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July 7, 1948

DID HARRY BUTCHER GIVE GEN. IKE ONE OF HIS BIGGEST BOOSTS?

by Robert D. Heinl

As national attention once more turns to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in connection with the presidency, a question which apparently can only be solved by the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia next week, just so there is speculation as to how much the General is indebted to Capt. Harry C. Butcher, his wartime Naval Aide and now successful Pacific Coast broadcaster, for the affection and popularity Eisenhower enjoys with the American people.

A guest at a typical Washington dinner recently in which the foremost topic of conversation, of course, was the forthcoming presidential election, the lady to my right, a strong supporter of Mr. Truman, tore into General Eisenhower and then, to my surprise, added something about how "This Capt. Harry Butcher and others General Eisenhower had made" would now be crawling on hands and knees to try to get the General to accept the Democratic nomination."

It was news to me that General Eisenhower "had made" Mr. Butcher as I had gotten the idea that perhaps Butcher had been of great assistance to Eisenhower.

Surely Captain Butcher's book, "My Three Years With Eisenhower" added to the General's prestige. The obvious reply to this would be that Captain Butcher was paid well for the book. It is not known how much the book itself yielded but Captain Butcher received \$175,000 from the Saturday Evening Post for the magazine rights in the United States and Canada, the largest amount that publication has ever paid for pre-publication rights for any article. Gen. Eisenhower made it known that he was not sharing in the profits of the book and hadn't even seen it before publication.

One writer who in World War I days was pretty close to the White House, however, got the impression that Mr. Butcher may have done far more than to write a book about the General - more even than money could pay for, that Harry Butcher may even have had a hand in getting General Eisenhower his big opportunity to command the American forces abroad. Here is how the one who developed this theory reasoned it.

Prior to World War II, when Eisenhower was a Major and Mr. Butcher, who later became Washington Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was Manager of Columbia's old WJSV (now WTOG), they met in Washington at the home of Sam Pickard, former Federal Radio Commissioner.

Mr. Butcher, in turn, was a great friend of Stephen Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt. In this group also was George E. Allen, later of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, friend of Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and General Eisenhower, acting as adviser to the latter in the current presidential nomination situation.

Along came World War II and when the question was discussed as to who would get the prize plum to command our forces abroad, what could have been more logical, it was reasoned, than for Harry Butcher, enthusiastic about Eisenhower and convinced of his ability, and fitness, to have "sold" Eisenhower to Stephen Early, who was second to none with FDR, and Steve in turn putting in a plug for Ike with President Roosevelt. Stranger things than that have happened around the White House and that is how one person figured that General Eisenhower may have been brought to the personal attention of the Commander-in-Chief and how Butcher may have been of great assistance to his friend in the early days.

When General Ike received his appointment as Commanding General, European Theatre of Operations, he asked permission of Admiral King for assignment of a reserve from the Navy to him as an Aide. Admiral King not only consented, but said that Ike could name the reservist. Eisenhower designated Butcher. There was absolutely no precedent for the assignment. General Ike, however, liked the idea of an officer in naval uniform on his staff as a sort of unity of command of the Armed Forces. As the war went on, other Army officers under Ike's command followed suit and had naval aides, and at least one Admiral had an Army Aide.

Captain Butcher, who had been on leave as Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, resigned his position to write the book, "My Three Years With Eisenhower". It is interesting to note that the idea for the book came when at the beginning of the war, General Eisenhower asked Mr. Butcher to keep a diary to show dates, places, and as a reminder of interesting events, official and personal. Because of fear that headquarters might be bombed, Butcher made two sets of microfilms of the diary sheets. Insofar as it was possible, the original and the two microfilms were kept in separate safes.

Captain Butcher represented the Supreme Allied Commander at the surrender of the Italian Fleet to Admiral Sir Walter Browne Cunningham in September, 1943, and was also present at Reims, France, when the German High Command signed the terms of unconditional surrender.

Captain Butcher had been with CBS since 1930 as Director of the network's Washington office. In 1934, he was made a Vice-President. In March, 1933, he authored the phrase, "Fireside Chat", for the first radio speech to the people by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

His first Navy assignment was as administrative assistant to Capt. Joseph E. Redman, then Director of Naval Communications. Within a month he was assigned by Admiral Ernest J. King as Naval Aide to General Eisenhower. Captain Butcher remained with the Supreme Commander through the invasion of North Africa, the invasion of Sicily, the invasion of France on June 6, 1944, and through the final German surrender.

