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January 5, 1949

UNCLE SAM TO HAVE WORLD'S FINEST RADIO TEST LAB. - \$4,475,000

It appears to be a foregone conclusion that one of the early moves of the Eighty-first Congress will be to provide for the new \$4,475,000 radio, television, communications, testing laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. A final act of retiring Senator Wallace White of Maine in the last Congress was to introduce this bill calling for a magnificent new building to replace the present scattered and overcrowded quarters with a single structure big enough to take care of the fast growing technical staff which will be enlarged by 100 persons in 1949. It is expected that Senator Edwin Johnson (D), of Colorado, who succeeds Senator White as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, will re-introduce an identical bill to that of the Maine Senator calling for the modernization of the Standards Bureau Radio quarters.

Citing two principal reasons why this new building is urgently needed, William C. Foster, Acting Secretary of Commerce, stated:

"(1) It would enable the Bureau to centralize the activities of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, which are now scattered in four buildings on the Bureau grounds, and, in addition, there are certain activities in three locations in Virginia and Maryland which should be performed in the central laboratory.

"(2) It would relieve congestion in existing buildings on the Bureau grounds and enable the Bureau to transfer other activities to the space released by the radio laboratory and thus permit the removal of 10 temporary buildings, some of which were constructed to meet wartime needs, buildings which are entirely inadequate for the operations now being conducted in them. For example, there are a dwelling, a stable, quonset huts, and several sheds which are now being used for laboratory and office purposes.

"Since 1941 the appropriation for research and testing work and for operation of the Bureau has increased threefold.***

"The Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, alone, is planning to employ 100 additional employees in the fiscal year 1949.

"The purpose of the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory is to provide for (1) the essential experimental and theoretical work on radio standards and measurements and radio propagation, and (2) the radio research and information service to the public and to the Government. Prominent among the information services rendered by the laboratory are the periodic forecasts of conditions which affect radio transmission and reception. Through its research the laboratory is able to determine the effect of different atmospheric conditions on radio reception and transmission and on frequency requirements, throughout the United States. This information is of particular value to American aviation since adequate radio reception and transmission is an important factor in the safe operation of the air lines. It is also of vital importance to the Armed Forces and in the development of defense weapons. Since these functions are all

interrelated and require common facilities and equipment for maximum efficiency, the centralization of all the Radio Propagation Laboratory functions in one building would result in greater efficiency and a saving in operation costs."

"The proposed new building would have a total of 1,700,000 cubic feet distributed as follows: 629,000 for measurement standards research, development, and testing work, with special facilities such as screened rooms, development shops, space on the roof for measurements free from wall reflections, and full development laboratory facilities; 280,000 for all the radio propagation data coordination, centralization, analysis, predictions, publication, and information services; 280,000 for basic research and analysis of propagation phenomena at all frequencies, including work on utilization of frequencies and special frequency allocation studies; 435,000 for experimental propagation research and development, carrying on the work that has been done by other agencies during the war and which made the United States a leader in the field, and 76,000 for administrative activities.

"This laboratory building will require a number of special features which will materially increase the cost of the structure over the average office building of this size. It will be necessary to shield electrostatically approximately one-third of the area of the building above the ground in order to protect the low power measurements from the large fields created by some of the other activities in the building and elsewhere on the Bureau grounds. These rooms would require local temperature and humidity controls in addition to the general air conditioning of the entire building.

"Many of the rooms will require the standard frequencies which will be available in the building. This means an elaborate set of coaxial and wave guide fittings leading throughout the building. Since much of this work is experimental and the fixture requirements will vary from one project to the next, large under-floor conduits must be provided to give required flexibility.

"Another special feature of the building is the necessity for a copper roof. Since an antenna transmits not only the direct waves but also a mirror image of this direct wave reflected from the ground beneath, this ground must be of highly conductive material. It will be necessary to cover the copper roof with a protective tile wearing surface because there will be considerable laboratory activity on the roof. This places additional weight on the roof, requiring that the total structure be strengthened all the way to the basement. Because much heavy equipment will be carried to the roof, it will be necessary for the freight elevator to extend an extra floor.

"In the subbasement vaults will be installed with special air-conditioning and temperature-control equipment to house the crystal clocks which are the basis of the national primary standards of frequency.

"On the basis of the present level of construction cost, it is estimated that the radio laboratory building will cost \$4,475,000, of which \$4,115,000 is the cost of construction and installation of utilities and \$360,000 is the cost of equipment. In view of anticipated fluctuations in construction costs, it is difficult to know exactly what the actual cost at the time of construction will be. A limit of cost determined by the prevailing price might prove excessive or inadequate when the construction contract is finally negotiated."

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FCC THUMBS NOSE AT HARNESS REPORT AS DEFEATED AUTHOR EXITS

What was intended to be one of the opening guns of the Dewey administration - a bombshell dropped on the Federal Communications Commission by the House sub-committee headed by Representative Harness (R), of Indiana, proved to be a dud. The report of the Harness Committee investigating the FCC charged the Commission with misusing its powers, attempting to censor radio programs and numerous other irregularities but these allegations were wasted on the desert air due to the fact that Mr. Harness had been defeated in the last election and the Republican majority was making its last gasp.

The House group, headed by Representative Harness said new laws should be enacted to cover problems that did not exist when the present FCC law was written. It said such problems included television.

Sharply criticizing the FCC, the Committee said Congress should continue to investigate the agency. It urged legislation that "will leave no question of the intent of Congress that radio must remain as free as the press."

The Committee said the FCC "directly and indirectly" is seeking to censor program content through the medium of its "Blue Book" issued in March 1946. It said FCC is using this publication "as the basis and excuse for regulation of radio program content."

There is evidence, the report said, to support the premise that publication of the book and its preparation by a former employee of the Government-owned British Broadcasting Co. "was a deliberate step toward Government control of radio."

"It indicates a reversion to that type of Government control and regulation which we have struggled in the past to escape", it added. "We are forced to the conclusion that such acts were a misuse of powers far beyond those given to the Commission by Congress."

The Committee said the "Blue book" reflects an assumption by the FCC of a "right to dictate to a broadcaster what he may or may not put on the air."

It said the FCC had no authority to publish the "blue book" in the first place.

Generally, the Committee made these observations:

The FCC "offers an example of the danger of merging the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our Government" and of "the usurpation of the judicial powers."

The FCC "could do a much better internal administrative job if it dug in, straightened out its lines of authority and saw to it that none of its essential parts dominated the other parts."

The FCC accounting department "seems to be the weakest department in the Commission", while the law department exercises power and influence "far above and beyond its ability and merits."

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BOOK PUBLISHERS JITTERY OVER TELEVISION PROSPECTS

What he thought television might do to the book publishing business and the changes it could bring to book readers' habits was outlined in New York last week by J. Raymond Tiffany, General Counsel of the Book Manufacturers Institute who declared that television had become a "devastating competitor" to the world of books.

"I have talked with a number of set owners", Mr. Tiffany said, "and without exception, they have said that the whole family was reading less than before they installed television. One devoted reader told me that he had canceled his book club subscription because he now lacked the time to read as he formerly did."

Television, he went on, could be used to create reader interest in books, increase book demands and sales, improve the people's culture. "But will it be?" he asked.

"The answer seems to be better books at reasonable prices, greater and wider distribution, a greatly increased number of outlets with increased discounts to retailers, more effective advertising, using TV as a medium", he declared.

"You cannot fondle a TV set as you can a good book. You cannot write marginal notes on a TV screen, as you can in a book. TV will not enable one to memorize a delightful passage as the whole story unfolds from beautifully constructed sentences. TV can digest a story but in the doing thereof the depth of feeling, the charm of living through the entire plot, is lost."

Mr. Tiffany maintained that "we need constructive thinking on the problem by the best brains in the book publishing and manufacturing and the television industries."

He noted that "unfortunately the majority of our people are mentally lazy", preferring that form of entertainment or relaxation requiring the least effort.

"Television", he said, "while a definite competitor for the readers' time, can be turned to good advantage to promote the cause of books and culture. But it will not happen unless those interested bring it about. The time to do this is now."

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ASCAP RADIO CONTRACTS RENEWED; TV NEGOTIATIONS IMMINENT

Existing contracts between broadcasters and ASCAP have been automatically renewed for nine additional years beginning January 1, 1950, it was announced last week by Theodore C. Streibert, NAB Music Advisory Chairman, and President of WOR.

"By the terms of the existing contracts for the industry, which have been in effect since 1941, the contracts renewed automatically when ASCAP failed to give notice before December 31, 1948, that the Association desired to negotiate for a payment increase", Mr. Streibert explained.

"No such notice was served", he added.

The terms of the contracts in the renewal period are exactly the same as the existing contracts with the single exception that during the renewal period broadcasters may no longer change back and forth from one basis of payment to another at their election. Payments are made on the basis of either a 2-1/4% royalty on income or a royalty of 8% on only those programs which contain ASCAP music.

While the ASCAP contracts with standard radio broadcasters are settled for a decade, the matter of rights for the use of the Association's music on television is up for settlement and negotiations are expected to get started immediately, Mr. Streibert asserted.

Recently ASCAP served notice to the television industry that the present agreement which allows the Association's music to be heard on video without charge ends December 31, 1948. If a new agreement for television is arrived at by February 28, 1949, the terms are expected to be retroactive to January 1, 1949.

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RAULAND CORP. TO BEGIN TV TUBE MASS PRODUCTION

The Rauland Corporation, tube manufacturing subsidiary of Zenith Radio Corporation, will next month begin mass production of a new, giant sized picture tube for use in the Zenith television models that feature the Giant Circle "C" Screen.

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., Zenith President, said that the picture area of these sets is more than three times the size of a conventional picture on a 10-inch tube, and substantially larger than the "A" and "B" screens used on other Zenith models.

He said that one Zenith model with the giant "C" screen was put on the market last November, but production has been limited by the availability of satisfactory picture tubes.

"Now", he said, "we can expand production of these large screen sets."

The new tube was developed by Rauland to give added brilliance to large size pictures, he said. It has a circular glass screen fused to a light weight metal (steel) housing.

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"ON TELEVISION YOU'RE THERE"; DUNLAP EXPLAINS MAGIC OF IT

Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., introducing the second printing of his "Understanding Television - What It Is and How It Works" explains:

"This book is written to answer the question, 'How does television accomplish this magic; how does it work?'

"'It's incredible!' exclaimed a New Yorker as he watched a television screen. 'At the very instant the President addresses Congress, we see him as clearly as if we were there; we see every gesture, see him turn the pages of the manuscript, and, as he reads, it is apparent that he has not memorized any paragraph of his speech.

"'When he finishes, we see him take a drink of water. As he leaves the rostrum he folds up his papers and walks down the aisle, stopping here and there to speak to friends - then disappears through the crowd of Senators and Representatives. And to think that this scene in the Nation's Capitol is coming to us over two hundred miles of cable and is being broadcast to us from the top of the Empire State Building! How in the world does television do it?'

"It is hope that this book will help the layman to understand why and how he sees the President so clearly; how he sees a home run as it is batted into the stands at Yankee Stadium; how he sees the football punted by a Princeton toe, a puck flying over the ice in Madison Square Garden, a tennis ball smashed across the net at Forest Hills, or the punch of a knockout blow delivered by a champion.

"When it happens on television, you're there!"

Mr. Dunlap, pioneer radio editor of the New York Times and now Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, modestly describes the newest edition as having "a number of improvements in the text, illustrations, etc." when as a matter of fact it seems to be practically a new book and certainly the last word on television.

Outstanding chapters are devoted to "How You See By Television", "What Performers Should Know About Television" and "Television Bibliography". Greenberg, New York is the publisher.

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SEN. JOHNSON, COLORADO, RECEIVES TRUMAN'S CONGRATULATIONS

Senator Edwin Johnson (D), of Colorado, who will succeed Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine as Chairman of the Senate Interstate (Radio and Communications) Committee, was heartily congratulated last week by Mr. Truman when he visited the White House.

As was the case with the President himself, Senator Johnson was slated for defeat by pollsters and columnists but came through with a smashing victory.

