day, has been retarded from six weeks to two months. Delays in the issuance of OPA reconversion pricing orders for both components and sets, below production costs in many cases, are held responsible for most of the delay by manufacturers, but now new bottlenecks threaten to retard volume production for several more weeks or months.

"Shortages of certain materials, especially steel, electric wire and aluminum containers, are holding up production of some radio parts, and growing labor and wage disputes threaten further obstacles to large scale production.

"With the issuance this week of a new regulation establishing prices for radio sets modelled after those produced in late 1941, OPA has cleared away its major reconversion pricing orders for the radio industry. However, a large volume of applications for individual prices, especially covering 'new models', is expected to further slow up reconversion although OPA is prepared to handle them expeditiously. Some 'hardship' appeals also are being filed with OPA.

"Radio parts, particularly variable condensers and speakers, were reported still in short supply as manufacturers of these components sought additional price relief from OPA. A new increase factor for variable condensers, possibly higher than the 13.5 per cent announced in mid-October, was under consideration by OPA officials. Higher prices for 'new model' speakers also were being approved, indicating that this bottleneck may shortly be broken.

"A backlog of military orders for 'morale' radio sets and radio components also was blocking civilian production in some plants. WPB officials told RMA that more than 300,000 of these sets for the Signal Corps, the Navy and the Army Air Forces are still on order and carry a priority which gives them the right-of-way over civilian radio receivers."

WARNS FCC EDICT IS BLOW TO FARMERS WHO NEED FM RADIO MOST

It is charged that the farmer and the suburban listeners are to be sacrificed as a result of the new Federal Communications Commission 100 mc. FM ruling. A letter said to be startling in some of its revelations has just been sent to the chief engineers of every radio set manufacturer in the United States by G. E. Gustafson, Vice President in charge of Engineering of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago. Mr. Gustafson gives for the first time the results of important practical FM tests in the new band designated by the FCC. It was disclosed that up to this time few if any of the engineers themselves were cognizant of what the new ruling means to FM.

Stripped of technical references and boiled down, the reports of the tests are explained as revealing that the new FM band amounts to city service exclusively and little or no service to the suburban or rural areas which need static free FM the most. Mr. Gustafson's letter reads as follows:

"An Industry Meeting was called by Mr. George Adair, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission on May 24, 1945, to discuss plans for monitoring operations of transmitters in the frequency range of 40-100 megacycles. During this meeting the Milwaukee Journal volunteered to operate simultaneously on 45.5 megacycles and 91 megacycles, and the Zenith Radio Corporation volunteered to establish a receiver location to monitor these transmissions. Since the result of this operation is quite startling, and since as far as we know we are the only company who has conducted tests of this kind, we felt that they should be brought to your attention.

"The transmitters at Milwaukee were at the same site and the antennas were on the same tower. The receiving location at Deerfield, Illinois, an airline distance of 76 miles, was set up with conventional receivers and recording gear and with two dipole antennas at a height of 30 feet. The tests were run for the period of July 20 to September 21, 1945, at which time the Milwaukee Journal was forced to cease operations to allow reconversion of their equipment for program operation. The calibration of the receiver equipment and the results obtained were checked not only by our own technical people but in addition by a representative of the Federal Communications Commission, by Stuart L. Baily of Jansky & Bailey, and by Major Edwin H. Armstrong.

"Briefly, an analysis of the recordings indicates the following:

"1. The signal obtained on 91 megacycles is less than theoretical predictions, and the signal on 45.5 megacycles is above theoretical predictions.

"2. Using the Federal Communications Commission suggested method of analyzation, we find that the 45.5 megacycle signal averages three and one-half times the average signal on 91 megacycles.

"3. Since these recordings are in microvolts per meter, and since the antenna length on 91 megacycles is one-half the antenna

length on 45.5 megacycles, the actual signal in microvolts introduced at the receiver terminals is approximately seven times greater on 45.5 megacycles than on 91 megacycles.

"4. This would mean that there is a power ratio difference of 49 to 1. In other words, if there were a transmitter operating on 10,000 watts on 45.5 megacycles, a transmitter on 91 megacycles to give the same input signal to the receiver would have to have a power of 500,000 watts.

"5. We recognize that there is a noise factor which would influence these results to some extent, and that it is impractical to establish exactly what this factor may be. However, it has been estimated by our theoretical group and others that to provide equivalent service the transmitter on 91 megacycles would still have to have a power between 100,000 and 200,000 watts as compared with 10,000 watts on 45.5 megacycles.

"6. This situation is made worse by the decision of the Federal Communications Commission to reduce the power of transmitters when the change is made from the existing 42-50 megacycles to 88-108 megacycle band. As an example, the transmitters in Chicago which at the present time are either operating or were scheduled to operate on a power of 50 kilowatts have been assigned $12\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts for the new band. These figures are based on an antenna height of 600 feet.

"7. An analysis of the recordings shows that on 91 megacycles the signal drops below a useable value sometime during three out of every four hours. In making the move to 100 megacycles the Federal Communications Commission gave as their reason long distance interference which they hoped to eliminate by this move. Industry testimony was that this interference existed for small fractions of 1% of the time. Technical witnesses for the Federal Communications Commission indicated that it might exist for 3% or 4% of the time. It is our opinion that the signal on 91 megacycles is entirely absent for a much greater percentage of the time than interference on 45.5 megacycles is present, either on the industry testimony or on the Federal Communications Commission technical testimony.

"It is our opinion, after observing these results that a frequency of 91 megacycles will not give satisfactory rural service, and that the frequency modulation system as planned for 100 megacycles would be satisfactory only for local service.

"We feel that the Federal Communications Commission has been misled on this matter, because during its hearings data was presented to them predicting theoretical field strengths approximately the same on the high frequencies as on low frequencies. Practical tests we have been running indicate that this theoretical data is not correct.

"We felt that this information is of such importance that it should be given to industry at the earliest possible moment."

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TRUMAN NAMES SARNOFF EMPLOYER DELEGATE AT LABOR PARLEY

The White House announced Friday that Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation would replace C. E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company as an employer delegate at the national labor-management conference which started Monday.

Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company will give a cocktail party at the Statler Hotel in Washington tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon.

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SENATOR CAPEHART EXPECTED BACK IN WASHINGTON IN TWO WEEKS

Senator Homer Capehart (R) of Indiana is reported well on the road to recovery by his office in Washington, that he is expected to return to the Capitol in about two weeks. He has left the hospital and is now convalescing in his apartment in Indianapolis.

In an automobile accident Senator Capehart suffered a broken ankle and his tongue was almost cut in two, requiring six stitches. He speaks only with the greatest difficulty. There has been considerable joshing on Capitol Hill about a Senator who can't talk, but it has proved far from a laughing matter with Senator Capehart.

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WATSON AND DODD, OF FCC, FIRED BY CONGRESS, WIN BACK PAY

Dr. Goodwin Watson, former Columbia University professor, William Dodd, son of the former Ambassador to Germany, formerly employed by the Federal Communications Commission, and Robert Lovett, former secretary of the Virgin Islands had the last laugh when they were awarded back salaries earned after Congress barred payment of appropriated funds to them because they were alleged to be "subversive".

The United States Court of Claims awarded \$1,996.40 to Lovett, and \$101.78 to Watson and \$59.83 to William E. Dodd.

The trio continued to work for the Government after Congress sought to force them out of Federal employment. Congress must now decide whether to seek review of the unanimous decision in the United States Supreme Court or accept the decision, which included the separate opinions of three judges that such action by Congress was unconstitutional.

The three judges, who sustained the earlier contentions of the late President Roosevelt and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes and J. L. Fly, former FCC Chairman, who had denounced the congressional action, were Judges Warren M. Madden, Samuel E. Whitaker and Marvin Jones.

Chief Justice Richard W. Whaley and Judge Benjamin H. Littleton, in another opinion, ruled that it was immaterial whether the act was unconstitutional or not. They held that the three men were entitled to pay for work performed and that the congressional action was merely a direction to the disbursing officer and not binding on the courts.

Congress, through a rider tacked on to an appropriations bill in June, 1943, barred the three men, all of whom had been listed by the Dies Committee as engaged in "un-American" activities, from Government employment after November 15, 1943, unless prior to that time they had been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Ickes immediately issued a statement declaring that "witch hunters" had sent the American Constitution and standards of fair play into "eclipse". President Roosevelt called the action "unconstitutional" but failed to veto the appropriations bill.

Lovett, a former professor of English at Chicago University who now occupies a similar post at Puerto Rico University, continued as a Virgin Islands official until March, 1944, despite the withdrawal of his pay. Dodd, son of the late Ambassador to Germany and Watson, chief analyst of radio broadcasts to foreign countries, resigned from the FCC a short time after the congressional deadline.

After the three men filed suit in December, 1943, for back pay, Congress appropriated \$15,000 to fight the issue in the courts.

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CARL BUTMAN FORMERLY OF WPB IS BACK IN RADIO

Carl H. Butman, who has the distinction of having been the first secretary of the old Radio Commission, having done an "A" No. 1 job in the information division of the War Production Board, has now resumed his former business of public relations consultant. He will have offices in the National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Butman covered the activities of the radio and radar division and the paper division for WPB.

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SYLVANIA SHOWS \$ 2,125,291 EARNINGS

The report of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., for the first nine months of 1945 disclosed a consolidated net income of \$2,125,291 after all charges, equal to \$2.11 a share on the 1,005,000 shares of common stock. The net income for the first three quarters of 1944 amounted to \$1,379,431, or \$1.37 a share.

Figures for this year include those of the Colonial Radio Corporation, while 1944 includes it for four months, Colonial having been acquired on May 31, 1944.

Sales for this year's period totaled \$100,254,788, an increase of more than 46 percent over the \$68,569,095 volume for the corresponding period a year ago.

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NEW SURPLUS SET-UP; JESSE JONES MENTIONED; NO RADIO YET

The manner in which governmental surplus property amounting to \$106,000,000,000 is to be disposed of is being completely reorganized. It will eventually all be under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. There was a report that Jesse Jones might be called back to tackle the problem. As yet no radio surplus is in sight.

An important step insofar as radio surplus is concerned was taken this week when the Commerce Department's surplus consumer goods division, which will dispose of radio sets and certain other radio equipment, was transferred to the RFC. This caused the resignation of Wm. S. Bradley, in charge of the Commerce Department surplus property division, who took the occasion to sharply blast the Government's surplus pricing policies and veterans preference regulations. Mr. Bradley, a Texas banker before assuming the post last June made his views known before the national conference of business paper editors, having taken the precaution of resigning a half an hour earlier so that he could express himself fully and freely. Mr. Bradley described sales of surplus autos and other goods to veterans as a "hopeless and impossible task".

W. Stuart Symington, Surplus Property administrator and until recently Bradley's boss, described Bradley's statements as a "confession of the incompetency of his own agency".

Symington, who set policies for the agencies which do the actual selling, added that he had recently shifted these surplus sales from the Commerce Department to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation because "over in Commerce they had a lot of theories but they got very little selling done".

Up to now, though the Commerce Department has had the disposal of the radio receiving sets, as yet there has been practically none of this. RFC has had the radio parts, but in the new set-up every thing will be under the Surplus Property Administrator.

As to redrafting Jesse Jones, Doris Fleeson writes in the Washington Star:

"The possibility that Mr. Jones may be brought back into the administration to master-mind the surplus property mess is being voiced in informed quarters.

"A threatening House investigation has stirred administration apprehensions regarding the surplus muddle.

"Cast out of his department by Secretary of Commerce Wallace, who refused to touch so much as a surplus ax handle, actual surplus disposal is being funneled into an RFC subsidiary called War Assets.

This is the first step toward putting the unwanted brat into a respectable home, as the RFC enjoy public and Congressional confidence.

"It has been suggested that War Assets also take over the policy functions of Mr. Symington's outfit and handle every aspect, including the actual merchandising.

"This is where Mr. Jones may come in. The ex-lending, ex-Commerce head, national symbol of the careful businessman, is being mentioned to do the job. Another possibility is Donald Nelson, ex-Sears, Roebuck executive and former WPB head, now with the independent motion picture producers. One legislator who has looked into the situation asserts they bought enough machine tools to satisfy peacetime demands for 35 years.

"President Truman admits to callers that surplus property is a mess. He has to -- his committee had some unkind things to say about it months ago.

"Now Mr. Truman says the law is to blame. Congress agrees it's a bad law. On one hand, if we get the true value out of all this property it may wreck our economy; on the other hand if we don't get it we have thrown billions down a rathole."

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FEDERAL TO ENTER HOME RADIO FIELD

Plans for entrance into the home radio field have been formulated by the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, domestic manufacturing subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, it was learned according to the New York Times. Initially, the corporation will turn out a line of four or five table models and later plans to produce floor and console models, including combination radio-phonograph sets.

In the radio broadcasting field Federal will manufacture a complete line of transmitters, both AM and FM, transmitting tubes and associated equipment. It is also turning out mobile radio equipment, both transmitting and receiving, for use in the railroad, trucking, fire, police and emergency services. New transmitters and receivers for use by the aviation industry are also being produced. First installation of the FTR mobile radio equipment will be for the U-Dryvit Auto Rental Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., comprising 900 two-way units. H. C. Roemer, executive vice president, and F. N. Wendell, vice president in charge of radio sales, have reorganized the sales staff of the radio division and now have sales engineers representing the company throughout the United States.

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Niles Trammel, president of NBC, in an address before the Milwaukee Advertising Club, declared that television will be "the biggest and most fascinating of America's new industries". He pointed out the increased employment and broad public service which it will offer.

WRITER CATCHES FRANK MULLEN ON THE BOUNCE - SMILE AND ALL

Just how the Railroad Workers Journal ever got on his trail is not known but it unquestionably has the most interesting account of the career of Frank E. Mullen, vice-president and general manager of the National Broadcasting Company, that has yet been written. Woodrow Wilson once said of his biographer, William Bayard Hale, "he found out more about me than I knew myself". This seems to have been true in the way George Peck has tracked down the man who came into broadcasting fame as the originator of the famous Farm and Home Hour.

"That was in 1927", Mr. Peck writes. "The NBC office in Chicago was intended originally to be merely an outlet for commercial programs originating in New York, and for some sustaining shows, including the National Farm and Home Hour, produced locally. Mullen, however, was quick to see the enormous possibilities of the mid-west market for a radio advertiser. Soon after his office was opened he had succeeded in selling several commercial accounts, the most important of which was Montgomery Ward, which for a time sponsored his own Farm and Home Hour."

"In 1923 there were approximately one million radio homes in the United States, compared with 32,000,000 in 1945. Mullen's career has paralleled the growth of broadcasting, and few men have played so influential a part in its development.

"In 1923, Mullen, who was one year out of college and conducting a farm news page in the Sioux City, Iowa, Journal, received a wire from the editor of 'Stockman and Farmer', a well-known agricultural weekly published in Pittsburgh, offering him a job as its radio editor. Mullen admits that he didn't know exactly what radio was, but the job paid \$7.50 a week more than he was getting; so he took it.

