

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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October 2, 1946

PHILCO GRANTS PATENTS TO RCA, GE; RCA PAYS \$3,000,000

One of the largest and most important deals of its kind in the history of the radio manufacturing industry is a contract wherein the Philco Corporation has agreed to license its patents to the Radio Corporation of America. A deal has also been consummated where Philco and the General Electric Company have agreed to exchange their patent rights.

The license agreement is dated as of June 27, 1946, and grants rights from Philco and its subsidiaries to RCA and its subsidiaries to manufacture, use and sell radio and television broadcast receivers and phonographs until December 31, 1954. RCA has agreed to pay Philco \$3,000,000 in eight equal installments, due on January 2 of each year until 1954, and Philco has released RCA and its subsidiaries from past infringement. This results in a \$375,000 per annum that RCA pays Philco. *Turn back to time in the file*

RCA is not granted any right to grant sub-licenses under the Philco patents.

The Philco-RCA license agreement is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and there are several other papers filed with it, including a list of patents owned by Philco and its subsidiaries, a report analyzing the value of those patents and a report on the RCA Ratio Detector, which is a device being promoted by RCA for FM receivers.

The Philco-General Electric agreement is likewise filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the Philco-GE transfer, no royalties issue from either party.

Radio-phonograph production was started last week in the new \$2,250,000 Philco radio and television plant in Philadelphia, which is featured by the longest continuous radio production lines in the world. Ground was broken for this plant just a year ago following V-J day.

This new Philco radio, radio-phonograph and television plant contains 300,000 square feet of floor space. It is three stories high and covers the entire block from Westmoreland Street to Ontario Street at "C" Street and adjoins the main Philco plants in Philadelphia.

While final construction and installation work remains to be done, Philco explains that the need for increased production facilities immediately to meet the demand for Philco products is so great that it was decided to begin operations on a partial basis.

The first postwar RCA television transmitter, completely new in design and providing five kilowatts of output power on any one of the twelve frequency channels assigned by the Federal Communications Commission to commercial television in metropolitan areas,

has been placed in production, according to W. W. Watts, Vice-President in charge of the RCA Engineering Products Department.

Together with the RCA Image Orthicon Camera and other studio and field equipment, the new RCA Model TT-5A Television Transmitter and the RCA Super Turnstile Antenna complete RCA's initial line of equipment for television broadcasters.

"All elements of a complete television broadcasting system are now available to broadcasters", Mr. Watts said. "The establishment of television on a national scale, fulfilling the great promise so long awaited by the American public, now becomes an immediate possibility."

Features of the new RCA transmitter, aside from the fact that it is said to be the first designed for use on all twelve channels, include, the RCA states, "high stability, simplicity of operation, trouble-free performance, and maximum accessibility to tubes and other components.

"The heart of the transmitter is its output tube, the new RCA 8D21, which is the first tube specifically designed to provide the high-power, high-frequency, wide band operation required for television broadcasting. Technical advantages provided by the dual tetrode construction of this tube are (1) inherent stability, achieved by in-built neutralization, (2) wide band width at high efficiency, due to low output capacity, and (3) minimum current loss to grids and shields, accomplished by electron optic design."

RCA Victor's initial post-war television home receivers were disclosed for the first time recently before the company's television set distributors in New York City. Limited quantities of two of the newly designed models shown are planned for delivery to RCA Victor television dealers' stores for sale to the public early in November, it was said.

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EX-GOVERNOR JOHN W. BRICKER APPLIES FOR RADIO LICENSE

John W. Bricker, former Republican vice-presidential candidate, and John W. Galbraeth, financier, have applied for a license for a 1 KW radio station daytime on 660 kc in Columbus, Ohio. The application is in the name of the Capitol Broadcasting Company in Columbus.

Thus if this license should be granted and if Governor Bricker is the presidential nominee in 1948 and elected, there would be a broadcast station owner in the White House.

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SIX TELEVISION STATIONS NOW LICENSED; 31 SEEKING PERMITS

The Federal Communications Commission on Monday, September 30th, issued the following statement showing the status of applications pending for the construction of commercial television stations.

The table below shows the number of licensed commercial television stations, the number of construction permits authorized for such stations, and the number of applications pending for new commercial stations as of September 25, 1946. Experimental television stations and applications therefor are not included.

1. Licensed stations rendering broadcast service	-	6
2. Outstanding construction permits authorizing new stations	-	31
3. Applications designated for hearing and awaiting decision	-	14
4. Applications pending disposition of hearings in related cases	-	11
5. Applications pending receipt of information requested by the Commission	-	10
6. Applications being processed	-	<u>6</u>
Total (licensees, construction permits and pending applications)	-	78

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NEW ELECTRONIC STOP-WATCH CLOCKS ONE MILLIONTH OF A SECOND

An electronic stop watch which accurately clocks one millionth of a second, developed by the Radio Corporation of America during the war and used for measuring projectile velocities at the Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds, has been converted to civilian use and is now being produced in quantities for use in science and industry.

This instrument, the RCA Time Interval Counter, makes possible extremely high-speed automatic counting operations, as well as precise measurement (to the fifth decimal place) of split-second time intervals. It can be used to measure velocities and accelerations for intervals up to one second in steps of one millionth of a second, or count at speeds as high as 1,000,000 objects or movements per second. Small neon-light figures on the front panel of the instrument permit direct reading of results.

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BIG DEMAND FOR TAXI, AMBULANCE, RADIO TELEPHONE CHANNELS

The Federal Communications Commission is receiving a large number of applications for authorization to conduct experimental operation in the proposed new General Mobile Urban Service. This large demand for radio channels necessitates that a temporary frequency assignment plan be followed in order to afford all parties an equal opportunity to explore fully their particular operational requirements. The Commission, therefore, has adopted a plan for temporary frequency assignments to the various groups as follows:

<u>Assignable channels for land stations and mobile stations</u>	<u>Assignable channels for mobile stations only</u>	<u>Notes</u>
152.03 Mc	157.29 Mc	(1)
152.15 Mc	157.41 Mc	(2)
152.27 Mc	157.53 Mc	(3)
152.39 Mc	157.65 Mc	(4)
152.51 Mc	157.77 Mc	(5)
152.63 Mc	157.89 Mc	(6)

Notes:

- (1) May be assigned to applicants who are not general communications common carriers, but who propose to render, experimentally, a common carrier type communication service for special purposes.
- (2) May be assigned to miscellaneous applicants who will not provide a common carrier service, such as department stores, delivery services, ambulance services, etc. Not assignable to applicants coming under the classes designated under Notes (1), (3) and (4).
- (3) May be assigned to taxicab systems.
- (4), (5) and (6) May be assigned to existing general communications common carriers.

It should be noted that all applicants proposing to render service of the type specified under Notes 1 to 4 would be required to share the channels assignable for that type of service; for example, all taxicab systems will operate their land stations on the common frequency 152.27 Mc. If simplex operation is desired, this same channel will also be assigned to the mobile station. If two-channel, or duplex, operation is desired, the frequency 157.53 Mc will be assigned to the mobile station. Further, if requested, the Commission will authorize one system to use both simplex and duplex operation, in which case the mobile station will be authorized to use both 152.27 Mc and 157.53 Mc. In no event, however, will any land station be permitted to use a mobile frequency. This will not prohibit the authorizing of a test transmitter whose sole purpose is the testing of receivers located at a remote point.

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CBS AGAIN URGING COLOR TV SEEKS FCC AID IN DEVELOPMENT

Another step in color television was taken last week by the Columbia Broadcasting System when it petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to adopt standards for and authorize commercial operation of color television stations in the ultra-high frequencies, and to conduct a hearing at which CBS and others may testify on these proposals. The petition referred to the Commission's statement in May, 1945, that "a truly nation-wide and competitive television system...must find its lodging higher up in the spectrum where more space exists and where color pictures and superior monochrome pictures can be developed through the use of wider channels." Attached to the petition was a set of Columbia's recommended basic standards.

In a letter accompanying the petition, Frank Stanton, CBS President, after reviewing his company's scientific research achievements in the color television field, stated Columbia's tests indicate that the basic technical stages of uhf (ultra-high frequency) color television have been completed, and that further significant advance in uhf color television can be made only under conditions of commercial broadcasting with regularly scheduled program service because:

So long as color television continues in an experimental status, the entire industry will be subject to uncertainty, and the investment of the public and broadcaster in low frequency black and white television may be in jeopardy.

The public is entitled to enjoy, at the earliest possible date, the inherently greater beauty and interest of color television pictures.

To prepare themselves adequately for the hearing, Mr. Stanton invited members of the Commission Staff to visit the CBS laboratories for the purpose of appraising the present status of the CBS uhf color television system.

Calling attention to the existence of a radio industry committee which has been studying color television, with CBS participating, Columbia concludes:

"We should like to emphasize that Columbia has brought the art of color television to its present advance state at major expense and almost single-handed. CBS has, we believe, done more in this respect than could be expected of any one organization not itself a manufacturer of equipment. Color television is now within reach of the public. We do not feel that Columbia can bring it substantially closer to the public without appropriate Commission action. As the next step in making color television available to the families of America, it is essential that the Commission authorize commercial operation of uhf color television stations."

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DISTRIBUTORS ADVISE ON STEPPING UP RADIO SURPLUS SALES

A newly-formed Electronics Distributors Advisory Committee, headed by John Bagliana, Radio Electric Service, Baltimore, met last week with officials of the War Assets Administrative Electronics Division to go over WAA's plans for reorganizing and stepping up the disposal of electronics material.

The Committee recommended that the pricing of radio receiving tubes be treated separately from other material. The amount of commission to be given on these sales should cover processing costs, if such work is performed, it was stated. The Committee emphasized the importance of uniform and stabilized prices for all material sold through WAA agents.

The proposed new contract for WAA agents which will provide fixed commissions on sales was reviewed by the Committee and met with its general approval. WAA pointed out that this contract will follow very closely the type that is being used with success in the disposal of aircraft components through industry agents.

No specific Committee recommendation was given as to the amount of commission to be permitted on sales, but views of individual members of the Committee ranged from 25 to 35 percent for all material except radio receiving tubes. The commission on these should take into account any processing costs, if this work is done. It was generally agreed that commissions on brokerage sales should be much lower.

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LINE FORMS AT RIGHT FOR SPEAKERS AT TV CONVENTION OCT. 10

Among the speakers at the Second Television Conference and Exhibition in New York next week October 10th and 11th will be:

Robert Peare, Vice-President in Charge of Advertising and Promotion, General Electric Co.; Frank Mansfield, Sylvania Electric Co.; Theodore C. Streibert, President, Bamberger Broadcasting Service; Dan D. Halpin, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America; Joseph McDonald, American Broadcasting Company; Harry Houston, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories and F. J. Bingley, Philco Corporation.

Also H. V. Kaltenborn; Bob Emery, WABD; Warren Wade, WNBT; Charles Hammond, NBC; Clark Jones, WRGB; Richard Googins and Ken Farnsworth, American Broadcasting Company; Leonard F. Cramer, Du Mont Television.

Bound for the convention in New York, Harry R. Lubcke, Director of the Don Lee Television System, Hollywood, departs via American airlines October 5th. Mr. Lubcke, who has been doing television research in Hollywood 16 years, recently received permission from the Federal Communications Commission to experiment with electronic color scanning. He also proposes to use sound on the video channel, sandwiching it between wave bands.

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ELDER MICHAUX FOLLOWS DEACON HARRY BUTCHER WEST - VIA RECORD

California probably has more religious sects than any State in the Union but they are going to get an entirely different kind over Capt. Harry C. Butcher's new station RADIO KIST at Santa Barbara. It will be none other than Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux, "Happy Am I", colored evangelist of Washington, D. C., and Norfolk, Va., whose Sunday morning broadcasts over WTOP will be recorded through the courtesy of CBS and rebroadcast in California a week later.

Thus an old friendship continues. It began many years ago when Mr. Butcher became Manager of WJSV (now WTOP) and put Elder Michaux and his little church on the air every Sunday morning. It was a popular broadcast from the beginning and was quickly picked up by the network. Elder Michaux was so delighted he made Mr. Butcher a deacon in the church. More than that, he also ordained two of Harry's close friends, deacons - Stephen C. Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt and George C. Allen, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, intimate friend and advisor of President Truman.

Elder Michaux, in fact, became such a famous preacher that his congregation not only taxed the capacity of his little church across the street from Griffith Stadium, American League ball park in Washington, but lo and behold on certain nights his baptisms and revivals filled the great ball park which has a seating capacity of 35,000.

Harry Butcher was boosted up to Washington Vice-President of CBS and then responded to the call of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to become his naval aide. Following the war Captain Butcher established his own station RADIO KIST (don't forget the RADIO, because that is part of the name) in Santa Barbara manned from top to bottom by GIS and wartime buddies. Then came the call for his old friend Michaux.

"This for old time's sake", Captain Butcher commented, "and because I like his brand of religion, and I think Californians will like it too."

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ADVANCED VOLTOHYMST FOR FM AND TELEVISION TESTING

The servicing of industrial and radio equipment using the very high frequencies up to 250 megacycles will be facilitated by an advanced model of the RCA Voltohymst which is now in production and will be available shortly.

Employing a newly developed diode probe and capable of measuring peak-to-peak voltages at very high frequencies, the new meter, designated as RCA Type WV-75A, incorporates all the refinements of its low frequency companion, the ToltO-hmyst Type 195A, in addition to circuit innovations which make the new meter ideal for high-frequency work. The instrument is actually six meters in one, comprising a V-H-F Voltmeter, Audio Voltmeter, AC Voltmeter, D-C Voltmeter, Ohmmeter, and FM Indicator.

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BLASTS FCC FOR QUESTIONING NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL POLICY

The outburst of Senator Homer Capehart (R), of Indiana, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio in the Senate, is a forewarning of the rough sledding the Federal Communications Commission may have if the Republicans get control of Congress next session as Senator Capehart predicts they surely will.

The Indiana Senator's ire was aroused when the FCC opened hearings on the charges of prejudicial treatment in the handling of news concerning Jews and Negroes presented by the American Jewish Congress against The New York Daily News in opposition to the assignment to that paper of a frequency modulation radio license.

"If there is any paragraph or section in the Communications Act justifying the admission of anything of the kind by the FCC, I have no knowledge of it, and if there is it should be taken out", Senator Capehart declared. "It is quite impossible that in this country the written or spoken word, if not libelous, should be made a condition of the issuance of a radio license. The next step would be the licensing of newspapers.

"Even if the charges made by the American Jewish Congress against the News were true, I'd still be opposed to their consideration in this connection. Not that I approve of false, unfair, misleading or prejudicial reports in newspapers, or such statements by anyone. But who is to say whether they are true or false, fair or unfair, misleading or otherwise, in the public interest or contrary to it?

"There are ways and places for the proper judgment and determination of any such issues within the law. But if the time should ever come when they can be judged and dictated by a Government agency in Washington, then God help America."

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GENERAL ELECTRIC TRIES OUT NEW RADIO "OPINION METER"

Experiments are being conducted by the General Electric Company at Schenectady on what it calls an "opinion meter" to register the reaction of a small audience listening to a radio broadcasting or looking at a motion picture. The maximum size of the listening or looking group would be about 120 persons.

This is the way the "opinion meter" works: Each member in the group secretly records the nature and strength of his opinion by moving a pointer on a dial which he holds. Within a few seconds, a selector comes up with the average reaction, indicating it on another dial.

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*Rayman
- news was all
7:37 - Ha
- with you
- music -
- radio*

"RADIO MARVELS TODAY SOON WILL BE MUSEUM PIECES" - SARNOFF

Following a conference at the White House with President Truman at which he was presumed to have discussed the creation of the \$250,000,000 world-wide network (United Nations radio network) proposed to Secretary of State Byrnes, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff had to hurry back to New York to be there in time for a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf last Monday night commemorating his forty years in radio.

In command at the guest table was Lieut. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., retired, and the speakers included Owen D. Young, retired Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Among those present were such old friends as Bernard M. Baruch. Telegrams of congratulations were received from President Truman, Secretary of War Patterson, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, Governor Dewey, Mayor O'Dwyer, and General Bedell ("Beetle") Smith, U. S. Ambassador to Russia.

Speaking of the atomic and electronic future, General Sarnoff said:

"If peace is the chosen course, scientists can turn their attention to the development of atomic power for industry and the conquest of disease.* * *

He said that the warlike idea that warm ocean currents could be shifted by science to turn fertile lands into deserts might be reversed in peacetime to modify or divert these currents to influence climate so that deserts would become gardens. With the aid of nuclear power plants desert areas might be transformed into habitable and productive regions, and added:

"There is even the possibility that one of man's greatest enigmas - the weather, may some day be controlled. One of our noted men of science recently told me that his studies of the problem not only suggest this possibility but that experiments are actually under way that may lead to man's dominion over the elements. For example, man may learn how to deflect air movements with consequent changes in weather and he may discover how to neutralize a storm or detour it from its course.

"Automatic radio weather stations in remote places in the polar regions, in deserts, in jungles and on the seas can collect and broadcast weather data. Already radar spots a hurricane, peers into its vortex, plots its movement and photographs it from minute to minute. Radio-controlled and electronically equipped rockets will permit exploration of the upper atmosphere. Within minutes new electronic computing devices can analyze such information on a global basis.

"We may yet have rain or sunshine by pressing radio buttons! When that day comes, we shall need a World Weather Bureau in which global forecasting and control will have to be vested. Here is a power for the isolationist and a poem for the internationalist."

Asserting that "the evolution of radio is unending", General Sarnoff pointed out how it has produced television, radar and a host of other electronic devices and services.

"Already, the electron tube responds to our sense of touch, sound and sight. We shall learn how to make it respond also to our sense of taste and smell. The tireless workers of radio science will produce a radio-mail system that will be inexpensive, secret and faster than any mail-carrying plane can travel.

"Portable communication instruments will be developed that will enable an individual to communicate directly and promptly with anyone, anywhere in the world. As we learn more about the secrets of space, we shall immeasurably increase the number of usable frequencies until we are able to assign a separate frequency to an individual as a separate telephone number is assigned to each instrument." * * *

"As we look ahead through the vista of science with its tremendous possibilities for progress in peacetime, let us not feel that we are looking beyond the horizon of hope. The outlook is not discouraging, for there is no limit to man's ingenuity and no end to the opportunities for progress."

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RADIO SURPLUS DISPOSAL "SLOPPY"; BRIBE CHARGES MADE

It almost seemed as if Representative Slaughter (D), of Missouri, Chairman of the House Surplus Property Investigating Committee was getting revenge in showing up the incompetency of the Administration's bungling the sale of the Government's billions of dollars of war surpluses. Representative Slaughter is the member of Congress personally purged by President Truman and is one of the few who does not have to be back home campaigning at this time. So he is in Washington airing facts which must be most embarrassing to President Truman and Democratic members of Congress seeking re-election.

Representative Slaughter accused the War Assets Administration of being woefully negligent, careless, and sloppy. He said the surplus property disposal at present was in such a state of confusion that speculation and fraud had a clear path.

Coincident with this, Representative Wigglesworth (R), Massachusetts, charged in a letter to Chairman Bland (D), of Virginia, of the House Merchant Marine Committee that "failure of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration to renegotiate (war-time) contracts involving excessive profits may have deprived the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars."

August E. Miller of North Bergen, New Jersey, who was listed in a Committee document as having made more than 14,678 percent in his sale of quartz crystals denied this. Arthur Brounstein, of Newark, another witness, also denied that he had made 32,650 percent profit.