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EAST-WEST TELEVISION NETS ALL SET FOR GALA UNION JAN. 11

Apparently every detail has been completed for the auspicious connection of the world's first television networks next Tuesday, January 11th. The East and Midwest television nets, which seem to have grown like Topsy, will be tied in via American Telephone and Telegraph Company coaxial cable that day with a special program (9:30-11:15 P.M. EST) in which the members of Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, American Broadcasting Company and Dumont, and Station WPIX of the New York Daily News will participate.

Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will speak briefly. Others to be heard are Leroy A. Wilson, President, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Dr. Frank Stanton, President, Columbia Broadcasting System; Niles Trammell, President National Broadcasting Company; Dr. Allen B. DuMont, President WABD and DuMont Laboratories; Mark Woods, President American Broadcasting System; and F. M. Flynn, President WPIX, Inc.

Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City and Mayor Martin Kennelly of Chicago, terminal points of the expanded cable network, also will be on hand for the dedication.

The program will open with a special film to sign on all stations of the various networks. It will be followed by an explanation of how the coaxial cable works. A specially-prepared film, titled "The Story of Network Television", will outline how networks are formed for video. This film was made by the A. T. & T. Co. It will be followed by Mr. Wilson's talk, and he will turn over the cable facilities to the five presidents - Messrs. Trammell, Woods, Stanton, Flynn and DuMont.

The January 11th program will be seen on stations in New York, Philadelphia, Schenectady, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and Boston in the eastern group; and in Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo in the Midwest.

The coaxial cable between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh connects CBS' Eastern Seaboard television network of WCBS-TV, New York; WCAU-TV, Philadelphia; WMAR, Baltimore; WOIC, Washington, WNAC-TV, Boston; WRGB, Schenectady, and WNHC, New Haven, with Midwest affiliates WEWS, Cleveland; WJBK-TV, Detroit; WSPD-TV, Toledo; WGN-TV, Chicago, and WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee.

The new coaxial link also makes it possible to hook up projected CBS Television affiliates in Buffalo, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

The NBC Midwest network includes stations WNBQ, Chicago; WNBK, Cleveland; WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee; WWJ-TV, Detroit; WSPD-TV, Toledo; WBEN-TV, Buffalo, and KSD-TV, St. Louis. New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Schenectady and Richmond are serviced by the eastern network.

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BROADCAST STATION OPERATING EXPENSES ZOOM; INCOME DROPS

Operating expenses of American broadcasters rose to 79 cents out of every dollar of total revenue in 1947, and broadcast income before Federal taxes dropped from 26.5 cents to 21 cents, a calculation of expense ratios by the National Association of Broadcasters showed yesterday (Tuesday, Jan. 4).

The study, based on Federal Communications Commission figures to be published later, Dr. Kenneth H. Baker, NAB Research Director, stated, showed a continuing trend upward in costs of materials and services in every category. The increase in total expenses was 5.5% over the 1946 ratio of 73.5% of the total revenue.

Salaries and wages for the broadcasting industry, including talent fees, rose to a total of 46.1 cents of every dollar of broadcast revenue in 1947 (or 58% of the industry's total operating expenses), from the 1946 total of 43.2 cents.

All figures in the ratio calculations are expressed as percentages of station net revenue for all commercial stations. Eight other sheets in the report show ratios for specific types of stations; full-time and part-time, network affiliates and non-affiliates, 50,000 watt, 5,000 to 20,000 watt, regional and local stations.

The study did not include the operations of 11 key stations of nation-wide networks, Dr. Baker said, since the reports filed by them with the Commission do not show adequate segregations of expenses between station and network operation.

Typical breakdowns of the total study showed the following increases in operating expenses for the entire industry:

Technical expenses, including salaries and wages, repairs, and other technical costs, up to 13.5% of total broadcast revenue from 12.1% in 1946.

Program expenses, including salaries and wages, talent, royalties and license fees, transcriptions and recordings, wire services and other costs, up to 28.2% from 26.6% in 1946.

Selling expenses, including salaries and wages, commissions and other costs, up to 11.3% from 11% in 1946. (Since the ratios are based upon total net revenue from the sale of time and incidental services, the commissions to agencies and station representatives have already been deducted from the base figure.)

Total direct expenses connected with the broadcast and sale of radio programs, including all items above, up to 53% from 49.7% in 1946.

General and administrative expenses up to 26% from 23.8% in 1946. This category included salaries and wages, legal service, insurance, experimental and developmental expenses, depreciation and amortization, rent, taxes (except Federal), losses on notes, accounts, etc., and other general costs.

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NEW MICROWAVE MEASUREMENTS BEING DEVELOPED BY U. S.

As part of a broad program for the establishment of national standards and calibration services for all electrical quantities at radio frequencies, microwave measurement standards are being intensively developed at the National Bureau of Standards in the range from 300 to 100,000 megacycles and above. This work, under the direction of Dr. Harold Lyons of the Bureau's Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, has resulted not only in extremely precise and accurate standards of frequency, power, attenuation, and other quantities, but has also made possible precision measurements in a whole new field of microwave spectroscopy formerly inaccessible to investigation because of the limitations of infrared and optical equipment. Of basic importance in the microwave program has been the development and continued improvement of a primary standard of frequency accurate to 1 part in 100 million. This standard, based on a quartz-crystal clock and a frequency multiplying system governed by the time observations of the U. S. Naval Observatory, is now being used by the Bureau to provide a regular service to Government and industry consisting of frequency measurements and calibrations of frequency meters and voltage sources. * * * * *

The comprehensive program on microwave measurements began at the Bureau in 1944, when the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff requested the development of a microwave standard of frequency. With the assistance of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Radiation Laboratory, a preliminary standard was developed in 1945 and placed in service for instrument calibration. As the result of continued research in this field at the Bureau, it is now the most complete and accurate primary frequency standard in the world, having an accuracy of 1 part in 100 million and continuous coverage through the range from 300 to over 40,000 megacycles. Extension of the range to the millimeter bands above 30,000 megacycles, which is now being undertaken, is important for work on microwave spectroscopy, microwave optics, and applications requiring sharp microwave beams of high resolution, such as short-range target-seeking equipment for rockets and guided missiles.

The frequency source for this equipment is a quartz-crystal unit with a series-resonance frequency of approximately 100 kilocycles per second. The national primary frequency standard consists of nine such oscillators, which are automatically compared with each other and with corrected U. S. Naval Observatory time. The best oscillators are constant to one part in a billion for short-time intervals and drift less than one part in a hundred million per month.

In order to apply microwave spectroscopy to standards and measurements work, new wide-range search and precision measurement spectrometers have been designed and are under construction. Work has also begun on the measurement and compilation of spectrum lines as secondary frequency standards. These investigations are being extended below the frequency range of presently available lines and later will be extended far up into the millimeter bands.

The Bureau's research in microwave spectroscopy has resulted not only in an atomic clock and frequency standard, but also in the development of stabilized oscillator-frequency multiplier chains locked to a spectrum line by means of a servo-type electronic circuit. The Bureau's work has also shown that directly controlled oscillators, analogous to low-frequency quartz-crystal oscillators, can be built in which an absorption line replaces the quartz crystal. Such circuits will have extensive application to frequency measurement and control of transmitters for FM and television relays, communications, and radar.

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NOVEMBER RADIO TUBE SALES SHOW SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE

November radio receiving tube sales increased by more than a million and a half over October and nearly four million above November 1947, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported last week. Tube sales in November totalled 21,118,874 compared with 19,521,368 in October and 17,137,891 in November a year ago.

Of the total sales during the month, RMA member-companies sold 14,568,066 receiving tubes for new sets and 6,554,303 for replacements. The remaining tubes were exported and sold to government agencies.

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Tubes sold during the/11 months of last year totalled 185,450,214 compared with 183,022,419 in the corresponding 1947 period.

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PHILCO WILL SPEND \$5,000,000 TO TRIPLE TELEVISION OUTPUT

A plant expansion program calling for expenditure of about \$5,000,000 is planned by the Philco Corporation, President William Balderston said this week. "The major part of this expansion program will be aimed at increasing our output of television receivers from under 200,000 sets in 1948 to about 600,000 in 1949", Mr. Balderston said.

He said the company's cabinet plant at Watsonstown, Pa. will be enlarged.

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THE LATEST ON COLOR T.V. "TRUE OR FALSE?"

"I don't know where I read it, but this gave me a good laugh", a valued subscriber writes.

"Some writer said that the story that color television was 5-6 years off was all cockeyed as all of the television transmitters are already in the red."

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CBS TELEVISION NETWORK ADDS FOUR MORE STATIONS

The Columbia Broadcasting System's Television Network, which on January 1, 1948, consisted of only one station, WCBS-TV, New York, ended the year with a total of 28 television outlets in key markets throughout the country by adding four new affiliates last Friday, December 31st.

The four stations are: WHIO-TV, Dayton, Ohio, a full primary CBS television affiliate (as of February 15); WHEN, Syracuse, New York (as of January 1); WICU, Erie, Pa., (as of January 1); and KOB-TV, Albuquerque, New Mexico (as of December 31).

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RADIO-PRINTER CUTS TOLLS, INS HEAD FINDS

Radio-printer service, now used by International News Service in its overseas operation, will probably be "introduced in the domestic field", says William B. Goode, Business Manager of INS.

The success of radio-teleprinter service to Europe, Mr. Goode says, "points toward the establishment of similar radio-printer circuits throughout the U.S.A. It appears likely that eventually news services will be linked to America's newspapers by this method instead of the leased telephone lines now being used."

INS's present overseas transmission system consists of a direct radio-teletype circuit from New York to various parts of Europe.

The system feeds teletype signals into Press Wireless transmitters in Hicksville, L. I., for radio communications to and from Europe.

During the year that INS has operated by radio, says Mr. Goode, there has been a sharp drop in toll costs, "despite a steadily increasing volume of traffic to European points."

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FTC POSTPONES SELECTION OF CHAIRMAN FOR 1949

The Federal Trade Commission this week made public the following statement:

"Chairman Robert E. Freer having resigned as a member of the Federal Trade Commission effective at the end of the year, consideration has been given to choosing a Chairman to succeed him. Commissioner Garland S. Ferguson is absent from the country on special government business, and with the resignation of Chairman Freer, only three Commissioners who will serve in 1949 are present at this time. The Commission has decided, therefore, not to choose a Chairman until all members are present."

In the meantime, the first Vice-Chairman, Commissioner Lowell B. Mason, will serve as Acting Chairman.

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INAUGURAL PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE NAMED

Melvin D. Hildreth, Chairman of the President's Inaugural Committee, announced the appointment of a "comprehensive committee on public relations", including representatives of newspapers, news-reel, radio and television, to facilitate full coverage of the inaugural.

He said James William Bryan would serve as Chairman of the Committee on Public Relations, with Samuel G. Brightman as Publicity Director and Kenneth D. Fry as Radio Director.

Among the radio people on the Committee are Kenneth H. Berkeley, of WMAL, Washington; Earl H. Gammons, of WTOP; Ray Henle, Ernest K. Lindley, William R. McAndrew, Robert M. Menaugh, Superintendent House Radio Gallery, Drew Pearson, Bryson Rash, Frank M. Russell of WRC, and Fred Shawn, of WMAL.

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BBC TO CUT DOWN ON REPETITIOUS TALKS

Says the British Broadcasting Corporation:

"In the past a cause of complaint from listeners has been the repetition of talks broadcasts, made necessary by the fact that, in order to reach every main overseas audience area within reasonable listening-time limits, it has been found necessary to transmit every important talk at least four times within the twenty-four hours. In the new year the number of these repetitions will be cut.

"In the General Overseas Service an important talk will be transmitted once to the American continents and the West Indies and once to the area Africa-India at a time that it is hoped will be acceptable to all, though it cannot be the best possible time for everyone.

"Besides reducing the time given to the repetition of talks, BBC is going to extend the practice of giving a series of similar talks always at the same time each day. The individual listener will then know when to expect the kind of talk that interests him most."

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MORE DEMOCRATIC CROW FOR THE REPUBLICANS

The old Democratic leaders returning to power have changed the ratio of party membership on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has to do with radio and communications legislation, from 7 to 6 to 8 to 5. In other words, where the Committee in the last Congress was composed of 7 Republicans to 6 Democrats, in this Congress it will be 8 Democrats to 5 Republicans.