"On arrival in Pittsburgh, he found that, instead of running a column in the paper, he was supposed to produce a radio program over Station KDKA. Radio was then just a gadget, but one which was sweeping the country like a prairie fire. Mullen sensed the significance of this new art, and proceeded to inaugurate the first radio program ever directed to farmers. He found willing cooperation in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and in the United States Weather Bureau, and his program included market reports on grains, poultry, produce, citrus fruits and livestock, as well as weather reports for all sections of the country.

"Within a few months, Mullen was receiving 'fan' letters from farmers in thirty-three States, and in Canada, Cuba and Puerto Rico. A survey taken toward the end of 1923 showed that between 100,000 and 150,000 radio sets on farms were being tuned daily to his program."

"Mullen first met Niles Trammell, now NBC President, in 1928, and the two men began a business relationship which has grown continually closer during the ensuing years. Trammell was sent by NBC to manage the company's Central Division, of which Mullen's agricultural programs and contacts were an integral part. Trammell and

Mullen worked in closest harmony in expanding this important NBC service. Many entertainment, news and cultural features were added to the Farm and Home Hour, making it a medium second to none for the dissemination of views, opinions and information from government agricultural scientists, practical farm experts, and leaders of farmer and young people's organizations.

"It was Mullen's consistent record of progressive thinking and energetic action which caused David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, to invite him to New York to organize a new Department of Information for the company. The new manager of the department soon made himself an important factor in the public relations, publicity and advertising activities of the company. He became known throughout the entire radio industry as a man who knew his radio, had a broad vision of its services, and possessed the ability and force of a top-ranking executive. In 1939 he was elected a Vice-President of RCA. On August 2, 1940, he was elected to his present office of General Manager of the NBC Board of Directors, and subsequently became a member of the Board."

Mr. Peck concludes: "Frank Mullen is one of the best-liked personalities in radio. He numbers his friends by the hundreds, from those in the highest positions in business and government, to scores of radio workers and artists who 'knew him when' and who have remained his staunch boosters through the years."

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STROMBERG SUSPENDS RADIO SHIPMENTS BLAMING OPA

Stromberg Carlson Company announced in Rochester, N. Y. it has halted all shipments of radios to dealers pending Office of Price Administration action on adjustment of ceiling prices.

Production is continuing "so far as our materials permit, but we are unable to ship because of the lack of prices", Lee McCanne, company vice president and general manager, declared.

He did not estimate how long shipments would be suspended, but said it would require two or three weeks to compile data requested by the OPA. Additional time would be needed for the OPA to study the information and set new prices, he said.

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MAGUIRE INDUSTRIES BUY RADIART OF CLEVELAND

Purchase of the Radiart Corporation of Cleveland, a manufacturer of radio parts and accessories, by Maguire Industries, Inc., was announced today by Russell Maguire, president of the latter.

All Radiart common and preferred stock has been purchased by the Maguire organization from Leslie K. Wildberg and William H. Lamar, and the corporation will be operated as a wholly owned subsidiary of Maguire Industries, Inc. The Radiart Corporation was organized in 1928 and is an important maker of vibrators for automobile radio receivers and other radio receivers operated by batteries, and also of automobile antennas and power packs.

SCISSORS AND PASTE

P. K. of CBS (Jack Gould in the "New York Times")

As a gentleman with his neck out, Paul W. Kesten is not necessarily peculiar to radio. His distinction lies in that he put it there purposely, in a rare case of a single man of a major concern publicly taking the offensive against virtually all the rest of his industry. In a word, he insists that television must achieve higher technical standards before it can be introduced successfully and with minimum expense to the public. Accordingly, he has summoned all the faithful to face east as far as Madison Avenue and give heed to CBS television in full color.

To be sure, many broadcasters still doubt that his prefabricated minaret is the mecca McCoy holding that it is not economically desirable to wait for perfection and that television is ready now and must go through a process of evolution. But in any event all agree that Mr. Kesten is easily video's most controversial figure of the hour and that they had better stick around to see whether it will be a case of yelling Allah or wolf.

That no one chooses to run the risk of selling Mr. Kesten short is hardly surprising. He is no Little Boy Blue blowing a borrowed horn nor is he lately come by. He has been in network radio for fifteen years and truly can be said to have helped make the medium instead of being made by it. He is the only chain kingpin not in "Who's Who in America," yet even by radio's own fast-moving standards his career has enjoyed rare acceleration.

In Milwaukee. Mr. Kesten was born forty-seven years ago in Milwaukee, the city that also gave radio Hildegard. He is the son of George H. Kesten, a pharmacist and optometrist, and Mrs. Lucy D. Kesten, a school teacher. His brother is Dr. Homer Kesten, a pathologist associated with the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Gadgeteer. In personal appearance he is slim, of medium height and intense in manner. He is a meticulous dresser. Mr. Kesten is a bachelor and lives at the Hotel Lombardy, a four-block taxi ride from his office. Though not addicted to the social life, he can be a formidable conversationalist, exhibiting a familiarity with such a variety of topics as would seem to confirm his friends' contention that his one hobby is thinking. He is singularly well versed in the supernatural and mystic, though he may just as readily dwell on Italian morphology, the toxic effect of a Manhattan as opposed to a Martini, and the merits of T. S. Elio. In radio programs he is apt to choose the more sophisticated, though his job precludes stated preferences.

Perhaps the one dark secret around CBS is Mr. Kesten's own future. It has been reported repeatedly that, if he would, he could be president of CBS, with Mr. Paley preferring to serve less actively in the role of chairman of the board. On that, however, both are mum.

Petrillo "Social Gain"; Washington is blamed
("Indianapolis News")

One of the country's "social gains" brought by the new deal came in the person of James Caesar Petrillo. Until enactment of the new deal labor laws, Mr. Petrillo was head of the musicians' union. With the aid of Washington, however, Mr. Petrillo's sphere has been widened and he is now, to all intent and purpose, the czar of all American music.

He is a private taxing agent, rivaling the government. Every person who purchases a phonograph record pays a tax into Mr. Petrillo's union treasury. In addition, Mr. Petrillo tells the country's radio stations what they may or may not do, even to the point of saying what music shall be played.

The latest episode is Mr. Petrillo's edict on FM--frequency modulation. This new major radio development is in its toddling stage. In order to speed up FM's development, the large broadcasting units are presenting the same programs simultaneously over both FM and AM, which is the normal type of radio sending and receiving equipment now in use. This plan was adopted so that persons owning FM sets would not be favored or discriminated against in programming. It seems like an intelligent way of converting over to FM.

Mr. Petrillo has stepped in to say, however, that wherever this simultaneous broadcasting goes on, the number of musicians employed will have to be doubled. If a 70-piece orchestra is to go on a joint FM-AM hookup, the radio station must employ an additional 70-men, whether they work or not.

One of two things will happen. Mr. Petrillo will win his point, or the development of FM will be retarded. This sort of thing is going to continue until Congress gets around to the mood of the country and passes some sort of remedial legislation that will force the James Caesar Petrillos to remove their feet from the people's necks.

"Walkie Talkie" Big Help to Firemen at Empire State
("Fire Engineering")

The collision and fire involving the Empire State Building was unique in the annals of American fire-fighting.

Among other things, the tragedy demonstrated the need of effective liaison and communications between fire-fighting and other emergency units at the scene of the catastrophe.

In his report to the Mayor, Patrick Walsh, Commissioner and Chief of Department said:

"The blast occurring on the 78th and 79th floors disrupted the house telephone system, making inter-communication most difficult. The co-ordination of all the ...company operations covering three separated but related fires, was greatly facilitated by the use of the Fire Department's short wave radio pack-sets. Operated by Firemen Meyerson and Gertsen, the short wave radio proved itself of unmistakable value maintaining liaison between the officers in charge of the entire operations and those directing extinguishing activities at the particular spots involved. This was particularly valuable because of the confused and unreliable conditions of telephone communications at the time. The pack radio supplied a walking eye for the Chief in Charge."

Emperor Hirohito's sobs while reading the imperial rescript announcing Japan's surrender ruined two recordings, according to Japanese dispatches.

Most Japanese believed the Emperor's reading of the rescript was a "live" transmission, but a reliable informant said the Tokyo broadcast of the Emperor's voice was from a record made at the Imperial Palace. Two records were ruined when the Emperor burst into tears during the reading.

The radio industry, including end equipment and components, had a wartime peak of more than 500,000 people last spring, according to tabulations of Harold Sharpe, assistant director of the WPB Radio & Radar Division, and was about 470,000 on July 1, six weeks before the end of the Japanese war.

WPB officials estimate that the "traditional" prewar radio industry was responsible for approximately 335,000 employes, while the remainder were credited to newcomers, many of whom are expected to drop out of radio production during peacetime.

"Cris-cross" (Chris Cross) is the monicker of the accommodating and capable public relations manager of the British Broadcasting Corporation in New York. Mr. Cross was formerly with WOR.

Paul Whiteman is trying out something new on his RADIO HALL OF FAME program, heard Sundays at 6 p.m., EST, over ABC.

Ordinarily when the string and brass both are playing, the former would be drowned out by their lustier brothers if the radio engineer failed to tune down the brass section's microphone. The effect, however, distorts the sound of the band. To avoid this, Whiteman had large glass screens, in folding sections with wooden frames, built. One of these is placed in front of the strings. The sound of the brass fails to penetrate the screen and the strings thereby retain their voice in the blending of the sound as it is broadcast.

Likewise a smaller screen encloses the microphone used by Martha Tilton. Her mike need not be tuned up unnaturally to keep her voice from being drowned out by the orchestra, the method employed in the past.

What promises to become one of modern aviation's greatest aids and to more accurate daily weather forecasting for everybody, has just been released from the highly confidential classification by the U. S. Army.

While this was initially a wartime project, developed by the United States Army Signal Corps in conjunction with engineers of Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, the SCR-658 "Weather Sleuth" promises to be of great usefulness in daily pursuits.

This equipment will be of special value for transcontinental planes, and airplanes, for stratosphere flying. The forecasting of the "weather man" will now be more accurate because of the use of this unit and, as a result, will indirectly affect the lives of millions of people.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1705

November 14, 1945

FCC-FM ROW BREAKS OUT ANEW; ARMSTRONG BACKS ZENITH TESTS

As a result of test figures submitted to the Federal Communications Commission by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, there has been a tremendous blow-up with regard to the FM reallocations at a time when the Commission thought the radio manufacturing industry had become reconciled to the Commission's moving all FM stations to a new band. The Zenith tests showed, among other things, that a station of 10,000 watts in the old FM band would have to have 500,000 watts or 50 times the power in the new allocation.

The Communications Commission vigorously hit back at the Zenith figures supplying some of their own as a result of a test made at Laurel, Md., but in so doing aroused the ire of Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, who not only championed the Zenith results but challenged the FCC engineers to appear at Rochester last Monday at the beginning of a joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers' Association and point out anything that was wrong with them.

"I'll be there", Major Armstrong declared. Furthermore, he invited the FCC to take that occasion to present the result of its own tests. However, no one spoke up for the Commission though W. K. Roberts of the FCC Engineering Division was said to have been present but "only to observe and not to be heard". Mr. Roberts was also said to have been the same man who was sent to Chicago at the beginning of the Zenith tests.

"We will have our people in Rochester", an official of the FCC said in Washington previous to the meeting, "but not in answer to any challenge. We haven't got enough men to be running around the country answering challenges. We don't say the Zenith tests are not right, we don't say that the set-up is not proper, but we do say they are not conclusive.

"We have asked twice for a technical report from Zenith but have never received one. We asked them to supply us with a separate set of recordings so we might study the results obtained on an hour-by-hour basis. All they ever sent us was a copy of a letter G. E. Gustafson, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of Zenith, sent to the chief engineers of the radio set manufacturing companies of the country.

"Also I read somewhere that the FCC participated in the Zenith tests. Actually one of our men was present when the instruments were calibrated but took no part in the later tests."

Someone remarked "Sounds like the story the man told who made certain claims as to his skill as a hunter and said: 'If you don't believe it, I'll show you the gun I used.'"

"That is exactly our position with regard to having taken part in the Zenith tests", the FCC official said laughingly.

Because of the intense interest created by the Zenith tests which amounted almost to a sensation among the several hundred engineers present, it was reported that Wesley C. Carnahan, who presented the Zenith findings at Rochester, would be invited to appear at the Institute of Radio Engineers' Winter meeting to be held in Washington next January and thus carry the fight directly to the doorstep of the FCC. So it looks as if the Commission is in for a long fight.

Commenting on the Federal Communications Commission's statement in answer to the Zenith tests, Major Armstrong stated it was definitely misleading.

"A great to-do has been made about comparative tests between stations located in Washington, one on the old and one in the new band, as received at the Commission's engineering laboratory at Laurel, Maryland, 20 miles away", he said. "The report on these tests is meaningless. No one has ever said that the differences in transmissions occurred at distances as short as 20 miles. Everyone knows that they do not. The whole point of this discussion is that at distances over 50 miles where the service is really needed, the lower band is the best. These are the distances over which the Zenith tests were made, namely, 75 miles. The Commission's Engineering Department knows that this is so, for it has been recording signals from New York stations operating in the higher frequency band at its monitoring station at Andalusia, Pa., also over a distance of 75 miles. The measurements obtained at this distance confirm the Zenith measurements.

"I challenge the Engineering Department of the Commission to appear at Rochester on Monday afternoon at the joint meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers' Association, when full details of the Zenith tests will be presented, and to point out anything that is wrong with them.

"This is a matter of vital importance to the radio industry and to the radio listener and I know that the Commissioners of the FCC, who have been sorely puzzled by the disagreement between their own engineering staff and FM's pioneer engineers are as anxious as anyone to get at the truth of the matter. I will be there."

Addressing the radio engineers gathered at Rochester last Monday afternoon, Major Armstrong said that the tests reported by Zenith proved conclusively that 25 per cent better performance was to be had on the present band than on the new band, and that service to rural FM listeners would be seriously hampered by the change.

The FM inventor said that previously engineers could "choose their own path" and that the insistence of the FCC on the move to the higher frequencies showed "a lack of engineering integrity."

"I don't know where it will lead us", he said, "but it must be corrected."

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MONTGOMERY WARD ANSWERS FTC TUBE CHARGES

Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc., Chicago, has filed answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission which charged it with misrepresenting the number of tubes contained in radio receiving sets sold by it and the capacity of the sets for television. The complaint alleged that in its advertising the respondent had represented radio sets as being equipped with from six to twelve active, fully-functioning tubes and as being wired or equipped for television. The complaint charged that certain of the tubes were non-functioning or did not perform any recognized customary function in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals and that the sets were not capable of receiving and reproducing picture signals in visual form.