After his Eisenhower book had been written, Mr. Butcher bought a broadcasting station of his own at Santa Barbara, California. This he named Radio KIST. Last March Mr. Butcher was elected President of the newly formed California State Broadcasters' Association in Hollywood.

DENNY ZOOMS TO NBC'S SECOND HIGHEST POSITION; ONLY 36

Proving again that he has what it takes, Charles R. Denny, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Vice-President and General Counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, was promoted to one of the choicest positions in the commercial field of the country last week when he was elected NBC Executive Vice-President to succeed Frank E. Mullen, new WJR-WGAR-KMPC President.

Interesting in connection with the rapid rise of Mr. Denny is that though he has climbed to rarified heights, he is only 36 years old. Mr. Denny joined NBC last November as Vice-President and General Counsel, following his resignation as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Denny was born in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1912, and was graduated from Amherst in 1933 and Harvard Law School in 1936. From 1936 to 1938, he practised law in Washington and from 1938 to 1942 he was in the Lands Division of the Department of Justice. He was first attorney in the Appellate Section, then Assistant Chief and finally Chief of that Section. He also served at the time as a special assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Denny joined the Federal Communications Commission in 1942 and was elevated to General Counsel in the same year. As General Counsel he supervised a staff of more than sixty attorneys and also conducted hearings on questions concerned with radio broadcasting, television, and communications. In March 1945, Mr. Denny was appointed a member of the Federal Communications Commission and served as Chairman from February 1946 until his resignation last October.

Gustav B. Margraf, in charge of the Washington office of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry and Reindel, and legal representative of NBC in Washington since 1942, was chosen by the Board to succeed Mr. Denny as Vice President and General Attorney. Mr. Margraf, who is another young man only 33, has represented NBC at many important hearings before the FCC and other governmental bodies in Washington. Mr. Margraf's home is in Arlington, Va. He was born May 14, 1915 in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and was graduated from Southeast Missouri State Teachers College there in 1936, and from the Duke University Law School at Durham, North Carolina, in 1939.

After receiving his degree, he became associated with the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry and Reindel, 63 Wall Street, New York, in September 1939, and was placed in charge of the Washington office in 1942. Mr. Margraf has been a member of the Committee on Radio Broadcasting of the Advisory Council of Federal Reports. This Committee works with the Budget Bureau on the revision of various FCC legal forms.

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NAB STANDARDS NOW IN EFFECT ON FOUR NETWORKS

The Standards of Practice for Broadcasters of the United States, adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters at its Los Angeles Convention in May, are presently in effect on all four national networks, subject only to certain required changes in program operation, all of which will be completed by Jan. 1, 1949.

Justin Miller, NAB President, said last Friday that he had been so informed by the Presidents of the American Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System, and the National Broadcasting Company, at a meeting last week in the Waldorf-Astoria.

President at the meeting were: Mark Woods, President, and Robert Saudek, Vice-President in Charge of Public Affairs, ABC; Frank Stanton, President, and Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice President CBS; Edgar Kobak, President, and Robert D. Swezey, Vice President and General Manager, MBS; Niles Trammell, President, and Ken R. Dyke, Administrative Vice President, NBC; Judge Miller; Harold Fair, Program Department Director, NAB; and Robert K. Richards, Public Relations Director, NAB.

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\$3,484,515 NET MADE BY ZENITH

The Zenith Radio Corporation made a net profit for the last fiscal year of \$3,484,515 after taxes and all charges.

The profit is equivalent to \$7.08 a share on the common stock. It compared with \$594,452 or \$1.21 a common share earned in the preceding fiscal year, when a carry-back tax-claim credit of \$908,122 was included.

The company reported a record peace-time business for the year, a total of \$79,406,133 or 38 per cent more than in the preceding year.

"The enthusiastic reception accorded to Phonevision and the steadily mounting interest therein by motion picture companies, broadcasters, telephone companies, the Federal Communications Commission and others, gives promise of the early wide-scale adoption of this feature which will make possible pay-as-you-see presentation in the home of first-run movies, major theatrical performances and other features that are too costly for free television", Commander E. F. McDonald, Zenith President stated.