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Skouras Sees Future Fusion Of Film, Video

Television will bring the amusement world to its ultimate development, changing entirely its pattern of operations, Spyros Skouras, President of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., stated last week at a luncheon of the Radio Executives Club in New York.

In one of the most forthright statements of the relationship of television and motion pictures yet given by a leading film executive, Mr. Skouras foresaw many "stormy periods" before television becomes integrated in the entertainment field. He envisions ultimately a fusion of the new medium and motion pictures, but added that there was no basis for predictions that television "will mean the eventual destruction of motion pictures and radio." On the contrary, he went on, television will give films their "greatest impetus" since sound was introduced.

The motion-picture executive saw television as a means of feeding programs to thousands of theaters simultaneously, including films, live talent and special events. Picture "openings" and concert debuts could be seen all over the country, he said. He assured theater exhibitors that their grosses would be two or three times what they are today.

Motion pictures could be shown for a week on the same hook-up and, with the special events, an entirely new entertainment-seeking public would appear, he predicted.

Mr. Skouras, whose company has applications pending for five television stations, said that the firm is working with Radio Corp. of America in the development of theater television. Twentieth Century-Fox also has been trying to buy itself a broadcasting network, the most recent bids having been made for American Broadcasting Co.

All plans will be upset, Mr. Skouras declared, if home television reception is put on a toll basis, making it possible for set owners to see first-run pictures for a fee, with the charge being registered by some "gadget". However, if such an arrangement is not feasible, home entertainment will not equal that where admission is charged, he said.

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Jack Benny Case Brings Ban On Capital Gains Deals ("New York Times")

No one, including radio and film artists, will be permitted to use the comparatively low capital gains tax rate with respect to sales of personal service, the Internal Revenue Bureau said Monday.

George J. Schoeneman, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said that the "tax effect of any business transaction is determined by its realities."

"Accordingly", he added, "proposals of radio artists and others to obtain compensation for personal services under the guise of sales of property cannot be regarded as coming within the capital gains provisions of the internal revenue code. Such compensation is taxable at ordinary income rates."

The capital gains rate, applicable only to sales of "capital assets", is a flat 25 per cent. Income tax rates, applicable

to personal compensation, are scaled up to 77 per cent on sums exceeding \$1,000,000. Numerous inquiries were made after the Bureau was reported last week to have said that income tax rates rather than capital gains rates applied to the funds involved in Comedian Jack Benny's shift from NBC to CBS.

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Pegler Belabors Winchell And Pearson
("Chicago Herald-American", King Features)

The questionable part that the two foremost radio propagandists played in the Hiss-Chambers-Stripling plot is little less important than the great betrayal itself.

These two are Walter Winchell and Drew Pearson.

These are powerful men. The press has covered up their activity but the news belongs to the public and should be told.

Winchell suppressed the substance of the Hiss-Chambers case for about 10 years. Any newspaper reporter who did that would be shamed forever. Winchell's informant did not pledge him to secrecy but, on the contrary, wanted an expose.

Pearson does not appear to have had the story although he has set himself forth as an authority on "inside" information from the State Department and one witness testified that he enjoyed State Department leaks.

On top of these facts, Pearson belabored Robert Stripling as a draft dodger when the committee on un-American activities really needed him and the army had no use for him. And we recall that Winchell joined Pearson in Sunday night sneers which finally eliminated from the Washington scene the greatest authority Congress had on the treacherous works and fronts of the Communists.

We know that Stripling had committed "lese majeste" in refusing to submit to Eleanor Roosevelt's scheme to get a commission in naval intelligence for her protege, Joe Lash, whose questionable political connections had been exposed by the House committee.

Winchell's attitude toward Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt was almost idolatrous. Pearson was unfriendly to Roosevelt at times and his political character is elusive. Yet Pearson led the drive to make Stripling harmless to the plotters in the State Department and Winchell's outcries were only occasional.

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Bergen No Dummy On Capital Gains; Ditto Charley and Mortimer
("Variety")

When, as now seems a certainty, Edgar Bergen moves into the CBS family next Fall under the newest of the capital gains maneuvers, he is planning a novel intro for the new air series. In effect, it will dramatize for Federal authorities and the listening public in general the legitimacy of his act as a capital gains structure.

Plan is to highlight both Charlie McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd on the first two shows of the '49-'50 series, but with Bergen staying out of it while one or more ventriloquists run the show. Thus Bergen intends to demonstrate that he's selling a property rather than a personality; that McCarthy and Snerd, rather than Bergen, are being capital-gained by CBS.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Continued hearing by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington on national spot advertising resumes January 10th at 10 A .M. Oral argument on augmented multiple ownership rules is scheduled for January 17th.

Hearing (at Los Angeles) in KMPC case is scheduled for February 21st.

Gardner Cowles, President of the Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune, and the Cowles Broadcasting Company, has been named a member of a 10-man Advisory Committee of leading Americans, which will guide the Foreign Service Institute in training overseas personnel for the State Department.

The American Broadcasting Co. reported Monday its 1948 gross billings from the sale of radio time reached a new peak of \$44,301,754 in 1948. The network's previous high was \$43,548,057 in 1947. ABC added that it had 272 affiliated stations at the close of 1948.

Dwight D. Doty has been promoted to Chief of the AM Branch, Broadcast Division, Bureau of Law of the Federal Communications Commission, to succeed Edward F. Kenahan, resigned.

Mr. Doty received his LL.B. from Georgetown University Law School in 1934. For several years he was law clerk to Judge Oscar E. Bland of the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. From 1942 to 1947, with the exception of two years of duty with the Navy, he was attorney in the Lands Division of the Department of Justice. Since 1947 he has been an attorney in the Broadcast Division of the FCC's Bureau of Law.

The speaker at the meeting of the New York Society of Security Engineers tonight (Wednesday, January 5) will be Raymond M. Wilmotte, Washington Consulting Engineer. His subject will be "Television Past, Present and Future."

James Dawson has been named Assistant Director of NAB's Public Relations and Publications Department. He succeeds Charles A. Batson, who becomes editor of the Association's continuing television study.

Director of the Department is Robert K. Richards.

The United States Coast Guard has ordered 60 Marine radar sets, about \$500,000 worth, and the largest contract of this type the service has ever placed, the Westinghouse Electric Corp. has announced.

E. T. Morris, divisional manager, said the radar sets will be placed on Coast Guard vessels operating on coastal waters, inland-waterways and the Great Lakes.

The orchestras of Guy Lombardo and Benny Goodman will play at the Inaugural Ball to be held in Washington on January 20th, Melvin D. Hildreth, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee reports. He said he had been informed by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, that the AFM would provide the bands as part of its participation in the inauguration. Plans for the ball call for three bands to provide continuous music. The third has not been named.

Petrillo is Chairman of the Inaugural Ball Music Committee.

The number of radio receiver licenses in effect in Sweden as of the end of the third quarter 1948 was 2,009,314, compared with 1,994,857 at the end of the second quarter, and 1,980,785 at the end of the first quarter. Sweden now has 294 radio receiver licenses per 1,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. Cleo Weston, 64-year-old widow of Grafton, W. Va., won \$31,000 in prizes Tuesday night on the "Hit the Jackpot" give-away program, the Columbia Broadcasting System said.

CBS said Mrs. Weston correctly named the program's "secret saying" when called on the telephone from a New York studio. The saying was, "After you, my dear Alphonse."

The network said Mrs. Weston owns a restaurant in Grafton.

Among her prizes are an auto, a kitchen unit, two vacation trips, a house and a plot of land near Palm Beach, Fla.

Not so long ago Miss Elsa Maxwell was broadcasting her radio program, as usual from her bed. Her guests were Orson Welles and Claudette Colbert and, of course, they weren't in bed. They sat at a nearby table and finally the engineer warned them, "Get ready to go." Then: "We're on the air."

Then the announcer announced his little commercial spiel.

Miss Maxwell proceeded to greet the radio audience and introduced her guests: "We are very glad to have you with us, Orson, dear", she said, and turned the mike over to Orson.

"Is that so?" thundered Welles into the mike. "Well, phooey on this radio program of Elsa Maxwell's! Who wants to get up this early to be on this lousey program? For what?"

Miss Maxwell went white. Miss Colbert went green. Mr. Welles went on. He raved on for a minute and a half before finally telling Elsa, "We're kidding. We're not on the air yet."

- From Earl Wilson's book, "Pike's Peak Or Bust"

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January 12, 1949

EVEN 1909 INAUGURAL BLIZZARD COULDN'T AGAIN CUT OFF CAPITAL

by Robert D. Heinl

Washington learned its lesson in communications the hard way 40 years ago at the inauguration of President William Howard Taft when the worst blizzard in its history cut the capital of the United States off from direct telegraphic news communication with the rest of the world for about three days.

Although radio was being developed by ships at sea, Washington was then still dependent upon wire service. In what was then called the "Taft flareback", telegraph and telephone poles were down in all directions within a radius of many miles the other side of Baltimore. It was said that definite news that President Taft had been sworn in at noon as planned did not reach New York City until midnight.

This writer, then on the New York Sun, left New York City at 11 P.M. the night before the Inaugural by train and didn't arrive in Washington until 6 o'clock the next evening after having spent an entire day crossing the States of Delaware and Maryland. The Union Station in Washington was filled with outbound West Point and other troops dripping from having sloshed through the streets in the Inaugural Parade where the snow was banked up in places 5 or 6 feet high - or so it seemed.

This writer reported to the late beloved Dick Oulahan, who was then in charge of the Washington Bureau of the New York Sun, and was immediately put to work writing his experiences in getting into Washington. The story was then sent by messenger by train to Philadelphia where it was put on the telegraph wires for New York in the offices of the old Philadelphia North American.

Compare that, then, with the coverage the Truman inauguration will have next week which even an atomic bomb could hardly disrupt, much less a blizzard. On the great Truman occasion, people in the principal cities of the East and the Middle West, just joined up by A. T. & T. coaxial television cable, will be able not only to almost instantaneously read about and to hear, but to actually see what is going on. This will include New York, Philadelphia, Schenectady, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, New Haven and Milwaukee.

David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, recently predicted that at least 10,000,000 million people will eye-witness the Truman inauguration on January 20 by television - more than all who saw the thirty-one Presidents from Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt take the oath of office.

As present scheduled the four television networks will jointly participate in the Inaugural coverage with their pick-ups

being made available to all television outlets in the country.

The National Broadcasting Company will have the job of focusing its cameras on the steps of the Capitol, where the inauguration itself will take place. The American Broadcasting Company will be posted in Lafayette Park and in the Esso Building on Pennsylvania Avenue, where it will have a view of the Presidential reviewing stand during the parade. DuMont will be stationed at the Treasury Department Building and the Columbia Broadcasting System at the old Post Office Building will complete the coverage.

With the cooperation of the United States Air Forces, the networks also will have a coverage pickup for the ceremonies and the parade from a helicopter, also a blimp, affording an aerial description of the spectacle.

At strategic locations, the radio newsmen will use the new type handi-talkie two-way transmitters which proved so useful and efficient earlier this year at the presidential conventions, where the instruments got their initial major tryout.

Kenneth D. Fry, Inaugural radio director, estimates that at least 550 radio and television men - commentators, announcers, cameramen, rewrite men, engineers, reporters, directors, electricians - will be bringing a word and visual picture into millions of homes throughout the nation.

The Inaugural television pool is in charge of Adolph Schneider, NBC-TV news and special events director. He will be assisted by Michael Roshkind, ABC Manager of special events; James Caddigan, DuMont Director of programming, and Robert Bendick, CBS assistant news and special events director.

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SARNOFF TOSSES PRESIDENT TV BOUQUET; DEPARTS FOR EUROPE

The call of David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, at the White House last week caused considerable speculation but General Sarnoff, well up on the propriety of not repeating presidential conversations, didn't reveal what was probably the real object of his visit but did say that it was a courtesy call. He added, however, that he took the opportunity to congratulate Mr. Truman upon being so telegenic (if that's the word.) General Sarnoff said he had watched Mr. Truman on television when the President addressed Congress and give him a high mark because he didn't try to put on any Hollywood airs.