The answer declares the respondent has not sold or distributed radio receiving sets since the Spring of 1943. The answer admits that tuning beacon and rectifier tubes do not perform any function in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals but nevertheless perform important and necessary functions in the operation of radio receiving sets. The answer further admits that its receiving sets were not capable of receiving and reproducing picture signals in visual form, but asserts that any radio receiving sets represented by the respondent as rendering any service in connection with television were so wired and equipped that they could be plugged in and used in connection with television sets for the purpose of amplifying and strengthening the sound produced and broadcast in connection with picture signals produced in visual form. The respondent denies that any representations describing its receiving sets were false or misleading or had a tendency to mislead and deceive a substantial portion of the purchasing public, as alleged in the complaint.

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Reports from London stated that the British and French Governments were discussing proposals to arrange for broadcasting programs on the Luxembourg radio under their joint sponsorship. This would permit the later use of the station by the United Nations as a whole if desired.

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WASHINGTON RADIO WEEK EVENT IS RECEPTION TO SARNOFF

On the assumption that if anyone deserved to be honored during National Radio Week and on the 25th Anniversary of Radio, it was Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, pioneer wireless operator, his colleagues in Washington decided to give a cocktail party in his honor at the Hotel Statler last Thursday. General Sarnoff home from the war safe and sound happened to be in the Capital where he is serving as Employer Delegate at President Truman's National Labor-Management Conference.

Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, acted as host. There was a distinguished guest list. Among those who attended from the White House were Mathew J. Connelly and William D. Hassett, Secretaries to President Truman; from the Senate came Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Senator Wallace White of Maine, Senator Francis J. Myers, of Pennsylvania, Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, Leslie L. Biffle, Secretary of the Senate, and Lieut. Ed. Cooper, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

From the House of Representatives Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Representatives Alfred W. Bulwinkle of North Carolina, Clarence Lea, of California; J. Percy Priest of Tennessee; Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana; Carl Hinshaw of California; and Evan Howell, of Illinois.

From the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman Paul Porter, and Commissioners E. K. Jett, Charles R. Denny, Jr., Ray C. Wakefield, and William H. Wills.

From the Republican National Committee, Herbert Brownell, Jr., John MacCormick, in charge of Radio, William C. Murphy, Jr., in charge of Press Relations; Democratic National Committee - Samuel O'Neal, in charge of Press Relations.

Also present were Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post, and owner of Station WINX; Col. John Callan O'Laughlin, publisher of the Army and Navy Journal, and David Lawrence, columnist, old friends of Mr. Sarnoff; Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, War Department Public Relations; Rear Admiral H. B. Miller, Navy Department Office of Public Relations; Maj. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, Army Signal Corps, and Maj. Gen. James A. Code, Jr., Army Signal Corps.

Charter Heslep, Washington representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System; Commander T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company; Earl Gammons, Director of the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Kenneth Berkeley, Blue Network; Merle Jones, Manager of Station WOL; A. D. "Jess" Willard, Assistant to the President of the National Association of Broadcasters; C. E. Arney, Jr., Secretary, National Association of Broadcasters.

Among those from General Sarnoff's own organizations were: Edward F. McGrady, Washington Vice-President of RCA; Col. T. H. Mitchell, of New York, Vice-President and General Manager of R. C. A. Communications, Inc.; F. P. Guthrie, Assistant Vice-President of R. C. A. Communications; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of NBC, Washington office; H. R. Butt, of Radiomarine; Mead Brunett, of RCA-Brunett, and O. F. Schuette.

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ELLISON SPEAKS HIS MIND ON OBJECTIONABLE COMMERCIALS

"Two of the more serious complaints of people about advertising concern certain types of radio commercials and boastful, braggadocio advertisements", Paul S. Ellison, Vice-Chairman of the Association of National Advertisers and Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York, told the annual meeting of Association of Canadian Advertisers at a meeting at Toronto, Canada, last Wednesday.

"The largest single area of criticism has to do with radio commercials", he said. "It is interesting to note that although just about every member of the public is a radio listener, four out of five say they prefer commercially-sponsored radio to Government-controlled broadcasting."

"But there is a consistent minority of 15% who would rather pay a tax on their receivers and have the Government take over. Nearly all these people indicate that the reason they have developed this attitude is because of the obnoxious nature of some radio commercials.

"One result of these findings has been a large volume of private research in the past several months on radio commercials so that sponsors and broadcasters can determine how to harmonize such messages with the public's desires."

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ELMER DAVIS TO JOIN ABC AS COMMENTATOR

Elmer Davis, who directed the domestic and world-wide functioning of the Office of War Information, will resume his prewar role of news commentator, according to a United Press dispatch, which states that Mr. Davis has signed with the American Broadcasting Company for triweekly broadcasts on Tuesday, Wednesday and Sunday.

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CBS REALIGNS ITS RADIO SALES PERSONNEL

The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced the following realignment of its station management and radio sales personnel:

J. L. Van Volkenburg - Assistant to CBS Vice-President Leslie H. Atlass, in charge of the network's Western Division office in Chicago, becomes General Sales Manager of Radio Sales with headquarters in New York; and Frank B. Falknor, General Manager of KMOX, St. Louis, replaces Van Volkenburg as Mr. Atlass' Assistant.

Wendell B. Campbell, Sales Manager and Assistant General Manager of KMOX, becomes General Manager of that station; David Sutton - Special Account Executive in Radio Sales, New York, when he entered military service from which he was recently honorably discharged, succeeds to Mr. Campbell's activities at KMOX.

Herbert A. Carlborg, Assistant Eastern Sales Manager of Radio Sales, becomes its Eastern Sales Manager; and Wilbur Edwards, Account Executive in Radio Sales, New York, becomes Western Sales Manager of Radio Sales in Chicago.

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ALLEN REPORTS TO TRUMAN ON CLOSING WAR AGENCIES

George E. Allen, insurance executive and White House aide, has placed before President Truman a blueprint for liquidation of Federal War Agencies by June 30th. The plan drafted by Mr. Allen, who is a director of the Aviation Corporation which recently bought out Crosley, also a Director in I. T. & T. and understood to be very much interested in radio and communications, involves a job loss for approximately 100,000 war workers and an estimated savings to the Government of more than 265 million dollars a year.

Mr. Allen recommended appointment of a Director of Liquidation to supervise the big job, and creation of an Advisory Committee of key Government officials to aid him.

Rumor has it that Allen himself may be appointed Director of Liquidation. According to Drew Pearson, however, Mr. Allen, whom he describes as one of the closest men to President Truman, is now retiring from the White House.

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President Harding figures prominently in radio's early history. The first broadcast recorded his election; his was the first inaugural speech read on the air and he was the first president whose death was reported by radio. Westinghouse KDKA made all three presentations.

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CROSS, OF BBC, IN NEW BOOK, TELLS OF U.S. ARMY CHAPLAINS

In collaboration with Maj. Gen. William R. Arnold, Former Chief, U. S. Army Chaplains, Christopher Cross, Public Relations Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has just written a new book "Soldiers of God", which tells the first hand story of Army Chaplains in World War II. Mr. Cross is also the author of "My Fighting Congregation", the first book about an Army Chaplain in combat in World War II. Although his writings cover a wide range, he has probably written more about chaplains than any other lay man.

An announcement states:

"'Soldiers of God' is the story of America's clergymen who were ready when the United States was attacked. Almost 8,000 gallant ministers, priests and rabbis have voluntarily left peacetime congregations to take their places beside soldiers fighting for freedom throughout the world. Armed only with the strength of their religion and love of country, these chaplains experienced all the fury of battle.

"Here is the U. S. Army Chaplains Corps' story of faith under fire - a story that belongs to every American. 'Soldiers of God' is a monument to the heroic sacrifices of clergymen of all faiths. It is a monument, also, to the many chaplains who have been wounded and killed as they served far beyond the call of duty.

"To prepare 'Soldiers of God', Mr. Cross has drawn upon the experiences of almost 8,000 clergymen in khaki and that of Major General William R. Arnold, a Roman Catholic chaplain for 32 years."

"Soldiers of God" is illustrated by 34 official U. S. Signal Corps photographs, is published by E. F. Dutton & Co., New York, and the price is \$2.75.

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CROSLEY NETS \$1,380,920 IN PAST NINE MONTHS

The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati, on November 1st reported net profits of \$1,380,902 or \$2.53 per share for nine months ending September 30th after providing \$756,000 for contingencies to cover any liability in war contract renegotiations.

Net sales were \$66,494,348, compared to \$72,667,120 in first nine months of 1944, which was the company's record year. Balance sheet as of September 30th listed current assets of \$27,710,464 and current liabilities of \$16,178,823. A year ago these items were \$31,050,766 and \$23,627,591. Control of Crosley Corporation was acquired several months ago by Aviation Corporation.

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JEROME KERN MEMORIAL BROADCASTS; DEEMS TAYLOR TRIBUTE

The National Broadcasting Company will feature a musical program tomorrow (Thursday) evening in memory of Jerome Kern, who died Sunday afternoon. There were similar broadcasts over WQXR and WOR, the speaker at the latter station being Deems Taylor, President of the American Society of Composers.

Mr. Taylor said when he was informed of Mr. Kern's death:

"I know that my own sorrow at his passing must be shared by the millions who for many years have derived so much pleasure from his lovely tunes. I think that no composer in his field since Victor Herbert has inspired so much real affection from countless hearers who never saw him face to face."

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WNAX 1945 FALL ALBUM SELLS LIKE HOT CAKES - 25,000 AT 25¢

The Cowles Brothers have another best seller in the 1945 Fall Album of their Sioux City-Yankton, S. D. Station WNAX, which was offered over the air to listeners at twenty-five cents each. In two weeks James H. Allen, Manager of the Promotion Department advises, 25,000 listeners wrote for this album.

A feature of the 1945 Album, which consists almost entirely of photographs, is a lively depiction of Midwest Farm Day September 3, 1945, made memorable by the presence of such notables as Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, U.S.N., Rear Admiral J. J. Clark, Rear Admiral H.B. Miller, Gov. M. Q. Sharpe of South Dakota, Gov. Ed. Thye of Minnesota, Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, Johnny Oleson, "Aunt Jemima", and Mr. and Mrs. John Oeser, of Waterside, Iowa, 1945 Typical Midwest Farmers.

WNAX is 22 years of age this year. The Cowles brothers purchased it from the Gurney Company in 1938. In 1943 WNAX completed the construction of the world's tallest radio tower - 927 feet. On the first Midwest Farmer Day held on September 4, 1943, WNAX dedicated the world's tallest radio tower as an everlasting tribute to the Midwest Farmer.

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As of November 1, 1945, WOR, the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., joined the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc. becoming the first radio station in CAB history to become a member. Heretofore only radio networks have belonged to the CAB.

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RADIO REPRESENTED AT PRESS CLUB DINNER TO PRES. TRUMAN

There was quite a sprinkling of folks connected in one way or another with radio at the dinner given to President Truman by the National Press Club in Washington. The biggest surprise of the evening, however, aside from the Press Club being affluent enough to present the President with a Steinway piano, was the ovation accorded to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, who appeared as an unexpected guest and came embarrassingly near stealing the show from President Truman. After prolonged and continued applause, General Eisenhower was obliged to say a few words before the tumult subsided. Seldom in the history of the Press Club has anyone received such a spontaneous tribute.

Just as at previous dinners the comment had frequently been "how badly the President looks", at this one the main topic was "how well" President Truman appeared to be, the very picture of health. President Truman seemed to bounce into the room and was at his place almost before the bandsmen had a chance to begin the usual "Hail to the Chief". Likewise President Truman was not surrounded by the swarm of secret service men and police that Washington had become so accustomed to in the presidential entourage. The Roosevelt police display itself attracted a crowd. Last night was the third time the writer has been in the Statler when President Truman was there and at no time was there evidence that the President was expected except to the sophisticated eye a secret service man standing here or there.

An added guest along with General Eisenhower was Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King. Addressing the President, Edward Jamieson, of the Houston Chronicle, President of the Press Club said, upon presentation of the Steinway piano by the Club to the President:

"The National Press Club is a nonpartisan organization and it cannot claim credit for your elevation to the presidency.

"But the members of this club can take the credit for making you known nationally as a pinao player."

Master of ceremonies was Eddie Cantor. He introduced an array of entertainers including Joe E. Lewis, Metropolitan Opera tenor Nino Martini, New York Singer Dorothy Shaw, the Murphy Sisters and Joy Hodges, a soloist.

The Chairman of the Dinner Committee was Paul Wooton of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, and the Vice-Chairman Howard Acton, the Press Club's famous impressario, who to this writer's knowledge was on the job long before World War I, and seems to grow younger as time marches on.

The guests having to do with radio included: Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, who is in Washington as a Delegate to President Truman's National Labor

Conference; K. H. Berkeley, WMAL and Blue Network; Harvey R. Butt, Radio Marine; Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for WGN, Chicago; Arthur Capper, Senator, owner of WIBW, Topeka, Kansas; R. J. Coar, U. S. Senate Recording Room; Martin Codel, Codel Weekly Letter; Commander T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President, Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Roland C. Davies, Davies Communications Letter; Marshall Field, Field Stations, Chicago; E. H. Gammons, Director, Washington Office, Columbia Broadcasting System; Earl Godwin, commentator; Theo. Granik, American Forum of the Air; F. P. Guthrie, Assistant Vice-President, R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; Charter Heslop, Mutual Broadcasting System Washington representative; Senator William F. Knowland, owner of Station KLX, Oakland; Ernest K. Lindley, Commentator; Philip G. Loucks, radio counsel.

Also, Claude A. Mahoney, commentator; John W. McCormack, Radio Director, Republican National Committee; Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman, Mutual Broadcasting System; Edward F. McGrady, Washington Vice-President of R.C.A.; Eugene Meyer, owner of Washington Post and Station WINX; Edgar Morris, Washington Zenith representative; Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company; Oswald F. Schuette, Radio Corporation of America; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager of NBC Washington office; Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager, WOR, New York; Paul D. Speerman, radio counsel; Sol Taishoff, publisher of Broadcasting; Frank W. Wozen-craft, Radio counsel.

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JETT COULDN'T GET TICKETS; WILL SEE ARMY-NAVY GAME BY TV

FCC Commissioner E. K. Jett isn't going to let the fact that he was unable to secure tickets for the Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia December 1st keep him from seeing the game. On that day Commissioner Jett plans to be in New York and see it by television.

"I think it is worth making the trip", Mr. Jett said, "if only to see how television has progressed in such matters."

Televising the Army-Navy football game will be the fore-runner of regularly scheduled intercity pickups beginning in January when the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will make its coaxial circuits available on a "no-charge" experimental basis for regular nightly pickups between New York, Philadelphia and Washington

The A. T. & T. coaxial cable is now installed and operating between New York and Philadelphia, but shortly after the first of the year it will be ready for use to Washington.

Plans for the experimental use of the cable, which carries telephone conversations when not employed for television, have been arranged with the Columbia Broadcasting System, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories and National Broadcasting Company. The cables will be

available for each concern two nights a week, and when not so employed will be available for other experimental operation by persons and concerns such as motion-picture producers, theatre owners, etc., during "an extended period".