"Some motion picture executives desire us to move faster on Phonevision than we care to. Nevertheless, it will not be long before you will be able to call your telephone operator and, without any interference with your regular telephone service, see first-run movies on your Phonevision-television receiver for a modest charge which may appear on your monthly telephone bill."

The company recently announced the completion of negotiations with Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation by which Zenith has purchased paid-up rights to build home television receivers under all of Farnsworth's patents and pending applications for the entire life of the patents concerned.

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MISS HENNOCK SWORN IN TUESDAY AS FIRST WOMAN ON FCC

Since the Chairman's office of the Federal Communications Commission was wholly inadequate to accommodate the crowd that was expected, and which surely materialized, for the swearing in yesterday (July 6) of Miss Frieda Hennock, as the first woman appointed to the Federal Communications Commission, the reception room of the Postmaster General's office was designated as the gathering place for the occasion, also something which has never happened before.

Miss Hennock was sworn in by Association Justice Henry Schweinhart of the U. S. Court for the District of Columbia, in the presence of such Government leaders as Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder; Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer; Assistant to the President John R. Steelman; Under Secretary of the Treasury Edward H. Foley, Commissioner of Internal Revenue George J. Schoeneman, as well as countless representatives of the different broadcasting companies and industry.

"A champion of women's rights, Miss Hennock", according to Val Montanari writing in the Washington Post, "succeeds Commissioner Clifford J. Durr on the FCC, which has been an all-male outfit during its 25-year history. Indications are that she may be as independent-minded among the six other members as Durr, who resigned at the expiration of his term on June 30.

"A New Deal Democrat who supported Roosevelt and worked hard on behalf of Mayor O'Dwyer's election as Mayor of New York, Miss Hennock is a member of the otherwise 100 per cent Republican law firm of Choate, Mitchell and Ely. The 141-year-old firm has offices on Broad Street, New York.

"'But they don't discriminate against women or Democrats', she said recently.

"The firm will lose one of its best trial and corporation lawyers - and a valuable pleader before most any male jury. A trim, smartly dressed woman, she admits to being 'over 40' - spies say 43 - but declares, 'I don't look as old as I am, thank goodness.' Her associates agree she looks thirtyish and she usually sports a handsome tan from playing golf.

"She has tried most every type of law case - except one before the FCC. While her knowledge of radio is limited to listening to it and promoting some financing for Roosevelt broadcasts, she will feel at home on the FCC, whose members are traditionally either lawyers or engineers.

"Miss Hennock will have to give up her lucrative law practice for the \$10,000 a year job.

"'That doesn't concern me', she says. 'It will cost me plenty, but I will be glad to have a chance to serve.'"

Before introducing Miss Hennock to members of the FCC,

Wayne Coy, FCC Chairman is quoted as having told Miss Hennock that heretofore the FCC had "rectitude, fortitude and solemnitude" but never "pulchritude".

Leonard Lyons writing in his New York column, tells the following anecdote about Miss Hennock:

"When Frieda B. Hennock, the first woman to become a member of the FCC, began practicing law, one of her early cases was in defense of a man against whom the evidence seemed incontrovertible. The prosecutor, annoyed at being opposed by a woman lawyer, made a long summation, during which he scoffed at 'my sister-lawyer', criticized the feminine tactics of "my sister-at-law", and berated 'my sister-lawyer' for having used her wiles. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. . . Later, the prosecutor asked the foreman: 'How could men say "Not guilty" with such overwhelming evidence?' . . . The foreman looked at him coldly and explained: 'How could a man say such things about his own sister?'"

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STATIONS KEEP FINGERS CROSSED ON POLITICAL BROADCASTS

As yet no cheers have been heard from the radio stations regarding the Federal Communications Commission's ruling on libel in connection with political broadcasts. The press has been more outspoken.

Says the Washington Post:

"Congress made it plain in the Communications Act that it did not wish to confer upon the owners of radio stations any authority to censor political broadcasts. There was good reason for this in the special character of radio as a licensed instrument of communication granted temporary use of a portion of the public domain for the performance of a public service. But, having forbidden station owners to censor, Congress should have given them at the same time an immunity from the consequences of libelous matter broadcast over their transmitters. Since they cannot protect themselves against lawsuits arising out of malicious or injudicious utterances by political speakers using their facilities, they deserve the protection of the law.