General Sarnoff sails for Europe this week on the "Queen Mary" and while in Europe will testify before a House of Commons committee on nationalization of British communications. He had been invited to testify on technical aspects by both the government and communication interests. The nationalization plan has already been adopted, he said. He added that he would visit other countries if time permitted.

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DON LEE AGAIN PRODS FCC REGARDING STATION RENEWAL LICENSES

Lewis Allen Weiss, President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System last week entered a vigorous protest against the further delay of the Federal Communications Commission in renewing its various station licenses and approving its pending construction permits. The petition presented by Mr. Weiss suggested that the Commission might well review network practices generally rather than merely charges of coercive tactics and other abuses which have been directed at the Don Lee System.

A hearing was ordered in February for renewal of the licenses of KGB, San Diego; KDB, Santa Barbara; KFRC, San Francisco; KHJ, Los Angeles and KHJ-FM, Los Angeles. Also in the balance are construction permits for TV stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Hearings have been held in the Pacific Coast area on charges that the network has violated the chain broadcast rules, and Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde is currently preparing a proposed decision in the matter.

Don Lee said in its petition presented by Mr. Weiss last week that the long delay in the case results primarily from the fact that the record, "although it may raise broad questions of regulation of network operation, relationships between affiliates and networks and appropriateness of revision or modification of the Commission's network regulations, does not present any simple issues of violation of these regulations. These questions are of such scope and character as to require extensive information concerning not merely the operation of petitioner's network but other regional networks and national networks and, particularly, the competitive aspects of network operation.

What has been developed regarding the Don Lee operations, the petition said, can clearly "only be answered in the light of comparable data with respect to competitive network operations and further exploration by the Commission of the problems of network-affiliate relationships."

Don Lee, the petition filed by Mr. Weiss said, "has been subjected to severe hardship and competitive disadvantages because of the long pendency of this proceeding."

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CONGRESSMAN BRYSON HITS LIQUOR AD "EXCESSES"

Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D.), of South Carolina, paid a surprise visit to the first annual convention of the American Temperance Society in Washington this week and promised the gathering he would introduce legislation to curb press and radio liquor advertising "excesses".

Mr. Bryan told the audience he was in sympathy with their objectives in an unscheduled 10-minute address which highlighted the final session of the four-day convention.

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STORER PUTS ON FREE TV BROADCAST FOR ORANGE BOWL SHUT-OUTS

When he saw the tremendous ticket shortage looming for the Orange Bowl Football Game at Miami, Commander George B. Storer, President of The Fort Industry Company, owners of WGBS at Miami, he put on his thinking cap and acted quickly.

What followed can probably be told best in the station's own words:

"It was obvious a year ago that the 60,000 seat Orange Bowl couldn't hold all who wanted to see the January 1, 1949, football classic. And when, a few weeks before the Georgia-Texas game, a crisis involving distribution of tickets arose to plague the Orange Bowl committee, Station WGBS saw a ready-made public service opportunity.

"The station engaged RCA's large-screen television equipment and technicians, obtained necessary approval, reserved Miami's Bay-front Park auditorium for the first TV showing in history of the famed New Year's Day classic.

"Within a few hours of the first air announcement, all 2,300 free tickets were gone. A section was reserved for patients of Miami's National Children's Cardiac Home.

"The showing went off without a hitch. Viewers ate peanuts, popcorn, sandwiches, consumed soft drinks, cheered madly when underdog Texas made a first down, applauded injured players, yelled themselves hoarse at long passes and touchdown plays, at times drowned out the excellent narration of WAGA-TV's Bill Terry.

"From opening whistle the crowd was enthralled, stayed that way to closing gun. Consensus: a terrific show.

"Station WGBS, which only ten days before put its new 50,000 watt transmitter on the air, had started the New Year with a new high in public service."

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RCA ELECTS McCONNELL V-P IN CHARGE OF FINANCE

Joseph H. McConnell was elected Vice President in Charge of Finance of the Radio Corporation of America last week.

In 1941, Mr. McConnell, a native of North Carolina, joined the Legal Department of the RCA Manufacturing Company, now the RCA Victor Division. A year later, he was named General Counsel of that organization, and in 1945, he was elected Vice President and General Attorney of the RCA Victor Division. He has been Vice President in Charge of Law and Finance of the RCA Victor Division since April, 1947.

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NEW BRITISH LINER "CARONIA" SEEN AS TOPS IN COMMUNICATIONS

Britain's largest postwar liner, the "Caronia", on her maiden trip to New York, opened a new chapter in ship-to-shore communications, with a radiotelephone system which enables passengers aboard the ship to make calls to Europe and America from anywhere in the world, with greater clarity and less interference, according to the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

The first ship in the world to be equipped with transmitters and receivers for single sideband telephony - a system hitherto used only on intercontinental radiotelephone circuits to provide improved speech transmission qualities - the "Caronia's" communications facilities are more modern than those of any passenger ship afloat. The equipment was manufactured by Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., of London, and installed and operated by International Marine Radio Company, Liverpool.

Because the vessel will make lengthy cruising voyages, the single sideband system was installed to allow passengers to make long distance calls from any point during the cruise, to passengers on other radiotelephone-equipped ships as well as to the shore. Passengers will be able to make calls direct from their staterooms or from public booths. One booth is equipped with a loudspeaking telephone, a feature likely to be popular with families or groups or friends making a joint call.

Another advantage of the new system is that there will be less waiting to make calls, as single sideband telephony permits speeding up service by handling double the number of telephone calls possible with the ordinary system.

All telephone calls from the ship to points in the United States will be handled through the facilities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In addition to this communications innovation, the "Caronia" has the most modern facilities for radiotelegraph communication with shore points and with other ships. Other equipment includes radio direction finders, emergency transmitters and receivers for the ship and for lifeboats. A complete sound distribution and amplification system provides passengers with music, entertainment, news and radio broadcast programs originating on or incoming to the ship.

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MULTIPLE STATION OWNERSHIP HEARING JAN. 17

Oral argument relating to the amendment of Sections 3.35, 3.240, and 3.640 of the Rules and Regulations relating to Multiple Ownership of AM, FM and Television Broadcast Stations will be held before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, Monday, January 17th, at 10:00 A.M.

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RCA'S "ULTRAFAX" TO MAKE IT HOT FOR CRIMINALS - MAYBE OTHERS

When "Ultrafax", RCA's super high speed communications system was first demonstrated not long ago, at the Congressional Library in Washington, the headline writers hopped to the "million words a minute" description of it and the fact that it could dispatch 1047 pages of "Gone With the Wind" in 141 seconds, but the thing was so amazing that numerous other of its big accomplishments seem to have been lost in the shuffle if, indeed, they had even been discovered when the device was revealed to the public.

One thing about which not a great deal has been said is making it possible to flash an FBI "Wanted" Notice to police stations all over the nation in a fraction of a second, illustrated by a fingerprint and photograph of the suspect.

"Ultrafax" instantaneously transmits battle maps to the fleet or army, newspapers and magazines contents, publications in any language, weater maps and music. These accomplishments and many more are listed in a profusely illustrated brochure "Ultrafax" just issued by the Radio Corporation of America with an explanatory statement, "Where do we go from here?" by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, who says that we may be on the eve of radio mail delivery "which will make our present system - splendid as it is - seem as slow as the Pony Express."

The "Ultrafax" brochure shows how this newest electronic miracle works.

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FARNSWORTH ELECTS TWO MORE NEW DIRECTORS; TV SET PRICES CUT

Paul A. Fund and Austin M. Fisher, both of New York, were elected Directors of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation last week.

Mr. Fund is a Director and Vice-President in charge of corporate and industrial financing of the James J. Garibaldi Organization, New York, and is a Director of the First Guardian Securities Corporation. Mr. Fisher is President of Austin M. Fisher Associates, nationally known labor relations and public service consultants of New York City.

Farnsworth has reduced list prices of its Capehart television receivers and television-radio-phonograph combinations from \$50 to \$200. E. A. Nicholas, President, announced that no further price reductions are contemplated this year.

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EAST, MIDWEST TV MERGER CURTAIN-RAISER FOR TRUMAN INAUGURAL

As Bert Williams, the famous old blackface comedian used to sing, "You ain't seen nothin' yet." Success that it was, and one of the most outstanding events in the history of broadcasting, the joining of the East, Midwest television networks last night (Tuesday, January 11), was only a dress rehearsal for the show the broadcasters intend to put on for the inaugural of President Truman in Washington next Thursday, January 20th. This will go down in history as the first time a quarter of a million of the Nation's population has ever had the opportunity of actually seeing a President of the United States inaugurated. It seemed as if the joining of the two television nets just now had been especially timed for the great inaugural event.

Also the joining of the pioneer networks last night was a memorable milestone for television itself. This was well summed up in the words of Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, when he said, speaking from Washington:

"We are privileged tonight to experience the thrill that other generations of Americans before us have experienced - the thrill of seeing a new wave of progress sweep from East to West.

"In the earlier days those waves of progress took the form of the overland trails and national roads with their covered wagons, the canals, the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone, the airplane.

"In the Twenties it was the radio networks.

"Tonight it is an electronic television highway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

"The present occasion is the culmination of more than 20 years of research by the Bell Telephone Laboratories. City to city television transmission by wire and radio was first demonstrated in 1927. Tonight we have a television network service extending over 2100 miles - 1740 route miles of coaxial cable and 370 route miles of radio relay - and covering an area where one-fourth of the nation's population lives."

Leroy A. Wilson, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in turning over the new \$12,500,000 coaxial cable between Philadelphia and Cleveland to Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, A. B. DuMont, President of Dumont, and Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, said:

"It is a pleasure to take part in this milestone program in the development of television. I congratulate the people of the Bell System and those in the television industry whose enterprising know-how has advanced this new art to this significant stage. It is a fine example of effective team-work.

"The Bell Telephone System is working all the time to provide a courteous and ever-improving telephone service to the people of America. The development of better long distance service has resulted in facilities which can carry television programs, and therefore enable us to help serve the public in this field.

"With the linking together tonight of television facilities in the East and Midwest, we take pride and pleasure in making this expanding network available to the television broadcasting companies, in service to the American people."

The Bell network, created by closing the gap between Philadelphia and Cleveland via Pittsburgh, connects fourteen cities. The others are New York, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo. Schenectady also picked up the program.

Today (Wednesday, Jan. 12) the new link goes on a commercial basis and the networks will take turns using the single westbound channel and single eastbound channel between New York and Chicago. Two more westbound channels will be added by Summer.

The NBC celebrated the East-Midwest joining with full page newspaper ads in the cities in which its television stations were located captioned: "You're in the TV Era". The introduction to the ad read:

"Last January, NBC revealed to the public the greatest means of mass communication in the world - Network Television. The National Broadcasting Company hailed 1948 as Television's Year.

"Even on the day that message was published, NBC's promises were being fulfilled. At that time, NBC's Television Network was made up of 4 stations. Today, NBC's total is 29 stations - 14 joined in the Eastern and Midwestern Networks to bring programs simultaneously to viewers from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, with 15 more airing NBC Network programs by means of kinescope recordings."

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OUTPUT SLASH IN RADIO SET PRODUCTION PREDICTED BY CROSLEY

John W. Craig, Vice President of the Crosley Division of the AVCO Manufacturing Co., last week in New York forecast a drop of five million sets in radio production this year.

But Mr. Craig, in an interview with the Associated Press, said his estimate of 11 million new sets for 1949 would represent a production above prewar levels.

Most of the decline in radio production, he said, is accounted for by the fact that manufacturers have caught up with the war-accumulated demand for sets. He said he did not believe television ever would replace radio entirely and that television set owners would continue to be radio customers.

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GERNSBACK'S "JOLLIER'S WEAKLY" CONTRIBUTES A HOLIDAY LAUGH

Hugo Gernsback, veteran radio publisher of New York, noted for his holiday greetings burlesquing well known publications, this year took "Collier's" (which he calls "Jollier's - The Notional Weakly", for his target. It is a miniature, 38-page replica and contains many laughs. The take-offs on the cartoons and the ads, as well as the articles themselves, are especially amusing this year and frequently very pat.