Mr. Jett also came into the newspapers this week in an Associated Press dispatch regarding the "walkie-talkies".

In an interview Mr. Jett said 25,000 of the lightweight, two-way radio telephones likely will be in use by the Summer of 1946. A year later the figure probably will be 250,000, he said, in answer to when civilians may be able to get walkie-talkies.

The prices may range between \$50 and \$100 a set. The FCC will approve rules and a licensing procedure for walkie-talkie users within two or three months Mr. Jett said, adding:

"We think the rules should be very simple. No technical knowledge will be necessary to qualify. It should be easier for any citizen to get a walkie-talkie license than to renew his auto driver's permit. To procure a license the applicant need only show familiarity with the Communications Act and the regulations governing this service."

The rules will contain these two key points, Commissioner Jett said:

1. Any one can talk over a walkie-talkie but no charge can be made for using one or for transmitting messages.
2. The walkie-talkie cannot be used for commercial broadcasting.

Mr. Jett said several styles of walkie-talkies probably will be produced. Some will be small, lightweight affairs weighing 3 or 4 pounds. Others will be high-powered and heavier for use in autos and roof-tops. Their range will be from 1 to 15 miles, depending on terrain. Mountains, for example, sharply reduce range.

The walkie-talkie will bring back the party line in a big way, Mr. Jett said, because the two-way radio conversations "will be a party line in the sense that you will have to listen in on your frequency to find out if some one else is talking before starting your conversations." But as many as 100 conversations can take place simultaneously in a single area, he explained, by using different frequencies.

Commissioner Jett expects doctors, farmers, sportsmen and explorers to make early use of the war-developed gadget along with department stores, dairies, laundries and other business organizations that provide delivery service.

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SURPLUS STORAGE BATTERY CEILINGS, INCLUDING RADIO, SET

Eight types of storage batteries declared surplus by the Signal Corps will have dollar-and-cent price ceilings for all sales in civilian channels, the Office of Price Administration announced today (Wednesday).

The ceilings, effective November 15, 1945, range from \$3.39 to \$28.34 at retail, and from \$2.26 to \$18.89, f.o.b. shipping point, for sales to industrial users and retailers. Ceilings also are established for sales to wholesalers.

Approximately 85,000 of these batteries are now located in various parts of the country and will be sold for civilian use by regional offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The batteries, which range from two volts to 12 volts, can be used in passenger cars, buses, trucks, motorcycles, radio sets and as an emergency source of power for lighting.

The retail ceilings are below acquisition cost to the Government. However, they are the prices determined as the best available after a test of the market. The batteries, although unused, cannot, because of their age, be guaranteed, as is the practice in the trade for new batteries, OPA has been informed.

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FRY HEADS BBC'S REORGANIZED U.S. PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

To improve coordination of eastbound and westbound programming between the United States and Britain, Charles Brewer, BBC's North American Director, has appointed Stephen Fry as Program Director.

Mr. Fry, who since 1942 has been in charge of all programming from Britain to the United States, now becomes responsible in addition for programs from the United States beamed to Britain for inclusion in the various BBC services.

Mr. Fry is now making a 4-week cross country tour. He will confer with station executives in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Chicago, Des Moines and Cincinnati to learn first hand how the BBC can best serve the postwar needs of stations and how these stations can help the BBC to better present their communities to listeners in Britain.

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Reinsch Finds Government Radio Ownership Kills Incentive
(J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of Cox Broadcasting
Stations and White House Radio Advisor in "Broadcasting")

An apparent fact about European radio which startles you at first is the utter complacency of their station personnel. No situation seems to cause concern or alarm. When you seek the reason you find it readily - atrophy caused by a lack of competition. The initiative, drive, resourcefulness and motivation which are an ever-present ingredient in the competition of free enterprise are missing. Incentive is gone, and you can sense it immediately.

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Watson and Dodd, FCC Officials, Case Up To Supreme Court
("Washington Post ")

Two long years have passed since the House of Representatives, in a gesture of petty vindictiveness, passed a law banning three individuals by name from employment in the Federal Government. The Court of Claims of the United States has now ruled that this congressional action was unconstitutional - as President Roosevelt, Secretary Ickes, Attorney General Biddle and others, including this newspaper, asserted it to be at the time. We characterized the action of the House, in which the Senate reluctantly concurred, as being in the nature of a bill of attainder and of a gross usurpation of executive authority." In retrospect, it seems no less ugly to us today.

Two years is a long time. Though the Court of Claims at this late date has found the action of Congress to be invalid, the Federal Government has long since lost the services of the three able men subjected to this un-American proscription. The man themselves - Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd - have had to endure an unwarranted smirch upon their reputations. And in the midst of war they were deprived of the right that belonged to every loyal citizen to serve their country. This was harsh punishment indeed for men who had done nothing more than to express opinions which were distasteful to certain members of Congress. We believe that they are entitled to honorable amends from the body guilty of inflicting upon them so grave an injustice.

Congress now has the privilege of appealing to the Supreme Court for a review of the unanimous decision by the Court of Claims. We hope that it will avail itself of this privilege. For it is of the very first importance that the issue lying behind the Watson, Dodd, Lovett cases be settled finally and definitively. The tactics pursued by Congress in proscribing these men were a travesty on the judicial processes which have enabled Americans to think of themselves as free men. They were an assault upon the tripartite character of the Federal Government established by the Constitution. They should never be pursued again.

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Petrillo Warned to Consider Others
("Washington Times-Herald")

Some of our labor leaders have too much power for their own good, for the good of their followers, and for the good of the public. A labor leader like John L. Lewis (coal miners) or James C. Petrillo (musicians) is the union, and can maneuver it en bloc as his single will decrees.

Lewis, Petrillo and some other labor czars have secured solid benefits for their union members - better wages, better working conditions, a tighter grip on their jobs - but such a czar tends to forget that others besides his followers have stakes in our system too.

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200 N.Y. NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES WIRED FOR TELEVISION
("Variety")

Approximately 200 neighborhood film theatres in the New York metropolitan area have been wired on the QT for the news innovation introduced by the Telecast Corp. of America. All these theatres are receiving telecasts (newscasts in small doses) daily on an up-to-the-minute sustaining basis.

No concrete plans have been formulated as yet for inclusion of commercials.

All this is said to be a prelude to television in theatres, with or without commercial sponsorship.

It is reported that several million dollars are behind the venture, and offices and newscasting stations are being established throughout the country. TCA has signed up UP and AP wire services.

Babson Says

(From the syndicated column of Roger W. Babson, Financial writer)

Radio advertising is profitable for only big concerns. Where a newspaper can constantly increase its size, a broadcasting station is limited to one wave length and only 24 hours a day in which to use it. Many stations are already overloaded with advertising. Unless they correct the situation, this country will strive to cut out radio advertising altogether as has taken place in Great Britain. Furthermore, in the case of radio, the advertiser is using the spoken, rather than the written work - and people forget quickly.

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Newspaper Investment in FM May Reach \$10,000,000
("Editor & Publisher")

Assuming that most of the 150 applications filed by publishers for frequency modulation operations will qualify for approval under the rules and regulations being set up by the Federal Communications Commission, the newspapers' investment in radio is expected to be between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000. The FM equipment figures alone, derived from estimates of station costs which range from \$20,000 to \$150,000, provide an incomplete picture. In many cases, they represent an additional investment where a publishing firm already is engaged in AM broadcasting operations - several with "million dollar" stations.

::: TRADE NOTES :::

The Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers Saturday in Washington authorized its radio committee to expend \$400,000 in establishing FM radio stations in Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Flint and Newark.

Justin Miller, former member of the Court of Appeals of the District and currently President of the National Association of Broadcasters, has been elected to the Administrative Law Section Council of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for WGN and the Clear Channel Broadcasters, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

Nearly 40% of the 665 applications for FM stations are from newspaper interests, the Economics Division of the Federal Communications Commission has determined in an analysis.

Seventy percent of all applicants for FM are present holders of AM licenses, 30% non-broadcasters.

The Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc. in cooperation with the New Jersey Education Association and its subsidiary, the New Jersey Visual Education Association, numbering over 12,000 members, will sponsor a symposium on "Education by Television" at the first postwar Convention of both educational groups in Atlantic City on Saturday, December 1st.

Decca Records, Inc. - Nine months: Net profit \$640,289 or \$1.65 a share, against \$743,832 or \$1.91 a share last year.

The first Executive Committee meeting of the FMBI since its incorporation with the NAB will be held in Chicago December 28th.

The War Labor Board has been asked by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers to conduct a strike vote among 270,000 employees of General Electric Co.'s Westinghouse Electric Co. and General Motors Corp.'s electrical division.

A \$2-a-day pay increase for all 270,000 workers, who are employed in the manufacture of radios, refrigerators, washing machines and other electrical equipment, is being sought by the union.

One of the last acts of the WPB was to exempt radio receiving sets, phonographs, and radio-phonograph combinations from inventory restrictions to enable producers, wholesalers and retailers better to distribute scarce consumers' goods.

Allan R. Ogilvie has been named a Vice-President of Maguire Industries, Inc., and placed in charge of its Bridgeport, Conn., plant. Mr. Ogilvie was earlier Chief Engineer of the company's Electronics Division, a post to which Carlton Wasmansdorff succeeds.

Put a ring around December 15 on your calendar -- maybe a few days before - as that is the date the first instalment of the story Capt. Harry C. Butcher (former CBS V-P) is writing "My Three Years with General Eisenhower" appears in the Saturday Evening Post. The book with the same title is due to appear about Christmas.

Captain Butcher's story is based upon a diary faithfully kept, and for which the Saturday Evening Post paid \$175,000, a record price for publication rights.

A practice radio broadcasting studio is to be constructed at Washington Missionary College of the Seventh-Day Adventists in Takoma Park, Md., a suburb of Washington, D. C. A campaign to raise funds for the project was started by Evangelist Harold M. S. Richards of Los Angeles, known as "The Voice of Prophecy" and will be named after Evangelist Richards. During the campaign here, he broadcasts each Sunday at 9:30 A.M. through WOL, of Washington, for his regular network program aired over 512 radio stations.

Executives of the CBS-owned stations who attended the conference in New York recently were : Donald W. Thornburgh, Vice-President in Charge of the Western Division, and General Manager of KNX, Los Angeles; Carl Burkland, WTOP, Washington, D. C.; Frank Falknor, KMOX, St. Louis; Harold E. Fellows of WEEL, Boston, CBS Manager of New England Operations; Earl H. Gammons, Director, CBS Washington office; Arthur Hull Hayes, WABC, New York; A. E. Joscelyn, WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and J. L. Van Volkenburg, WBBM, Chicago.

Development of new rugged miniature radio tubes which can withstand an acceleration of 20,000 times that of gravity was a feature of the secret research program that produced the famous VT radio proximity fuze - "second only to the atomic bomb" - according to Dr. L. Grant Hector, Director of Engineering for National Union Radio Corporation.

Dr. Hector, who had charge of the electronic tube development branch of Section T, Office of Scientific Research and Development, headed the scientists who designed new "ruggedized" miniature tubes for the pint-size radio transmitter-receiver which is the electronic brain of the lethal VT fuze.

Heading into the final quarter of the year, normally the peak season, gross billings of the American Broadcasting Company, Inc. for the first nine months of 1945 amounted to \$29,251,786, according to Charles E. Rynd, Vice President of ABC. This compares with time sales of \$28,921,191 for the nine months ended September 30, 1944.

On November 1st, KOWH, Omaha, joined the Associated Broadcasting Company as a basic station, that company announced. KOWH, 500 watts power is affiliated with the World Publishing Company, owners of the Omaha World Herald. The addition of this station brings the total number of Associated affiliates to 21 in the major markets of the United States, the network states.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER RECEIVED

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOV 26 1945

J. H. MacDONALD

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November 21, 1945

RADIO CENSORS WOULD HAVE AXED CANTOR-LEWIS TRUMAN CRACKS

There was some talk of broadcasting portions of the program at the dinner given to President Truman by the National Press Club in Washington, but fortunately this was not done, as there were many things said by Joe E. Lewis, a New York night club entertainer which would never have been allowed to go out over the air.

Also it is a question whether the bad taste of some of the remarks of Eddie Cantor, who acted as master of ceremonies, might not have received the radio blue pencil. If Mr. Cantor had used the finesse of Edward Jamieson, of the Houston Chronicle and President of the Press Club, in his pleasantries with the President, or the technique of the Gridiron Club, he might have gotten over with his skit about Mr. Truman running a basement haberdashery bargain counter in the White House (where Mr. Cantor had been received that day - a fact he made much of). The piano playing of Mr. Truman was dwelt upon ad nauseum by both Mr. Cantor and Mr. Lewis. However, and much worse, the latter went in for oldtime burlesque-house suggestive stuff. After one particularly smutty reference a high radio official turned to me and said, "I wonder how President Truman, a good Baptist, liked that one?"

The President was, of course, completely at the mercy of the actors, as was Howard Acton, in charge of the program, who has been putting on Press Club shows for the past 20 years and is himself one of the best m.c.s in the country and one of the cleanest.

The writer has recently heard Bob Hope (with President Roosevelt), Bob Trout of CBS (also with FDR), Jack Benny (with Mr. Truman when Vice-President) and Cantor as m.c.s They could all have taken a lesson from Bob Trout who, having covered the White House had some idea of the fitness of things in presidential matters.

No doubt Mr. Acton was also embarrassed last week by the way the performers, instead of being content with a single encore, came back again and again. The Glenn Miller orchestra alone played enough numbers to fill an ordinary program. All credit to these G.I. musicians for their great work in entertaining the boys overseas but their appearance before the President would have been twice as good if it had been half as long.

One great disadvantage all performers worked under was the badly adjusted or poorly operated Hotel Statler loud speaker system. At times the din almost blew the listeners out of their seats.

Although this writer did not have the pleasure of seeing him (his name not being on the printed guest list, as was the case

with General Eisenhower and Brig. Gen. Sarnoff, who also came in at the last minute), it was reported that Gene Buck, past president of the American Society of Compowers, and himself a famous provider of presidential entertainment, likewise was present at the dinner. If that is true, it would be interesting to know just what Mr. Buck's reaction was to the Press Club show and whether or not he thought the performers in question reflected credit on their profession through their appearance before the President of the United States on that particular night.

The worst of it was that many of the distinguished guests, especially outsiders such as Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, might have received the impression that certain portions of the Press Club program were the kind of entertainment the Washington correspondents were accustomed to and desired, when as a matter of fact the features criticized were what the Broadway talent itself seemed to think was appropriate for the occasion.

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DOESN'T TELL FIGURE BUT PEARSON PLEASED WITH NEW CONTRACT

Asked to comment on a report from New York about his new contract, Drew Pearson would not tell the exact figure but gave the impression of being well satisfied with the deal which definitely places him in the first division of the country's highest salaried news commentators.