Bruner T. Honeycutt, a WAA commercial specialist told of Christmas gifts - bottles of whisky left on desks of pricing officials. Mr. Honeycutt said he unwrapped his package and found a bottle of strong spirits. It bore, he said, a card with the name of Herman Krissman, head of the Belmont Radio Corporation's Surplus Property Division, who previously had denied before the Committee that he had given liquor presents to the WAA officials.

James E. Waddell of the War Assets Administration testified that \$25,000 was offered to him by one firm that wanted Government goods. He told the House Surplus Committee that was the only money that was offered to him during the time private companies were scrambling to buy up the electronic equipment left over from the war.

At the time, Mr. Waddell was Chief of the Priorities Section in the surplus agency. He said a former Signal Corps Captain named Emanuel Cohen came looking for double throw electric switches, and told him:

"If you can get a quarter of a million of those switches for me, I'll pay you \$25,000."

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CONTRACT LET FOR SCRIPPS-HOWARD CLEVELAND TELEVISION UNIT

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc. has awarded to Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc., a contract for the complete installation of the equipment for Cleveland's first television station.

More than a quarter million dollars will be invested in the equipment which includes a 5,000-watt video transmitter, a 2,500-watt aural transmitter, a three-camera studio chain, a dual film pickup chain, a three-camera Image Orthicon field pickup chain, a master control board, antenna and complete audio, lighting and testing equipment. Under the terms of the contract installation will be completed in mid-April, 1947. The station will be in operation shortly thereafter.

Scripps-Howard have a construction permit for a television station in Cleveland WEWS on Channel #5, 76-82 mc., 37.4 KW aural, 40 KW visual, and antenna height 540 feet.

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AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO TELEGRAPH BUSINESS PICKS UP

Radiotelegraph transmission revenues continued to increase, amounting to \$2,550,537 in the first six months of 1946 as compared with \$2,084,414 in the same period of 1945, Warren Lee Pierson, President of the American Cable and Radio Corporation reports. Public message wordage of Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company increased from 20,868,828 in 1945 to 26,693,258 in 1946.

There was a consolidated net loss for the Cable & Radio Corporation for the first six months of 1946 in the amount of \$187,-650, as compared with a net income of \$1,390,052, after provision for U.S. Federal income tax of \$1,023,000, for the first half of 1945. Total operating revenues declined \$986,250, from \$10,121,704 in the 1945 period to \$9,135,454 in 1946, while total operating expenses and taxes increased \$1,528,355, from \$7,848,879 to \$9,377,234 in the same periods.

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"RADIO FOR RETAILERS", NAB-NATIONAL RETAIL DRY GOODS REPORT

(Not for publication prior to October 7, 1946)

Suggested techniques for the application of radio advertising to the sales promotion problems of retailers are contained in "Radio for Retailers", a new publication to be distributed this week by the National Retail Dry Goods Association and the National Association of Broadcasters.

The 90-page report is based on results of an extensive year-long clinical study of radio conducted by Joske's of Texas, large San Antonio department store, in cooperation with the NAB.

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SUGGESTS U.S. RADIO STATION IN MOSCOW; RUSSIAN IN N.Y.

In a five year plan to cultivate better relations with the Russians, Drew Pearson, radio commentator and columnist, suggests, among other things, that the United States:

"Establish one American newspaper in Moscow printed in the Russian language to explain the American viewpoint to the Russian people; with a similar Russian paper published in New York to explain Russia to the American people. There would be no censorship of either paper.

"Establish an American radio station in Moscow and a Russian station in New York to broadcast the respective viewpoints of the Russian and American peoples, together with cultural music and drama. Each station would be absolutely free to say anything it wished for five years. This would be an advantage to the Soviet since there are few receiving sets in Russia. However, we should have the right to distribute a certain number of sets to Russians."

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Toscanini Accepts But -
(From "New York Times")

Toscanini sent the following note to Serge Koussevitzky, President of the American Soviet Music Society when asked to attend a reception for the Soviet Singers:

"My dear Koussevitzky: Thank you for your kind invitation. I accept cordially and heartily, but permit me not to come because more and more as I grow older I feel I have to remain alone, closed in my shell like a snail. Excuse me.

Cordially yours,
Arturo Toscanini "

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New Lens For Radio Relay
(Long Lines Magazine)

A revolutionary metal lens capable of focussing radio waves as an optical lens focusses light has been developed at the Bell Telephone Laboratories where scientists are grooming it for an important role in tomorrow's communications systems.

The new lens is expected to find its most widespread application in microwave radio relay systems such as the New York to Boston channel now under construction. Similar systems, developed secretly at the Laboratories for the armed forces during the war, distinguished themselves for superior, dependable communication under rigorous combat conditions in both the European and Pacific theatres.

While these new systems are designed primarily as adjuncts to the telephone network, they are expected to find additional use in transmitting pictures, radio broadcasts and television programs. Aside from its use in such microwave communications systems, the lens is also expected to be of value in the peace-time development of radar as an aid to sea and air navigation.

Operating at tremendously high frequencies - nearly five billion cycles a second with a wavelength hardly as long as a cigarette - microwave transmission offers several advantages, among them freedom from static and most man-made interferences.

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Paul To Line Up The Radio Stations For 1948
(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

When Paul Porter quits OPA in January, he'll resume his former post as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for a year to "co-ordinate" the radio stations of the nation in time for 1948 presidential elections.

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It's A Gimmick
(Joe Laurie, Jr. in "New York Times")

The word gimmick has crept into the vocabulary of the radio business. A show "for free" to get you to listen to the commercial - that's the gimmick. When they ask you to send in box-tops, or 10 cents for a locket, or a postal with your name and address for a copy of a poem or speech you've just heard, it's a gimmick to get consumer reaction or to build up a mailing list.

The disk-jockey is a terrific gimmick; the phone calls and telegrams sent in asking him to play certain records give the radio station and sponsor a better index to the size of the listening audience than a Hooper or Crossley rating. Audience-participating programs like "Truth and Consequences" and many quiz programs are gimmicks. They make you provide your own entertainment.

Radio shows like "Queen for a Day" or "Hollywood Bride" have plenty of gimmicks. They give away forty or fifty gifts a show - gifts of present-day hard-to-get merchandise like refrigerators, washing machines, nylons, irons, radios, autos, and even houses. All the gifts are manufactured by firms whose trade names are used when the presentation is made. The sponsor of the program gets the gifts free and the donors get their brand name mentioned to a large listening audience at very little cost. They call it trade deals. But it's a double-gimmick.



Lines To Marconi
(Shirley Shapiro Pugh in "Good Housekeeping" Magazine)

Marconi, should we meet on some far shore,
Some world apart, some land of nevermore,
And you, because you left so long ere I,
Inquire as to the earthly world gone by;
Marconi should you ask, "And down below,
How fares it, friend, my wireless radio?"
Your dream come true, become now patrimony
To man . . . Well, it's like this of late, Marconi:
They spell things backward on it.
"Backward?" And should you seem perhaps at sea,
Or raise an eyebrow undecidedly;
Or should you further ponder, and implore:
"They spell things backward? Tell me, friend, what more?"
They sing about soap on it.
"They sing of soap? What manner, friend, of lay?
Recall for me the program of one day."
Alas! Should I recite each hue and cry
That urges all your progeny to buy
The sundries of the modern marts of trade,
Your dreams would find me less than renegade.
Oh, brother! What a shock you've got in store,
Marconi, should we meet on some far shore!

: : :
: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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Frank W. Harvey, formerly in charge of field operations for RCA Television, has recently joined the staff of the Evening Star Broadcasting Company (WMAL, an ABC affiliate) Washington, D.C. WMAL is one of the Washington stations which plans to add television.

An agreement providing for the exchange of commercial and sustaining television programs between Station WPTZ in Philadelphia and Station WNBT in New York, said to be the first of its kind, has just been signed between the Philco Corporation and the National Broadcasting Company.

Of 4,000 persons polled in 106 cities and towns in different sections of the country by the Psychological Corporation, 85% read one or more newspapers daily, as compared with 74% who listen to the radio, 40% who read magazines, 21% who read books and 12% who attend movies. According to the poll, however, the greatest amount of time is spent in radio listening - an average of 85 minutes daily, or 5,683 hours by the 4,000 interviewees. Newspaper reading, the poll reveals, consumes 35 minutes on the average.

The Theater World will be able to trade verbal punches with dramatic critics when WOR's new program, "Broadway Talks Back", premieres Monday, October 14th, from 10 to 10:30 P.M. Producers and playwrights who in the past had to confine their gripes to "Letters to the Editors" columns and prefaces to books will now be able to air their grievances on this radio series.

The general semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) will be held on Thursday, October 10, 1946 at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in New York City at 2:45 P.M.

Following an ultimatum by Dr. Milton James Ferguson, Chief Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library that beginning October 1st the Brooklyn libraries would not supply answers to radio quiz programs over the telephone but only to inquiries in person, Dr. Ferguson decided that the Borough's thirty-six libraries would join Manhattan branches in posting the answers on bulletin boards. Dr. Ferguson had complained that the number of calls for quiz answers had frequently tied up the telephone circuits.

Giving a local show an extra shot in the arm, WTOP, Washington, D. C., came out with an adaptation of newspaper commercial comics coincident with the time change and a shift in the broadcast time of WTOP's Monday through Friday program, "The Factfinder".

A full-color comic strip of the program was run from the Sunday Washington Post, September 29th, employing all the devices of the radio program, a casual reminder of the time shift and a subtle commercial flavor.

A. B. Chamberlain, CBS Chief Engineer was presented with a Certificate of Award last week by the American Standards Association, an organization of the country's leading engineers, for his work from June 1942 to November 1943 as the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ship's representative on the Association's War Committee for Electronics Standardization.

In a series of articles by the International News Service now being printed in newspapers subscribing to that service, Prof. Etienne Vassy, expert on atmospheric physics at the Sorbonne University in Paris, tells of a discovery that will turn night into day by means of radio transmission of optical waves directed at luminous strata in the sky. Parisians, Professor Vassy writes, could light up the sky of New York City at night by means of these radio beams.

Known as the "APS-10" the new Army lightweight search radar is only a little heavier and slightly more complex than a home radio, the announcement said, representing a great improvement over the 500-pound, 34-control radar used by the AAF during the war.

The new equipment, development of which has just been revealed by Air Materiel Command Headquarters, Wright Field, Ohio, weighs 125 pounds and is operated by five controls.

Widespread development in television, paving the way for early expansion which would enable 95 percent of the population of the British Isles to avail itself of the new media of entertainment as soon as materials for set manufacturing and station construction can be obtained, is now under way, a dispatch from London reports.

Werner Michel, Chief of the Radio Program Branch of the State Department and, prior to that, Assistant Chief of the Office of War Information's Radio Program Bureau, will join the Columbia Broadcasting System as a producer-director on October 6th.

The Coast Guard cutter MOJAVE, during her assignment to the International Ice Patrol, the first since the war, was utilized in investigations into the value of radar as a means of detecting icebergs. This study was carried as far as technical personnel permitted, and it is thought that the observations made are sufficient for the preparation of a special report of considerable value.

Radio at the service of classroom America:

"Service to Youth

Is service to the America that is today
And is to be tomorrow.

"To an alert Young America - in classroom. . .

Club room . . . in city group
or country grange -

"Radio serves with information
No less than entertainment."

A message directed to such groups as the 4-H Club and the Future Farmers of America in an NBC brochure calling attention to the educational features of the National Farm and Home Hour.

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October 9, 1946

LABOR ADVOCATE CHARGES MONOPOLY CONTROL OF FM

"The American people have high hopes of immediate improvements in the realm of radio broadcasting through the development of FM, or frequency modulation; Television or video transmission of live images; and Facsimile or transmission of static images (maps, fingerprints, newspapers, etc.).

"A great deal has been said and written in the circles of the organized labor movement and among all progressive groups about 'labor's second chance' to get into radio and about the development of radio democracy via FM.

"It will come as a chock to labor and the people to learn that the monopoly interests have already obtained a stranglehold on FM, that mass-scale or national networks' television is five years away and that practical, mass-scale color television is even more distant

Thus is prefaced a booklet entitled "Monopoly Steals FM from the People" written by Eugene Konecky, former Publicity and Program Director of Station WOW, Omaha, Nebraska, and published by an organization described as the Provisional Committee for Democracy in Radio, P.O. Box 251, Madison Square Station, New York City. Mr. Konecky, listed as Chairman of the Committee, and who has been active in the labor movement since 1914, states further with regard to the booklet, copies of which have been sent to Federal Communications Commission members:

"This study and report tells the full story of how the Big Business interests - the monopoly corporations, the old-system standard (AM) broadcasting giants, and the big-money publishers and newspaper owners - aided and abetted by the Federal Communications Commission, have taken FM from labor and the people, from small business and the veterans.

"The labor movement and the people must find a policy and the organizational means by which to break monopoly's grip on FM broadcasting, put an end to anti-labor censorship over both AM and FM broadcasting and curb the over-commercialization of present and future AM and FM.

"It was only recently that the writer brought to the attention of the labor movement the fact that Congress and the State Department are giving consideration to the formation of an American cartel in International Broadcasting (shortwave). This cartel would include NBC (RCA), General Electric, Crosley, Westinghouse, CBS, Worldwide Broadcasting and Associated Broadcasters.

"Finally, there is the anti-union Lea Act, for radio, which is ready for use to shackle the organized musicians and other unions. The repeal of this vicious law must be effected."

Commenting upon the booklet, a leading proponent of FM said:

"I have never heard of this man. Nevertheless he has a lot of good facts but he has messed some of his work up too much with the labor angle."

Little seemed to be known in broadcasting or official circles in Washington as to who the members of the Provisional Committee for Democracy in Radio are. Even Major E. H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, was said not to be aware of their identity.

Mr. Konecky says it is easy to see why those broadcasters who have already secured stations in the AM broadcast band where little or no room exists for newcomers, are afraid of FM broadcasting. The mere possibility of a minimum of 10,000 FM stations threaten their monopoly grip on broadcasting.

Excerpts from the Konecky booklet are as follows:

"The tactics by which the big business interests jockeyed themselves far into the lead in the race for FM were as follows:

1. To grab the best places in the FM 'ground floor'.
2. To establish an early deadline for the submission of FM applications and thereby freeze out unprepared labor organizations, veterans and small business.
3. To delay FM by technical means, and to divert and discourage interest in FM.
4. To eliminate anti-monopoly provisions in FCC rules and regulations concerning FM.
5. By decreasing the number of available FM channels, reducing the area coverage of FM stations, and increasing investment costs."

* * * * *

"The outstanding and irrefutable fact is that, had the FCC consciously, deliberately and dishonestly set out to serve the radio commercial monopoly and the monopoly interests as a whole, they could not have done a much better job than they did. Chairman Porter undermined Chairman Fly's democratic policies in much the same manner as Truman has undermined FDR's policies.

"The fact is, too, that Major Armstrong and others among top FM engineers and technicians in the United States have publicly charged the FCC with concealing the true facts concerning errors committed by FCC experts in re-allocating FM and Television in higher frequencies."

* * * * *

"It was CBS chief engineer Lodge who publicly proposed the FM shift in the spectrum which was greatly instrumental in delaying FM. Mr. Porter, under whose tenure this shift was accomplished, was formerly a CBS official.

"It is now apparent that CBS pursued a course of delaying FM developments on the one hand while, on the other, it took extensive steps to install and intrench itself and its affiliates in the

FM system as quickly as possible. This, in the main, has been the tactic of all the AM big interests."

* * * * *

"On August 17, 1945, Mr. Porter violently cracked down on receiver manufacturers who proposed to provide 2-band FM tuning in their sets. Mr. Porter said this would be unnecessary."

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"The FCC claims to have pursued the best interests of FM in rejecting the Zenith appeal to restore FM to the 50 megacycle band. Nevertheless, the evidence indicates a curtailed FM service in the 100 MC band. The rural audience, a large section of the listening audience, will therefore experience curtailed program service. On this point certainly, today, there is no way of proving that the FCC made a correct decision. On the other hand, there is weighty evidence against the FCC's decision, including evidence of FCC engineers themselves. If the FCC erred, it is claimed in some quarters, in this instance it was an honest mistake. Further evidence will be brought forward to cast strong doubts upon any course of placing confidence in the judgment of the Commission in these matters."

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A minimum of 5,000 new adequately powered FM stations was both technically and economically possible and the FCC has failed to make it possible.

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"Simply to stress the fact, as the FCC does, that its allocation plan permits for thousands of Community stations, is to obscure these other vital considerations. By limiting the range of FM stations, by reducing the number of stations, by needlessly allocating channels, by inconsistent decisions, by resorting to subterfuge when caught in contradictions, the FCC has brought about conditions favorable to monopoly control and created enough confusion to befog the people.

"While still FCC Chairman, Paul A. Porter derided 'hints of conspiracies to follow the Greek custom of abandoning the child on a mountain top exposed to the wild animals.' Mr. Porter's demagoguery is of the brazen sort."

* * * * *

"If the manufacturers' 1946 radio receiving set production schedule is carried out, about half-a-billion dollars worth of AM sets without FM tuning may be purchased. These sets will represent a loss to their owners when FM broadcasting finally gets going. The people will pay the bill for FM delays."

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"The battle to break monopoly control of FM and Television must and will proceed. We have outlined a basic program. We may add the suggestion that the people should refuse to buy AM receivers and raise the demand for the production of FM receivers. Such an action will have an important effect."

After leaving WOW, Omaha, which he was with from 1923-30, Mr. Konecky became editor of the Woodmen of the World monthly magazine, a fraternal publication. Since 1942 he has been Managing

Editor of Fraternal Outlook, monthly publication of the International Workers Order. He helped to establish the Peoples Radio Foundation of New York, from which he resigned, he says, to be active for FM organization on a national scale. Active in the labor movement since 1914, he has been a member of the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, and is now in Local 1, New York UOPWA-CIO.

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SECOND ANNUAL TELEVISION CONFERENCE OPENS IN N.Y.

Inaugurating the observance of National Television Week, the television industry will officially raise the curtain on commercial activity tomorrow morning when the Second Television Conference and Exhibition of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., gets under way in New York City.

Advance registrations indicate that more than 1,200 persons from 24 States, Canada and Great Britain will attend this first post-war meeting of the television industry. Several hundred additional registrations are expected.

An extensive exhibition of television broadcasting and receiving equipment will be displayed.

More than 80 papers on television are to be delivered by executives in the television field, radio network officials, advertising agency representatives and educators. Among those to be heard include: J. R. Poppele, President of TBA; M. H. Aylesworth, business consultant; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Vice President, Institute of Radio Engineers; Arthur F. Van Dyck, RCA Laboratories; Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting System; Robert S. Peare, General Electric Company, Frank Mansfield, Sylvania Electric Company.

Also, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator; Ernest H. Vogel, Farnsworth Television; Leonard F. Cramer, Du Mont Television; L. G. Woodford, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Charles Hammond and Warren Wade, National Broadcasting Company, and many others.

Two outstanding functions arranged at the Conference include the banquet session, tomorrow night (Thursday, October 10th) at which the Annual TBA Awards of Merit will be presented and the luncheon session at noon tomorrow at which time TBA will salute the United Nations Organization. Benjamin Cohen of Chile, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations will be guest speaker.