What appears to be the only factual article in this make-believe publication is one by Mr. Gernsback "Television Reaches Out". Among the others are "Hexual Behavior in the Human Female" by "Dr. Alfred C. Quinsey", "The Electronicked Elephant" by "Grego Banshuck", and "Deadlier than the Atom Bomb" by "Professor Greno Gashbuck, R.E., A.E."

The burlesque concludes with the following:

"It is the whim of Jollier's to collect impatiently the jest in contempory thought and on its own behalf to speak far less without partnership on all questions affecting the nation's carfare. It aims furthermore to keep away from its readers all highfalutin', insane, and sneerful ideas of American Wittizenship.

- Robert J. Jollier"

The price of 15 cents is listed on the cover of "Jollier's" and Mr. Gernsback's address is 25 West Broadway, New York, New York.

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FEAR ORDER TO TAKE RADIOS OUT OF TAXIS MAY SPREAD

Apprehension is expressed in the radio industry that the recent moves in New York and Washington may be followed in other cities of the country.

The chief prosecutor of Traffic Court in Washington, D. C. declared this week that it may prove illegal for a person to listen to his automobile radio when driving in Washington.

The legal opinion was expressed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark F. King after a blast at motorists who fail to pull to the curb when they hear sirens of emergency vehicles.

In a case this week, Harold A. Surles, 32, a map engineer of 1315 20th St., N.W., was charged with failing to yield right of way to fire engines on December 28. Surles said he didn't hear the sirens, and commented that his radio was turned on.

"One of these days somebody is going to get killed in an accident for some such reason as that," Mr. King said in permitting Surles to forfeit \$25.

Asked by a reporter to amplify his comment on automobile radios as a hazard, Mr. King applied this reasoning:

"I'll admit that there is no regulation prohibiting the playing of car radios. But here's how I figure it. It is illegal to fail to give full time and attention to the operation of your automobile, and you may be fined \$300. Next you surely are not giving full time and attention to your driving if you are listening to a radio. Therefore, it may be illegal for drivers to listen to automobile radios.

The City Hack Bureau has issued an order to taxicab companies and private taxi owners that all cabs in New York must be stripped of their radios immediately, the New York Times reports. The order actually affects only owner-drivers, since virtually all fleet operators have eliminated radios in their post-war automobiles.

Harold deWolfe, Managing Director of the League of Mutual Taxi Owners, which represents the bulk of individual drivers in the city, said that any driver found with a radio still in his cab by the end of the week would be subject to having his medallion stripped and would be suspended from operating a taxi.

About 45 per cent of the taxis operating in the five boroughs, according to Mr. deWolfe, are privately owned. More than 1,000 cabs still have radios and if it were not for the Hack Bureau's order, he said, 5,000 cabbies would install radios in their machines.

Mr. deWolfe explained that the reason for the order was an effort to reduce the number of accidents. He denied that this was a valid reason, adding that to his knowledge not a single accident in recent years could be blamed upon the playing of a radio.

"If it were true that radio playing distracts a driver or causes accidents", he asserted, "then every radio in every automobile throughout the nation should be removed. If it were true, then certainly the National Safety Council would have pressed for legislation demanding the removal of radios from passenger automobiles.

"Under the law a driver is permitted to have a radio in his cab if the radio is in the back of the car and is controlled by the passenger. This, in itself, is a danger, since when a passenger leaves a taxi, he usually leaves the radio playing. Then, the cab driver has to go into the back and turn it off, which is a violation of the law, since a cabbie is not permitted to be in the back of his taxi."

Another source alleged that the order was the result of a demand by an "important person" who wanted a driver to turn off a ball game. The cabbie refused and, it was said, the customer brought pressure to have all the radios outlawed.

The number of taxis with radios still in the rear, Mr. de Wolfe said, was negligible, and he added that the only reason all individual owners had not installed radios was that they feared such a ruling was coming.

On the matter of radios in the Capital's taxis, the Washington Post comments:

"Many persons will have a great deal of sympathy with the comments of Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark F. King about the distracting influence of radios in automobiles. It must indeed be disconcerting to policemen and firemen to grind away at their sirens only to encounter an obstruction in the form of an oblivious motorist entranced by the strains of 'Slow Boat to China'. Mr. King's remedy, to be sure, is a little extreme, though his logic is impeccable. It is illegal, he figures, not to give full attention to the operation of an automobile, and this cannot be done when listening to a radio. But if drivers are to be deprived of their music, what about mothers-in-law and backseat-driving wives, from whom a radio is a welcome and sometimes altogether necessary relief? If Mr. King can devise a successful formula for combating this distraction without ruining family harmony, the problem of too much radio harmony will pale into insignificance.

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NEW RADAR PICKS UP MOVING AIRCRAFT ONLY

Only moving aircraft will show on the screens of a new radar device to help planes make all-weather approaches and landings, General Electric revealed at Syracuse at its new Electronics Park where 27 units of the equipment are to be constructed for the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration for installations at commercial airports, Science Service reports.

This device is said to be the first of the type to employ "Moving Target Indication" as a standard production feature. This is a unique method of eliminating fixed objects, such as tall towers and neighboring hills, from the radar scope image. Special means, by use of a superimposed chart on the image, enables the tower control operator to determine the proximity of any airplane to a dangerous obstruction.

The equipment is an improvement over the type of ground-controlled-approach (GCA) radar-radio apparatus developed during the war and successfully used to bring planes of the armed service safely into fog-bound airfields. CAA is now using at least three of these GCA devices to supplement its instrument landing system (ILS). The types used by the CAA are much simpler than those employed during the war.

The type that General Electric is under contract to construct at Syracuse may be installed anywhere up to two miles from the airport control tower and by means of a unique remote system, brings its scope pictures into the tower for the benefit of the traffic controller. The picture he sees will show the exact position and flight path of every plane within a 30-mile radius.

During periods of bad weather and poor visibility this complete picture of all planes flying within the area will make it possible for the controller more safely to conduct each plane to the blind landing radio beam by means of radio conversation. Installations of the new radar sets will begin early in 1950, with 22 of them assigned to CAA airport control towers in this country, one in Hawaii, and four in Alaska. The 27 will be constructed under a \$2,840,427 contract.

RADIO APPARENTLY PUTS NO DENTS IN NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Despite claims made that radio and now television were proving deadly competitors, U. S. newspaper circulations, daily and Sunday, not only maintained their all-time high levels, but actually showed small gains in 1948 as compared with 1947.

Oddly enough, radio and television to the contrary notwithstanding, the evening papers of the country showed the biggest increase, registering a 1.25% gain over 1947. Morning papers, leaders in the 1947-46 daily comparison, showed an increase of .53%, with Sundays gaining .99%, while combined morning-evening dailies had a gain of .89%.

These percentages are based on the annual cross-section survey made by Editor & Publisher of publishers' statements to the Audit Bureau of Circulations for the six-month period, ending September 30, 1948, as compared with the same period in 1947.

Below is a comparison of 1948 and 1947 cross-section figures, based on the six-month periods, ending September 30, as compiled from ABC records: (Audit Bureau of Circulations)

	<u>Circulation</u> <u>Sept. 30, 1947</u>	<u>Circulation</u> <u>Sept. 30, 1948</u>	<u>% Increase</u> <u>over 1947</u>
109 Morning	16,395,611	16,482,784	.53%
194 Evening	16,522,092	16,729,215	1.25%
250 Morning-Evening Totals.	32,917,703	33,211,000	.80%
150 Sunday	37,665,998	38,037,590	.99%

People are spending nickels instead of pennies for their daily papers and many are paying 12 to 15 cents a copy for Sunday editions. Home delivery rates are advancing to 30 cents weekly for six-day papers. Los Angeles and San Francisco papers have set the pace with seven-cent dailies.

It is estimated that the cross-section survey, covering 109 morning papers, 149 evening dailies, represents about two-thirds of the total weekday circulation in the U. S., while the 150 Sunday papers account for about three-fourth of total Sunday circulation.

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COURT ORDERS MAJESTIC TO CUT PRICES

A Chicago Federal court last week ordered the Majestic Radio and Television Corporation, Elgin, Ill., to slash the price of its radio sets. Majestic is now undergoing a reorganization under Federal bankruptcy laws. Co-trustees of the company, John Dwyer and Donald J. Walsh, said they asked for the order because prices had been forced down by competition from television and other causes. They said price cuts range as much as 32 per cent below the cost of manufacture.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Pegler Sees TV Demolishing Hollywood; Lambasts Radio
 ("Washington Times-Herald")

Television soon will demolish the institution of Hollywood and reduce to puny harmlessness the invisible radio with its naive theatricals and its pundits, prophets, and patrioteers.

This is bound to be. As the change occurs, swiftly and quietly, the control of the amusement industry, one of our greatest in point of revenues, may slip away from the monopoly which has possessed it from the days of the flickering films.

It may get into the hands of worse men, but I doubt that. Television will be flowing into the homes and we have a double standard which bars from the home offensiveness which we tolerate in theaters.

It is difficult for young Americans to believe that such changes can be wrought in a short time. However, many of us actually saw the sequence of the magic lantern, the silent movies, beginning in penny arcades and little fire-trap store fronts, and then the talkies, with beautiful color.* * * *

Hollywood began about 1910, but the greatest development has come since the First World war and has been concentrated in the last 15 or 20 years.

It always was a licentious institution, but when Roosevelt came to power, the magnates, greedy, vain and uncouth, were simply carried away by his calculated flattery. They actually dined and slept in the White House.

He was making use of them. It drove them crazy with self-importance. But tell me, have you ever seen a movie which could be interpreted as a criticism of any phase of Roosevelt's administration? To them that would be sacrilege. Or a movie which fusiously attacked Hollywood itself and its moguls, who nevertheless depicted the United States Congress as a gang of rogues, cowards and ignorant dupes and the American press as a Fascist institution? * * * * *

The Johnston office barred all Capone films with a trick extra proviso that the punishment must fit the crime.

As long as that one stays on the books it will be impossible to film the John Hartford swindle, which is a vital incident in the biography of President Roosevelt. But they didn't insist on that when Elliott got up his quickie on the old man's career. Elliott just ignored it.

For a while, Hollywood will still have color which television hasn't got. But color will come on television just as color and sound came to the screen and then why would people go to the movies at high prices and some inconvenience?

I don't know yet who will pay for these free television shows, but somebody will. There will be better and better television shows and they will suck dollars away from the movie theaters and Hollywood and radio.

Television is only a couple of years old but already it is killing interest in radio, and no wonder. Given the vastness of imagination for its stage, free of cost, radio has been miserably paltry and self-pleased.* * * * *

Radio stars collect salaries thus far unequalled even by rajahs and presume to political wisdom of corresponding importance.

I think television will liquidate the pundits of the radio because thus far these strange creatures have thrived as disembodied, oracular spirits.* * * *

The people in the amusement business are holding back to let the other fellow make the fatal mistakes of the trial and error period. A few pioneers have been ghastly flops already.* * *

The great glammers of the silent movies withered and became nobodies haunting the lots for petty jobs when sound came in. The great canal system went to weeds and the locks rotted and fell when the railroads came.

And when Hollywood dawned on the U.S.A. a thousand theaters devoted to the drama discoursed by road shows or local stock became factories and warehouses.

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Video Murdered Harry

("By Andrew Tully, "Washington News")

If you own a television set or had a reserved seat in the corner saloon, don't believe that picture you saw of Harry S. Truman delivering his State of the Union message to Congress yesterday.

The President is really a lot better looking than that. His neckties are a lot prettier. And he isn't growing a mustache.

In other words, television still plays no favorites - even when it's working on the boss.

The President looked O.K. as he marched smiling down the aisle. He was all spruced up, and there was the old spring in his step as though he was on his way to the depot to meet the missus.

But when television got him on the Speaker's stand, it murdered him.

It gave him jowls, although he's one of the trimmest Presidents we've ever had. It gave him bushy eyebrows. It gave him that sinister shadow on the face. And it had him wearing an old strip of cloth instead of one of those beautiful rainbow-hued ties.

It's a wonder the Federal Communications Commission didn't step in, then and there.