The New York report had it that Mr. Pearson was to receive \$4,500 a week from his new sponsor, Lee Hats, on a three year contract. It was further stated that the commentator began with Serutan, his present sponsor, at \$750 a week and at the present time the Serutan ante had been sweetened up to between \$1,500 to \$2,000 a week.

"The report is a little high on the new starting figure", Mr. Pearson said, "but otherwise is substantially correct and I think a pretty good contract."

Mr. Pearson will continue to be heard over ABC (Blue) Network at the same time - 7 o'clock EST Sunday evening.

Elmer Davis, former Director of War Information, is being offered \$1,500 for one broadcast a week, \$2,500 for two, or \$3,000 for three. Mr. Davis, formerly ace CBS commentator, will be put on as a sustainer beginning December 3rd by ABC (Blue) Sunday 3-3:15 PM, and Tuesday and Thursdays 8:15-8:30 P.M.

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BENDIX RADIO BUYS \$1,700,000 PLANT; \$500,000 IMPROVEMENTS

W. P. Hilliard, General Manager of the Bendix Radio Division, Bendix Aviation Corporation, announced in Baltimore this week that the Bendix Radio Division has completed plans to purchase its Towson Plant from the Defense Plant Corporation for approximately \$1,700,000.00 and has already started additions and improvements that will cost another \$500,000.00.

"Acquisition of this plant and these additions and improvements are in line with our program for volume manufacture of quality radios, radio-phonographs and communication equipments in Baltimore", said Mr. Hilliard.

Built in 1940 by the Defense Plant Corporation, the Towson plant has been leased by Bendix Radio since that time with an option in the lease permitting the company to purchase the property.

"We are merely exercising our option, and I believe that we are one of the first large manufacturers in this area to do so", said Mr. Hilliard.

The purchase includes the main building with 215,000 square feet of floor space, an annex with 15,000 square feet, a parking lot, water tower, and specialized machinery. Virtually all the machinery for which the firm has no peacetime use, was previously declared surplus and sold or is being sold by the DPC.

The one-half million dollars worth of improvements will include construction of a new railroad siding, addition of 20,000 square feet of floor space to the present annex, extending the second floor of the main building out to the end of the plant, and construction of a bay on the rear of the main building to add another 20,000 square feet.

The railroad siding to be built by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad is required as part of the company's program for volume manufacture of radios and radio-phonographs. A separate railroad siding is needed to handle the large volume of incoming cabinets and outgoing finished sets.

Completion of these projects will give Bendix Radio a total of 310,000 square feet of floor space in its Towson Plant, where the Radio Division's Baltimore activities will be concentrated. The original plant on Fort Avenue, Baltimore, is being closed and its personnel and machinery moved to Towson. The same will be done with the Monument Street Plant in the near future, so that all the firm's radio manufacturing activities in this area will be concentrated in the enlarged Towson Plant.

The addition to the second floor will house the company's Engineering Research Department. The addition to the annex will provide space for expansion of the Machine Shop and Sheet Metal Shop, and the bay on the rear of the main building will provide increased production space.

Mr. Hilliard expressed optimism as to the future of the Towson Plant. "As soon as we are over the hump in our reconversion from production of military aircraft radio and radar equipment, and into the production of our 1946 line of Bendix radios and radio-phonographs, railroad radio communication equipment, marine radio, personal aircraft radio, automatic direction finders, aircraft receivers and transmitters and other peacetime products, we will employ more than three times our pre-war employment peak." He stated that the company's payroll will soon amount to approximately \$500,000 a month.

Within a few months as deliveries of components get underway, the manufacture of Bendix radios and radio-phonographs for use in the home is expected to be the major activity at the plant. Mr. Hilliard estimated that this line of consumer products would comprise 60% of the company's dollar volume of business.

Advance showings of the complete line of twenty-four models including plastic table radios, wood table radios, console radios, table combinations and floor model combinations, featuring the exclusive Bendix "Swingdoor" Record Changer, and a wide choice of chassis, have just been made to large dealer groups in New York and Chicago. "These advanced showings have been received very enthusiastically", states Mr. L. C. Truesdell, General Sales Manager, Radio and Television, "and every effort will be made to facilitate shipment of sets to our 62 distributors and their 8,000 franchised dealers during these next few weeks. A rapid increase in daily output of sets is scheduled as our suppliers, cabinet and component manufacturers, complete their reconversion from war production and begin to ship in quantity."

Bendix Radio Division came to Baltimore in 1937 where they occupied a plant at Fort Avenue. The Towson plant was built by DPC, and the Radio Division's contracts for war time radio equipment resulted in full occupancy of this building, plus occupancy of other plants on Belvedere Avenue and Monument Street, as well as the Fort Avenue Plant. As a prime contractor the Bendix Radio Division also sub-contracted work on war time contracts to other leading radio manufacturers.

During the war the company turned out more than \$400,000,000 in aircraft radios, radar, and communication equipment for the Armed Services of the United States and its Allies. As a result of its early start upon war production, Bendix Radio was the first radio manufacturer to receive the joint Army-Navy "E" Award.

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Television pictures are constructed of hundreds of fine horizontal lines scanned in the pickup unit, transmitted individually and reconstructed in the receiver. More than 30,000 lines are required for a single second of high-definition television, according to Westinghouse engineers.

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FEDERAL RADIO CONTINUES TO ADD EXECUTIVES

The Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation is losing no time in building up a large organization. E. D. Van Tubergen has been appointed Export Sales Manager to serve in a liaison capacity between the Radio Engineering and Sales Department of the Corporation and Export Department of the International Standard Electric Corporation, both affiliates of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Henri Busignies has been named a Director of the Federal Radio Laboratories, W. P. Short, Chief Engineer, and H. A. Snow, Senior Engineer of FTR's newly created home radio receiver department.

Mr. VanTubergen is attached to the Division of the Radio Engineering and Sales Department and joined the System in 1926.

Mr. Busignies, formerly Assistant Director of the Laboratories, is an outstanding scientists in the development of direction finder equipment for naval and marine operations. Granted patents in the United States and France in 1926 for an aerial direction finder device, Mr. Busignies joined the I. T. & T. System in 1928 when he went with Les Laboratoires, Le Materiel Telephonique, of Paris. Even before the war many airplanes had been equipped with automatic direction finders of a type developed by Mr. Busignies and demonstrated in the United States in 1937.

Mr. Short formerly was Chief Engineer of the Research Construction Company and staff member of the Radiation Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was assigned by the Navy to help develop radar. Previously he had served as a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve as radar officer for the Operational Training Command of the Pacific Fleet. Before entering active service with the Navy, he was Manager of Radio Engineering for The Crosley Corporation, and began his career with the I. T. & T. System at its French affiliate, Le Materiel Telephonique.

Mr. Snow is known as the developer of the "valiable mu" tube while with the Boonton Research Corporation. He also developed an electronic gauge while working on production of aircraft transmitters with Foote, Pierson and Company of Newark during the war.

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RCA RESTORES RADIOTELEGRAPH BETWEEN MANILA AND BANGKOK

Restoration of the radiotelegraph circuit between Manila and Bangkok, Siam (formerly Thailand), was announced last week by Col. Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc. Service to Bangkok has been suspended since December 7, 1941. The siam terminal is operated by the Siam Telegraph Administration. In recent weeks, R.C.A. Communications has been transmitting messages to Gangkok by way of Switzerland.

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SENATE GROUP IS PRAISED FOR FAVORING FBIS CONTINUANCE

Approval was quickly heard of the Senate Appropriations Committee recommending that the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service be given a new lease on life, that a \$930,000 appropriation be restored to make this possible and be transferred to the State Department and continue permanently. The FBIS is responsible for the monitoring of the foreign broadcasts and the Radio Intelligence Division for the policing of the radio spectrum to insure against unlicensed operation and to prevent interference with authorized radio communications.

Taking up the cudgel for the FBIS as it has done several times before, the Washington Post last Saturday said:

"The Senate Appropriations Committee deserves commendation for restoring funds to several war agencies which suffered crippling cuts in the rescission bill passed by the House last month. One agency which we are especially glad to see granted a new lease on life by the Committee's action is the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service. Senator McKellar of Tennessee is said to have led his colleagues to a recognition of the essential nature of the work performed by the FBIS. We hope that his wisdom in the matter will prevail when House and Senate conferees get together to settle their differences over the bill.

"It is testimony to the loyalty of the key personnel in the FBIS - and to their faith in the significance of their work - that nearly all of them remained in their jobs throughout the period when continued existence of the organization was altogether uncertain. It would have been a real misfortune if this highly skilled corps had been disbanded. They have been kept busy by steady requests for their reports from the State Department and the War Department. Their monitoring of foreign broadcasts affords a vital form of assistance to the sound shaping of policy in both these departments. Indeed, it provides information about events and trends in foreign countries often obtainable in no other way.

"The Federal Government cannot afford to dispense with this kind of intelligence. We believe, as we have said before, that it should be made part of a comprehensive, independent intelligence agency. In the interim period, until such an agency is established, the President would do well, we think, to transfer the FBIS by executive order from the Federal Communications Commission, where it is now lodged, to the Department of State, its principal customer. This will be feasible if Congress grants the funds recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. But the sooner an independent intelligence agency can be established, the better it will be, we are convinced, for the shaping of our policies in foreign affairs. Intelligence units and personnel are being scattered that one day we shall want and be unable to reassemble."

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MARK WOODS OFFERS ABC TIME TO CAPITAL AND LABOR

Convinced that radio is one of the most important mediums for the exploration of problems confronting labor and management in the United States, Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, has invited the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce to share a 52-week broadcast period over the full ABC network during 1946 through which the viewpoint of business and management may be presented to the nation.

At the same time, Mr. Woods invited the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to continue through the coming year the broadcast series, "LABOR, U.S.A.", which has been presented over the ABC network Saturdays from 6:45 to 7 P.M., EST. All four groups were offered the broadcast time beginning January 1, 1946.

The proposed broadcast series offered to the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce would be heard on Saturdays from 7 to 7:15 P.M., EST, immediately following the labor groups' broadcasts.

Mr. Woods' offer of broadcast time to the business and management groups was made to Ira Mosher, President of the NAM, and Ralph Bradford, General Manager of the Chamber of Commerce. His invitation to labor to extend its program through 1946 was made to William Green, AFL president, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

"We are very pleased", Mr. Woods told the latter groups, "with the successful response to this important labor series of programs and are anxious to have them continued for the year 1946. We would like to continue on the same basis as this year, with the CIO presenting its program during the first six months of 1946 and the AFL broadcasting its program during the second half of the year."

In extending his offer of broadcast time to Mosher and Bradford, Mr. Woods said:

"We believe that through this friendly and frank presentation of mutual views, both labor and management can achieve the kind of freedom of expression which is an integral part not only of our American democracy but of American radio itself."

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SEN. CAPEHART "GETTING ALONG FINE"; BACK IN CAPITAL SOON

Reports are that Senator Capehart (R), of Indiana, victim of an automobile crash near Indianapolis, is convalescing rapidly and may be back in Washington next Saturday or Monday. Though it is expected he will be rather closely confined for the next few weeks, it is believed he will be able to at least visit his office fairly soon. Senator Capehart is at present at his home in Indianapolis.

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U. S. BROADCASTER UP FOR TREASON WANTS WALLACE AND MacLEISH

The first American broadcaster to be tried for treason, Ezra Pound, was flown from Italy to Washington last week. He expressed the wish that Secretary of Commerce Wallace and Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, appear as witnesses at his trial.

He told Chief Justice Bolitha Laws of the District Court that he talked to Wallace and MacLeish when he returned to this country for a visit in 1939, and that his purpose then was "to keep hell from breaking loose in the world".

The information he gave to Wallace and to MacLeish, former Librarian of Congress and Assistant Secretary of State, was the same kind he broadcast from Italy, Pound asserted.

Pound was charged with broadcasting Axis propoganda over the Fascist Rome radio station during the war.

Born in Idaho in 1885, he left America at 22 and returned only once - a brief visit in 1939 to leave with his publishers some 20 cantos of his poetry, which some critics regard as the work of a genius and the others as mediocre.

"What I want to know is whether anybody heard my broadcasts and if so, how they could have any earthly idea of what I was talking about", Pound said.

The Justice Department at present is taking testimony from seven Italians said to have worked with Pound in the Rome and Milan Fascist-owned radio stations. The Italians flew here voluntarily a week ago to testify, Justice officials said.

Pound told reporters that he never supported Mussolini, whom he described as "unimportant", and a "puffed up bubble", but admitted that all his radio scripts had been passed on by the Italian censors.

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PETRILLO RAPPED FOR AM-FM STAND

James C. Petrillo, musicians' union head, was taken to task editorially by the Minneapolis Star-Journal, of which John Cowles, of the Cowles Broadcasting Company is President, for demanding that broadcasters who carry musical programs simultaneously on standard and FM stations hire twice as many musicians. When there's television, the editorial declares, Petrillo then undoubtedly will require four times as many musicians.

"Musicians, like all workers, have a right to protect their interests in their jobs", the editorial points out. "Featherbedding of the type Petrillo attempts to foist upon the broad-

casters, however, can scarcely be considered protection of rights. It is the sheerest kind of nonsense, akin to the type of reasoning which would have us return to excavating with pick and shovel instead of steamshovels because it employs more workers."

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PLANS PROGRESS FOR I.R.E. WINTER MEETING AND RADIO SHOW

Progress on plans for the first postwar Winter Technical Meeting and Radio Engineering Show of the Institute of Radio Engineers at the Hotel Astor, New York, January 23rd through 26th, 1946, is far advanced, and all indications point to one of the largest, as well as well as one of the most significant gatherings of this type ever held, according to Edward J. Content, Chairman of the Committee arranging for the meeting.

Last year, more than 3,000 members were present and reports this year indicate a substantially greater attendance. Several features in addition to the major highlights of the meeting are on the schedule of events.

In preparation for the Radio Engineering Show, it has been reported that 124 exhibitors have already taken the total of 150 booths originally planned, including three theatre booths, and that efforts are now being made to obtain additional space to accommodate a large list of further exhibitors.

The annual banquet, on Thursday, January 24th, the social highlight of the IRE year, will have places for 2,500 members and guests. Dr. Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences, will be the principal speaker for the evening, and Edger Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System will be the toastmaster.

For the luncheon Friday, January 25th, in honor of Dr. F. B. Llewellyn, incoming President of the I.R.E., L. M. Clement, Vice President in charge of Research and Engineering of the Crosley Corporation, will be master of ceremonies.

This year, the Institute of Radio Engineers will again be host at a joint meeting with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers which will be held in the Engineering Society's auditorium on Wednesday evening, January 23rd. Last year, the meeting drew such crowds that many had to be turned away. At this gathering, however, arrangements have been made to install a public address system and to reserve another large meeting room in the same building to accommodate any overflow attendance.