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In the twelve-weeks period ending August 2nd, 31,919 day guests toured the Du Mont John Wanamaker Studios, Lari Wolf, Manager of Du Mont Television guest relations department has just announced. No count has been made of evening guests during the period.

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FCC INSPECTS TELEVISION, FM AT RCA VICTOR; TELERAN

Members of the Federal Communications Commission saw television and FM radio equipment in production and a demonstration of Teleran, an air navigation and traffic control system now under development, during a two-day visit to the Camden plant of the RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, and the RCA Laboratories, at Princeton, N. J. last week.

On Friday the Commissioners saw the first of the new RCA Victor table model television sets, employing a 10-inch direct view picture tube, in production at Camden, and also inspected production in progress on television and FM radio transmitters and television studio and field pickup equipment, including the super-sensitive RCA Image Orthicon Camera.

In addition to viewing these activities and a special preview exhibit of the latest models of RCA Victor television and FM home receiving sets, the visiting group had the opportunity to inspect the first RCA Mobile Television Unit, a newly developed studio on wheels for telecasting outdoor events, which arrived at the Camden plant only that morning.

At Princeton on Saturday, the FCC group, headed by Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman of the Commission, was given a demonstration of simulated Teleran performance as it appears to the pilot in a plane in flight. By means of specially prepared pictures scanned by television cameras in a remote location, spots of light representing planes were made to move across a map reproduced on the screen of a picture tube installed in an airplane instrument panel.

In practice, when the development is completed, it was explained by Loren F. Jones, inventor of the system and Manager of Research and Development Projects of the RCA Engineering Products Department, these spots of light will appear first on the screen of a search radar system at a ground station, a map of the area represented will be superimposed on the radar image of planes in a given altitude layer, and the combined images will be telecast to planes in the air space they cover. Each pilot will see his own plane and other planes in the area as moving spots of light on the map.

Unveiling the new mobile television unit to the FCC visitors on Friday, W. W. Watts, Vice President in Charge of the Engineering Products Department, revealed that RCA has undertaken the production of such units in response to a demand from television broadcasters who wish to use them in televising news, sports, special events, and other remote programs. The initial unit was demonstrated by picking up scenes outside the Victor plant and transmitting them by micro-wave radio relay to receivers inside one of the plant buildings.

Outlining the company's current set production activities and its plans in the television and FM receiver field, J. B. Elliott, Vice-President in Charge of the RCA Victor Home Instrument Department,

told the visitors that the company has already solved the more complicated problems of initial FM set production and expects its 1947 sales of sets providing FM reception to constitute a large part of its total home instrument sales for the year.

With television receivers already in production, he said, a substantial increase in capacity will probably be necessary to meet demands next year, if, as is expected, the programs offered by television broadcasters are of a calibre comparable to the technical quality of the receivers.

T. A. Smith, General Sales Manager of the Engineering Products Department, reported that deliveries of RCA's FM transmitters, already begun, are expected to increase materially in quantity in the next few weeks, and that deliveries on the new RCA five-kilowatt television transmitter, covering all commercial television channels, are scheduled to begin before the end of the year.

Following a dinner Friday night, the FCC group witnessed a television program climaxed by the Zale-Graziano middleweight world championship fight, telecast by NBC from the Yankee Stadium in New York.

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MAKING IT EASY FOR VETERANS TO BUY ELECTRONIC SURPLUS

More than 1,000 orders from veterans for surplus electronics equipment have been filled during the last six weeks and a goal of an additional 1,000 has been set for October, War Assets Administration reported last week.

Special procedures which reduce to a few simple actions the steps a veteran will need to take in order to obtain surplus electronics material are being prepared by WAA as a major part of its reorganization of electronics disposal.

Under the new system, a veteran will go to his nearest WAA veterans' certification office, and when he obtains his certificate he will be given the name and address of the WAA agent handling the material he wants. He may then, if he wishes, inspect the material and purchase it on the spot.

It was pointed out that one of the major causes of delays in the filling of veterans' orders has been due to the fact that from 85 to 90 percent of these requests call for radio test equipment which is in extremely short supply. Faced with a huge demand for this material from veterans who want it for use in their own radio repair businesses, WAA now is notifying applicants who have recently dated certificates that their chances of obtaining this type of equipment are poor.

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FOREIGN BROADCASTS MAY COST U.S. MORE THAN \$20,000,000

There was a raising of eyebrows in Washington when David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, presented his \$20,000,000 international broadcasting plan to the State Department. Explaining the details at the Princeton University conference on engineering and human affairs last week, Mr. Sarnoff said that while the cost of doing the job effectively is quite likely to be \$20,000,000 a year, it might be even more.

"This \$20,000,000 figure is less than the amount spent yearly and individually by the British and the Russians", Mr. Sarnoff declared. "Indeed, as time goes on, the United States may find it necessary to raise this figure substantially, if we are to match their world coverage.

"Let me make it clear that my proposals relate solely to international broadcasting. They do not deal at all with the subject of domestic broadcasting, where the same problems do not exist. There is no need and I know of no intention to depart from the American system of domestic broadcasting which, as a private enterprise, has found the way to support itself and to render a finer and freer broadcasting service to the American public than can be found in any other part of the world."

The principal features of Mr. Sarnoff's international broadcasting plan are as follows:

1. That the United States Government and the American broadcasting industry cooperate on a public service basis. Only the Government can make known to the world the Nation's foreign policy, or provide the financial means commensurate with the task. On the other hand, private industry is needed to lend its initiative, ingenuity and experience to make this exposition effective.
2. That a public corporation be organized for this purpose and that it be charged with the responsibility for doing the job. The corporation might be owned jointly by Government and industry.
3. Such a public corporation should derive its legal authority from Congress through enactment of a bill that would define specifically the purposes and scope of the organization, representing, as it would to the rest of the world, "The Voice of America". The organization should be removed as far as possible from political influence and domination. Its Board of Directors should be composed of representatives of the public, of industry, of labor, and of governmental departments most directly concerned with our foreign policy and with other phases of our foreign relations. Such a Board would assure freedom for the presentation of non-partisan views of American life.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROBERS END INVESTIGATION OF RADIO SALES

The House of Representatives Committee investigating the sale of Government surplus sales, of which Representative Roger C. Slaughter (D), of Missouri, is Chairman, has completed its two weeks long inquiry into the disposal of radio and telephone equipment.

The last witness to be heard was John P. Gilmore described as a Washington and Chicago manufacturer and veteran of both World Wars, said one sales agent went ahead and sold 175 radio sets after they were frozen for Gilmore on a veteran's priority. Gilmore did get 1,283 sets.

James J. Greene, of the United States Office of Education, said that for several months it was his job to try to get schools and colleges the electronic materials they badly needed. But he was not able to do much for them, he said, and at last the surplus officials closed their records to him. At the same time, agents of private companies were going through the records looking for things they wanted to buy. There has never been any feasible plan to give the schools their priorities", Mr. Greene said.

"I believe we are pretty well convinced of that", Representative Rizley (R.), commented.

Waste and bungling were the keynotes of the testimony heard during the past two weeks. Their cost runs into many millions in the radio and electronics surplus alone and may eat up everything the Government makes out of the sales.

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NEW CONCEPT OF TELEVISION VIEWING TUBE DESIGN

A new concept of the basic theory of the design of television viewing tubes was revealed by Dr. R. G. E. Hutter, Research Physicist for Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. in a paper delivered to the National Electronics Conference in Chicago last week which it was said should lead to marked improvements in television reception.

Dr. Hutter's subject, "Electron Optics of Deflection Fields" included the presentation of a "new basis of expanded theory to clarify and simplify" current problems facing the designers of television viewing tubes. The new concept, he said, is the result of a recent investigation of electron beam focusing and deflection, by theoretical and experimental methods, in the research laboratories of Sylvania Electric at Bayside, New York.

Dr. Hutter also presented new mathematical equations for determining the design and predictable result of improved electron optical systems for controlling the quality of television images.

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SET MAKERS TRY TO GET RID OF CEILING; PLAN RADIO WEEK

The Office of Price Administration Radio Parts Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee, have voted unanimously to petition the OPA for price decontrol on the ground that supply and demand for components of receiving sets are in relative balance.

Eighteen separate petitions will be filed by the Committee to comply with OPA regulations under the OPA extension act, and a vast amount of data on production, orders, inventories, etc. will be accumulated through the cooperation of section chairmen of the Parts Division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

A meeting of all RMA set manufacturers was scheduled this week to be held on Wednesday October 23rd in Chicago, for consideration of the move to decontrol radio sets. Chairman Paul Galvin of the Set Division, called the meeting to obtain suggestions of RMA set manufacturers as to the best means of expediting price decontrol and of collecting the voluminous data that will be required for inclusion in a decontrol petition.

Chairman R. C. Sprague of the Radio Parts Committee stated that members of the Committee believe that radio components are in freer supply and better relative balance today than they were in 1941, the last full prewar year of radio production.

Another matter to be discussed at Chicago will be National Radio Week beginning November 24th with co-sponsorship of the National Association of Broadcasters.

(There will be a joint meeting in Quebec tomorrow (Thursday October 10th) of the Directors of the American and Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Associations.

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RADIO SET AND TUBE MAKING PROGRESSES SLOWLY IN GERMANY

Production of radio sets and tubes are having a hard time staging a comeback in the U. S. Zone as is shown by these tables furnished by the military government in Germany:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Monthly Production Rates:</u>				
		<u>3rd Q</u> <u>1945</u>	<u>4th Q</u> <u>1945</u>	<u>1st Q</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>2nd Q</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1946</u>
Radio Receivers	Each	1,000	1,000	1,200	100	100
Radio Receiving Tubes	Thousand	0	0	0	7	10

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Production Rates:</u>		
		<u>1938</u>	<u>1945-1946</u>	<u>Current Annual Rate</u>
Radio Receivers	Each	144,000	9,900	1,200
Radio Receiving Tubes	Thousand	360	22	120

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PLANES RUSH TELEVISION CAMERA SETS TO MIDWEST STATIONS

Private planes were pressed into service to rush delivery of newly manufactured television pick-up equipment from the RCA Victor plant in Camden to two mid-western television stations, the RCA Engineering Products Department has revealed.

The air shipments, following only two days after truck deliveries to two Eastern Seaboard television stations, it was said by RCA, marked the beginning of quantity deliveries of the new RCA Image Orthicon Television Camera and associated field pick-up equipment.

The shipments made by plane, which included the super-sensitive field cameras, synchronizing generators, and monitoring, control, and power supply units, went to the Balaban and Katz station, WBKB, in Chicago, and Station KDS in St. Louis. The earlier deliveries to the Philco station, WPTZ, in Philadelphia and the CBS television station, WCBS-TV, in New York City, were picked up in Camden by the stations' own trucks.

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AMERICAN LEGION WARNED OF LEFTIST RUSH FOR FM OUTLETS

Among the reports submitted at the American Legion convention at San Francisco, one carried with it a warning that left wing organizations are turning to frequency modulation stations (FM) to spread their propaganda.

The report quoted a statement that 16 allegedly left wing controlled labor unions have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for at least 16 FM stations and, quoting a writer in the magazine "Broadcast", said they "are prepared to spend upwards of 1 million dollars to set them up and thousands more to get them financially on their own."

"The (AFL) International Ladies Garment Workers union headed by David Dubinsky has already received conditional grants for FM stations in Chattanooga, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., and has applications pending for additional stations in Philadelphia, Pa., New York and Boston, Mess., said the report.

Other organizations mentioned are the People's Radio Foundation of New York City, which has applied for an FM license, and the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company of Washington, D. C. The first, according to the report, has 250 organization and individual stockholders, including Paul Robeson, singer and contributor to the New Masses, communist publication; Howard Fast, Associate Editor of the New Masses, and has as sponsors William Gropper, political cartoonist for the New Masses, and Rockwell Kent, illustrator and contributor to the magazine.

The Metropolitan Broadcasting Company lists as its Secretary, the report said, Clark Foreman, who also is Secretary of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

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WOL, COWLES' WASHINGTON STATION, CELEBRATES 22ND BIRTHDAY

Co-incident with moving up its power to 5,000 watts, WOL-Mutual - Cowles' outlet in the nation's capital - last Saturday marked its 22nd birthday anniversary. To highlight this occasion, Larry Frommer, WOL scripter, wrote a half hour show which depicted the growth of the station from the time of its christening by the famed showman "Roxy" up to its present stature in the Washington community.

Merle S. Jones, WOL General Manager, spoke briefly at the completion of the dramatic portion of the program thanking the founders of the station, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Mark, for their early efforts and voiced the thanks of the WOL staff to the public for its fine support of the station.

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FEDERAL RADIO'S UNFILLED ORDERS NOW UP TO \$35,500,000

Sosthenes Behn, Chairman of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, stated in his annual report that the consolidated net loss of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation for the first six months of this year is attributable to the results of the operations of Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, the manufacturing subsidiary in the United States. Conversion from war production to commercial production and shortages of certain vital raw materials were responsible for Federal suffering a net loss of \$5,056,627 as compared with a net profit of \$1,309,742 for the corresponding period of 1945.

Federal's sales during the first six months of 1946 amounted to \$5,422,356 as against sales of \$45,332,002 during the first six months of 1945. Sales for July and August amounted to \$1,700,000 and \$1,900,000 respectively, indicating that the trend of sales is now improving. Federal's unfilled orders on hand increased from \$32,700,000 on December 31, 1945, to \$35,500,000 on August 31, 1946.

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HAS PORTER REPLACING ROSS AS WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

Drew Pearson in his broadcast last Sunday night over ABC, had Paul Porter resigning as OPA Administrator and replacing Charley Ross as White House press secretary. Mr. Pearson has been critical of Mr. Ross for the way the latter allowed the Wallace letter to President Truman to get into print and on other occasions.

In the meantime, as the public's blood pressure seems to rise on the meat shortage and election day approaches, the spot Mr. Porter occupies becomes hotter and hotter.

Cartoonist Jim Berryman in the Washington Star Monday night depicted Porter as a butcher whose shelves were empty saying to a feminine customer trying to buy some meat: "But Madam, look at the stabilization we've got."

To which the lady replied: "Do you roast it or fry it, Mr. Porter?"

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WASHINGTON LINKS RADIOPHONE WITH AUTO; DOCTOR ADOPTS IT

Washington is one of the latest cities to experiment with FM radiotelephones installed in automobiles. The new service makes it possible while driving for a car passenger, via the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company in the case of Washington, to be connected with any telephone in the city or even in Paris or London.

The Washington Star is equipping all its cars used by reporters with the new phones. Furthermore, a Washington physician, Dr. Allen S. Cross, whose experience as a medical officer gave him first-hand knowledge of the value of radio communications in treatment of the sick and wounded, has installed a radiotelephone in his car.

For instance, while driving recently, he made a check call from the radiotelephone in his automobile to the Medical Bureau, operated by the District Medical Society. One of his patients had just called, in an emergency. The telephone operator connected him with the patient's home. He talked to someone in the house and discovered he was only about three blocks away. He arrived so quickly that his appearance was a surprise to the family.

Coverage is accomplished by a downtown main transmitter, three receivers spotted through Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia and by transmitter-receiver units installed in the vehicle.

The company reported that the service will cost a minimum of \$22 a month, allowing about 20 three-minute messages within the service area of metropolitan Washington. Additional three-minute calls will cost about 30 cents. A dispatcher service providing for one-minute messages at 15 cents a call also is furnished.

Cost of installation of the equipment in vehicles is \$25. Vehicles so equipped will have to install heavy duty battery and generator to operate properly.

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DON LEE-MUTUAL LANDS SECOND HAWAIIAN STATION

Negotiations have been concluded with Ezra J. Crane, General Manager of Station KMVI at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, for the affiliation of that station with the Don Lee Broadcasting System when the station goes on the air about November 15th.

Announcement of the new affiliation was made by Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee network who said that KMVI has a construction permit to erect a 1 KW station on 550 kc.

KMVI will be the second island station to be affiliated with Don Lee, KHON in Honolulu having joined a few weeks ago. The WAILuku station is being erected with RCA equipment and has a primary listening area of 60,000 square miles.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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FCC Cuts Paper Work; Disposes Of Obsolete Records
(Jerry Klutz, "Washington Post")

The Federal Communications Commission is one agency that has made real progress in streamlining its work. * * * *

Paperwork has been cut to the bone. Instead of 34 questions covering eight pages in the old application for police, fire and forestry radio stations, a streamlined version now lists 12 questions on a single page.

Applications for aircraft radio and ship radiotelephone facilities have been reduced to 5 by 8 cards. Other short cuts include renewing special temporary authorizations without issuing new documents; making aircraft radio operator permits available at home airports; authorizing use of transmitters in specified numbers instead of individually, abandoning requirements that operators furnish finger-prints and proof of citizenship, and eliminating permit requirements for operators of some classes of mobile transmitters.

Meantime, FCC has found time to dispose of obsolete records, releasing more than 500 file cabinets and nearly 600 cubic feet of shelving, with more in prospect. For this, the agency was given a pat on the back by Public Buildings and the Budget Bureau.

- - - - -
Hello On Wheels
("Washington Star")

Possibilities which would have been regarded as fantastic by our grandfathers are opened up by the new "hello-on-the-go" development.

This is something more than two-way radio phone service, such as is widely used by police departments, the Shore Patrol and the Military Police. It is real telephone service - with bell alarm, busy signals, wrong numbers and all. A reporter for The Star demonstrated its usefulness in news gathering by dictating a story on the gadget direct from a news car traveling toward Chevy Chase. He just lifted the nifty handset from its hook on the dashboard, gave the city desk number to the operator and then leaned back to wait for the city desk to answer (only this time there was no delay, it seems). The thing works in reverse, too. When occasion requires, the city editor can call the news car and divert it from a lumber fire to a meat riot or a hatchet murder.

As with any newfangled device, one must learn how to use the mobile phone properly, lest there be untoward results. If the phone rings while you are alone in the car and trying to watch your speedometer, the changing lights, oncoming traffic, dashing pedestrians and the flailing arms of a policeman on the corner - the phone company advises that you pull over to the curb at the first opportunity before answering a call. Otherwise an ambulance might have to answer a call.

Colorado Has First Rural Radiotelephone Service
("Long Lines")

Rural telephone service by radio has become a reality for eight ranch families in a sparsely-settled region of Eastern Colorado. The new service, which went into effect on August 20, enables the families to reach any other telephone in the Bell System or in territory served by connecting companies. * * * *

Out of reach of either telephone or power lines, the ranch families obtain the current needed to operate the radiotelephone equipment from their home electric plants. Direct short wave radio connects four of the widely separated ranches to the central office in Cheyenne Wells, from eleven to twenty-one miles away. The other four are reached by comparatively short open-wire lines from one of the nearby farms having radiotelephone equipment, through which they are connected with the central office. Thus, the ranch telephones form an eight-station party line.

A receiver, a transmitter, a telephone and two antennas comprise the radiotelephone equipment at each of the four ranches. The 10-watt transmitter and the radio receiver are enclosed in a steel cabinet which can be installed out of sight, leaving only the telephone instrument in view.

At the central office at Cheyenne Wells are the transmitting and receiving equipment and other apparatus necessary to connect with the regular telephone system. The equipment operates on frequencies between 44 and 50 megacycles.

A subscriber, to make a call, moves a switch key on his telephone, causing a radio signal to be transmitted to the operator. In all other respects, the subscriber uses the service in the normal manner. The operator handles the call substantially as she would any other.