Probably, tho, it's a good thing it didn't because the rest of the show was pretty good. Mr. Truman read his speech, which always takes some of the sharpness away, but when he had a good point to chew on, he delighted the camera with that peculiar habit of shaking his head slowly back and forth. At other times, he'd pause and lift his head, looking his old congressional friends right in the eye.

He seemed proud of his statistics on how much more stuff the country was producing nowadays, and he got a laugh when he ad libbed a remark on the St. Lawrence seaway project - "This is about the fifth time I've recommended it."

The rest of the actors played up pretty well, too. Old Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), who shared the rostrum with Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, had the nicest hair-do of all - a kind of rakish job that hung over his left eye.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Charles R. Denny, Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, last week was elected a Director of the company, it was announced by Niles Trammell, President.

Mr. Denny, former Chairman of the Federal Communication Commission, first joined NBC on Nov. 15, 1947 as Vice-President and General Counsel, and was elected Executive Vice-President on July 2, 1948.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co. reports for six months ended November 30 net profit of \$680,048, equal to 39 cents a common share compared with a loss of \$67,154 in the like months last year.

The Federal Communications Commission this week made final a previous tentative grant to Richard Aubrey Raese to build a new standard radio station at Cumberland, Md. The outlet will operate on 1230 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

Radar equipment is subject to stringent operating conditions. Cathode-ray tubes must function aboard ships or planes and must provide an easily read signal 24 hours a day. For such use, a General Electric tube was developed with a screen surface approximately 5 inches in diameter, on which the signal is visible not only in darkness but in daylight as well.

Rear Admiral Walter Albert Buck, USN, Ret., has been elected Operating Vice President of the RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America.

Admiral Buck has served since March 15, 1948, as President of Radiomarine Corporation of America. In retiring from the Navy, Mr. Buck ended a distinguished career of thirty years there, the last two of which he served as Paymaster General and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

William Balderston, President of the Philco Corporation, at a distributors' convention at Palm Beach last week, said:

"There will be a good volume of radio business in this country for years to come. Many millions of people will not have television service for a long time, so they will continue to depend on radios and radio-phonographs for a great deal of their entertainment."

Mr. Balderston told the distributors Philco expected to do a volume of well over \$100,000,000 in television alone in 1949.

Reflecting the record-breaking television receiver production of the latter part of 1948, sales of cathode ray tubes to set manufacturers rose sharply in the third quarter of 1948 over the second quarter, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported last week.

Third quarter sales of cathode ray tubes to equipment manufacturers totalled 306,502 valued at \$7,529,531 compared with 267,763

valued at \$6,021,878 in the second quarter of 1948. All third quarter sales, including replacements, U. S. government agencies, and exports totalled 327,044 units valued at \$8,088,600.

Representative Vinson (D), of Georgia, predicted prompt Congressional action Monday on an Air Force plan to set up a country-wide radar-warning system.

Mr. Vinson, who will head the House Armed Services Committee, said he will call for early consideration of his bill to authorize building of the radar network. He made it plain that he considers the measure of prime importance and that he intends to press for favorable action.

Absence of a radar-warning system was cited by Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington in his first annual report Sunday as a major gap in U. S. defense.

The bill which Mr. Vinson introduced last week would establish enough radar stations to spot a plane as soon as it crossed any part of the nation's borders. The aircraft's presence would then be relayed to central points for a check against known flights. In this way it would be possible to pick out any unidentified plane quickly.

Experts estimate that an adequate system, to be built over a five-year period, would cost about \$160,000,000.

A 10-watt General Electric micro-wave transmitter, receiver, and directive antenna for studio-transmitter link service beams a high-fidelity sound-program from main studio to a remotely located FM broadcast transmitter. Use of 40-inch dish-type metallic reflectors for both transmitter and receiver antennas is equivalent to a large increase in transmitting power, and minimizes interference with other services by confining the radiation to a narrow beam.

A new two-way mobile radio equipment which promises to double the available communication lanes and open new facilities to police, fire departments, and taxicab and trucking fleets, is now in production, it was announced by the RCA Engineering Products Department. The equipment is designed to operate in the 152-174 megacycle band.

Taking advantage of special highly selective circuits, the new RCA equipment makes it possible to operate in channels between stations now on the air without "spillover" into the adjacent channels. This has not been possible heretofore because of the limitations of existing equipment.

Tommy Handley, famous British radio comedian, an American born in Lowell, Mass., who often was called the "Jack Benny" of British radio, died in London last Sunday of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 55.

His British Broadcasting Corp. radio show, known familiarly to many as "ITMA", had maintained a hold upon the British public since it started in 1939. An audience estimated at 10,000,000 persons listened to his "live" shows each Thursday night and another 11,000,000 were estimated to tune in on the recording broadcasts made on Saturdays and Sunday.

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January 19, 1949

WINX SOLD FOR \$290,000; COST WASHINGTON POST \$500,000

Station WINX, 250 watts power, in Washington, D. C., for which Eugene Meyer of the Washington Post which, according to the Federal Communications Commission, paid \$500,000 in 1944, was sold Monday for \$290,000. Wayne Coy, present Chairman of the FCC, previous to his appointment to the Commission, was the Manager of WINX.

Philip L. Graham, son-in-law of Mr. Meyer, announced that the sale of standard broadcast Station WINX had been made to William A. Banks of Philadelphia, Pa., and the sale of frequency modulation station WINX-FM to WTOP, Inc.

Mr. Graham's statement continued:

"The transfer of both stations is contingent upon approval of the Federal Communications Commission. Contract prices total \$290,000, of which \$130,000 is for WINX, and \$160,000 for WINX-FM.

"Mr. Banks, a veteran broadcaster, is owner of Station WHAT in Philadelphia.

"On October 20, 1948, the FCC authorized the assignment of WTOP, the Columbia Broadcasting System's 50,000-watt station in Washington, to WTOP, Inc., a new corporation of which 55 per cent is owned by The Washington Post and 45 per cent by the Columbia Broadcasting System. FCC authorization was made contingent upon the sale of WINX and WINX-FM prior to February 20, 1949.

"The Washington Post and Columbia Broadcasting System originally announced their plans on May 17, 1948, and made their application to the FCC on June 15, 1948."

Commenting upon Monday's announcement, Mr. Banks stated:

"WINX is 'Washington's First Independent Station', with a long record for service to its listeners. On approval of the FCC, the new management of WINX will make every effort to maintain its leadership among Washington's independent stations."

Mr. Graham stated:

"Mr. Banks is a broadcaster of long and established reputation. We are very pleased to have made this contract for the sale of WINX to him. The transfer of the FM station, which will become WTOP-FM, will provide listeners with the benefits of FM transmission of WTOP programs."

WINX operates on 1340 kilocycles, with 250 watts. Its main transmitter is at Arlington, Va., with synchronous transmitters

at 8th and I Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., and the East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md. WINX-FM operates on 96.3 megacycles with a radiating power of 20,000 watts. Its main transmitter is at the WINX Arlington site. WTOP broadcasts on 1500 kilocycles.

Commenting on the announcement, Frank Stanton, President of CBS, said, "The entry of the Washington Post into large-scale radio operations in the nation's capital constitutes an outstanding contribution to the sound expansion of radio broadcasting. The management of the Post is universally recognized for outstanding position of leadership in the newspaper field, and with its prior experience in radio will bring exceptional talents in all important developmental years immediately ahead."

Mr. Graham further said, "We are pleased to become associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System in providing an expanded broadcast service in Washington. With Columbia's long and enviable record in radio, and extensive experience in television, we look forward to rapid development of an outstanding public service in these fields."

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CBS TO HOLD TELEVISION CLINICS FOR ADVERTISERS AND AGENCIES

The Columbia Broadcasting System plans two additional clinics on Television in New York next week, one for ad agency executives, the other for advertisers. They will be held for the respective groups on Tuesday, Jan. 25 and Wednesday, Jan. 26, at the Waldorf-Astoria, following by two days the CBS-TV nationwide clinic for some 250 station executives at the hotel on Jan. 21, 22 and 23rd.

Each of the two special sessions will have the same agenda, including a detailed, professional examination of the facts and problems of television today with a practical look at its immediate directions in the future. The clinics for agency men and advertisers are a result of numerous requests from executives in both groups, both in and out of television, that followed CBS' nationwide television clinic last March for executives of affiliates.

The Jan. 25 and 26 morning sessions will get under way with a special "Production Fair", in which CBS craftsmen will reveal the latest "live" production techniques in scenery, lighting, titling and many other effects.

Mr. J. L. Van Volkenburg, CBS Vice-President and Director of Television Operations, will give a comprehensive picture of video operations in a talk titled "The Structure of Television."

Final speaker on the agenda will be George L. Moskovics, CBS-TV Manager of Sales Development, who, in a presentation titled "Television Today", will analyze advertising developments in television with a comprehensive showing of television commercials and a summary of the latest research and marketing data.

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CRITICS GET AFTER EAST-MIDWEST TELEVISION OPENING PROGRAMS

Some dissatisfaction was expressed regarding the quality of the programs in connection with the joining of the East-Midwest television networks last week. One of those heard from was Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, who said the transmission was technically good but the rest was "theatrically unimpressive".

Jack Gould, radio and television editor of the New York Times wrote:

"The linking of the Eastern and Midwestern television networks was a notable event in every respect save one - the hour-long program jointly presented by the four networks. Probably it was merely a case of opening night jitters, but everyone on the show seemed bent on pushing television backward.

"Arthur Godfrey, the pride of CBS, was far from his best form, and Milton Berle dusted off some real old jokes, being saved only by the vitality of Harry Richman. Ted Steele, the pianist, got hopelessly enmeshed in a trying routine with the violinist in his band. As for 'Stand By for Crime', the only program originating from Chicago on Tuesday, it was an invitation to homicide in a way not intended by its producer.

"So far as the New York contributions were concerned, one can only hope that the folk out in St. Louis and other Western points will have patience. Eastern television ordinarily is not quite so bad."

Commander McDonald said:

"Last Tuesday night was the 'grand' opening of the coaxial cable linking the East and the Middlewest in television. The four chains tried to outdo each other, and all I can say is that it was a good thing they had Harry Richman on to save the day for one of the chains. The rest was theatrically unimpressive though the transmission was technically good.

"I assume you either saw this 'colossal' opening or have already received reports on it, and I am sure that any reports must have included the statement that better entertainment is available, today, in almost any picture theater.

"Perhaps I am too critical in judging these first attempts at a nearly nation-wide show. Queen Elizabeth with Sarah Bernhardt, The Great Train Robbery, The Count of Monte Cristo and Little Lord Fauntleroy, which represented milestones in national show-business, were not so hot, as viewed through modern eyes, but from them today's movie art has developed.

"Motion picture producers, in gaining control of the entertainment world, have raised the standards. But television is

today right where the movies were in 1910, and will go forward from here just as the movies have gone forward.

"Never was there a greater demonstration of the need for productions of the quality that a television box office can bring, than there was in Tuesday night's demonstration. The public wants better television entertainment and is willing to pay for it directly. Demonstrations such as we witnessed January 11 will awaken the broadcasting interests to what they must do if they expect to control the entertainment world through television. If motion picture producers hold back and limit themselves to selling low-priced time fillers, the quality shows and standards will be developed by television, elsewhere.

"Just as the same movie producers started building their own shows on better standards back in 1910 when the theatrical and vaudeville interest laughed at that new medium, the 'celluloid', television has already begun learning how to build good entertainment.

"Television though in swaddling clothes now, is destined to be the greatest entertainment and advertising medium the world has ever known -- but the big question remains -- WHO is going to be the major factor in the entertainment world of 1955?"

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NATIONAL CAPITAL BUSES TO PUT ON RADIO PROGRAMS IN FEB.

Riders in 20 Capital Transit buses in Washington will be equipped for radio programs by February 10th.

The "music as you ride", which later will be installed in all streetcars and buses will carry "tailor-made programs" of "soft melodic music", E. C. Giddings, Vice-President, said. The programs will be broadcast by Station WWDC-FM over its regular frequency.

Mr. Giddings said a rider during a 25-minute ride will hear 22 minutes of music, two minutes of newscasts, weather reports or time signals and about a minute of commercials.

The 6-decibel volume for the musical part of the program will be raised to 8 decibels when the announcements are on, Mr. Giddings stated.