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NEW CROSLEY V-P WILL BE MFG. DIVISION SALES MANAGER

S. D. Mahan has been appointed Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation and General Sales Manager of the Manufacturing Division. Under Mr. Mahan's direction will come all commercial activities, including export and domestic sales, advertising and service.

Mr. Mahan came to Crosley in 1943 after spending two and one half years with the U. S. Treasury Department as Director of Advertising and Promotion for the War Bond program and as Associate National Field Director in charge of all War Bond and Stamp sales through retailers and the newspaper boys of the nation. He has continued his association with the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department in the capacity of consultant.

Mr. Mahan has spent over eight years in the electrical appliance field first as Merchandise Advertising and Promotion Manager and, later, as General Advertising Manager of the Westinghouse Electric Company. Previous to that, he was for 12 years in agency work as Vice-President of Fuller and Smith and Ross, and as account executive with the H. K. McCann Company.

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SOLVES PROBLEM OF TELEVISION "GHOSTS" WITH NEW ANTENNA

Atop a 14-story structure in New York City is mounted the new Farnsworth television antenna which is giving satisfactory performance in the elimination of shadows, according to Madison Cawein, Manager of Research, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Shadows, or "ghosts" as they are sometimes called, occur when the transmitted signal strikes an object which reflects a secondary wave. This secondary wave is picked up by the receiving antenna over a different path at a later time and this wave produces a "ghost" which is displaced from the primary picture. These "ghosts" are apparent on the receivers in large cities, where skyscrapers are numerous and in mountainous regions, such as in California, where the reception in valleys is weak.

The new Farnsworth antenna is adapted to the horizontal polarization of television broadcast waves now being used in this country, and is so constructed that the operator can get the strongest signal with the weakest reflection. This is accomplished by remote control with which the user can rotate the dipole and extend or retract its arms.

Within the case are two motors, one for orientation and one for tuning. Four push buttons on a control board allow for the operator of the television or radio set to rotate the antenna clockwise or counterclockwise through 180 degrees and to increase or decrease the frequency of resonance.

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WOULD IMPROVE THE STANDING OF RADIO SERVICE MEN

Arthur E. Akeroyd, Distributor Sales Manager of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, is launching a merchandising campaign for qualifying radio service dealers known as the "Raytheon Bonded Electronic Technician Program".

Almost two years in the development process, this program is a major effort on the part of Raytheon to help win back for the radio service industry the good will and public confidence which has suffered greatly from adverse publicity, caused by unethical servicemen, appearing in magazines and newspapers.

Examples of this publicity, which has recently increased in volume, are the well-known Reader's Digest article which appeared in August 1941, entitled "The Radio Repair Man Will Gyp You If You Don't Watch Out", and an article published in many New York newspapers a few months ago expressing the belief of a New York City magistrate that all radio repair men should be "licensed and fingerprinted" to protect the public from fraud and other violations of ordinary business ethics.

Such articles, according to Mr. Akeroyd, have tended to turn public opinion against the radio service industry, seriously handicapping the honest, ethical service dealers for the post-war period. The Raytheon program, Mr. Akeroyd further stated, is the first program of its kind designed to "improve the lot" of the radio service dealer by making him a respected and trusted member of his community.

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PHILCO SEEKS TO PRODUCE 4,000,000 SETS IN 1946

Plans to produce 4,000,000 radio receivers next year, nearly twice as many as its production in the last peacetime year and an output never approached by any other company in the history of the radio industry, were announced yesterday by John Ballantyne, President of Philco Corporation, at a preview of the complete new 1946 line of Philco products in New York. Shown to more than 1,000 dealers in the metropolitan area were forty-three radio receivers and radio-phonographs, twelve refrigerators, four home freezers and four air-conditioners.

OPA approval of prices on the radio sets is pending. It was indicated that deliveries of some radios, refrigerators and air-conditioning units will be made in time for Christmas.

Philco, Mr. Ballantyne said, is spending \$7,000,000 on its reconversion program and to design and tool up for completely new lines. A large plant to cost upward of \$1,000,000 for the construction of radio-phonographs is now under construction in Philadelphia.

Featuring the radio line were an advanced FM circuit, the first FM detector for commercial radio, a portable using the war-developed miniature tubes and new ideas in styling. An automatic record player was introduced that was said to make the single record manual radio-phonograph obsolete. Also shown was a new dynamic reproducer, heretofore used only in broadcasting studios for the highest tone fidelity.

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NAZI, JAP DICTATORS LICKED, URGES WE NOW GO AFTER PETRILLO

Joesph E. Maddy, President of the National Music Camp, of Interlochen, Michigan, is making a country-wide appeal for constituents to stir up their Congressmen regarding the bill now pending which would curb the power of Petrillo. President Maddy advises, however, that the National Music Camp operated as usual the past Summer, with capacity attendance, but with a nonunion faculty, and with local broadcasts.

Offering to send a pamphlet "Young America Fights for Constitutional Rights", which gives the children's side of the issue, Mr. Maddy writes:

"Petrillo's 'war on the school children of America' has aroused the indignation of all freedom-loving American citizens but only Congressional action can put an end to despotic rule by unscrupulous racketeers - in a country dedicated to individual freedom and liberty.

"Now that the dictators of Germany and Japan have been vanquished, it is high time that we concentrate on those within our own country. Petrillo's domination of the radio waves is now in its fourth year, while the Vandenberg-Dondero Bill (H.R. 1648) reposes in the files of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce - having passed the Senate unanimously last January.

"I will appreciate a copy of your letter to your Congressman."

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Bob Emery, WOR television producer, was elected President of the Television Producers' Association at a meeting last week at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Other new officers elected were William Wallace, Vice-President, technician at DuMont Studios; Bob Anthony, Secretary, WHN Program Director; Clarence Van Aucken, Treasurer, Bio agency executive.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Porter Wanted to Keep Public In Dark About Zenith Tests
(Jack Gould in "New York Times")

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, in one of his rare public statements, said that there never had been any argument about the comparative efficiency of the two bands over a distance of twenty miles. He challenged the FCC to report on its tests between New York City and Andalusia, Pa., also a distance of seventy-five miles, which, he said, would substantiate the Zenith findings. To that one the FCC had not yet answered.

In fact, Paul A. Porter, FCC Chairman, said that he felt the public should not have been told of the Zenith controversy because of its complicated nature. He added that he considered the case "closed", noting that he would not indulge in protracted verbal dueling with the Major. No matter how much the Commission may have wished to suppress the Zenith findings, however, the fact remains there is no agreement among engineers that the new medium is starting on the soundest technical footing.

Politics Seen in Giving Farmers the Worst of It in FM
(A letter from "A Radio Fan" to the "Voice of the People" in the "Chicago Tribune")

"Here's the real lowdown on why the Federal Communications Commission has moved FM radio from the 50 megacycle band, where it has given the best radio service in history for the past five years, to the 100 megacycle band:

"On the new high frequency band, the range of FM is so limited that only large cities will receive good service. The rural areas will receive little or no FM. Despite these handicaps, there will be numerous FM stations on the air in cities only by the time the next elections roll around.

"City population in the United States is largely Democratic; rural population is largely Republican. This stifling of FM service for rural audiences will enable administration speakers to exhort their followers in large cities to get out and vote, but their campaigning will create scarcely a ripple among the rural Republican audience."

Has Fly Flown From Muzak?
(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

James L. Fly, ex-Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has split with Muzak Corporation.

Radio Ad-Screen Tried Out on Broadway
("Variety")

An organization designed to feed radio newscasts in small doses to film houses has been set up with experiments quietly going on in a number of New York neighborhood theatres and at least one Broadway house to get audience reactions. Called Telecast, Inc., among those affiliated with it are Lou Dahlman, formerly producer of ABC's (Blue) "Swingshift Frolics", and M. L. Singer.

For some time now, Telecast has been broadcasting news features to the Rivoli theatre, on Broadway, before and after the main film features. Audiences look at a blank screen while the announcer spiels off the newsbits, which take approximately three minutes. Before and after each news show, a 15-second commercial is aired.

Still in the nebulous stage, plans are to have the commercials screened in either still or animated fashion during the newscast. However, should the producers decide to project animated commercials, theatre managers feel the idea of the newscasts will defeat its purpose, since people will devote more attention to the screen than they will to the announcer's news, thus distracting from the original intent.



Protests Against Churches Time Sale Rule

(The following letter was sent to the editors of the Washington newspapers by Lieut. Col. Walter O. Ulrey of the Volunteers of America, Inc.):

"One wonders what is happening in radio these days when the liquor and the tobacco industry and every other industry in America can buy all the time on the air they can pay for and yet time is being denied the churches and religious programs on one pretext or another.

"Is this the policy laid down by the individual radio stations, the National Association of Broadcasters of the Federal Communications Commission? If such is the case it is high time that the people in America realize the seriousness of the situation and do something about such wanton discrimination in the most important channel of reaching the masses yet known.

"Discrimination against religious broadcasting in America must and shall cease or some day in the very near future some mighty important radio people are going to find themselves mandated by the highest courts to show cause why this situation has obtained and just who is causing boycott.



Hard Even to Get Tickets for Army-Navy Televised Game
("Variety")

Getting two on the NBC television 50-yard line for the Army-Navy game December 1st was almost as tough as for the real thing in Philadelphia. NBC's video space was booked in advance, almost on a par with the try to get tickets for the actual grid match, and NBC has a problem now to accommodate some of the last-minute brasshat requests.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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For the first time in the sixty year history of New York's famed Metropolitan Opera, the opening night's performance this year will be broadcast. The program, to be presented November 26, from 8 P.M., EST, until closing, over the coast-to-coast network of the American Broadcasting Company, also will mark the first time a complete Opera has been broadcast over a network during evening hours. The opera is to be "Lohengrin".

There is an article, "Microwaves" on page 93 of the Nov. 19 issue of Life.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, public service counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, and President Emeritus of Yale University, will present the Elizabeth S. Prentiss national award in health education to Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University on a special broadcast Tuesday, Nov. 27 (NBC, except WEAJ, 1:30-1:45 P.M., EST.) This program, which will mark the fifth anniversary of the Cleveland Health Museum, will emanate from NBC studios in New York and Cleveland.

George E. Allen, friend of President Truman and President Roosevelt, may succeed Basil O'Connor as head of the American Red Cross if current reports are correct. Mr. Allen, a Director of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation and AVCO, which bought the Crosley Radio Corp., recently prepared a program for liquidating war emergency agencies. Later he was elected President of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation in Washington which expects to raise several million dollars for a "School of Human Relations" to carry out the ideals of the late President.

Formerly Sales Manager of E. H. Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc., C. H. Pfenniger has been made Vice-President in Charge of Sales for Muzak. Mr. Pfenniger served in the war with the Marines.

Morris Novik, Director of New York City's municipal station WNYC, submitting his resignation along with other members of Mayor LaGuardia's cabinet, ahead of the inauguration of Mayor O'Dwyer was praised by LaGuardia, who said:

"There is a fine official who has established New York City's radio station as one of the best in the city and whose war work has been so invaluable and for which the city has been thanked and praised by the Army and the Navy and all agencies of government."

Edmund S. Winlund, who has been with the company for six years, has been appointed RCA Victor Industrial Electronics Engineer for the Pacific Region, with headquarters in Los Angeles, California. His work will include assistance to West Coast industries on application engineering.

The contents of Radio Age, published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, October issue, include "Science in Democracy" - An address by Brigadier General David Sarnoff before the American Academy of Political and Social Science; The Story of the Secret "V-T" Fuse; The Story of Radar by Dr. Irving Wolff; Western Union to Use RCA Relay - Automatic Microwave Radio System Developed by RCA Engineers; New RCA Image Orthicon Demonstrated - Supersensitive Electronic "Eye" Shown for First Time; Radio Sets in Production, by Frank M. Folsom of RCA Victor; Splitting Light Beams by R. H. Heacock; Unbreakable Records - Flexible Phonograph Disc is Result of Long Research; Calculates Antenna Design - Instrument Eliminates Tedious Computations; New Circuit Lowers Cost of FM Radios - Accomplishes Desired Result with Fewer Tubes; Auditions for Servicemen - Nearly 2,000 Applicants Demonstrate their Talents; Electrons Make Patterns by Dr. James Hillier; New Television Antenna - Radiator is to be Used in Tests of 288-Megacycle Transmitter.

The Farm Director of Station WNAX, Cowles' station at Yankton, South Dakota - George B. German - is richer by one dollar and a fine pumpkin pie. It's all because of his visit to the Emerson, Nebraska, Tri-County Corn and Garden Show last week. It seems that Dixon County Agent Howard Gillaspie brought some pumpkins and squash to the show - to give to George B. When George arrived, he put the pumpkins and squash on a table, with George B.'s name on them. It turned out that the table he picked was a display table - and one of the pumpkins won a prize for the best small pie pumpkin.

The Board of Directors of Philco Corporation last week declared a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share of common stock payable December 12th to stockholders of record November 28, 1945.

Oden F. Jester has been named General Sales Manager of the Radio and Phonograph Division of Maguire Industries, Inc. Under Mr. Jester will be sales of the Meissner radio-phonograph and all other products to be made by the company's Meissner Manufacturing Division at Mt. Carmel, Ill., record changers and similar products of the Maguire plant in Bridgeport, Conn., all products of the Thordarson Electric Manufacturing Division in Chicago and of the Radiart Corp., Maguire subsidiary in Cleveland, Ohio.

The most elaborate coverage ever accorded a television field pickup will be given when the National Broadcasting Company's television station WNBT brings viewers the Army-Navy football classic on Saturday, December 1st, from Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium.

For the first time, three cameras will be in operation, including the newly-revealed supersensitive Image Orthicon. In addition, the longest lens ever used in a television broadcast will be mounted on one of NBC's regular orthicon cameras.

The game will be brought to New Yorkers over the Bell System coaxial cable in a preview of long distance television service by cable. Special telephone lines will link the NBC camera installation at the stadium with the coaxial cable in Philadelphia, and in New York with NBC's transmitter at the Empire State Building.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TV NO PIPEDREAM, SAYS BBC HEAD; HAD 20-25000 PREWAR SETS

According to W. J. Haley, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, there are some people who call themselves realists (when they are merely being short-sighted) who believe that television is a pipedream.

"But we firmly believe that television is only in its toddling steps", Mr. Haley declared in a broadcast from London by the BBC's North American Service.

"One day it will stride out, not only across countries and States, but also, we hope, across oceans. After the things which the radio scientists have achieved in the past six years, who dares to say that anything is ultimately impossible?"

So far as known here, Mr. Haley revealed for the first time the actual number of television sets the British had in use prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

"As you know, we had a public television service in operation here in London before the war. We thought it a pretty good service, and were proud of it. In all, there were about 20,000 to 25,000 receivers; that meant probably well over 100,000 viewers."