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Potential FM Equipment Market Now Estimated At \$80,000,000
("International Review")

So far, construction permits for 102 FM stations have been issued by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C., and the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation has secured orders for 22 of these. According to recent statistics, more than 900 applications for construction permits have been filed and the expectation is that 100 more will be added by 1947. Thus, the potential market for FM equipment has already reached a figure between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000.

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August production of radio receiving tubes set a new record of 20,430,868 almost two and a half million above the previous high reached in June, according to reports made to the Radio Manufacturers' Association by tube manufacturers. Total production from January to August, inclusive, is 120,390,798, of which 72,851,086 were packed for new set equipment.

Still further extending the application of the magnetron tube, Raytheon now introduces the Radarange. Perhaps electronic cooking, made possible by the Radarange, says Raytheon Manufacturing Co., may revolutionize America's cooking habits within the coming years.

A. J. Rosebraugh has been appointed Sales Manager of the Industrial Radio Division of Philco Corporation with headquarters in Detroit, to be in charge of all radio receiver sales to the automobile industry.

Six thousand employees of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America accepted this week a company offer of a 5½-cent hourly increase and other gains.

The general wage increase of 5½ cents will be superimposed on a 17½-cent increase given last January and retroactive to the expiration of the previous contract on October 7, 1945. The new rise is in effect immediately.

Galvin Manufacturing Corporation - Thirty-nine weeks to August 31: Net profit \$222,409, equal to 28 cents a common share. Thirteen weeks to Aug. 31: Net profit, \$406,393, equal to 51 cents each on 797,750 common shares, includes \$74,911 of non-recurring profit. Comparisons are unavailable.

After three days of silence, Tokyo's strikebound radio network returned to the air Tuesday for short intervals of news and weather forecasts broadcast by non-union officials of the Communications Ministry.

The Government took over the station after unionized radio workers walked out in sympathy with a newspaper strike call. Newspapers, however, were publishing as usual.

Sylvania Electric and its wholly owned subsidiaries report a net profit of \$980,732 for the quarter ending June 30th. This is \$114,155 more than the profits for the June 30 declaration for 1945.

Sales during the first half of this year totaled \$28,187,-
728.

Victor E. Olson, formerly with Magnavox and E. H. Scott, has been appointed Sales Manager of the Receiver Sales Department of Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories, Inc.

A new angle to wire recording for radio news was scooped by the WTOP-CBS news room this week. The quarterly report by Reconversion Director John Steelman was set for release at 10:30 A.M. Thursday, October 3rd. A quick arrangement was made with Steelman the night before, and a personal report by the Reconversion Director was out on WTOP's wire recorder. As soon as the report was released by the White House, the recording was placed on the WTOP news report - a personal report to the radio audience that had not yet appeared in the press.

The following ad appeared in the New York papers last Sunday:

"Attention Radio and Electronics Mfrs. - Exporters - Brokers.

I have a client who has \$2,000,000 worth of new RCA radio and electronic parts and supplies which he will sell at a very small fraction for quick sale.

Merchandise cataloged, displayed and can be inspected in central Philadelphia.

Write, wire, phone or visit David Bortin, Esq., WCAU Bldg., 1622 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa."

One of the highlights of the 24th Annual Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago, will be a panel discussion Wednesday evening, October 23rd, on the subject "Do We Have Freedom of Speech in the United States?"

Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, will serve as moderator. The panel members will be John S. Knight, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, who will speak for the press; Byron Price, former head of the Office of Censorship and now Vice President of the Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., who will represent the motion picture industry; and A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB Executive Vice-President, who will discuss radio broadcasting and freedom of speech.

Among the articles contained in The International Review, published by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, September issue, are:

"New Zealand - Democracy's Laboratory; Report From Bikini - Haraden Pratt sees the atom bomb forcing changes in the design of radio equipment; The Story of Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, Inc.; FM For Sale - FTR is becoming a leader in the development and sales of frequency modulation equipment.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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OCT 17 1946

OCT 22 1946

FRANK E. MULLEN

W. S. HEDGES

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OCT 18 1946

J. M. MacDONALD

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October 16, 1946

U.S. GETS BUSY ON EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS; SCHOOL BROCHURE

Two Government agencies, the Federal Communications Commission and the U. S. Office of Education, the latter in cooperation with the Radio Manufacturers' Association, revealed a live interest this week in the possibilities of educational broadcasts. It is the most attention official circles have given to the subject in some time.

The U. S. Office of Education and the Radio Manufacturers' Association go to the heart of the situation. Basic standards to guide school officials in selecting radio equipment are formulated in a new publication, "School Sound Systems", which was prepared by the Joint Committee on Standards for School Audio Equipment, serving at the invitation of Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency. The booklet has just been issued by the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

The publication is the result of months of work by a group of educators who have pioneered in the field of radio in education and representatives of leading manufacturers of school sound equipment. Non-technical in its language, it explains what schools may obtain and what specifications should be insisted upon in ordering complete sound systems or limited installations. It also offers a guide to school architects in designing modern schoolbuildings for the maximum use of school audio equipment.

Explaining how school sound systems can be used for educational purposes the publication states:

"Regularly scheduled news broadcasts can be tuned in at the control panel and channeled to selected rooms. A social studies teacher can select a news broadcast available during a class period and request that it be 'piped' into her classroom. Fine musical programs can be heard in the classroom as a part of musical appreciation teaching. Pupils learn not only to participate in programs...but they also learn the technical side of broadcasting through student operation and control of the equipment..... A superintendent or principal is able to make announcements to classrooms without leaving his desk."

In commenting on the publication which was distributed to 30,000 city, county and State school and University administrators, Commissioner Studebaker stated:

"Educators and manufacturers have applied their combined resources for the solution of problems of mutual concern...this booklet presents the best thinking of both groups on this project...I

believe "School Sound Systems" will be helpful as a guide to the planning and installation of varied types of classroom equipment."

The Committee has announced that it will welcome suggestions from educators relating to problems to form the basis of a continuing study. Such suggestions should be addressed to Dr. Franklin Dunham, Chief, Educational Uses of Radio, U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

The Federal Communications Commission, on the other hand, concerns itself with encouraging educational institutions to avail themselves more freely of the new opportunity given to them by FM. This will not make such a hit with standard broadcast station operators. The Communications Commission reports that seventy-one educational institutions are now licensed, have received initial authorization or have applied to operate non-profit broadcast stations.

In the non-commercial educational FM service, six stations are on the air, 21 are under construction, and 23 applications are pending. Of 29 educational organizations functioning in the standard broadcast band, 20 are on a non-profit basis. A construction permit was recently granted the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts to erect the first television station intended to serve without profit.

This is quite a comeback for the educational stations which have been constantly declining in number. The high point was reached in 1925 when 171 schools and colleges held standard broadcast grants. One university-operated station, WHA of the University of Wisconsin, has furnished uninterrupted service for a quarter of a century.

"Several hundred inquiries received by the Commission suggest that there is a growing awareness of the possibilities of FM in the educational field but at the same time suggest that the educators in many instances may need to secure the assistance of competent legal and engineering advice in the selection and planning of FM stations", says the FCC. "The Commission realizes that schools generally need more time to complete their plans and to arrange for financing than do commercial interests. Wherever possible, it is suggested that schools planning to apply for FM stations seek the advice and aid of State Planning Committees. A large number of States have such Committees at work and, in some cases, may have technical personnel available to aid in the filling out and filing of applications."

Single copies of the brochure, "School Sound Systems" may be had by writing to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, 1317 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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NEW RADIO SETS TO BE SHOWN DURING NATIONAL RADIO WEEK

More than 30,000 radio dealers, from Maine to California, will participate in the observance of National Radio Week this year from November 24th to 30th.

Posters calling attention to the showing of new Fall sets and urging listeners to tune in on new Fall radio programs are now being prepared by the RMA Advertising Committee and will be put in the hands of all radio dealers for window and showroom displays. The posters also will be available to all department stores, furniture stores, music stores, and electrical retailers which sell radio sets.

Many radio set manufacturers will have new Fall receivers ready for display by dealers during radio week, and in many areas new AM-FM sets, now in production, will be on exhibit. Television receivers will be shown in a few cities where television stations are now operating.

This will be the first observance of National Radio Week since the war in which postwar radio sets will be on sale.

Radio set production is currently running well ahead of that of 1941, the last full prewar year, and is expected by set manufacturers to reach its 1946 peak before National Radio Week. While production during the first half of the year was predominately of table model types, the output of consoles and radio-phonograph combinations is rising steadily as more wood cabinets become available.

Following the pattern set last year, many radio retailers will tie-in with local broadcasting stations in joint programs and projects during Radio Week. Last year RMA, with the cooperation of NAB and radio dealers, presented plaques to every radio broadcasting station in the United States, in recognition of radio's twenty-five years of public service.

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WIDOW OF COL. STARLING DIES; FORMER NBC WASHINGTON HOSTESS

Mrs. Ida Lee Bourne Starling, widow of Col. Edmund Starling famous head of the White House Secret Service and author of a recent best seller "Starling in the White House", died in Boston Sunday, October 13th, at the Christian Science Benevolent Association. Services were held in Boston and burial was in Arlington Cemetery in Washington, where Colonel Starling is buried.

Colonel Starling married the former Ida Lee Bourne of Lancaster, Ky., who before her marriage was a hostess at the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, in 1936 when he was 60. They lived at the Mayflower Hotel until Colonel Starling's retirement in 1943, when they moved to Miami Beach, Fla. Colonel Starling died August 3, 1944.

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ASCAP INTERNATIONAL COMPOSERS HOSTS; FIRST MEETING IN U.S.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) will be host to a United Nations of the world's leading composers, dramatists and authors in Washington, D. C., October 21st to 26th. The organization, representing some 100,000 creative artists from twenty-seven nations is called the Confederation Internationale des Societes d'Auteurs et Compositeurs (CISAC).

Formed in 1926 to prevent pirating and exploitation of musical and literary works, the Confederation will have its Fifteenth annually meeting in the Library of Congress. This is the first meeting of CISAC since 1938, and the first time in the history of the Confederation that a meeting has been held in the United States.

Matters pertaining to the protection of international copyright and the copyright situation between member nations will be on the agenda.

Among the more than one hundred and fifty delegates who will attend the Convention in Washington will be such prominent composers as Eric Coates and Dr. William Turner Walton of the British Performing Right Society; Dr. Alberto Ribeiro and Dr. Oswaldo Santiago from Brazil; Dr. Eduarto Marquina and Dr. Jose Fornas from Spain; M. Albert Willemetz and Mme. Camille Marbo from France; Messrs. Zoltan Kodaly and Fred Markush from Hungary; Don Francisco J. Lomuto and Sr. Francisco Canaro from Argentina; and Messrs. Deems Taylor, President of ASCAP, and Gene Buck, Past President.

John G. Paine, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and Confederation official, in describing CISAC said, "The Confederation is organized democratically everywhere in the world, and the only societies eligible for membership in the group are those organized and administered on a strictly cooperative non-profit basis." Mr. Paine also stressed that the Confederation is a working illustration of the result of clear-thinking people of many countries working out their international problems by sitting down together in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

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DE WOLF TO HEAD U.S. PARIS COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE GROUP

Francis Colt de Wolf, Chief of the State Department's Telecommunications Division, was named yesterday Chairman of the United States group that will attend an international high-frequency broadcasting conference in Paris on October 24th. The conference will discuss creating a new world broadcasting organization. The other countries to be represented are Britain, Russia and France.

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A NEW BOOKLET ABOUT THE RCA RESEARCH LAB AT PRINCETON

Prefaced with a quotation by David Sarnoff,

"America to be first in Peace and first in War, must be first in Science",

the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America has just published a 44-page brochure "Pathfinding in Radio - The Story of RCA Research and Development." There are numerous illustrations and the publication carries a complete history to date of the RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N.J., one of the world's foremost centers of radio and electronic research, the cornerstone for which was laid by Lieut. Gen. James G. Harbord November 15, 1941, three weeks before Pearl Harbor.

Special chapters are captioned "Coordination is Essential War Services of Research Staff Members", "Preview of Radio's Destiny", "Research Points to the Future", "Holding Steadfastly to a Task"; "Improvements Demonstrated", "New Tubes for Television", "The Electron Microscope", "Uses of Radio Heat", "Improving Television's 'Eyes'", "Sound Without Echoes", "Advancing Communications", "Antennas Improve Reception", "Better Radio Circuits", "Patents Available to Others", "Engineering and Manufacturing", "Pioneering in FM", "Marine Radio Given a Voice", "Science and Broadcasting", "NBC Adapts Research to Practice", and "New Ideas and Methods Used".

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SET MAKERS TO HOLD SECOND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SEMINAR

The Radio Manufacturers' Association is now preparing for a second industrial relations seminar to be held at the Bismarck Hotel in Chicago on October 31-November 1. The following program has been arranged by the RMA Industrial Relations Committee:

Thursday Morning, Oct. 31 - Introduction: Glenn W. Thompson, Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., "Job Evaluation in the Radio Industry"; "The Design of a Suitable Plan", R. C. Smyth, Bendix Radio; "The Installation of the Plan", M. J. Murphy, Bendix Radio

Thursday Luncheon - "The International Aspects of Labor Relations", Stanley Luke, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 31 - "The Problem of Safety in the Radio Industry", E. K. Taylor, Zenith Radio Corporation; John Roche, National Safety Council

Friday Morning, Nov. 1 - "Training in the Radio Industry" - "Shop Operator Training", Alvin L. Lyons, Fairbanks Morse and Co. "Foreman and Supervisor Training", A. E. Sinclair, P. R. Mal-lory & Co., Inc.; "Training of Engineering Personnel", R. E. Samuelson, The Hallicrafters Co.

Friday Luncheon - "What's Immediately Ahead in Collective Bargaining", E. H. vanDelden, Director of Industrial Relations, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio

Transcripts of the proceedings of the first RMA Industrial Relations Seminar held in May in New York are now available in printed form.

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RADIO STATIONS PAY PETRILLO \$11,911,981 ANNUALLY

The annual report of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, carries with it a survey covering the employment of musicians by radio stations but does not include commercial broadcasting by musicians employed by sponsors and advertising agencies.

Number of men, weeks per year, stations and salaries for staff musicians for 1944. Every local was sent a simple questionnaire. Five hundred and three replied; 360 locals reported no employment, 143 locals reported employment as follows:

Steady Staff Employment

<u>No. of Men</u>	<u>No. of Weeks</u>	<u>No. of Stations</u>	<u>Gross Salaries</u>
2,553	50-52	261	\$9,395,942
116	40-49	18	229,673
221	30-39	26	349,663
<u>29</u>	<u>Less than 30</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20,217</u>
2,719	Variable	314	\$9,995,495

The following amount is for miscellaneous employment which includes extra men, librarians, arrangers, record turners, copyists and single engagements, which a number of locals reported. It is not possible to determine the number of weeks they were engaged. This is simply a lump sum figure which the locals listed as miscellaneous employment. Total of miscellaneous employment \$1,916,486.

The grand total of steady staff employment and miscellaneous employment is \$11,911,981.

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The University of California, the San Francisco Chronicle and Station KYA this week joined forces in an experiment in adult education, which may prove to be the opening wedge for future series of broadcasts designed for mass education by radio. The three organizations are cooperating in the broadcasting of twelve special programs entitled "The Facts on Atomic Energy".

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DON LEE-FCC CHAIN REGULATION HEARING GOES OVER TO DECEMBER

The hearing set by the Federal Communications Commission in Los Angeles last week alleging failure of the Don Lee Broadcasting System to keep within the Commission's broadcasting regulations, has again been postponed. It is now scheduled to be heard Monday, December 2nd.

The FCC said it would hear at the same time application of Don Lee-owned KGB, San Diego, for an increase of power. The hearing on Don Lee's operation under the anti-monopoly rules was called in connection with the renewal licenses of the net's o.and-o. stations - KHJ, KHJ-FM, Los Angeles; KFRC, San Francisco; KGB, San Diego; and KDB, Santa Barbara.

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PHILCO TO UNVEIL ITS NEW TV SETS AT MID-WINTER CONVENTION

Representing what it says is the culmination of 18 years of pioneering research in the field of television, Philco Corporation will present its postwar black-and-white television receivers", in accordance with long-established custom, to its distributors and dealers at the forthcoming mid-Winter convention. Philco will offer a complete line of receivers, including both table and console models, and direct-view and projection sets, which will incorporate the latest research and engineering developments of one of the largest television laboratories in the country.

"Philco plans to be in large-scale production of television sets early in 1947 in its new \$2,250,000 plant, which covers an entire city block adjoining the Company's radio production and research facilities in Philadelphia.

"Philco has invested over \$3,000,000 in television research and development. Black-and-white television service is already here, and it has reached a high state of perfection. Through certain patented and exclusive features, Philco will present what it believes to be the clearest and sharpest black-and-white pictures ever achieved in television. They are superior to 16 mm. home movies and so brilliant that they can be viewed in the home or demonstrated in the store in full daylight or at night with the lights on in the room."

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Further extending its commercial radar program, Raytheon Manufacturing Co. last Saturday announced that its Mariners Pathfinder radar will be installed on 20 ships of the United States Lines Company, including the SS AMERICA.

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RADIO CEILINGS OFF - MAYBE; RMA GIVES \$10,000 TO RADIO WEEK

It was reported in Washington that the control of radio set price ceilings might soon go down the hatch as a result of President Truman starting the ball rolling by releasing meat.

This would be in line with action taken by the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Board of Directors meeting with the Canadian RMA in Quebec last week pledging full support to the decontrol efforts of the OPA Advisory Committee on radio sets, parts and tubes.

The RMA Directors also appropriated \$10,000 to be spent by the Advertising Committee in the promotion of National Radio Week, November 24-30, in conjunction with the National Association of Broadcasters. Executive Vice-President Bond Geddes stated the two types of posters and other promotion material for radio dealers is now being prepared by the Advertising Committee.

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CLEVELAND STATION TO EXPERIMENT WITH PICTURE TRANSMISSION

The Federal Communications Commission has granted authority to Acme Newspictures, Inc., to construct an experimental Class 2 radio station near Cleveland, Ohio, to be used in connection with the development and testing of facsimile equipment. The service proposed to be rendered would be in the nature of point-to-point service involving the transmission of pictures by radio to fixed locations in the United States.

In connection with its experimental program, the applicant expects to arrange for additional observation reception points, some of which may be located in Europe and South America, for the purpose of collecting data on the practicability of transmitting pictures over great distances. Frequencies: 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 9135, 12862.5, 17310 and 23100 kc. on temporary basis, conditionally; power 1000 watts; A4 emission for experimental facsimile and picture transmission, provided that all emissions shall be confined within authorized channel. Subject frequencies are proposed to be ultimately assigned to other services, hence this authority is subject to any rules or regulations which the Commission may promulgate and does not cover rendition of any communications service for hire.

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ALL CHANNELS TO BE BEAMED AT BROADCASTERS' CHICAGO MEET

The largest number of broadcasters ever to assemble in a single session are expected to begin gathering in Chicago next Sunday for the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters' convention to be held October 20-25.

Judge Justin Miller, President of NAB, will set the tone for the meeting with a keynote address entitled "Broadcasting - An Opportunity - A Challenge." Following the address, William S. Paley, Chairman of the CBS Board, will address the assembly.

One of the highlights of the convention announced last week is the "no host" dinner on Wednesday night (23). Feature of the dinner is a panel discussion by top executives of radio, the press and motion pictures who will present the viewpoints of their respective industries on the vital subject, "Do We Have Freedom of Speech in the United States?"

Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting System, will serve as moderator for the panel which will include John S. Knight, President, American Society of Newspaper Editors; Byron Price, Vice-President, Motion Picture Association of America, and former head of the Office of Censorship; and A. D. Willard, Jr., Executive Vice-President, NAB.

The work of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau will be thoroughly covered in a two and a half hour meeting on Tuesday afternoon. Judge Miller will introduce the BMB, Board, technical committees and staff, and J. Harold Ryan, BMB Chairman of the Board will acknowledge the introductions. Hugh Feltis, President, BMB, will make his "Report on BMB Study No. 1". Mr. Ryan will then address the delegates on BMB's plans. Title of his talk is "A Glance into the Future of BMB".

Featuring the luncheon session Thursday, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, will speak on the subject "Advertising in the Public Interest."

Among other speakers during the sessions will be Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman of the FCC, and Commissioner E. K. Jett.

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TAM CRAVEN COMES OUT SECOND BEST WITH OLD LAWNMOWER

Commander T.A.M. Craven, Washington Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, suffered a fractured arm early this week while trying to start an ancient power lawnmower. Commander Craven, who has a beautiful country place in Arlington, Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, was endeavoring to crank the 11-year old mower when it kicked back and he was struck on the arm and in the face. Despite the fact that his arm is in a cast, Commander Craven expects to be able to attend the NAB Convention in Chicago next week as originally intended.

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32 HEADS LOPPED OFF IN SHAKEUP OF U.S. RADIO SURPLUS UNIT

The recent probe in the House Investigating Committee in Surplus Property disposal resulted in a hefty swinging of the axe in the radio section with the result that the positions of thirty-two key employees out of eighty-nine in the Washington office of the Electronic Sales Division of the War Assets Administration have been abolished.

This was brought out in the testimony of George H. Moriarity, WAA Division Chief, who also said that 32 contracts under which agents named by the WAA sold surplus material for a 10 percent commission plus sales costs had been canceled.

The WAA directed that new contracts provide for a fixed fee or 30 to 35 per cent of sales price, without allowance for sales costs. Mr. Moriarity said:

"We've not licked everything but I think we've whipped everything they (the House Committee) talked about. There has not been so much skulduggery and dishonesty as lack of administration, decision and efficiency."

The House Committee brought out in one instance that an agent under contract and selling electronics equipment had charged WAA several thousands of dollars for warehousing costs in connection with a \$14 sale.

Most of the thirty-two contracts were canceled, Mr. Moriarty said, because sales costs were too high and performance and cooperation had been lacking. He said that the new fixed fee system "would put a premium on sales rather than on storage costs".

Equipment declared surplus up to July 1 cost the Government more than \$500,000,000, he added. Of this \$97,500,000 worth had been sold for about \$28,800,000 with sales costs running at about \$9,500,000.

"That was a return of about 30 cents on the dollar of original cost", he said, "with sales expenses cutting that to 20 cents.

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MBS BALKS ON FREE TIME TO REPUBLICANS TO ANSWER TRUMAN

The Mutual Broadcasting System set a precedent in turning down the request of the Republican National Committee for free time to answer President Truman's meat control broadcast.

Robert D. Swezey, Vice-President and General Manager of the Mutual chain, said that his network did not regard the speech as a political talk. President Truman was making a report to the people in a period of emergency, he added.

The American Broadcasting Company agreed to give free time at 10 P.M. tomorrow (Thursday, October 17th), the Republican speaker to be announced today. The Columbia Broadcasting System gave free time last night (Tuesday, October 15th) to B. Carroll Reece, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The Republicans had demanded time of the other three chains on the grounds that the President's radio speech was a "political" gesture designed to influence the November Congressional elections.

In his broadcast over CBS, Chairman Reece, referring to the President's network broadcast, said:

"It is unfortunate that the meat shortage, and other shortages - for meat is only one as any housewife can testify - should have been a political issue. But the President rejected the advice of his own Congressional leaders. It became a political issue because the group of radical advisers to whom Mr. Truman has listened insisted upon retaining unjustified bureaucratic controls over our productive system.

"The fact that Mr. Truman elected to tie up practically all of the radio facilities of the nation to explain his action proved that he realized he was dealing with an explosive political issue. It was not necessary for him to go on the air in order to decontrol meat. That was accomplished by Executive Orders issued in Washington and the people would have been very adequately informed of that action through the normal channels of press and radio.

"If Mr. Truman had listened to the Republican members of Congress instead of to the advice of the radical fringe, this present situation would never have developed; therefore, meat would never have become a political issue."

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RCA REVEALS TELERAN TO BE AMAZING NEW AID TO FLYING

Problems arising from rapidly increasing civil and military air traffic prompted the Radio Corporation of America to start work in 1941 on a system of air navigation and traffic control designed to meet most of the major requirements for safety in the airways. This system has become known as Teleran - a combination of television and radar techniques. It went on public display for the first time last week in Indianapolis at the United States demonstration of radio aids to air navigation.

War caused curtailment of Teleran development, but RCA resumed the project during 1945 and 1946 in cooperation with the United States Army Air Forces, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, airline operators and aircraft manufacturers, with the aim of expanding the system to use visual communication to the greatest pos-

sible extent. Pictorial presentation of information to pilots, it was believed, constituted an important step on the human side of engineering, as opposed to psycho-physical factors involved in the array of meters, dials, scales and other complicated instruments usually found in cockpits.

Present methods of air navigation fall short of meeting requirements. For instance, traffic controllers now must depend upon aircraft position reports which are frequently delayed or inaccurate, and neither the controllers nor the pilots have sufficient information to be of much assistance in avoiding collisions between aircraft or with terrain obstacles.

The full advantages of radar can be realized only if ground search radar information can be presented to pilots in convenient form. Transmitting such information through communication channels would be impractical, partly because these channels are already overloaded and also because verbal descriptions would be entirely inadequate. Thus it is necessary to look for other means of transmitting radar data to aircraft.

Because of its unique type of presentation, television is peculiarly suitable to the transmission of ground radar information to aircraft. In addition, television provides the best means of transmitting other data, such as weather maps, ceiling and visibility information, and traffic instructions. Rather than being strictly "instrumental" in nature, the received information is "pictorial".

The Teleran System is a result of many years of experience of the Radio Corporation of America in the fields of radar and television. Essentially, Teleran employs a ground search radar which surveys the air space of interest and displays on a cathode ray tube the information thus received. This radar presentation is viewed by a television camera, a map of the area is superimposed, and the combination picture is broadcast by a television transmitter.

The picture is reproduced by a television receiver in the airplane and the pilot sees his plane as a spot of light moving across a map; other planes appear as different spots of light, each moving according to its actual course.

Since the received picture would be confusing if all radar echoes were displayed in all aircraft, and since each pilot is primarily interested only in those aircraft at approximately his own altitude, the Teleran system includes a method of separating the radar echoes according to altitude and transmitting a separate picture for each altitude level.

Teleran provides a maximum of safety against collision both with terrain obstacles and other aircraft. It likewise provides a flight instrument of great flexibility in convenient form. All heavy and complex equipment is on the ground.

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

Senator Wheeler, Now Lame Duck, Sulks In His Tent
(Gould Lincoln in "Washington Star")

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, defeated for renomination, so far has taken no part in the campaign in Montana, nor is he expected to do so. He is planning to leave almost immediately for the East and is expected to open a law office in Washington after his term in the Senate expires next January.

The Montana senatorial race is between Leif Erickson, the Democrat who ousted Senator Wheeler from the Democratic senatorial nomination, and Zales Acton, Republican, who was nominated practically without opposition. Mr. Erickson, who is 40, is a former Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court. He tried for the governorship two years ago against Republican Gov. Sam Ford and was defeated by 27,000 votes, while Franklin D. Roosevelt was carrying the State in the presidential race by some 20,000 votes.

Mr. Erickson's success over Senator Wheeler is variously explained. First, he had the support of the anti-Wheeler, pro-Murray Democratic organization. Second, some Republicans are said to have gone into the Democratic primary to vote for Mr. Erickson and knock Senator Wheeler off on the theory that Mr. Erickson would be an easier man to defeat in the general election. Other Republicans voted for Senator Wheeler because they have supported him in the past. Senator Wheeler's isolationist record prior to this country's entrance into World War II was used strongly against him in the primary campaign - along with his opposition to many of the legislative proposals of the late President Roosevelt. Now it is reported many of those who voted for Mr. Erickson in the primary will shift to Mr. Acton.

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Dictatorship Easy With Radio, Loudspeaker; Hitler Cited
("Washington Post ")

Albert Speer, Hitler's Minister of Munitions, who got 20 years' imprisonment, is a man with a technical and organizational genius rarely encountered. If Hitler had listened to him, he implied, before 1942 he would have had twice as many tanks, aircraft and submarines. As it was, Hitler was the demonstration of the easy way one man can ride to dictatorship on the back of modern technology.

Speer cited two instruments that enabled the war crimes trial to function successfully, viz, the radio and the loudspeaker. With these, he said, Hitler had deprived 80 million people of the power to think independently. They and other technical aids enabled him to make robots even out of the lower ranking leaders, so dispensing with the need of free thinking collaboration in those echelons upon which the old-fashioned dictatorship had depended. Nowadays whole peoples, Speer concluded, could be subjugated by one man in charge of the technical apparatus of one industrial nation.

Joske Report Gets Rise Out Of Newspapers
("Editor and Publisher")

The year-long clinical study of retail advertising by radio conducted by Joske's of San Antonio will be welcomed with open arms by radio salesmen and will probably be used extensively by them in developing retail accounts. The study being released by the National Association of Broadcasters and the National Retail Dry Goods' Association reports the store's radio campaign contributed to a profitable increase in sales and brought more traffic to the store.

However, newspaper advertising salesmen, who will need to have the answers for this one, should emphasize (because the radio boys won't) that Joske's newspaper lineage was greater during the test than it was the year before and the radio campaign was added to the budget. The point for discussion is which (radio or newspapers) did what and how much - or do they both get credit?

Additional material on the subject is provided by the Broadcast Measurement Bureau which admits that radio stations can do a job of building audiences through newspaper advertising. It is implied radio stations can also sell themselves to sponsors through newspaper advertising. Some stations have already done both.

All of which seems to add up to the fact that newspaper advertising is a potent weapon for sales on which even radio stations can rely.

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AFL Refused To Appear On Program With CIO
(Drew Pearson, Bell Syndicate)

Last week the Columbia Broadcasting System offered nine labor, business and farm organizations a series of weekly forum programs to present their viewpoints on the most important issues of the day. Eight of the organizations accepted. The American Federation of Labor flatly refused, explaining it would not appear on any program with the CIO. This is known as cutting off your nose to spite your face!

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England's Motorists Putting Down Television Interference
("London Calling")

Now that the British Broadcasting Corporation's Television Service is in full swing again in England, the owners of motor vehicles are cooperating by fitting suppressors on them so as to reduce interference with television reception. Suppression of ignition interference is a simple matter and, in most cases, merely calls for the insertion of a 15,000 ohms resistance in each sparking plug lead, and one of 5,000 ohms in the main distributor lead, but it is important to "viewers", who are apt to be infuriated when, say, the winning shot of a Wimbledon championship tennis match is blotted out by interference from a passing car.

The BBC's Television Service is already forging ahead, and the number of new viewers is only limited by the number of new sets coming on the market.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Earl Gammons, Vice-President and Director of Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington office, is to be among the executives who plan to attend the Columbia Affiliates Advisory Board which will meet for the third time this year in Chicago. The latest gathering will be Sunday, October 20th on the eve of the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in that city.

Nearly 60 percent of the more than 72,000 bulletins requested from the New York State College of Agriculture, in response to radio offers during the first six months of 1946, have been received from General Electric's radio station WGY listeners, according to Prof. Louis W. Kaiser, in charge of radio services at Cornell University.

Of that portion of the listener mail which cleared through my office, 42,877 requests came from WGY out of a total of 72,447", said Professor Kaiser.

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. signed an agreement for purchase of the radio communications division of Jefferson-Travis Corp. Jefferson-Travis holders will vote on the proposal October 31.

At the last writing, no country had been able to sign up the spare time of the Luxembourg radio station. It is known that both the British and the French are after it.

Radio Luxembourg has been a thorn in the skin in prewar commercial broadcasts beamed at Great Britain making the BBC, which is non-commercial, squirm.

St. Louis University last week was granted an experimental television station license. Omission is A-5 with aural transmission transmitted by multiplex during horizontal pedestal interval. The University has ear-marked \$168,000 for the venture and will experiment with color as well.

The entire season of Saturday afternoon operas as given at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City will be broadcast throughout the United States and Canada under the continued sponsorship of the Texas Company. As in years past, the broadcast will be heard through the stations of the American Broadcasting Company.

The Minnesota Broadcasting Corporation (WTCN) of Minneapolis has been granted a construction permit for a new \$136,500 black and white television transmitter. It will be located in Minneapolis on 66-72 mc., visual power 17.9 KW and aural 9.2 KW.

WDAD, Indiana, Pa., 250 watts on 1450 kc., joins the Columbia network as its 161st affiliate.

Application was filed with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington Tuesday (15) by Press Wireless, Inc., world-wide radio carrier of news dispatches, for a license to furnish deferred commercial service in addition to its present press service, it was announced.

According to Kelley E. Griffith, counsel for the company, the proposed limited commercial service would be given on a deferred basis allowing all press traffic priority on all press wireless circuits.

Addressing stockholders, Joseph L. Egan, President of the Western Union reports: "We are beginning experiments in Baltimore in handling telegrams by special automobile which will receive the message by radio on a telefax recorder and drive immediately to the addressee for delivery. As materials become available, we shall increase the manufacture of telefax, the machine which transmits a message in facsimile. We hope to reduce the cost of this machine and make it widely available so that the patron can send his message merely by dropping it into a slot."

Four new stations now under construction will join the American Broadcasting Company thereby bringing the total number of ABC affiliated stations to 224. They are WGLN, Glens Falls, N.Y., with 100 watts, 1230 kc.; WGAT, Utica, N.Y., which will operate daytime with 250 watts, 1100 kc.; WHBS of Huntsville, Ala., with 250 watts, 1490 kc., and WGNH of Gadsden, Ala., 250 watts, 1400 kc.

John C. Whitridge, Jr., 41 years old, of Darien, Conn., Vice-President of the radio audience rating company of C. E. Hooper, Inc., of New York, was drowned last Sunday night when a dinghy overturned in the harbor at Northport, L.I. Known to have been a strong swimmer, he is believed to have suffered a heart attack or cramp while clinging to the capsized tender.

In celebrating its tenth anniversary Look Magazine (Oct. 29) and evaluating memorable events by pictures printed during that period, reprints a snapshot of Orson Welles' too vivid CBS dramatization of "War of the Worlds" which spread panic among the listeners of the New Jersey countryside. This promises to go down in history as one of the most famous broadcasts in radio history.

Look also reprints a picture showing William Dock, 76, who in appearance reminds one of Caspar Milquetoast, armed with a huge double-barrelled shotgun as he stood ready to sell his life dearly to invaders described in the Orson Welles broadcast.

Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, was quoted in Time Magazine (Sept. 30) as saying:

"This raising of prices and wages is like a ball game. First the people in the front row stand up so they can see better. Then the second row stands up, then the next row and so on. Soon everybody is standing and nobody can see better."

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. WASHINGTON, D. C.
2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

RECEIVED
OCT 25 1946
J. H. MacDONALD

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1946
W. S. HEDGES
OCT 22 1946
FRANK E. MULLER

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October 23, 1946

"REASONABLY CERTAIN PRESENT ALLOCATIONS WILL STAND" - JETT

Addressing the National Association of Broadcasters' annual convention in Chicago yesterday, E. K. Jett, engineer Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"Although it is reasonably certain that the present allocations will remain in force for many years to come, it cannot be guaranteed that any service will remain permanently in its present place in the spectrum. It is clear, for example, that the trend in the domestic services has been in the direction of developing and providing higher bands of frequencies, not only to provide room for expansion, but also to render an improved service."

Commissioner Jett discussed at considerable length how war developments might be applied to post-war broadcasting.

"Let us turn now to some recent technical developments of interest to broadcasters. Perhaps the most important advancement in television was the development of the image orthicon pick-up tube", Commissioner Jett said. "At the start of the war the need for a super-sensitive pick-up tube was at once realized. Efforts in this direction were concentrated with the result that the present image orthicon having a sensitivity which approaches the sensitivity of the human eye, and which is 100 to 1000 times more sensitive than the iconoscope, is now available as a pick-up tube for sports events and other shows where lighting is variable and uncontrollable. Even with the additional complexity of the tube, the quality of pictures picked up by the image orthicon approach those picked up by the iconoscope and in some respects surpass those picked up by the orthicon.

"Television also profited indirectly because of the need by the military for large quantities of lenses. Cheap, fast ways of making lenses were developed. Some of these, such as the molded plastic type, have already found their use in projection type receivers.

"War research laid the groundwork for much of the present antenna design for various broadcast services. A number of very efficient types of high gain antennas are now available. One unit, for example, successfully triplexes the video on either television channels 5 or 6, along with the synchronized aural signal, while simultaneously transmitting FM on the 88-108 megacycle band - all without cross modulation or other detrimental effects.

"Radar's great contribution to broadcasting was the improvement of pulse techniques. The development of circuits for timing and shaping radar pulses will have useful application in the forming of synchronizing pulses for television. Considerable experimentation is also under way on methods of placing the sound on the video carrier in wide-band television systems by means of pulse transmission.

Although the using of pulsed emissions is still undertain for transmitting television pictures, the system known as Pulse Time Modulation (PTM) was recently demonstrated between New York City and Nutley, N.J., which enables a single pulse transmitter to provide a multiplicity of aural broadcast channels for serving a given community.

"Pulse techniques are not applicable to our present systems of AM and FM broadcasting. Moreover, a pulse system requires a wider band than is occupied by a single aural broadcast channel, so that for the transmission of a single program, pulses would result in a less efficient use of the radio spectrum. On the other hand, pulse transmission can be used advantageously at microwave frequencies as a possible substitute for wire-lines and other radio techniques in providing facilities for interconnecting broadcasting stations and for the point to point delivery of telegraph, telephone and facsimile images.

"You have all heard about 'Stratovision' which may enable an aircraft flying above a given city at, say, 30,000 feet to render a broadcasting service to an extremely large area, perhaps as much as 150,000 square miles. If desired, about fifteen or twenty such stations may be used in a network to render AM, FM, television and facsimile broadcast coverage to the entire United States. A single aircraft, for example, may carry a number of transmitters for broadcasting directly to the public as well as to relay programs to other aircraft, thereby forming a network of stations about 400 miles apart. Programs will be fed from ground transmitters which, if desired, may be installed in the same buildings where the studios are located. Although tests have already been conducted which show promising results, it is expected that this program of experimentation will be accelerated in the near future when more tests are made from a fully equipped type B-29 aircraft."

"Continuous field intensity recordings have been made at the Commission's monitoring stations on frequencies up to 700 Mc in order to determine, not only the service that may be rendered, but also a quantitative measure of the interference that may be expected. It is interesting to note in this connection that 700 Mc signals from New York have been received on two occasions at Laurel, Maryland - some 200 miles distant - for short periods of time. We have also received other New York signals in the bands below 700 Mc. However, when comparing reception over this 200-mile path in bands which are widely separated in frequency, it has been observed that the lower frequencies come through much more consistently than the higher frequencies.