The programs will be heard from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday through Friday, and 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Saturday.

The 20 buses to be wired for "music as you ride" next month will be on various lines and will be assigned different routes from day to day, the transit Vice-President said.

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"NO HOPE OF PROVIDING NATIONAL TV ON PRESENT BANDS" - WILMOTTE

Thus declared Raymond M. Wilmotte, consulting radio and television engineer of Washington, D. C., addressing the New York Society of Security Analysts on the subject: "Television, Past, Present and Future."

Summarizing the engineering status of television, Mr. Wilmotte said:

- "1. The present television band, when the Federal Communications Commission first established it, was considered to be inadequate to provide national service.
- "2. Engineering evidence showed that the estimate of service on which this allocation was based was grossly optimistic and that the service would be far less.
- "3. No technical method has been suggested (except possibly Polycasting) for exceeding the service originally hoped for by the Commission in the present band. There seems to be little hope therefore at this time of providing truly national service on the 12 present channels.
- "4. Synchronization may, when correctly evaluated, show that the number of stations can be as large as the Federal Communications Commission had originally hoped.
- "5. Stratovision may prove helpful but that type of operation requires far more study and the results are far from certain.
- "6. The problem of providing a truly national service depends on opening the high frequency band known as the UHF band.
- "7. To open the UHF band the system known as Polycasting has been proposed, alleged by its proponents likely to prove able to give better service with less interference than is possible in the present bands with the present system."

Mr. Wilmotte continued further by saying:

"What we want to achieve, what the public wants, what the broadcast operators want, what the Federal Communications Commission wants and what the investors want is the best possible service and an industry that is stable.

"What I have told you are the technical developments to date and those in the offing. I have also told you that television is not likely to be limited to the inadequate 12 channels now available. In fact, there are very good prospects that good service will become possible in the still unopened ultra-high frequency band where over 60 channels are waiting to be used.

"The technological story that is pending will require money and effort, but I have no doubt that money and effort will be avail-

able. It is important that the Commission leave the door fully open to good technological evolution. To do so it will have to resist the present pressure to 'let her rip', so that we may not awake 5 or 10 years from now to find ourselves frozen to a system which is only second rate compared with what might have been possible. Today the public is showing relatively little criticism of the quality of the picture and the quality of programs. But the cause is probably the novelty of television. In a few years when the novelty has worn off, then the industry will be expected to produce a high quality all the way round. And if it doesn't, the industry will never achieve the potentialities that are possible to it. A matter of only a few months now could make a great deal of difference. That is important to every part of the industry and to the investor, for in the long run the largest return to all sections of the industry will occur if the best possible service is provided.

"The investors at this time hold a key position here and are a power. They can probably decide, and certainly influence, the initial directions of this new industry. It is not an industry of the future, it is right here today. And it is big enough for all sections to obtain their just reward. The nearer the ground floor the investor enters, the greater the reward he can expect and should get."

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DICTOGRAPH COMPANY WITHDRAWS ZENITH INFRINGEMENT SUIT

At the request of Dictograph Products Company, and by agreement with Zenith Radio Corporation, the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York has dismissed, with prejudice against Dictograph, a suit filed by that company in 1945 against Zenith Radio Corporation of New York, a wholly owned subsidiary of Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago. The suit charged infringement of Dictograph patents by Zenith in the manufacture and sale of bone conduction hearing aids.

In addition to stopping prosecution of its suit against Zenith, Dictograph issued to Zenith Radio Corporation and all of its subsidiaries a royalty-free license under the Dictograph patents involved in the suit.

At the same time, Zenith Radio Corporation agreed to dismiss a suit it had filed in Wilmington, Delaware, against Dictograph, in which Zenith charged that all Dictograph hearing aid patents were invalid.

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BING CROSBY GOING TO CBS

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced in Hollywood last night (Tuesday, Jan. 18), that Bing Crosby will be heard over CBS next Fall. The singer has been heard this season on the American Broadcasting Co. network.

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BELL SYSTEM FILES NEW TELEVISION TARIFFS

New tariffs were filed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with the Federal Communications Commission last week to become effective on March 1, to clarify and amplify the provisions under which the company furnishes channels for television transmission. These filings are based on experience in providing service in recent months and are in line with statements made by the company during the television rate hearing before the FCC. Similar tariffs were also filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to illustrate the type of tariff in this field which will be filed by other Associated Companies of the Bell System, to become effective on the same date.

The chief changes in the tariffs are:

A. The present tariff includes a provision that the A. T. & T. Company will not interconnect its inter-city television network facilities with the inter-city facilities of other companies, except in areas where the Telephone Company does not have such network facilities available. In the new filing, the conditions under which inter-city channels of other companies may be connected with Bell System inter-city channels are further clarified. The provisions fall into two categories:

1. Where the customer requires television network service for less than three months (usually for particular events and not for continual use), and if the telephone company does not have facilities, the inter-city channels of other companies may be interconnected with telephone company inter-city channels for varying periods up to three months - or until telephone company facilities are available. This depends upon the particular circumstances involved.

2. Where the customer requires television network service for more than three months' duration, and if the telephone company cannot within twelve months extend its facilities to the customer's location, the inter-city channels of other companies may be connected to Bell System inter-city channels for thirty-six months - or longer, if the telephone company does not then have facilities.

In both the above cases, the tariff provisions stipulate reasonable notice from and to customers as well as the periods of inter-connection.

B. Where available inter-city channels are insufficient to care for the requirements of all monthly service customers, usage will be allocated on a quarterly basis. This assures broadcasters the use of the channels for a longer period than the present 30 days, and thus should facilitate their selling network time to advertisers.

C. The areas in which local channel rates of the Bell System apply between television broadcasting stations are in general enlarged and made more uniform by including channels where the telephone exchanges serving the television customers are not more than twenty-five miles

apart. As under the present tariff provisions, Bell System customers may use non-telephone company channels within these new areas and connect such facilities with the inter-city and local television networks of the Bell System on an unrestricted basis.

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BRITISH TV SET OUTPUT LAGS; AVERAGES ONLY 6,000 A MONTH

Figures issued by the British Radio Industry Council show that the production of television receivers in the United Kingdom during the past year was at an average rate of 6,430 a month, the actual figure for October, 1948 - the last month for which full information is available - being more than 12,000.

This rate of production compares with an average monthly output in 1947 of 2,300, and in 1946 of 800.

It is known, the statement goes on, that total production since the recommencement of manufacture in May, 1946, has exceeded 100,000 sets. Sales have closely followed production.

Until now, one of the chief limiting factors in production of television receivers has been the supply of cathode-ray tubes; British tube manufacturers have recently been able to speed up production, and hope to make it possible to produce 200,000 television receivers in 1949 and 300,000 in 1950.

"While our production rate is small as compared with that of the U.S.A.", said Admiral J. W. S. Dorling, Director of the British Radio Industry Council, "it is substantial in relation to the size of the country, the population, and the television service area - which at present is only London and the Home Counties. Our manufacturers have been handicapped by the general economic position of this country, by shortages affecting not only the manufacture of receivers but the erection of transmitting stations, including building construction, and by uncertainty about the future.

"The recent Government announcement that the British 405-line system is to be adhered to has ended the uncertainty; and it ought to be pointed out, particularly for the benefit of friends overseas that that decision was not taken with the object of preventing existing British sets from becoming obsolete, but to promote development of a well-tried system which we have every reason to believe is easily the best for the particular conditions in Britain and Western Europe.

"For other parts of the world, our manufacturers are prepared to produce equipment for other systems if they are thought to be more suitable."

Sir Ernest Fink, Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, in addressing the annual meeting of the Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd., attributed the British lag to the handicaps imposed by Britain's government-operated system as against the U. S. system of free competitive enterprise in radio.

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PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL NOTES

Almost 500 radio correspondents and their technical staffs are expected to be in service in Washington beginning this (Wednesday, Jan. 19) evening, including the crews which will be in charge of television, for the first time at the installation of a President.

Radio stations in this area will be on what will add up to sunrise to sunset coverage.

The Inaugural Gala tonight (Wednesday), the Inaugural Parade tomorrow and the Inaugural Ball tomorrow night, will all be telecast. Film recordings will be made available within a matter of hours to every television city in the country. This includes the East-Midwest nets, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The networks will record two negatives of a telecast, one a master negative from which prints will be made, and the other a protection copy. The master negative will be rapid-processed, edited and printed, and prints will be sent by air to all stations requesting it.

The American Society of Composers (ASCAP) has granted blanket clearance for all music which will be played at the Inaugural Gala, the Inaugural Parade and the Inaugural Ball.

The American Federation of Musicians is paying wages and expenses of some 10 bands playing at Inaugural ceremonies, according to James C. Petrillo, National Music Chairman for the Inauguration.

A round-trip chartered flight from Miami to Washington and back for Xavier Cugat and his band alone will cost upward of \$3,000, a spokesman added.

The cost will be footed by the Union's general treasury, by approval of the International Executive Board, the spokesman said, noting "we've never done this before".

The National Symphony Orchestra was one of the musical aggregations listed by the union as "on our tab". Also listed were bands of Phil Spitalny, Guy Lombardo, Lionel Hampton, Benny Goodman, and Barney Breeskin.

The State Department's Voice of America will broadcast to the world a running account of the inauguration of President Truman on Thursday.

Voice of America reporters and commentators, stationed on the Capitol steps, and along the parade route, will give listeners in Europe and Latin America a first-hand report of the activities. The President's inaugural address will be carried in full in his own voice, and the text will be broadcast in Russian, German and other languages.

Accounts of the ceremonies will be broadcast in thirteen languages. High spots also will be recorded and rebroadcast to the Far East.

The broadcast will be relayed by the American relay base at Munich and by British Broadcasting Corporation facilities.

Radio stations have been established by the Washington police with State police of Virginia and Maryland. When traffic appears too dense in any given approach area, motorists will be directed to alternate routes into the city, or asked to park along the roadside and ride public transportation.

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NEARBY CITY STATION ALSO CITED IN BALTIMORE RADIO GAG

The latest move in the Baltimore press and radio censorship aroused the wrath of the Washington Post, which poured it on as follows

"If a deliberate effort were being made to demonstrate both the futility and the danger of the Baltimore press gag rule, there could be no better proof than the case of Radio Station WSID of Essex, Md. WSID is one of the five radio stations cited by the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City for violation of its code prohibiting the publication (and broadcast) of news about a defendant charged with crime while his case is pending in court. WSID sought to throw off the contempt citation on the ground that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Baltimore court, since Essex is 10 miles from Baltimore proper. But Judge John B. Gray, Jr., of Calvert County, who was appointed by the Court of Appeals to hear the citation cases, has declared that WSID must stand trial because its broadcasts "were available to city listeners".

"If the ruling actually means what Judge Gray says it does, then it amounts literally to battling the air. The application of the gag in Baltimore City is bad enough, but to extend it to an area outside the physical limits of Baltimore seems to us a pretty strained version of the court's jurisdiction. Under such an interpretation there is nothing to prevent the haling into court of some luckless station whose broadcasts reached Baltimore only through atmospheric freak. By implication the Baltimore ruling also applies to all Washington radio stations - and newspapers - which carried to Baltimore details of the arrest of Eugene H. James in the Bardwell and Brill murder cases last Summer.

"All this is done in the name of insuring a prisoner a fair trial. Such a right is, of course, basic to American judicial concepts. But for the courts to attempt to set it up as a paramount or exclusive right is to reflect altogether too narrow an understanding of the relationship of the courts to society in general. For society is made up of many interrelated privileges and duties, and one of these is the public's right to be informed - not only about the details of crime, but about the conduct of public officials in criminal cases as well. In a complicated society a right can be guaranteed only so long as this guarantee does not infringe on other important rights. Surely it is possible to provide for a fair trial in Baltimore without elaborate and unrealistic attempts at insulation. The devising of means to accomplish this within the framework of other rights is one test of the court's competence.

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SEES MOVIE SHIFT TO N.Y. DUE TO TELEVISION

New York soon will become the center of motion picture production, especially for films for television, Louis de Rochemont, producer of semi-documentary movies, predicted in New York this week.