The 20,000 to 25,000 figure was somewhat higher than attributed to Col. Sir Ian Fraser of the BBC when he was in the United States sometime ago. When someone asked how many television sets had been sold in England in the four years of their operation before the war, he was quoted as replying: "I regret to say - under 15,000."

In addition to Alexandra Palace, the BBC has just announced that six other television stations will be opened in the provinces and all will send out the same program. At this stage no method of increasing the 40 mile radius from any station has been found, but it is estimated that when the seven stations are in operation, 75 per cent of the population of the country will be able to see the programs. It is reported that negotiations are shortly to be opened to explore the possibilities of motion picture theatres showing televised scenes of important national events.

Excerpts of Mr. Haley's broadcasts follow:

"First and foremost, our transmitting apparatus at Alexandra Palace is undamaged. Through the war years it was used for war purposes. We have got to do a certain amount of reconversion on it. But it came through all enemy action unharmed. We hope in a very few weeks to be making our first test transmissions from it

once more. We will follow these up before the end of the year by transmissions for the benefit of the radio industry. Upon the satisfactory nature of these tests, and upon the speed with which we can get our technicians, our programme staffs, and our other television experts back from the Services, will depend the date in 1946 when we can start our service again.

"We shall start it in London, but there is an obligation upon us to extend it step by step to the remainder of England, Scotland, and Wales as fast as the various circumstances allow. If at some stage in our geographical progress we discover that a new and perfected system has become a practical proposition, then we will run the two systems in parallel, side by side. The owners of sets capable of receiving the present system will be given a guarantee of so many years' service.

"But with either the existing or a still-to-be-discovered system the steady geographical march of television will go on. Here, again, we will depend on the flow of men and materials and the priorities that can be established for the necessary labor. But the BBC today looks forward with zest to a period of active television endeavor. We are going to start where we left off. But we are not going to stay there.

"The day when it is possible for peoples not merely to listen to other peoples but also to look in on them will see one of the greatest steps forward in international understanding. Think of the effect it will have when here in England the daily American scene with its high lights, its fascinations, and its excitements, and, above all, its more serious occasions, becomes a spectacle capable of being seen in the ordinary British home.

"The exchange of programmes in sound radio has helped powerfully towards a greater and closer understanding of each other's way of thinking and way of life. Add vision to sound, make the picture complete, get the nations exchanging their daily scenes, and after that the world will never be quite the same place again. My own firm belief is that thereafter it will be a better place. We know what we have learned in the way of understanding from having three million American soldiers living side by side with us.

"It is only thirty-six years ago that the first aeroplane flew the English Channel. We do not believe it will be that many years before television makes the same hop. And while the Atlantic seems a much wider proposition -- well, probably the first aeroplane pioneers felt the same way about it."

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The first popular-priced home radio received was said by Westinghouse to have been put on the market by that company in June 1921. It was the six-by-six-by-seven inch Aeriola, Jr., a crystal set with a range of 12 to 15 miles. It sold for \$25.00.

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BELIEVED ANTI-PETRILLO BILL "HASN'T CHANCE IN MILLION"

It is the belief in well-informed circles that the bill recently introduced by Rep. Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, which would make certain demands on broadcasters by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Labor, a felony, "hasn't one chance in a million".

The reason given was that members of Congress were always thinking in terms of re-election and that while many of them "hated Petrillo's guts" (as indeed many among the labor rank and file seem to), they would not vote for the Lea, or any other anti-labor bill, for fear that it might react on them in their re-election. They'd "sock Petrillo in a minute" but with the American Federation of Labor behind him, members of Congress would watch their step, it was explained. In other words, labor is still in the saddle in Congress as it apparently is elsewhere.

Representative Lea, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said his bill proposed the addition of three new sections to the penal provisions of the Federal Communications Act. These provisions would penalize certain coercive practices which compel the hiring of a greater number of employees than wanted by a broadcaster or the exaction of a tribute against the broadcaster for the use of certain materials, including transcriptions or chemical or electrical reproductions, and the use of such coercive methods to prevent non-compensated members from participating in a non-commercial educational or cultural program.

"These demands by Petrillo in behalf of the Association of Musicians are not within the legitimate rights of any organization", Representative Lea declared. "Carrying as they do threats of reprisals if not complied with, they are on the moral level of rackets and extortion. A self respecting government cannot afford to permit such practices to prevail. The objective of this legislation is to prevent them.

"Compliance of these demands for tribute without the performance of services has cost the broadcasters millions of dollars in the last few years. A demand is now pending which requires that where a station simultaneously broadcasts musical programs through two outlets it shall employ two sets of musicians for such simultaneous broadcast. In such cases the extra set of musicians would perform no useful service whatever to the broadcasting station."

The Lea Anti-Petrillo Bill (HR-4737) is now in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Even if acted upon favorably there, it seems very doubtful if the House itself will pass it.

Stating that there was one angle which had not been brought out in the Petrillo FM controversy, an official said:

"That is that 99-9/10% of all the FM sets that were built were combination FM and AM. There are practically no strictly FM sets, except a handful that GE built and they didn't sell. In other words, FM does not give a service to an additional audience because the audience that owns the AM set can only listen to AM or FM at one time. It isn't as though FM had an entirely separate audience."

With regard to FM stations closing down to get ready for the new frequencies or to make repairs, our informant continued:

"I understand that the Petrillo ruling is the true cause of this but so as not to lose their place in the air and their wave lengths these companies are saying that they have shut down for alterations for the new frequencies. That, of course, is just an alibi to hold their frequencies because they could make the alterations and change to the new frequencies and be off the air only two or three days. In view of the fact that new tubes are not ready for the new frequencies and will not be for the next six months, that means that these stations, if they persist in the same alibi of alterations, will be off the air at least six months.

"It is a dangerous blow to FM but it is exactly what the chains wanted to accomplish. I am afraid that the chains have Petrillo playing into their hands and Petrillo is not on very sound ground in this case because it is not a double service in the sense that it widens the audience as everybody that owns an FM also has AM in the same receiver. It is only a question of whether they listen to their AM or FM band for better service. If there were thousands of FM sets on the market that did not have the AM band Petrillo would be on much more firm ground but such is not the case. There was only a handful of FM sets that have ever been sold."

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PAUL ELLISON, SYLVANIA, IS NATIONAL ADVERTISERS' CHAIRMAN

Paul S. Ellison, Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., was elected Chairman of the Board of the Association of National Advertisers at their annual meeting in New York last week. Mr. Ellison succeeded Charles C. Carr, Director of Public Relations of the Aluminum Company of America.

Another important action taken at the meeting was a vote to establish a Radio Council to keep members advised of developments in radio, to study Government regulations, network policies, and to assist members with their radio problems.

The Radio Council, which will operate under the guidance of the Executive Committee of ANA, will serve as an industry guide to problems heretofore handled individually by advertisers. It will be headed, the ANA stated, by "a competent radio specialist", who, according to D. B. Stetler, of Standard Brands, Chairman of the ANA Radio Committee, has not yet been chosen but will be the best man the ANA can secure.

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WARNER WITH RECORDER KILLS OLD STALL, "I WAS MISQUOTED"

Col. Albert L. Warner, head of the WOL-Cowles Washington Radio News Bureau, by using wire recorders to cover all spot news, is dealing a death blow to Capitol Hill's most famous alibi, "I was misquoted." If a Representative or Senator's foot slips in debate, he can get it corrected, changed or even deleted in the Congressional Record, but there isn't much he can do about his recorded remarks which, of course, are afterwards broadcast.

On the occasion of Prime Minister Clement Atlee's address before a joint meeting of Congress, Colonel Warner took the wire recorder to the House Radio Gallery and immediately following the Prime Minister's speech, sought reactions from Congressional leaders. Appearing with him were Senators Warren R. Austin of Vermont; Lister Hill of Alabama; and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin; Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts; Representatives James Wadsworth of New York; and Thomas F. Gordon of Illinois. Their comments were played back on the evening edition of General Electric's "Voice of Washington". Thus listeners for the first time in a newscast heard the actual voiced reactions of their leaders.

Another use for the recorder has been found almost daily on "District Assignment". This is another show Warner has created for WOL audiences and is heard at 5 o'clock daily under the direction of Lou Brott. Mr. Brott's definite assignment from the WOL News Bureau is complete coverage of all District affairs. Because of the unique situation of District dwellers' problems, like suffrage, increased wages for Government employees, trolley strikes, etc., these matters are all of first importance. Mr. Brott takes a wire recorder to District Committee hearings, to trolley strike meetings, for the sole purpose of getting on-the-spot statements from civic leaders.

Typical sample arose when the District of Columbia was threatened with milk famine, with milk rationing imminent. Mr. Brott immediately contacted John F. Gismond, Milk Director for the OPA and J. B. Derrick, President of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association, and with the wire recorder waiting in the OPA offices was able to record first, authentic information Washington audiences had concerning reasons behind threatened shortage.

Colonel Warner is convinced that wire recorders, with their ability to cover any news events with amazing rapidity offered radio news editors a completely new field for news presentations.

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ATLAS CORP. MAY INJECT NEW LIFE INTO VERSLUIS NETWORK

It remains to be seen whether Floyd Odum, President of the Atlas Corporation, will enter radio via the Associated Broadcasting Corporation of Grand Rapids, Mich., a network which made its debut a few months ago. Mr. Odum has loaned Leonard Versluis \$150,000 with an option later to apply that sum and other cash to the purchase of a substantial majority of its shares.

Upon completion of an analysis and appraisal of the broadcasting chain's prospects, Atlass will decide whether there will be an opportunity to operate it as a fifth nationwide network, Mr. Odlum said.

Founded in December, 1943, the network made up of independent stations which had no chain affiliation, has been expanding steadily, and now has twenty-two units in its chain, including WMCA in New York City. Among other principal cities served are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chicago, Minneapolis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington, D. C.

In the beginning a prominent station owner observed Associated Broadcasting had about as little a chance to succeed as any network he had seen start. However, if the Atlas Corporation backs it or takes over, the fifth national network may assume a new importance.

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DuMONT APPROVES NEW FCC TV SETUP

Dr. Allen B. DuMont, President of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, was one of the first to be heard from in connection with the Federal Communications Commission's change of television channel allocations. He said:

"The Federal Communications Commission has handled a difficult problem with courage and intelligence in its announcement of television channel allocations to 140 principal communities. This is the first of several important steps which will soon speed television's development as a full-blown industry.

"We can now proceed with the manufacture of television receivers as soon as suppliers of components are released from the un-economic restrictions imposed on them by the Office of Price Administration and components are thus made available. Our factory will begin filling back orders for television transmitters as soon as the broadcasters who have requested transmitters are assigned channels by the FCC. We are confident that the Commission will begin assigning channels to applicants within a few weeks.

"Shortly after the first of the year, our organization expects to have the new television studios of WABD in the main John Wanamaker New York store completed and to link this station with our new Washington, D. C., outlet atop the Hotel Harrington. We are already conducting experimental broadcasts from our Washington station."

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ROUGH GOING SEEN FOR COMMENTATORS' GAG LEGISLATION

Although there will be a tremendous amount of talk by a noisy Congressional minority (you could almost count them on the fingers of your right hand just as in the same way you could nearly count the few commentators at which the legislation is aimed), the general opinion is that the bill introduced by Representative John S. Wood (D), of Georgia, will have slight chance of enactment in its present form either by the House or Senate, or if by any miracle it did pass, President Truman would never sign it.

The reason is, of course, that it would be the most forward step this country has ever taken in the direction of censorship. And that is exactly the objection voiced against the bill by one of the first persons in the country to oppose it - CIO President Philip Murray, who said:

"The CIO * * * is unalterably opposed to attempts to censor or gag radio broadcasts", Mr. Murray declared in a letter to Chairman Lea of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, to which the measure has been referred.

Commenting upon the bill, Jack Gould, Radio Editor of the New York Times, said:

"For reasons by no means adequately explained, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has decided to concern itself with radio commentators. * * *

"Quite properly, the radio industry has taken umbrage at this course of events. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine how the reconstituted committee could have started off less auspiciously or afforded its critics more legitimate reason for viewing its aims with a skeptical eye. * * *

"In the last analysis, what an individual or a Congressional Committee thinks of a commentator can only be a matter of opinion or taste. The true danger lies in the effort, no matter how plausibly presented, which might result in jeopardizing a commentator's freedom of expression. The commentator who proves most disturbing to the committee may very well be the commentator whom the committee should be most interested in protecting and not in threatening by use of innuendo in publicity handouts. The prospect of a Federal agency winning power to crack down on a commentator is far more to be feared than anything the commentator might say."

The Wood anti-commentators bill would compel radio stations to:

1. "Clearly separate and distinguish programs consisting of news items" from those involving the commentator's personal opinion "or propaganda".

2. Identify by full and proper announcements every person engaged "in broadcasting opinions and propaganda"; maintain "for public inspection" a statement setting forth the name, place of birth, nationality and political affiliation of its news commentators.

3. File with the Federal Communications Commission a set of rules to govern "opinionated" broadcasts.

4. Maintain in every State within a radius of 500 miles of the station a legal agent against whom action can be brought in local courts by any person who feels he has been injured by a broadcast. Under present law, a broadcaster may be sued only in the Federal district in which the program originated.

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PHILCO SHOWS \$1,846,965 PROFIT IN YEAR'S FIRST 9 MONTHS

Net income of Philco Corporation in the first nine months of 1945 totaled \$1,846,965 or \$1.35 per share, after estimated Federal and State income and excess profits taxes and after provision for adjustment and renegotiation of war contracts. These earnings compare with \$2,898,425 or \$2.11 per share in the first nine months of last year.

In the third quarter of 1945, net income amounted to \$202,342 or 15 cents per share, as compared to \$990,714 or 72 cents per share in the corresponding period last year.

"Sales in the third quarter were 45% below those of the second quarter, due to the large-scale cancellation of war production contracts following V-J Day", John Ballantyne, President of Philco, said. "Resumption of civilian production has been somewhat slower than anticipated, largely as a result of delays in obtaining deliveries from suppliers and sub-contractors. Present indications are that the third quarter marked the low point in our reconversion program, and production of civilian radio receivers and refrigerators is now increasing at an encouraging rate."

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MARK WOODS ELECTED TO CAB BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc.

One of radio's youngest top executives, 44-year old Mark Woods is at the same time one of radio's pioneers, having been engaged in the broadcasting business nearly half his lifetime, and brings to CAB a comprehensive radio background.

CAB was founded in 1929 and is directed by a tripartite Board of Governors which represents the advertiser, the advertising agency and the medium of radio.

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MAGUIRE TURNED OUT \$3,500,000 RADAR JAMMING DEVICES

Maguire Industries, Inc., company officials disclosed, produced, among many other items, some \$3,500,000 worth of the hitherto secret radar-jamming devices revealed in Washington by the Army, Navy and Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Probably the most dramatic job was a Navy order for fifty big radar-jamming transmitters. Because of the Company's record of performance on other contracts, it was given to Maguire in December 1943, by the Bureau of Ships. Five Navy officers were assigned to expedite it. Work went forward day and night with Navy Officers joining the office workers on the night assembly lines. The fifty transmitters were completed ahead of schedule and on "D" day in June 1944, facilitated the invasion of Europe by effectively blacking out the German radar stations on the French coast.