"The growth of broadcasting during the past year has been astounding. Since VJ Day the Commission has authorized more than a thousand new aural broadcast stations. Roughly, this is an average of about one AM and two FM stations per day since licensing was resumed following the end of hostilities. Other classes of stations, including television, have also been granted. Of course, as you well know, this is only a part of the story as there are consider-

ably more than a thousand broadcast applications awaiting decision, and new ones are being filed every day.

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PHILCO SELLS NATIONAL UNION STOCK; FELDMANN DETROLA IN DEAL

An important move in the radio manufacturing industry was revealed last week when John Ballantyne, Philco President, announced that Philco had sold substantially all of its holdings in the National Union Radio Corporation to Henney Motor Company, Inc., of Freeport, Ill. The National Union Corporation is a radio tube company in which Philco has held a large interest.

The sale to the Henney Company at first seemed to puzzle the trade due to the fact that the concern, headed by John W. Henney, specialized in motor hearses and funeral cars of various types. The company, which was reported to have made a large profit during the war, sells direct to undertakers and liverymen throughout the country. It wasn't apparent just how radio came into the picture.

"This doesn't make sense to me", a radio manufacturer commented, "but if it is true, this certainly is news! Next thing I suppose we will hear of Eastman Kodak manufacturing shirt-waists and horseshoe nails!"

Later the radio connection became more evident with the advice that the Henney Motor Company had been purchased by C. Russell Feldmann, President and Chairman of the Board of the International Detrola Company, of which the Utah Radio Products Company is a subsidiary. It was reasoned that Mr. Feldmann undoubtedly wanted a tube company of his own. Mr. Henney was supposed to continue to operate the company but suffered a serious illness so that Mr. Feldmann became President and Treasurer, and Preston A. Boyd and William A. Alfs, Vice-President and General Manager of the Detrola Company and Vice-President respectively. Directors of the concern in addition to the three just mentioned also include Charles G. Gram and Peter L. Wentz.

C. Russell Feldmann is 47 years old and was born in Philadelphia. He organized the Automobile Radio Corporation, which he sold in 1930 to Philco. Following that, he became President of the newly organized Transitone Automobile Radio Corporation which was a subsidiary of Philco. In 1937, he purchased stock control of the Simplex Radio Corporation. In December, 1940, the capital stock of the company was acquired by Philco.

The International Detrola Corporation, of Detroit, which Mr. Feldmann heads, was chartered in 1941 with an authorized capital of 500,000 shares of \$1 par value common stock and 5,000 shares of \$100 par preferred stock. All of the preferred stock was retired and in 1944 the authorized capital was increased to \$1,200,000. In 1945 the outstanding capital amounted to \$1,150,812. Mr. Feldmann is also President of C. Russell Feldmann & Co., Inc., commercial financier and sales development agent.

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PRICE CEILINGS OFF RADIOS ANYTIME NOW; RMA TURNS ON HEAT

A conservative guess is that price ceilings will be off radio sets not later than Christmas and at the rate things are now going possibly before election. However, the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the OPA Radio Set Industry Advisory Committee who have already laid the groundwork on this, are not being misled by any rosy promises and are going after the proposition harder than ever. The Radio Advisory Committee, by way of cutting out red tape and without recourse to the prolonged procedure for petitioning the price agency, will ask the OPA for immediate control of radio sets.

Heavy production of radio sets, particularly of table models, and the growing inventories of variety of receivers on dealers' shelves, will be cited by the Committee in support of its contention that supply and demand are in relative balance, according to Paul V. Galvin, President of the Galvin Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, who is both Chairman of the OPA Advisory Committee and the RMA Set Division.

Committee members told OPA officials at a meeting last Wednesday that price decontrol will not result in any general increase in the prices of radio sets and will effect a better balancing of pricing between models. Radio production is well ahead of the industry's prewar rate and consumers are able to buy radios with an increasing range of choice, the Committee said.

Chairman Galvin appointed the following subcommittee to gather information by means of a quick spot check of dealers and manufacturers for presentation to OPA prior to November 1st. Besides the Chairman, the subcommittee includes H. C. Bonfig, Vice-President of the Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago; J. B. Elliott, General Manager of the RCA Victor Division, Home Instrument Division, Camden, N.J.; Arthur C. Ansley, President of the Ansley Radio Corporation, Trenton, N.J.; E. A. Nicholas, President of the Farnsworth Radio & Television Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Harold C. Mattes, Executive Vice-President of the Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago.

Other manufacturers attending the Committee meeting were: L. F. Hardy, Vice-President of the Philco Corporation, Philadelphia; S. W. Gross, President of the Teletone Radio Company, New York, and W. V. Bennett of Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago.

Radio set production, which has been running ahead of the prewar rate since early Summer, exceeded 1,500,000 in August. While the output of console radio-phonograph combination sets has lagged behind that of table models, Committee members told OPA it is rising steadily as more wooden cabinets become available.

The Committee elected Mr. Galvin as its new Chairman when R. C. Cosgrove, President of RMA, resigned because of the pressure of other duties. He remains a member of the Committee.

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WAR ASSETS TO BEGIN ALL OVER WITH NEW ELECTRONIC CONTRACTS

New contracts paying fixed commissions on sales of electronic material by War Assets Administration distributing agents, which replace the cost-plus-fixed-fee system of payment, will go into effect December 1st.

Agents have been notified of the change-over and have been asked to send representatives to Washington to sign the new contracts beginning today, October 23rd.

WAA stated that under the new agreement, agents will be paid a flat compensation, from 10 to 35 percent on the amount of material actually sold. This amount will cover all of the agents' sales costs from the time material is received from WAA until sales are completed. Among other things, these costs include administration, warehousing, advertising, inspection, packaging, and merchandising. If WAA directs the agent to repair, reprocess or convert material this will be paid for separately.

The principal features of the new agreement are:

The agent will be required to keep a constant inventory of material on hand.

He also will be required to keep complete records of all sales in accordance with accounting practices prescribed by WAA, and must submit his records to WAA audit.

All sales will be made at prices prescribed by War Assets and no reductions from these prices can be made unless authorized by WAA. All sales must be for cash, except that the agent may grant credit up to 30 days at his own risk.

Agents will not be given exclusive rights to any particular commodities. They will be required to take slow moving merchandise along with the fast.

Agents may not buy surplus electronics for their own account unless written permission is obtained from War Assets. They will not be given commissions on their own purchases.

The amount of compensation provided for in the new contract is subject to review after May 31, 1947.

Veterans may buy directly from the agents or from War Assets. Priorities will be honored at either place and the price will be the same.

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BBC FM FINDINGS AGREE WITH FCC ANDALUSIA, ZENITH'S TESTS

A report titled "Frequency Modulation - BBC Field Trials", prepared by H. L. Kirk, head of the Research Department, British Broadcasting Company, Engineering Division, has produced findings that agree with the results of the FCC Andalusia and Zenith's Deerfield tests, according to an analysis made by J. E. Brown, engineering expert of the Zenith Radio Corporation, a copy of which has been made available to the Communications Commission:

Noting that the BBC report discusses its findings on the use of FM both on 45 mc and on 90 mc (old and new FCC bands respectively), Mr. Brown states:

"It is interesting, therefore, to compare Mr. Kirk's statements with our own findings in the Milwaukee-Deerfield investigation as presented to the Federal Communications Commission at the time when we were trying to secure the high band in addition to the low band for FM. It is interesting also to remember that the FCC recordings made at Andalusia on its New York-Andalusia tests show the same things as found in the Zenith Deerfield-Milwaukee tests." * * *

"The British report states 'Principally it can be said that there is substantial agreement with the FCC curves on 45 mc. but in certain cases where screening occurs the field strength may be well below the calculated value. A factor of 5 to 1 is not uncommon.' Zenith's experience has been that in general the FCC curves for 45 mc. are as close as can be expected but that beyond the horizon the values found do vary from what the FCC curves predict.

"The report goes on further to state 'The shadows cast by hills cause more variation in field strength on 90 mc. than on 45 mc. and the effect of ground contour therefore is greater in some cases. The actual field strength is equal to or even greater than the idealized value while in some cases field strengths as low as 1/20 of the idealized value have been measured.' On the same subject the report further states, 'On a whole it is further thought that if an average value of about 1/2 of the idealized field strength is used and an allowance made for ground contour, it is possible to obtain a fair estimate of the service area of a transmitter.' This refers to 90 mc. transmission. Our findings are in the same direction as the British Broadcasting Corporation on this score." * * * *

"The report also states 'It is to be noted that theoretically the field strength at 90 mc. should be about twice that at 45 mc. for the same power aerial height and aerial gain. If as suggested above a figure of 1/2 be taken as the ratio of average to idealized field on 90 mc. the field strengths for 90 and 45 mc. should be approximately equal. On the other hand in reception the pickup of a dipole aerial on 90 mc. is only 1/2 that at 45 mc. since the aerial is 1/2 the length. Greater receiver sensitivity will therefore be needed at 90 mc. than at 45 mc.' We have indicated this situation to the Commission in our findings. This is, of course, diametrically

opposite to Norton's view since he has claimed in his statements that the service range is greater on 90 mc. than on 45 mc. "* * *

"The report states, 'Listening tests have been carried out on 90 mc. In general the service was satisfactory and in some cases more so than on 45 mc. despite lower transmitter power and greater attenuation.' It is our experience that up to the horizon reception on the two frequencies will be about equal. It is beyond the horizon that the Zenith tests show that the 90 mc. signals become inferior to the 45 mc. signals, a fact which we presume Mr. Kirk recognizes when he states, as quoted above, the variation in signal on 90 mc. is 20 to 1, whereas on 45 mc. it is 5 to 1. The much deeper fading with signal dropouts that occurs beyond the horizon on 90 mc. is, in our opinion, the prime reason why 90 mc. is inferior to 45 mc. in the matter of maximum coverage."

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SYLVANIA GETS \$10,000,000 CREDIT FOR EXPANDING BUSINESS

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has negotiated with banks a five-year credit of \$10,000,000 carrying interest of 2 percent and the privilege of prepayment, Don G. Mitchell, company president, announced Monday, October 21st.

Mr. Mitchell said the credit was required by the need for greater inventories to serve expanded business in the fields of lighting, radio and electronics. He said company sales in 1946 would exceed \$70,000,000, as compared with the pre-war 1941 figure total of \$20,000,000. Some of the credit will go for acquiring plants and equipment, some of which were owned by the Government and used by Sylvania during the war.

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RCA TV CARRIES BROADCASTERS' SESSIONS TO OVERFLOW AUDIENCE

Television is stretching the convention capacity of the Palmer House this week and substantially increasing the number of delegates and guests enabled to attend sessions of the 24th annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, continuing through Thursday.

Demonstrating this new television service for the first time, three RCA Image Orthicon television viewing equipments are being used to pick up and transmit events daily from sessions in the Red Lacquer Room and the main luncheon room to twenty RCA Victor television receivers installed in the hotel's exhibition hall for the overflow audience.

"Use of the super-sensitive Image Orthicon Camera", Henry Rhea, Manager of RCA Television Equipment Sales, said, "permits pick-up with ordinary room lighting, whereas the discomforts, cost and inconvenience of the special brilliant lighting otherwise required would make such a service impracticable."

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TELLS FOREIGN COMPOSERS U.S. LAGS IN ART ENCOURAGEMENT

Addressing the Confederation Internationale des Societes d'Auteurs et Compositeurs meeting in the United States for the first time, Deems Taylor, President of ASCAP, said in Washington:

"Where we are backward", he said, "is in governmental recognition of the arts. In this respect we are far behind Europe."

He pointed out that when Archibald MacLeish was first appointed by President Roosevelt to direct the old Office of Facts and Figures, many persons called him "poet" as the ultimate epithet of incompetence.

"And yet", he continued, "France sent her most distinguished poet, Paul Claudel, here as Ambassador and the people were proud to have such a man represent them."

Mr. Taylor also observed that in this country it still requires considerable courage for a man to list his occupation as that of a poet in order to vote.

John G. Paine, another of the American delegation, said, "The United States has allowed commercial values to dominate its thinking to the complete exclusion of cultural and esthetic values - all emphasis is on the dollar."

He declared that in the field of arts our copyright laws, "aside from fundamental antiquities, show on the fact that we are more interested in commercial than esthetic values."

"During the war", he said, "authors and composers were unable to get together to discuss their problems dealing with international copyright laws. Now", he continued, "with the new concept of world politics, we feel strongly that improvements should be made in the laws of backward countries."

Later, in a speech, Mr. Paine, who is Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, said, "not for generations have authors' societies been so formidably opposed" and asserted they were faced with the threat to "recreate the author's serfdom that existed in the past."

Among those taking part in the meetings are Gene Buck, former President of ASCAP, Francisco J. Lomuto, known as the "Tango King" of Argentina; Sir Alan Herbert, a famous English humorist and a member of Parliament; Miss Louise Weiss, well-known French journalist; Zoltan Kodaly, prominent Hungarian composer; Dr. Eduardo Marquina, leading Spanish playwright, and many others from most European and Latin-American countries, and Canada.

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AUTHORIZED INCREASE IN RADIO TUBE PRICES AND TUBE PARTS

The Office of Price Administration has authorized price increases of 14 per cent over current prices for radio receiver tubes, (as per release for Thursday morning papers, October 24th)

The last increase, dated May 2, 1946, amended to 20 per cent over base date prices on sales to resellers and 27½ per cent over frozen prices for other sales including sales to radio manufacturers. The present action brings the total increase on tubes sold to resellers to 36.8 percent over base date prices and the total increase on other sales to 45.4 percent.

In addition to increases on tubes, today's (Thursday) action also authorizes an 18 percent increase over base date sales prices on tube parts. This is the first increase authorized for tube parts. The amount of the increase allowed was based on the increase in the cost of materials for tube parts.

The tubes affected by this action include radio receiver tubes, tubes used for hearing aid appliances, audio amplifications, public address systems and inter-communication circuits. In accordance with the practice previously established in adjusting prices for this industry, today's (Thursday) action fixes uniform dollar-and-cent prices at wholesale and retail for many of the standard tubes produced.

The increase announced is the result of a survey of the radio tube industry made by OPA. The reports examined cover more than 90 per cent of the industry's total production. Analysis of the reports shows that labor increases and material increases in the industry have further increased the costs of manufacture of tubes. In addition, OPA is allowing as a profit margin the rate of profit earned by the industry on sales of tubes during the years 1936-39. This is less than the rate earned on over-all net worth during the base period. The increases announced in May were computed to allow for recovery of total costs without inclusion of any profit factor. The survey just completed clearly demonstrates that the over-all earnings position of the seven companies comprising the industry are below that for the years 1936-39. Under these circumstances some profit margin was deemed requisite and a profit margin of 4.54 percent on sales of tubes has been allowed.

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Hong Kong's original broadcasting equipment was destroyed by the Japanese and had to be maintained on small transmitters of low power and inferior quality. New transmitters were ordered by the Government and were placed in operation last May. A new 35-kilowatt transmitter has been ordered for Hong Kong, which will enable the Government to present its news in areas in South China that are now inaccessible.

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PRODUCTION OF TELEVISION SETS INCREASE

Production of television receivers, which has been almost negligible since VJ-Day, suddenly got underway in September when 3,242 units were produced as against a total of 225 for the previous eight months of 1946, the Radio Manufacturers' Association will announce tomorrow, October 24th.

At the same time the output of radio-phonograph combination consoles, which heretofore has lagged while table models persistently exceeded the prewar rate, shot ahead of the September, 1941, rate when prewar production was at its peak. Consoles without phonographs, which many manufacturers are discontinuing because of buyers' preference for combination sets, continued to decline.

The September production report, based on individual reports from RMA member-companies, showed a drop in over-all production below the all-time record established in August, but this drop was due largely to the fact that there were two less working days in September.

September set production, as reported by RMA members, was 1,323,291 compared with 1,442,757 in August.

All but a few of the 3,242 television receivers produced last month were in the video-radio-phonograph combination class, and were of the direct-viewing rather than picture projection type.

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FAMOUS WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT STORE TURNS TO RADIO

Marking the first venture of Washington's largest and one of its oldest department stores into the radio program field, Woodward and Lothrop will present a 30 minute program each Tuesday night (7:30 P.M. EST) over NBC's station WRC. The broadcast will be titled "Washington Prelude" and will feature singing and dramatic stars in sketches of events from the history of the Nation's Capital.

The budget for the program runs into four figures for orchestra, talent and production costs. Stars on the first broadcast will be the tenor Elwood Gary of the Metropolitan Opera, and Jane Cowl, famous stage star, a resident of Washington, soon to appear in a new play on Broadway. The premiere broadcast was last night, October 22nd, dedicated to the Community Chest Federation drive.

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The double master Loran station on Iwo Jima, built by the Coast Guard in 1945, as a part of the Japan Loran chain, was heavily damaged by a typhoon recently. The main antenna was blown down, and the equipment and galley huts were damaged and soaked by salt water.

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EDUCATORS COMMEND FCC COMMISSIONER DURR

When Federal Communications Commissioner Clifford J. Durr returns from the Moscow International Telecommunications Conference, he will be greeted with a resolution adopted by the National Association of Educational Broadcasters which reads:

"RESOLVED, that the National Association of Educational Broadcasters express to Clifford J. Durr, Chairman of the Educational Committee, its appreciation for his cooperation in the cause of educational broadcasting and commend him for his fearless and effective leadership in the interests of public service radio in America."

The resolution, adopted October 1st, is signed by NAEB President Harold Engel.

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FARNSWORTH TELEVISION V-P WINS PHILCO TELEVISION RECEIVER

A Philco television, given as a door prize at the banquet of the Television Broadcasters' Association Conference in New York last week was B. R. Cummings, Farnsworth Vice-President in charge of Engineering, who has supervised the development of Farnsworth's receivers. After a hurried consultation at the Farnsworth table, where sat President E. A. Nicholas and several other of the company's Vice-Presidents, Mr. Cummings rose to the dais to announce that the Farnsworth "Board of Directors" had decided to waive rights to the receiver and to put it back in the "kitty". Thereupon, another draw was made and a happy feminine representative of a Washington radio station won the Philco receiver.

At the luncheon the following day, a Farnsworth receiver was awarded as a door prize, and this story would be fantastically complete, observes Paul J. Boxell, Farnsworth Director of Public Relations, if it had been won by a Philco executive. However, the winner of the Farnsworth receiver was a young advertising man, also from Washington.

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The FCC Standard Broadcast Division has several positions open for Engineers in grades up to and including P-4. It is primarily interested in P-s's (\$4149.60-\$4902) and P-4s (\$4902-\$5905.20) with the following general qualifications:

A degree in Electrical Engineering with emphasis on Radio or Communication Engineering, plus two or more years' experience in Broadcast Engineering work other than operating, which should include allocation, design, construction, and maintenance of standard broadcast stations.

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PALEY CONDEMNS EXCESSIVE RADIO ADVERTISING

Radio broadcasting was charged with "advertising excesses" and "too high a percentage of commercial copy or material which is irritating, offensive, or in bad taste when projected into the homes of America" by William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in an address before the 24th annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in Chicago Tuesday, October 22nd.

"Competition for economic survival" does not excuse questionable advertising practice, and radio stations and networks are both at fault, Mr. Paley said, adding that, "it is not the advertiser's fault, but the broadcaster's."

Mr. Paley stated that the cure for these questionable practices is an industry-wide code of standards, strongly supported and strongly publicized by broadcasters.