Speaking at the fourth annual meeting of the Screen Directors Guild, Mr. de Rochemont further predicted that television would destroy the motion picture industry "as we know it today".

"No one fears this destruction", he said, "except those who have risen to positions of power and hold those positions, through the control of capital, facilities and theatre chains.

"In place of the Hollywood we have known, the motion picture industry will be rebuilding along healthier lines with larger rewards going to those who contribute to the creation of the product rather than the administrative hierarchy."

Mr. de Rochemont, who developed the "March of Time" and produced such films as "The House on Nine-second Street" and "Boomerang", asserted that by 1950 movies made for television would consume more film in a month than Hollywood produced in a year.

"Already we know that the traditional Hollywood cast pattern cannot be used in making television films", he said. "Many of these films will have to be made on location for reasons of economy and the East offers a wide range of natural locations which are lacking on the West Coast.

"The East also offers a large pool of genuine performing talent and a group of directors who, while not widely known, are far ahead of the field in advanced thinking about motion pictures. Today the slogan in Hollywood is, 'Go East, young man, if you want to be in the progressive end of the motion picture business.'"

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HALLICRAFTER CUTS TELEVISION SET PRICE

The Hallicrafters Co. has cut the price of its 7-inch television receivers \$50, from \$189.50 to \$139.50, William J. Halligan, President said in Chicago.

In announcing the reduction, Mr. Halligan said that the move was taken to stabilize, and at the same revitalize the 7-inch market.

"Our plans for 1949 include a new line of television receivers offering even greater value to the consumer. All prices will be down from 1948 levels, reflecting, however, production economies rather than any increase in the cost of materials.

"New models will give larger pictures, and will incorporate a new feature called 'dual focus', which permits the enlarging of pictures to a fully circular, telescopic view, while still maintaining true proportion between width and height", Mr. Halligan said.

Hallicrafters produced its 50,000th television set on January 6, the president said.

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N.Y. CHURCH TO FIGHT TAVERN BAR TELEVISION

The First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, New York City, announced this week that it was opening its own "television center" for children in hope of keeping the youngsters out of Greenwich Village bars and grills.

With the approval of the church's pastor, the Rev. Clarence Boyer, the parents' class of the church school has bought a television receiver and set aside a room for a weekday schedule of video shows for teen-agers and younger groups.

Mrs. Kenneth Chamberlain, who is in charge of the television project for the parents' class, explained to the New York Times that the modern mother had found that the advent of the electronic era had added to her chores.

"When a mother goes to look for her children she finds them down at the bar", she said. "Instead of youngsters going to a bar to see a picture, we thought it was something that the church could do.

"We want our teen-agers to continue to look to the church for their good times as well as for their spiritual guidance. We hope it will inspire a pattern for many communities."

Mrs. Chamberlain noted that many taverns in the Village now had television sets and that they had proved a strong attraction for the younger generation.

The center will be formally opened today, with the festivities starting at 6:30 P.M. There will be games, an auction of guilts, good food and television of the concert celebrating the inauguration of President Truman.

Mrs. Chamberlain acknowledged that there would be a door charge for the opening ceremonies - 50 cents for children and \$1 for adults. "To finish paying for the television set", she explained.

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PETRILLO PRESENTS PRESIDENT WITH UNION LIFE MEMBERSHIP

As a pre-Inaugural gesture of appreciation, James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, this week presented President Truman, the well-known pianist, with a silver plaque as the "champion of world peace".

The plaque also made Mr. Truman an honorary life member of the Musicians Union. It said that the President's "mastery of harmony in statesmanship, as in music, has contributed so largely to world fellowship of man."

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

It Took Lew Weiss To Keep Rogers On His Broadcast Schedule ("Parade")

On the end of his watch chain where many men attach a rabbit's foot, Lewis Allen Weiss wears the replica of an alarm clock. For Weiss, Chairman of the Board of Mutual Broadcasting System and President of its Don Lee affiliate on the West Coast, feels he owes his early success to this generally unpopular article.

Weiss was in charge of the late Will Rogers' Sunday night broadcast some 15 years ago. It was the young director's first big radio break. For five weeks, however, the program had run over its allotted time. Network executives pleaded, coaxed and threatened, but Will just couldn't finish on time.

In desperation it was agreed that the next time Will went over the deadline he would talk into a dead mike. It happened the very next week. Will was irate when he learned that the punch line of his last joke had failed to come over the air. "That's the end", he roared. "You'll never get me on the radio again."

To the network and the sponsor it was a matter of grave concern. To Weiss it was a tragedy. If the actor failed to relent, Weiss knew his job was forfeit. After hours of pleading, Rogers agreed to renew his broadcasts. But, he made it plain, one more premature silencing and that would be his last program.

Came Sunday night. In a corner of the studio sat a nervous squirming Weiss. Will blithely ad libbed his way when, thirty seconds before the program's end, there came the jarring b-r-r-r-i-n-g of an alarm clock. A startled Will paused - his face set. Then the wrinkled features broke into the wide, familiar grin. "All right, Lew", he chuckled. "You win." Never again did he go over his scheduled time.

Mixed Reactions At "State Of The Union" Telecast ("Variety")

President Truman's half-hour "State of the Union" address, large-screened last week to the N. Y. Paramount theatre's matinee audience, met with a mixed reaction from a comfortably filled house. Younger payees were visibly restless after the novelty wore off while those who were more mature were so interested in the speech itself that many failed to realize the President was speaking almost simultaneously.

Although the Capitol scene was reproduced fairly well, a steady horizontal flicker was rather trying on the optics. Closeups were particularly clear contrasted to the blurry longshots of the congressional audience. Event was thrown on a 24 x 20-foot screen through coaxial cable to New York from Washington, thence via telephone wires to the theatre. Finally Par's intermediate film process projected the historic occasion on the screen 20 seconds after it actually happened. Few customers walked out during the special service program, although it's possible they may have been waiting for the Bob Hop pic, "Paleface", to start.

Bell System Plans West Coast Television Network

(Bartlett T. Miller, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in charge of the Long Lines Department, writing in the New York Times)

Last month broadcasters used our Eastern television network an average of thirteen hours a day - an increase of nine hours over May, when service was put on a commercial basis. Growth is also the story of our facilities, for the Bell System plans more television channels along its existing main routes and extensions from its present networks to additional cities. We announced recently our intention of doubling the channels on the trunk route between Philadelphia and Chicago and of providing network service to Cincinnati, Rochester and Providence, among other cities. On the West Coast, a Bell System television network is also scheduled for early construction.

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"Most Promising Week; TV Losses Only \$22,000"
("Variety")

Manager of a Washington, D. C., TV station, in New York last week for huddles, confessed to intimates that last week marked the happiest and most promising in the station's short career. "Losses for the week were only \$22,000", he added.

Toughest week for the station was about a year ago, when the seven-day deficit hit \$58,000.

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Enough Phone Connected TV Sets Might Bring Own Films
("Film Daily")

Television will not prove a serious threat to the exhibitor until Phonevision enters the picture, Arthur Lockwood, TOA president, said in a newspaper interview. At present no advertiser can afford to pay costs of first run features, Lockwood said, but with 30 or 40 million TV sets connected with the telephone on a pay basis, a producer could well afford to make top films for the exclusive use of TV.

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Daylight Again - So Soon
("Washington Post")

Apparently the attention of the Eighty-first Congress is to be diverted, as in the case of its predecessors, to the picayune question of what time is to be observed in the District of Columbia. Representative O'Hara already has introduced a bill to make standard time mandatory in each of the national time zones. Senator McGrath has countered with a repetition of the bill he has sponsored for two years past to give the District Commissioners permanent authority to order daylight-saving time in Washington each Summer.

There is no reason for another battle on this subject. The matter would have been settled definitely but for the shortsightedness of the last House in modifying the McGrath plan and limiting daylight saving to one Summer only after a delay that messed up time schedules

(Continued at bottom of page 16)

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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About 250 employees at the Corning Glass Works, Charleroi, Pa., have been laid off, the firm said, because of a slack demand for 12-1/2 inch bulbs used in making television tubes.

Production of the bulbs, a Corning spokesman said, is not expected to be resumed until early Summer when new tube plants to use the bulbs, now being built by Corning customers, enter production.

Mrs. Charlotte Woolley Crosley, 85, mother of Powel Crosley, Jr., and Lewis M. Crosley, industrialists and major owners of the Cincinnati baseball club, died last Friday, January 14th.

An estimated 3500 television receivers were installed in the San Francisco area as of January 1, according to an investigation conducted recently by KPIX, Northern California's first television station.

KPIX's estimate was made after contacting Bay Area dealers and distributors and a study of the preliminary reports of the Northern California Electrical Bureau. Plans are to make a continuing set census.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) will be host in New York during the week beginning January 31st to its field staff throughout the country at the first post-war convention of the field force.

The Society's general offices occupy most of the 45th floor in the RCA B uilding, with a large annex in the 15th floor for the vast music index and for the foreign music department. Heads of the various departments will meet with groups of the visitors during the week to show them at first hand the workings of the Society's machinery for the protection of its members' music copyrights.

During the fiscal year, 321,447 newspaper, magazine and other periodical advertisements and 643,604 commercial radio continuities were examined by the Federal Trade Commission. From this material, 11,444 published advertisements and 8,819 broadcast statements were designated for further study as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

The Commission also took note of the mounting public interest in television and initiated coverage of television advertising.

Special sound reproduction equipment is being installed in the District Court in Washington, D. C., in preparation for the treason trial of Mildred E. (Axis Sally), Gillars beginning next Monday, January 24th.

More than 40 sets of earphones are being installed in order to reproduce for jury, judge, court officers, lawyers, defendant and the press, transcriptions of wartime broadcasts from Berlin said to have been made by Miss Gillars, who is now in the District of Columbia jail.

The New York Times Tuesday carried the following advertisement:

"Don't Risk Asthenopia from viewing television. Get Free Reprint of Article in The Journal of the American Optometric Association. Write or Phone Transmirra Products Corp., 1650 Broadway, New York. Plaza 7-6430."

Net profit for International Detrola Corporation and subsidiaries for the fiscal year was \$1,710,083.68, C. Russell Feldmann, President, said the figure was 24 per cent more than in 1947 and also the largest in the Company's history.

"These earnings, equivalent to \$1.40 per share, reflect in part the increased profits from our Steel Mill Division which has become so dominant in the Company's activities that a proposal will come before stockholders at the annual meeting in February to change the Company's corporate name to 'Newport Steel Corporation'," Mr. Feldmann said.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D), of Nevada, of the Senate Judiciary Committee Tuesday introduced a bill sponsored by Attorney General Tom C. Clark to permit wire tapping in espionage cases.

Senator McCarran said the measure will be given careful consideration so the "exceedingly sacred rights of citizens" are protected even as the espionage laws are made stronger.

The bill, proposed by Clark last week, also would permit the Army, Navy and FBI access to telegrams, radio and telephone communications.

It also would provide penalties for failure to report the loss, theft or unlawful transmission of defense information, such as code books.

Back seat drivers may enjoy television programs, but the man at the wheel will still have to keep his eyes on the road, if a bill being drawn up for presentation in the Maryland Legislature becomes law.

Delegates Horace Whitworth, Leroy W. Preston and Julian P. King, will sponsor a measure at Annapolis to prohibit operation in Maryland of any motor vehicle equipped with a television screen in view of the driver.

It would be permissible to place the screen anywhere in the car out of the driver's sight, though under the proposed legislation.

Driving a car with the radio on isn't nearly as illegal as originally reported, it developed in Washington, D. C. this week. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark F. King said that he had been quoted out of context in news stories which credited him with the view that a driver who listened to the radio was failing to give "full time and attention" to his driving. "If the radio is too loud", said King, "or if the driver is too engrossed in it, then I'd say the driver would be liable to prosecution for failing to give full time and attention. But there is no objection to a motorist listening casually to a radio which is set at a normal volume."

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(Continuation - "Daylight Again - So Soon")
generally. Certainly this is an issue of primary concern to residents of the Washington area. It has no conceivable relation to the habits of Middle Western farmers or the personal preferences of Congressmen. If the new Congress truly is more liberal-minded, it ought to extend this trivial right to Washington by passing the McGrath bill promptly.

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