These transmitters were completed at the Maguire Plant in Greenwich, Conn., where a wide-band airborne panorama receiver, designed for the detection of high-frequency activity over a greater range than was previously possible, also was produced. At the Bridgeport Plant, large quantities of Butterfly type variable condensers and test equipment for high-frequency apparatus were produced.

Wavemeters for the microwave used in radar and other devices were also designed and produced.

"Experience of our engineers with the high-frequency counter-measure equipment", says Russell Maguire, President, "is now proving of great value in our peacetime radio production. Some of our railroad radio equipment, for instance, operates in the same frequency range as the early radar."

Under the countermeasures development program of District 15 of the National Defense Research Committee, which is part of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, the Maguire Plant filled contracts for the Radio Research Laboratories at Harvard, the NDRC, Radiation Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Army and the Navy and also important sub-contracts for other companies.

Vice President Raymond Koontz of the Maguire Industries, Inc., with the organization since 1936, has been named General Manager of all the company's operating divisions.

In his new capacity, Mr. Koontz will supervise all manufacturing operations of the company and its subsidiaries, Columbia Machine Works, Inc., of Brooklyn, and the Radiart Corp. of Cleveland. Other major operations of the company are at Chicago and Mt. Carmel, Ill., Bridgeport, Greenwich and Stamford, Conn.

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WHY NOT USE BOTH OLD AND NEW FM BANDS, JANSKY ASKS

Emphasizing the fact that though it was believed there were enough FM frequencies for all comers, actually a great shortage is in sight, C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Washington, noted radio engineer, has suggested that both the old and the newly created FM bands be used. "Most sets will have both bands anyway", Dr. Jansky declared. He also made a strong plea to take space for FM from the television band.

Explaining the FM situation at the annual meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association at Chicago, Dr. Jansky said, in part:

"Unfortunately, the great demand is not for FM stations scattered across the country. This is because the population of the United States is not uniformly distributed."

"Even a cursory examination of the new FM allocation structure in the light of the more than 500 applications for new FM stations shows that not enough FM channels have been assigned to meet the demand, at least in the East. Indications are that a similar situation will soon exist in other parts of the country. An AP dispatch in the New York Times for October 13, 1945, carried the following statement:

"Paul Porter, FCC Chairman, believes 2,000 to 3,000 FM stations will be built within a few years * * * *

"When FM first came in radio circles felt there would be stations enough for everybody. In laying out the system, however, it was discovered that FM would face a shortage of channels just as AM does.

"In some areas the struggle for channels will be intense."

"The entire radio spectrum is crowded. If FM is to have more space then some other service must have less. If the creation of a freely competitive broadcast industry by the expansion of the FM band is of prime public importance, then from what service must space be taken? The answer is television."

"I have no intention of disparaging television which may well have a great future as a broadcasting medium when the many and complex economic and engineering problems involved in establishing this industry have been completely solved. Much time, effort and money has been expended in television development in recent years. However, the necessity of expanding the FM band if we are to have enough channels requires turning the spotlight upon the obstacles to this expansion that their true nature may be evaluated. * * * *

"With adequate space assigned to it the future of FM is not a matter of speculation. It is a certainty.

"With respect to television, opinion is sharply divided. The art of television is technically far more complicated than that of sound broadcasting. The cost of transmitters and receivers is far greater. The cost of producing high quality programs as indicated by testimony before the FCC reaches almost fantastic proportions. Some prominent in the industry, while expressing firm belief in television's future, nevertheless insist that it can never be developed into a worth-while service in the frequency bands now assigned it. Only recently, Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, one of the nations two largest radio networks, expressed this view in his testimony before the FCC on the proposed FCC television rules and regulations. He stated.

"I would not be sincere if I did not add that any testimony I have offered on the proposed requirements in the lower frequencies has been presented with the troubled conviction that it is, or soon will be, irrelevant -- as though, at this hearing, we were all speaking the lines and rehearsing the parts for a play that will never really open, or will close down almost as soon as it opens.

"I have in mind, of course, the future use of the higher television frequencies -- which will ring the curtain down abruptly on the stage we are setting here. * * * * I can't avoid the feeling that a combination of events and circumstances are playing a curious trick upon us all -- that they are making us plan here and now for a future that is, at this moment, largely of the past -- that they are making us lay the foundation for a structure that should never be built.'

"In conclusion, briefly this is the situation which confronts us. To be truly free the opportunity to secure a broadcasting station license must, within reason, be open to all. This requirement can only be met by the assignment of more channels to FM. As a practical matter, if more channels are assigned FM they must be taken from the space at present assigned to television. Determination of the proper division of this portion of the radio spectrum between FM and television is a matter of broad public policy. Therefore, in the final analysis it is the public acting through its properly constituted government agency, the Federal Communications Commission, which must determine whether or not through the medium of FM the opportunity is created to develop a broadcasting medium which can be as free of restriction and regulation as are the speakers' platform and the American press today.

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Reprints are now available of "Television Is Ready To Go", a statement made before the Federal Communications Commission October 11th by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

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ARMY-NAVY GAME MAY BE "KICK-OFF" OF LONG DISTANCE TELE

The first use of coaxial cable for transmission of television programs from Washington, D. C. to New York City is scheduled to begin early in January, with New York's three television stations operated by the National Broadcasting Company, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System sharing its use twice weekly, it was announced by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. A portion of the circuit, linking New York and Philadelphia is now available, and will be used by NBC when it telecasts the Army and Navy football game from the Philadelphia Municipal Stadium next Saturday, December 1st.

Describing the Army-Navy game transmission as "a preview of long distance television by cable", Keith S. McHugh, Vice-President of A. T. & T. said the experiment was the forerunner of regularly scheduled intercity television which will begin early in January over the coaxial circuit between Washington and New York.

Cooperating with A. T. & T. in arranging plans for use of the Washington circuit are John F. Royal, Vice President in Charge of Television at NBC; Leonard F. Cramer, Executive Vice-President of DuMont, and Col. L. W. Lowman, Vice-President in Charge of Television at CBS. Others interested in television, including film producers and theatre operators, may also make use of the cable installation for intercity use, when they have their facilities available.

Television station WNBT in New York (NBC) will utilize three television cameras to pick up the Army-Navy game for the relay via cable from Philadelphia. Included will be the new RCA Image Orthicon, as well as the longest focal-length lens ever used for television - a 40-inch lens to be mounted on one of the regular orthicon cameras. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. built a special bed-plate and mounting for the lens. It has a 20-inch back focus and lens speed of f 5.6.

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MARCH OF THE MEGACYCLES

As the new year opens, it is interesting to take stock of the continuous upping of radio frequencies, O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronic Industries, observes. In the early days, relatively long waves were thought best. But here is a rough outline of the advances toward uhf since the close of World War I:

1920	1000 kc = 1 mc
1925	3000 kc = 3 mc
1930	30,000 kc = 30 mc
1935	300,000 kc = 300 mc
1940	3 x 10 ⁶ kc = 3000 mc
1945	30 x 10 ⁶ kc = 30,000 mc
1950?	300 x 10 ⁶ kc = 300,000 mc

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TEN BATTLE-STAR HERO ESCAPING UNHURT RETURNS TO RADIO

Lieut. George Crossland and Claude Davies have been appointed Assistant Managers of the Capehart Sales Division, Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation. Both had previously been with Farnsworth.

Lieutenant Crossland saw and participated in some of the Navy's major Pacific battles and is entitled to wear ten battle stars. His first assignment with the Navy was in the Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D. C. He was on duty on the Cruiser U.S.S. BIRMINGHAM during some three years, a record for length of service on one ship. This ship first saw action during the invasion of Sicily, and after the completion of that campaign was transferred to the Pacific where she became a battle-scarred veteran, suffering three major damages. The first damage occurred off Bougainville, Solomon Islands, when the ship was hit by two torpedoes and a bomb in a night air attack. The second impairment was sustained while attempting to save the carrier U.S.S. PRINCETON, the latter blowing up in the midst of rescue operations. The third major casualty happened at Okinawa when a Japanese suicide plane carrying a 500 pound bomb hit the ship. These three disasters accounted for approximately 800 casualties, with one of the highest percentages of fatalities aboard any ship in the Navy.

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PARTS MANUFACTURERS FIND WAY TO JACK UP OPA PRICES

Not being able to get around OPA ceilings any other way but determined to secure higher prices from radio set makers, radio set manufacturers are reported to have acquired a new technique. It is to make a slight change in a standard part or redesign it and then apply for a price on it as a "new model", describing it as something which the company has heretofore not made and thus secure authorization from the OPA to sell it at a much higher figure - maybe double the price of the original article.

OPA is alleged to be approving applications such as these of individual parts manufacturers but up to now refusing to give out the names of the applicants on the ground that the information is confidential and cannot be divulged. Set manufacturers are understood to be well aware of the situation and are now endeavoring to pry off the lid to see just what the higher priced "new models" are and who is making them.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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"Note Kids' Interest In Television", Mark Woods Advises
("Billboard")

"As I see the future", states Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, in "Billboard", "the story of radio will become the story of television. And television can't miss. I've seen it from its beginning."

He adds that "video will, in the next 25 years, grow into the greatest instrument for entertainment, education and intelligence the world has experienced.

"For effective evidence", he continues, "try watching the effect of television on youngsters. The kids come back time and again. They're interested in anything they see on the television screen... Those half pints are the audiences of the future."

Allen, Well Known to Radio, Called Truman's "Harry Hopkins"
(From "Truman's Troubles", by John Chamberlain in Life, Nov. 26)

People were going around muttering about the lack of "broad-gauge advisers". They seemed to resent one person in particular, an insurance executive named George E. Allen.

George Allen is a roly-poly fellow from Mississippi who knows how to tell a good story. During the 1944 campaign George Allen traveled on the Truman vice-presidential train as an "arranger" for the Democratic National Committee, of which he is now secretary. When Truman became President, Allen began to pop up in the White House. The story around Washington is that Allen is Truman's "Harry Hopkins", a fellow who stands ready to amuse the President or to do any odd jobs for him that may require an out-of-channel touch. Allen has just completed a report on the Liquidation of war agencies.

George Allen may be an able man, but the wolves who are out to eat Truman alive will not admit it. They argue that Allen's advice seldom stems from detailed thought on problems of government. When Truman makes a mistake in asking one man to the White House while ignoring another, the faux pas is rightly or wrongly attributed to Allen.

What? \$10 Radios For F. W. Woolworth!
(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

Frank Folsom, RCA-Victor executive denies that RCA Victor will merchandise a \$10 radio through Woolworth's.

Sinclair Lewis Would Improve On Babbit's Radio Methods
(Sinclair Lewis discussing his new book "Cass Timberlane" with
S. J. Wolf in the "New York Times")

"Neon lights and the radio have made Judge Timberlane's Grand Republic a gayer place. Barbershop quartets have gone out of business, and the best music in the world is performed in parlors and sitting rooms. Presidents, Prime Ministers, generals, Benny Goodman and Pee Wee Russel are visitors.

"Unfortunately, Babbit, who still lives in Zenith, had to get into the new industry. He saw a method of competing with the Fuller brush man and he's selling everything over the air. If he only did this in a businesslike way I would not get sore. But when he drags in Percy Bysshe Shelley as an incentive to buy a cake of soap or a can of beans it irritates me. Nor am I going to use a certain brand of tooth paste because a girl with a cracked voice sings a song telling me to. Perhaps I might if we had television."

Reconverting U. S. \$250,000,000 Short-Wave System
("Variety")

America's \$250,000,000 shortwave set-up, orphan of the radio industry grown to robust proportions during the war, may wind up as a separate Government agency attached directly to the President's executive office, and responsible solely to the Chief Executive rather than to the Department of State.

Although the inner track seems to be held by the State Dept., now in temporary control of the operations centered in the \$250,000,000 worth of shortwave transmitters, a quiet but powerful move is under way to shift responsibility for those operations directly to the White House. The new agency would run only the short-wave phases of the work done during the war by the overseas branch of OWI and by the Office of Inter-American Affairs (OIAA).

The new presidential agency would continue leasing those short-wave transmitters owned by private corporations and used during the war by the two Government agencies. Furthermore, the radio industry itself would be represented in the management of the new agency.

Brooklyn Television "Ham" Builds His Own Set
(T. R. Kennedy, Jr. in "New York Times")

If one happens to pass a small radio repair store at Jamaica Avenue and 148th Street in Queens, one is apt to see a crowd peering in the window at a television receiver in operation. Occasionally a huge, bulky figure of a man appears from behind scenes in the shop, adjusts a knob on the receiver and hurries away - and therein lies this story of a unique individualist in the local world of video.

The man in the window is William Bundy Still, the 30-year-old electronically minded son of the great Negro composer, William Grant Still, who almost single-handedly is building his own television transmitter and already has won an experimental license, W2XJT, to enable him to offer New Yorkers the best in Queens video.

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Radio receivers and radio transmitters, along with many articles of supplies and food amounting to \$1,750,000 worth of surplus were ground into the earth by bulldozers or burned by American Army men in New Guinea, a correspondent of the Melbourne Herald reported.

Deems Taylor, President, and Gene Buck, past President of the American Society of Composers, Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, former Mayor Jimmie Walker and Eddie Cantor were among the honorary pall-bearers at the funeral of Gus Edwards, veteran song writer, in New York Monday.

Twenty-two more companies were admitted to RMA membership by the Association's Board of Directors at its recent meeting in New York, bringing the total membership to a new high of 273 member companies.

Galvin Mfg. Corp. of Chicago, makers of Motorola will increase its stated capital from \$1,080,000 to \$2,160,000 and split stock on a 2-for-1 basis.

With 191 stations affiliated with its coast-to-coast network this year, one station less than at the close of 1944, in the aggregate, the American Broadcasting Company has materially improved its coverage and position on the radio receiver dial, a current press release states.

Irrespective of changes in station affiliates in the same marketing area during the past year, ABC has added seven new stations to the network while dropping affiliations with eight. In addition, in at least half of the ten markets in which changes of stations affiliated with the network have been made, ABC has bettered its coverage and improved its position on the dial of the consumer's radio set.

ASCAP members are working on a memorial broadcast for Jerome Kern which is expected to be one of the finest programs of its kind ever given.

When President Truman spoke in Central Park a short time ago, what was believed to be the largest amplifying system in history made his voice heard by 1,000,000 persons, according to police estimates. The audience was seated in Sheep's Meadow, opposite Sixty-fifth Street near West Drive but the amplifying system made the President's voice audible throughout the Park from Ninety-ninth to Seventh-second Streets, and from Fifth Avenue to Central Park West, Morris Novik, Director of Station WNYC, said.

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