"Our real task is to earn and hold public confidence by deserving it, matching with our own responsibility the responsibility we ask of critics", he said.

Pointing out the rising tide of criticism of radio, Mr. Paley stated that much of it is due to the fact that private broadcasting in America must be two things at the same time:

"First and primarily", he said, "radio is a mass medium which must serve the masses. Next, and secondarily, it is a medium which must also serve the specialized needs of minority groups."

In discussing the threat of Government program-censorship, Mr. Paley said, it "can never occur without the consent of the American people. Therein lies our real court of appeal as well as our ultimate source of confidence. However, it is equally true that a free radio cannot survive without public consent and approval. Such consent and approval can be seriously endangered - in my opinion are being endangered today - both by valid criticism which goes unheeded and by malicious criticism which goes unanswered."

Much criticism against radio, however, "is shot through with obvious self-interest and sensationalism", he said. In characterizing the Federal Communications Commission's report and proposed procedures relating to radio station schedules as "the most direct threat yet made by Government to interfere with programming", he stated:

"I do not believe that a Government document of that sort could possibly have grown out of soil that wasn't well fertilized by the stream of propaganda that preceded it and has followed it.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Believes Radio Stars Harm Selves By Reading "Plugs" (Jack Gould in "N. Y. Times")

The art of entertainment, one of the most treasured attributes of a civilized society, is being disgracefully cheapened on the radio this season.

The show people must be mad. The radio actor's concern should be for the play which he brings to life with rare artistry, for the comedy which he enriches with his own brand of humor, for the melody which he can render to the envy of every bathroom baritone.

Is it possible to imagine Jose Ferrer interrupting his new triumph in "Cyrano de Bergerac" to interpolate a spiel for an alkali-zer? Or Ether Merman tainting Annie Oakley to promote the sale of Wheaties? Or Katharine Cornell departing from the script of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" to say Flush enjoys riding in a new jeep?

Yet, that is what is happening in radio.

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Claims Audience Largely Uninfluenced By Film Reviews ("Variety")

Compared with that mysterious ability of the public to "smell 'em out", newspaper, magazine and radio film critics have little influence on the success or failure of a picture.

Eighty-five per cent of all people who attend films never read a review of a picture before they go. And of the other 15%, some admittedly attend because they've seen (or heard) a good notice on the film, but others also go despite having read a bad notice.

ARI emphasizes that the survey which resulted in these figures was on one picture only (a very substantial top-budgeter) and included only a group of large eastern cities, including New York and Boston.

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Bell Laboratories Vacuum Tube May Amplify 40 Times Better ("Long Lines")

An entirely new and yet surprisingly simple type of vacuum tube which may be of far reaching significance in long distance telephone and television transmission was revealed at the recent Institute of Radio Engineers' Microwave Conference at Yale University by Dr. J. R. Pierce of Bell Laboratories.

The new tube promises to amplify voice or television signals over a frequency band 40 times as wide as that of the best tube now in use and to give many times the amplification. Conservative figures for the new Bell Laboratories tube show a power gain of 10,000 times over a band width of 800 megacycles. By comparison the present pentode tube can give a power gain of only 10 times over a band width of 20 megacycles, and a velocity modulation tube, operating in the microwave range, gives the same amplification over a band width of 10 megacycles. Engineers believe that even the above figures for the new tube can be improved for it has by no means reached its full development.

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Oldtimers "Draped Wires From The Mountain Tops"

(H.H. Beverage, Vice-President, RCA Communications, Inc. in "Relay")

During World War I, low frequencies were used to communicate with our armies in France. One of the most vital links in this service was the receiving station at Otter Cliffs, Maine. Many "old timers" will remember the Alexanderson Barrage receivers with their long ground wires which Lt. A. Fabbri, U.S. Navy, referred to as, "Draped from the mountain tops".

Low frequency techniques were largely unknown to the young communications officers of World War II, and they soon discovered that high frequencies, especially in the far north, were very unreliable, because of the devastating disturbances in the ionosphere caused by the aurora and magnetic storms. Finally RCA was called upon to assist in solving this problem.

A small group of "oldtimers" laid aside their microwave wave guides and parabolic antennas and went up to Labrador and Greenland, in the Summer of 1943 and began to "drape some wires from the mountain tops". They succeeded in demonstrating that low frequencies would ignore the effects of the aurora. One of our Rocky Point engineers even went so far as to suggest that long wire wave antennas be used for transmission as well as reception. It worked beyond expectations.

Whether or not this system was mostly "Old Stuff" is a matter of opinion, however, it did aid in establishing teletype communication over the bomber route from Maine to Scotland, via Labrador, Greenland and Iceland.

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In order to meet the growing demand for trained personnel, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York, has introduced a television course prepared by the Television Department of the American Broadcasting Company. The course, part of the college's regular curriculum, will run for two semesters and will count three credits toward graduation.

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: : :
: : : TRADE NOTES : : :
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An Army radar antenna with service in every theater of war, now is beamed by WOR to Washington, not to intercept prowling aircraft but for FM tests in the interest of science.

For 16 hours a day, Monday through Friday, the ex-GI radar antenna's signal snakes its path through New York's skyscrapers to Washington, where the FCC studies its radio waves for stability, and the effect of weather, cosmic storms, magnetic storms, sun spots and seasonal changes on the various megacycles.

"During the war in all theaters of operations these same antennae were used in long range aircraft detection", explains Jack R. Poppele, Vice-President of WOR and its Chief Engineer. "Now WOR's FM station, WBAM, is conducting a series of experiments with the Federal Communications Commission in the propagation of radio waves."

The first Brush Development Corp. Tape Recorders delivered to WABC have been tried out and have been found highly satisfactory in performance, it was reported by Henry Grossman, CBS Director of Technical Operations.

Grossman sees the Brush Tape Recorders of great assistance to radio stations in covering special events. The recorders are compact, easy to carry, weighing only 30 pounds. Each tape can record up to a half-hour.

The American Cable & Radio Corporation has opened a new, high speed, direct radio-telegraph circuit between the United States and Nanking, China, via the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, ACR's radiotelegraph subsidiary. The Mackay end of the circuit in the United States will be located at San Francisco.

Machine tools which produced war materiel will soon be increasing the nation's output of automobiles, refrigerators, radios and many other items in public demand, under a speed-up of the machine tool disposal program was announced last week by the War Assets Administration.

The accelerated disposal, in a further move to step up conversion for general commercial production, is authorized by Revised Regulation No. 13 which becomes effective October 28, 1946. This revised regulation applies to new and used standard general purpose machines. In the case of new machine tools, a maximum depreciation of one month's period of active use is authorized.

Three Mexican radio stations have been added to the CBS Network of the Americas (Cadena de las Americas), bringing the total of Columbia's Latin American outlets to 123. New stations are XEGW, Acambaro; XEON, Tuxtla Gutierrez; and XEVV, Villahermosa.

Columbia has authorized a single aeronautical radio concern in which both the Government and all private air lines will participate either with capital or equipment. This company, Radio Aero-

Nautica de Colombia S.A. (RACSA), is being organized. It will furnish radio and weather information to all without discrimination.

Reports from the Northwest are that the radio stations in Minneapolis and St. Paul have made gains in an effort to secure more publicity in the daily newspapers.

First paper to lower the bars is said to be the Minneapolis Star Tribune, of which John Cowles, is President. (Mr. Cowles is also Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company) which is now relaxing an unwritten rule against all but briefest mention of radio in news columns.

Bob Murphy, conducting "Show Window" column used five days a week in afternoon Star and on Sunday theatre page, was given go-ahead to start using radio news as part of the field of show business covered by his column.

Column has been devoted to personality profiles, news notes, oddities and boosts for promotions in various other divisions of the entertainment field. Hereafter radio will receive same break as films, vaudeville, night clubs, bands, records, etc.

Today, Charter Heslep, Mutual Broadcasting representative in Washington presented Associate Justice Robert Jackson, Chief U.S. Counsel at the Nurenburg War Crimes Trials, with the recording of Mutual Correspondent Arthur Gaeth's historic description of the hanging of the 10 top Nazi leaders in Nurenburg.

Gaeth was the only American Radio Correspondent to witness the hangings and was one of the eight allied correspondents allowed by the Big Four Allied Control Council to represent the press and radio.

New and unusual uses of electron tubes were discussed by James H. Owens, who is in charge of Amateur and Special Purpose Tube sales Activities for the RCA Tube Department, at the Ninth Annual Boston Hamfest, sponsored by the Eastern Massachusetts Amateur Radio Association and the South Shore Amateur Radio Club in Boston last Monday. Mr. Owens has been a veteran amateur radio operator since 1929 when the call letters W3ASZ were first assigned to him. He has been with RCA for the past 16 years.

The newest publication is the NBC Digest for October to be issued quarterly hereafter by the National Broadcasting Company. Similar in format to Reader's Digest and like CBS Digest and London Calling (BBC) it comprises reprints or resumes of important broadcasts. Among the topics covered in the first issue are the broadcast of Secretary of State Byrnes from Stuttgart, a broadcast "Our Responsibility to the Veterans" by Gen. Omar Bradley, and "Progress in Cancer Research", University of Chicago Roundtable.

Zenith Radio Corporation reports an estimated consolidated profit for itself and subsidiaries for the first three months ended July 31, 1946, of its current fiscal year amounting to \$101,132.

Demand for the Company's all new postwar line of radio receivers is far in excess of all expectations. Deliveries, although now the largest in their peace-time history, are being limited by labor and material shortages.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
2400 CALIFORNIA STREET, GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Handwritten checkmark]
OCT 1 1946
J. M. MACDONALD

REL-FILED
OCT 31 1946
FRANK E. MULLEN

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October 30, 1946

VOICE OF FDR DUBBED IN ELECTION RECORDINGS CAUSES BIG ROW

There was almost an explosion at Republican National Headquarters in Washington when word was received that the Democrats had shipped out a number of "canned" radio programs to be broadcast throughout the country in the final week of the campaign using the voice of the late President Roosevelt.

One of the 9-minute recordings deals with the meat shortage. Professional actors, hired in New York, discuss the matter. One of them says, in effect, "Here's what President Roosevelt had to say about it." Roosevelt's voice, taken from an earlier recording, then comes in, explaining the necessity for fighting inflation. Then President Truman's voice is brought in to explain the latest action in the meat controversy.

Another platter deals with war veterans. A third dramatization, built around "a man who remembers", looks backward to the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations. In both, the voices of Roosevelt and Truman are dubbed in.

The Democratic National Committee already has furnished 150 Democratic Senate and House candidates with the controversial recordings. The candidates have hired the radio time.

In sending out recordings, the Democrats are evidently profiting by an experience of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan in the 1936 campaign. Senator Vandenberg used some 1932 recordings of President Roosevelt's pre-campaign promises and then asked why Mr. Roosevelt had not made them good. Senator Vandenberg was delivering a country-wide broadcast and the networks in their excitement upon learning the nature of the unrehearsed program, immediately cut the Senator off. The ground for this action was theoretically that the chains allowed no recordings to be broadcast. The real reason, however, was the panic over the political dynamite such a broadcast might contain. The nets quickly woke up to the fact that cutting off as big a man as Vandenberg might kick up as big a rumpus as allowing him to be heard and some of the chains resumed. WGN was said to have been the only station that broadcast the entire address.

The funny part of it was though it was announced at the beginning that President Roosevelt's voice was a transcription and that Senator Vandenberg was speaking in persons got the impression that it was a joint debate between Senator Vandenberg and President Roosevelt with, of course, the latter getting much the worst of it.

When Carroll Reece, Chairman of the Republican National Committee learned this week that the Democrats were preparing to use the late Mr. Roosevelt's voice in the windup of the campaign, he said it was "one of the cheapest and most grisly stratagems in the history of American politics."

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, retorted:

"Our Republican opposition does not like the sound of the name of Roosevelt. They wince when they hear it. . . In this campaign we will mention the name often, and warn the people that everything that name means to them is at stake in this election."

The Republican Chairman said the canned programs represented "a desperate effort (by the Democrats) to stave off inevitable defeat on November 5."

"It will be recalled", Mr. Reece said, "that it was during Mr. Roosevelt's regime in the White House that the proprietor of the ill-smelling Pendergast machine in Missouri and many of his henchmen were sent to prison. It will also be recalled that Mr. Truman is a dues-paying member of that machine. . ."

"So we have the supremely ironical - and disgusting - spectacle of the voice of a dead President being used to promote the interests of a corrupt political machine, the head of which was sent to prison under Mr. Roosevelt's own administration."

"This insult to Mr. Roosevelt's memory by those who fawned upon him during his lifetime will be appraised accurately by the American people - as a device which could only have been adopted by a Democratic-PAC leadership rendered desperate and unmindful of all the restraints of common decency by the fore-knowledge of defeat."

Sam A. O'Neal, Publicity Director for the Democratic National Committee, scoffed at Reece's remark about a "grisly stratagem."

"If they had a recording of Lincoln's voice, they'd use it", O'Neal said. "At any rate, they ought to. Lincoln was the last Republican that ever did anything for the people."

Postmaster General Hannegan recalled that the Republican record was one of bitter and constant opposition to the Roosevelt program while the late President was alive. "Their concern now over a proposed slur on his memory has a false and synthetic quality", he said.

He said that Reece had good reason to be displeased at the use of the Roosevelt voice. No doubt, he said, he "wishes most fervently that the American people might forget that voice and the profound words it uttered."

Hannegan said that Joseph N. Pew, Jr., whom he described as another Republican spokesman and financial "antel", had "gloated" in a recent Philadelphia speech that "the golden voice has now been stilled."

"Millionaire Pew and the greedy and selfish minority interest he represents hated the late Franklin D. Roosevelt and the principles for which he stood", Hannegan said. "They now wish that the American people would forget the words and deeds of Mr. Roosevelt."

Mr. O'Neal played several of the recordings or "platters" for newspaper reporters. He wanted to find out whether they agreed with Republican Chairman Carroll Reece, who said that the use of Roosevelt's voice was "One of the cheapest and most grisly stratagems in the history of American politics".

"The reporters, apparently did not agree with Reece", Eddie Folliard commented in the Washington Post. "FDR's voice - taken from recordings of his Teamsters' Union speech and other speeches - is heard for only a minute or so in a dramatization that lasts nine minutes. Most of the time is taken up by professional actors.

"Doubt was expressed by some of the reporters as to the reporters as to the effectiveness of the platters."

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"OBNOXIOUS COMMERCIALS" ELIMINATOR MYSTIFIES RADIO BRASS

While in Chicago for the Broadcasters' convention last week, Chairman Charles R. Denny of the Federal Communications Commission, accompanied by Commissioners Rosel H. Hyde, E. K. Jett and other FCC officials, visited the Zenith radio factory. Later, when the FCC higher ups were seated in the office of E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Company, he complimented Chairman Denny on the latter's talk before the convention against obnoxious commercials and then proceeded to demonstrate to him a portable radio he had in his office.

Commander McDonald turned it on, it started playing, and the Commissioners wondered why he was showing them this set and what was different about it. The minute a commercial came on, the radio manufacturer took out of a drawer in his desk a flashlight, turned it on and pointed it at the radio, which was way across the room in front of him. The radio stopped playing. They could no longer hear the commercial. When the commercial was off, the radio started playing again.

Said one of those present:

"You never heard such a laugh go up from a group of fellows as went up from this FCC crowd."

Commander McDonald then told how he had also taken Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, for a ride.

"My invention is a flash light instrument", explained Mr. McDonald to Niles. "When the commercial is about to start, you flash it on and for the next minute or so, the radio is absolutely silent. Then, automatically, it goes on again and the program is resumed. I have 200,000 of these sets in production."

Trammell, who in his speech to the broadcasters had argued that radio was not so heavily burdened with commercialism as some critics of the industry had made it appear, was reported to have been

flabbergasted by the performance of the "anti-obnoxious commercials" eliminator, and asked:

"But what will that do to radio? Such an invention could ruin us."

"I had poor old Niles pretty well worried", Gene McDonald was quoted as saying, "especially when I told him about the 200,000 sets supposedly in production. I reminded him that I was in the radio business myself, that I was only kidding him with a gadget I had rigged up for the occasion and that I didn't intend to kill the goose that laid the golden egg - the radio advertiser."

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DEMOCRATS RATE RADIO HIGH AS FARM SALESMAN; CLAIM CREDIT

The Democrats last week expressed their complete confidence in radio as a way to reach the farmer and in a preliminary move to capture the farm vote next Tuesday claimed that much had been done by them to build up this service.

Broadcasting to farm families, they say, has been a regular part of the Department of Agriculture's work for over 20 years and has been increased tremendously during the Democratic Administration.

"There are few farm homes in the United States without at least one bulletin put out by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics", the Democratic National Committee says. "The chances are the farm homemaker heard about this bulletin over her radio.

"One of the fattest mail bags delivered to any Government agency in Washington is the radio mail bag for the Department of Agriculture.

"After a broadcast over a nation-wide network on a subject like treating fence posts or mending clothes, the mail may bring over a thousand letters next day. These are letters from listeners who want more details and have written direct to the Department of Agriculture to ask for a copy of a bulletin mentioned on the broadcast for free distribution."

The Department buys no time of its own on the air, but it furnishes a constant stream of information to networks and local radio stations for background and use in their public-service broadcasts.

In many cases, information is especially prepared by Department writers and broadcast by Department officials over facilities contributed by the radio industry.

"The National Farm and Home Hour", which was originated some 17 years ago by Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting System, was pointed to as the

oldest and best known example of this type of cooperative.

Another network program in which the Department participates regularly with information of general interest to farmers and their families is "The American Farmer", another weekly production of the American Broadcasting Company.

There are about 200 local radio stations throughout the country which conduct regular programs of their own beamed directly at farm audiences. Through a weekly letter that goes to them direct from the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture, these local farm directors keep in close touch with the various farm programs of the national government and the latest scientific developments at the Department's great agricultural research center a few miles outside of Washington. Local farm directors weave much of this information into their work.

The variety of facts furnished by the Department for broadcast to farm families covers everything from new strains of hybrid corn to market news reports, hot off the griddle from the Department's own market news service.

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PETRILLO AGAIN BRINGS HOME THE BACON; TRANSCRIPTION PAY UP 50%

Averting a strike called for last Sunday, James C. Petrillo, President of the Musicians Union of the American Federation of Labor, scored another victory in securing a 50% for musicians engaged in making transcriptions. Mr. Petrillo said the representatives of 13 companies had signed the new contract which is retroactive to October 20th.

Under the new terms, musicians will receive \$27 for a fifteen-minute transcription, the recording and rehearsing of which does not exceed one hour. If fifteen minutes of recording is finished and additional recording is made, each man is to receive an additional \$9 for five minutes or less work. Overtime pay for rehearsals was set at \$4.50 for each quarter hour.

Concerns involved include the National Broadcasting Company, Standard Radio, Lankford Transcription Company, Capitol Recordings and Transcription Company, and the World Broadcasting Company.

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A letter from President Truman commending Radio News Service for its "tremendous job in making people more aware of international and domestic events" was read Saturday at the closing sessions of the convention of the National Association of Radio News Directors.

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WHEELER NAMED AMONG OTHERS BY DEPOSED ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL

The name of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Committee which deals with radio legislation, was among those mentioned by Assistant to the Attorney General who was summarily dismissed by Attorney General Tom Clark last Sunday. In an earlier speech Rogge linked several high American political and public figures with Nazi efforts to influence the elections of President Roosevelt in 1940 and 1944.

"When I was first preparing the report, I was under the impression that the Attorney General, for the future security of the United States, was going to make the report public", Mr. Rogge said. "After all, the study of how one totalitarian government attempted to penetrate our country may help us with another totalitarian country attempting the same thing.

"However, when Attorney General Clark saw some of the names mentioned in the report, specifically the name of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, he told me the report would not be made public. Nevertheless, I completed the report."

A New York newspaper reported it had learned that the dismissal of Rogge followed a discussion between President Truman and the Attorney General. It said this discussion was preceded by a conference between the President and his long-time friend, Senator Wheeler, who recently lost the Democratic nomination for reelection in Montana despite his endorsement by President Truman.

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BELIEVES TELEVISION ANTENNA INSTALLATIONS MAY YIELD \$350,000,000

A \$350,000,000 potential market for "ghost-free" television antenna installations for apartment house residents was predicted by Solomon Sagall, President of the Telicon Corporation in New York.

One of the most serious obstacles impeding the introduction of commercial television, he said, has been the problem of satisfactory reception for the 5,000,000 apartment house families, which probably represent the bulk of customers for television receivers. This problem, Mr. Sagall asserted, has been solved through development by the company's engineers of its "Intra-Video" antenna distribution system. This enables a television set in an apartment to be connected to an antenna outlet similar to those for electricity.

Mr. Sagall said that use of this system may be licensed next year to other producers and that apartment house owners may amortize its approximate cost of \$70 per apartment in an addition to the monthly rent bills of tenants.

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RADIOS ARE FREED IN WIDE DECONTROL

Removal from price control of an extensive list of consumer durable goods headed by radios, lamps, small electrical appliances and other items, was announced today (October 30th) by the Office of Price Administration. This action was taken because the items have been found to be unimportant in business or living costs or supply has been found to be in approximate balance with demand.

Radios and electric phonographs, as well as other consumer hard goods, have been decontrolled largely on the supply basis. Radios were removed from price control, the agency stated, because the supply of models that make up the bulk of production (table radios, table model radio phonograph combinations and radio consoles) exceeds, or is in approximate balance with demand. (The models that are in short supply are the expensive combination radio-phonograph models.)

The decontrol of radios brought from R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, this statement:

"The public can be assured that the lifting of price controls from radio sets will not result in any general increase of prices to the consumer.

"Instead, the industry can now resume its normal, highly competitive pre-war practices under which radio prices steadily were reduced, with quality improved. The radio industry came out of the war enormously expanded and is in a far better position than before the war to produce more and better radios at minimum competitive costs."

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MICROPHONE, AMPLIFIER, LOUD SPEAKER KITS OFF PRICE CONTROL

Articles of electronic equipment sold to consumers as kits for assembly into microphones, record players, amplifiers, loud speakers and other devices using batteries or electricity have been removed from price control, the Office of Price Administration announced last Friday.

This action, effective immediately has been taken on the basis that these articles are unimportant in business or living costs and that removal of ceilings will not cause diversion of materials needed to make essential commodities.

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WGN, CHICAGO, ORDERS TELEVISION EQUIPMENT

The emergence of WGN in the Chicago television picture has been disclosed in an announcement that the station has on order an RCA mobile television unit and other television equipment.

WGN television engineers, headed by Carl Meyers, Director of WGN engineering, in cooperation with RCA and television station WBKB last week, set up the television exhibit that became one of the outstanding displays at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention, in session in Chicago.

One of the RCA mobile units, such as WGN has ordered, was being used as a relay link in the transmission of television broadcasts from NAB sessions, and the parking of the unit on State Street drew such crowds of interested spectators that traffic was blocked last Tuesday on that important Loop thoroughfare.

Application for a construction permit for WGN television facilities is now pending before the Federal Communications Commission, and the station has already received delivery on some television equipment.

The mobile unit, a portable field pick-up truck carefully designed to provide maximum serviceability, convenience and working space for television broadcasts, is expected to be utilized by WGN for television broadcast of sports events, spot news assignments, and special feature programs.

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ANYBODY RADIO-TELEPHONED YOU FROM THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH"?

One of the outstanding features of the radio installation of the "QUEEN ELIZABETH" by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is the elaborate radiotelephone system whereby first class passengers may pick up their bedside telephone and call any country whose telephone service is connected to an international exchange. Calls may also be made to passengers on other ships fitted with radiotelephone.

In addition, radiotelephone booths are situated at suitable positions on the ship, one specially equipped booth near the main control office being fitted with a loud speaker, which enables more than one person to hear a distant caller - a useful feature in the case of family groups. The radiotelephone system has been so arranged that a call to America or a call to Europe may be made from the ship at the same time.

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ALL-ELECTRONIC COLOR TELEVISION SYSTEM CREATED BY RCA

Electronic color television pictures, produced by all-electronic means, were demonstrated publicly for the first time in Princeton today (October 30th) by Radio Corporation of America, at RCA Laboratories.

The demonstration, revealing a revolutionary development in radio science, proved that flickerless, all-electronic color television is practical without rotating discs or other moving parts.

This new system, the engineers explained, is a complete departure from mechanical color, shown in various forms since 1925. In announcing this important advance, RCA officials pointed out that the time period estimated by their engineers in December, 1945, when they said five years would be required to bring any color system to the present status of black-and-white television, still holds.

It was further disclosed that a simple, inexpensive radio-frequency converter makes it possible to introduce this all-electronic color television system without causing obsolescence of black-and-white television receivers.

A new color slide television camera, developed by RCA and used in the demonstration, produces signals from 35 mm. Kodachrome slides. Transmission of the picture on the slide is achieved in natural colors when a light beam from a kinescope is focused through the slide and separated into component colors by a system of mirrors and photo-electric cells.

Each of the three transmitted images - red, blue and green - is of the same number of lines, that is, 525; also the same horizontal scanning rate and the same picture repetition rate of 30 pictures a second as in present commercial television broadcasting.

The receiving set is equipped with three 3-inch kinescopes, which separately receive the signals representing red, blue and green. This trio of kinescopes is called a Trinoscope. From it the three color images are optically projected into a brilliant composite picture which appears on a 15 x 20-inch screen in natural color, free from any flicker, color fringes or break-up of color.

By this new advance in television, simultaneous color transmission, instead of sequential transmission, color by color, is achieved.

Since the electrical characteristics and all of the standards of the green image - including the synchronizing pulses - are identical to those of the present black-and-white standards, any broadcasts from color stations using the electronic simultaneous system can be received clearly on black-and-white receivers by the addition of the easily installed radio-frequency converter. No modifications whatever are required inside the set.

This converter will enable present-day television sets to receive color programs and reproduce them in black-and-white, even when transmitted on ultra-high frequencies. Thus, existing receivers will not be made obsolete by the introduction of color at some future date. On the contrary, their usefulness will be extended. For example, if a football game is broadcast by a color transmitter, the owner of a black-and-white receiver can see it in black-and-white. Even one of the first television sets introduced by RCA at the time of the World's Fair in 1939 can be adapted to tune-in the electronic color pictures in black-and-white.

Likewise, it will be possible for electronic color television sets to receive the broadcasts of black-and-white stations. Furthermore, when electronic color television is established as a broadcasting service, the black-and-white receivers will be able to reproduce the color broadcasts in monochrome. Engineers explained that this cannot be done with any known system of mechanical color.

Brig. General David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America, in commenting upon the development, said:

"The realization of this universal system of television, which transmits and receives both color and black-and-white pictures with equal quality, is as far-reaching as was the creation of an all-electronic television system which supplanted the mechanical discs used in black-and-white television when it first began. The realization of all electronic color is as significant in television as electronic recording was over mechanical recording on phonograph records, or the present color movies over the early mechanical color on the screen.

"It is with great pride and satisfaction that I congratulate the men who have created all-electronic color television in our Laboratories. They have enabled RCA, the creator of all-electronic black-and-white television, also to create all-electronic color television which has been the dream of radio scientists from the beginning. The new RCA electronic color television system will be available to the entire radio industry."

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice President in Charge of the RCA Laboratories Division, declared that this development in television, which establishes an all-electronic system of color transmission and reception, takes the issue of color television out of the range of controversy. All-electronic television, he said, is far superior to any mechanical system of color with its rotating discs and other well-known limitations.

"The problem is no longer how to transmit and receive color pictures by an all-electronic methods, because the basic principles have now been solved", said Dr. Jolliffe. "The problem that still challenges is how to operate television broadcasting as a steady and regular service to the public on the higher frequencies, whether in black-and-white or in color. * * * * it will require a number of years to establish color television as a service to the public."

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RADIO TELEPHONE SPEEDS UP "HOT SHOT" NEWSPAPER DELIVERIES

To further improve customer service, the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat put into operation recently a special radio-telephone car for "hot shot" newspaper deliveries.

This special truck, which carries extra copies of newspapers as it cruises throughout metropolitan St. Louis, is shown in operation - the truck operator is receiving phone instructions to go to a newspaper sales outlet where the supply is about to run out.

The two-way communication unit, which was installed by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. permits the circulation headquarters to keep in contact with the delivery truck throughout the night and early morning, to keep newspapers available at the right places at the right time.

On its initial trip, the truck contacted more than 200 corner sales and news outlets to keep supplies of newspapers available to readers. Nine emergency calls were serviced within two to seven minutes after calls were received at circulation headquarters from sales outlets where supplies were about exhausted.

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RADIO LABOR RELATIONS DIRECTORS TO MEET IN CHICAGO OCT. 31

Faced with new industrial relations problems arising out of the unexpected lifting of government wage controls, the radio manufacturing industry's industrial relations directors will meet in Chicago for a two-day seminar, October 31-Nov. 1, under the auspices of the RMA Industrial Relations Committee.

Besides hearing talks by authorities in the fields of collective bargaining and labor relations, the Directors will have an opportunity to discuss informally some of their own problems growing out of reconversion and the shift in emphasis from government controls to employer-labor negotiations.

A luncheon speaker on Thursday, is Stanley Luke, of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., an authority on international aspects of labor relations. Other speakers include Richard C. Smyth, industrial relations director of the Bendix Radio Division, Baltimore, Md., and Chairman of the RMA Industrial Relations Seminar Subcommittee and E. K. Taylor, Safety Director of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago.

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REGARDS N.Y. NEWS FM CASE AS FCC CENSORSHIP THREAT

The Federal Communications Commission directing the hearing examiner to enquire at length into the editorial and news policies of the New York Daily News, applying for an FM license, was construed by John S. Knight, President of the Knight Newspapers as a threat to the freedom of the press.

"Reduced to simple language", says Mr. Knight, "the ruling means that the government can deny a radio license to a newspaper if it does not happen to like that newspaper's editorial policies or news content."

The American Jewish Congress submitted an extensive "content analysis" of the News which, it claimed, showed the paper deliberately aroused hostility to Jews and Negroes.

"It seemed fair to conclude after reading PM's accounts of the News radio hearing that coloration of a newspaper's editorial content is abetting sin only when a rival editor is guilty.

"I hold no brief for the editorial policy of the New York News or the accuracy of its news report. But it seems to me that the Federal Communications Commission is on dubious ground when it rules that a newspaper's policies are to be considered when application is made for a radio license.

"This is a revolutionary doctrine which holds the threat that any comment on political, economic, religious or social matters can be determinative in the administrative process of passing upon applications for radio licenses or their renewal.

"In effect, this means that newspapers favorable to an existing administration could easily be favored as a reward for their loyalty. Or, it could mean that an agency of government might undertake to punish newspapers considered unfriendly to the administration in power.

"Certainly, this was never the intention of Congress when it passed the Communications Act of 1934 or its forerunner, the Radio Act of 1927.

"The courts have held that the Federal Communications Commission may consider the past records of broadcasters in deciding whether to renew their licenses.

"At no time, however, until the application of the New York News came up for hearing, has it ever been suggested that the Commission had any right to scrutinize the past record of a newspaper publisher in determining whether he is intellectually qualified to become a broadcaster.

"The case of the New York News is a warning signal that should be heeded by everyone who values freedom of speech and expression. Should the Commission succeed in establishing its New York ruling as a part of its public policy, we shall have witnessed the first invasion into the field of freedom of speech and of the press."

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Broadcasters' Convention Excited About Crosby Recordings
(Jack Gould in "New York Times")

Here in Chicago last week several thousand broadcasters attending the National Association of Broadcasters' convention, the biggest, if unofficial, topic of discussion was what the success of Bing Crosby's new show will mean to broadcasting. This was on the tongue of almost every delegate. Even the mildest opinion was that Bing may very well have sparked a revolution of sorts in radio and that the last of it will not be heard for a long time.

In his new Wednesday evening program over the American network, the leisurely Bingle has rebelled against what he - and a good many more of the stars, too - considers the ordeal of doing a weekly "live" show. Instead, he is presenting his rendition of the day's ballads by means of transcriptions which he prepares in advance. And then, while the transcriptions are being played back over the air at the usual weekly intervals, Bing is free to pursue other interests.

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London English
(An Associated Press dispatch from London)

A Kensington family laughs over a wartime discussion of radio tubes - "valves" in England. The head of the house, a textile dealer, had been repeatedly puzzled by American nomenclature. Radio "tubes" floored him. "What has the underground system got to do with the wireless?" he asked helplessly. In his mind, the only tube was London's subway.

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Radio "Queen for A Day" 100,000 Wanted To See In Chicago
("Parade ")

Originating in Hollywood, with some appearances in cities around the country, the MBS program, sponsored jointly by Duz Soap and Alka-Seltzer, awards extragenerous prizes to women who state most worthy idea of what they would do if they were, in fact, made "queen for a day".

The broadcast, which occurs from 2:30 to 3 P.M. (E.S.T.) Monday through Friday, made its biggest splash this year in the heart of Chicago's Loop. Mrs. Charlotte Esau, a widow, selected from a crowd estimated at over 100,000, told listeners that she would like to rent her apartment to a homeless veteran. The idea clicked and she became queen.

Mrs. Esau's impressive rewards - in all she received 25 gifts - included a trip to lush Camelback Inn, near Phoenix, Ariz.

This was preceded by visits to Chicago's restaurants and nightclubs, and by introductions to theater and radio celebrities. She was, in very truth, "queen for a day".

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"Clinical" Talk Apparently Causes Blood-Pressure To Rise
("Variety")

NAB headquarters corridors at the Palmer House became filled with off the record protests over the booking of a Tuesday (22) breakfast talk by Fulton Lewis, Jr., who pulled out his favorite stops with the "clinical" indications of World War III.* * *

Payoff embarrassment to the contention that the talk was not an official NAB event was listing of the Lewis breakfast in the official convention agenda and the inclusion of a two-color flyer advertising the event in delegate portfolios.

Great hunks of the visiting broadcasters agreed that, even for free (ducats were \$2 a throw) the NAM-minded gabber would be no public relations bargain for NAB.

Following comment ranging from gasps of astonishment to open-arms anger, some members of the program committee learned of it in the printed schedule. * * * *

Lewis rambled on and on. When someone was beginning to wonder what all this had to do with radio, he came up with a scheme to keep secret agents, "dupes", "fellow travelers", from exploiting the air which "I and Kaltenborn and the rest have the responsibility to use with honesty and integrity in the service of the people."

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Applying the Radio Technique
("Reader's Digest")

Stuart Chase tells about the little girl who went to church for the first time. Afterward, the minister asked her how she liked the service.

"I thought the music was very nice", she said, "but your commercial was too long."

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Grisly FCC Humor
(Jerry Klutz in "Washington Post")

The officials of the Federal Communications Commission like to tell the story - and it's true - about the undertaker who applied for a license to operate a radio station.

The undertaker did not plan to use "live" talent. This being against FCC rules, the undertaker was sent a "skeleton" from on the subject.

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Hailing it as the world's largest, the News of the World, a London Sunday newspaper, claims a circulation of 7,412,383. Circulation jumped nearly a million when wartime restrictions were taken off of newsprint. The largest circulation in the United States is the New York Sunday News with 4,000,661.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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House Republican Leader Joseph Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Monday urged a Congressional investigation of the Federal Communications Commission.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that unfair Government censorship and one-sided propaganda have been imposed through the agency of the FCC", he said.

He declared "attempts by the FCC to exert undue influence over programming can be interpreted in only one way - as an attempt to fasten an un-American concept and a direct violation of constitutional principle on the operations of the radio industry."

William W. Waymack, Editor and Vice-President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, of which the Cowles Broadcasting Company is a subsidiary, is one of the five members of the Atomic Energy Committee just appointed by President Truman.

Printed copies are now available of the address "Radio Communication and its Import in International Relations" made by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, at Princeton University recently.

An OPA spokesman said Administrator Paul A. Porter might discontinue his regular Saturday morning broadcasts to housewives. Porter did not go on the air last Saturday.

Decision on resuming the radio talks will depend on how much price control is left after the decontrol of nonfood items scheduled by November 1. The scope of the November decontrols also will determine how rapidly OPA will reduce its staff of 34,000, which is 200 larger than in March.

In one of its most important overseas sales contacts negotiated since the end of World War II, the Radio Corporation of America has signed an agreement with the Turkish Government to install modern radio communications equipment aboard thirty-one ships of the Turkish merchant marine, to erect a complete coastal marine radio station in Turkey, and to furnish equipment for the establishment of a large Turkish maritime radio training school.

In the past year the number of letters received from listeners at WOR, New York, has more than doubled. Why? No one exactly knows. This is said to be the biggest mail year in the almost quarter of a century WOR has been on the air.

Noting that this year WOR has received more than a million and a quarter letters, Rodney Erickson, WOR's Director of Programs, feels that it is part of a very important radio trend.

DuMont is now making a survey of the audience and reception of its television station W3XWT in Washington, D. C., with such questions as: How many hours each week is your set operated? What types of television programs do you prefer? How many people usually look in on your set? About Your Receiver: Manufacturer; Model, Year, Size of Screen; Is your reception good, fair, poor. Because the location of your receiver in relation to our antenna is important, we ask you your name and address.

Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation will open the first of its three three-day service schools on Monday, October 21, at its factory in Baltimore. According to D. H. Kresge, service manager for radio and television, similar schools will be held in St. Louis starting on November 4 and in San Francisco on November 13.

George Adair, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and Willard Egolf of Broadcast Management, Inc., both of Washington, took part in a three-day session of a National Radio Conference at Stephens College for Women at Columbia, Mo., starting yesterday. Discussion will stress the field of college radio, in this first of a series of national radio conferences.

New Radiomarine merchant marine radar equipment, tested in actual operation aboard a Great Lakes sterner, has proved capable of detecting buoys and other small objects at ranges as short as 80 yds.

Store Broadcasting, Inc., with offices at 1425 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., has been organized and has taken over from Tele Music, Inc., the Store Broadcasting Services installed in the Baltimore Markets, a chain of super markets located in Philadelphia. This operation consists of a wired music service transmitted by telephone lines from a central studio into each Baltimore Market. Commercial spot announcements are delivered at regular intervals for the purpose of promoting, at the point of purchase, the sale of products carried in the markets.

This editor gets tired of blue pencilling the trite tag line which appears in so many radio press stories "it was announced by". The line has been worked to death. Press agents, former newspapermen as a rule, know better but apparently feel obliged to try to give some official of the company a little free advertising.

It is necessary to credit an important statement to a responsible official but the present day practice is to run in somebody's name - most often the head of a minor department. The writer feels sure all these "it was announced bys" must give the reader quite a pain in the neck - hence the effort to eliminate this tiresome repetition.

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