"The Federal Communications Commission has asked Congress to give radio station owners this protection. And if Senator White's pending communications bill should be enacted as approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the protection will be accorded. In the meantime, however, the FCC can do nothing but insist, as it did the other day in passing on the license renewal application of Station WHLS, Port Huron, Mich., that broadcasters keep hands off the content of political speeches which they have contracted to transmit, no matter how libelous they may deem that content to be.

"In stating this policy, the Commission expressed the opinion that, since Congress has tied the hands of the broadcaster, he may not be sued for damages by persons considering themselves injured by the broadcast material. This is not a very satisfactory assurance

from the broadcasters' point of view. Perhaps it would impel the courts to regard broadcasters as innocent; perhaps not. It is a fair and friendly gesture for the Commission to have made, but it is obviously nothing more than a gesture. The only safe remedy for the dilemma of the broadcasters lies in an act of Congress. Justice requires that the remedy be given them."

Editor & Publisher is also dissatisfied, stating that State libel laws are shoved aside en toto by the Federal Communications Commission's ruling that radio stations cannot censor political broadcasts for libelous material nor can they be sued for damages. The FCC decision interpreting the Federal Communications Act cites Supreme Court decisions to the effect that State laws are superseded by Federal statutes on this question.

"In other words", Editor & Publisher believes, "radio stations no longer have any responsibility for political broadcasts that go out to the people over their facilities. A candidate can shoot off his mouth for all he's worth. He alone is responsible for what he says and if he should commit a libel - well, it's awfully hard to prove when there is no printed record.

"Libel laws were written to protect innocent people and also to make newspapers and other publications responsible for what they printed so that the incidence of libel and falsehood would be reduced. That restraint has now been removed partly from radio.

"Why should a political candidate be given this latitude any more than any other citizen?"

"The National Association of Broadcasters and individual radio stations don't like it, and we don't blame them. It seems to us that removal of any responsibility from a radio station for what is broadcast, or from a newspaper for what is printed, is not in the public interest."

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N.Y. FREE SPEECH GROUP ADDS OUTGOING PRAISE FOR DURR

Departure of Clifford J. Durr from the Federal Communications Commission June 30 was followed by a testimonial luncheon to him at the Hotel Astor in New York.

James L. Fly, former FCC Chairman, said that "more than any other single individual", Mr. Durr had breathed "life into the conscience of the broadcasting industry." Charles R. Denny, newly appointed NBC Executive Vice President and a former FCC Chairman, described Mr. Durr as "one of the finest public servants the United States has ever had."

Prior to the luncheon, Mr. Durr said that he had not decided on his future plans, but thought he might resume the practice of law. Other speakers at the luncheon, sponsored by the Radio Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, included Thomas Carskadon, Morris Novik, Paul Denis and Saul Carson.

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J. HAROLD RYAN HEADS NEW NAB NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Ten broadcasters designated by Justin Miller, National Association of Broadcasters' President, to form an Advisory Panel on Civil Defense, will meet in Washington, Friday, July 9th, to discuss with Secretary of Defense Forrestal's office the preparation of plans for any future national emergency.

Chosen to represent AM, FM, and television, in an over-all group touching all parts of the broadcasting industry, the Committee will meet with Herbert Schroll, Communications Advisor of Civil Defense Planning.

The radio figures named to the panel were:

J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President, The Fort Industry Co., WSPD, Toledo, O.; John Fetzer, President, WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich.; James LeGate, General Manager, WIOD, Miami, Fla.; Edward Breen, President, KVFD, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Everett L. Dillard, President, KOZY, Kansas City; John Shepard III, Chairman of the Board, Yankee Network, Boston; Leonard Asch, President, WBCA, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. R. Poppele, Vice-President, WOR, New York; and William Eddy, General Manager, WBKB, Chicago.

Robert K. Richards, NAB Public Relations Director, will represent the NAB staff on the committee and serve as liaison.

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COY SAYS NO CHANGE IN TV CHANNEL NUMBERS

The Federal Communications Commission is not considering a renumbering of the present 12 TV channels, FCC Chairman Wayne Coy informed the Radio Manufacturers' Association last Friday, July 2.

Commenting on a resolution adopted by the RMA Board of Directors June 17 in Chicago, urging that the current TV channel numbers be retained despite the deletion of Channel No. 1, Mr. Coy in a letter to RMA Executive Vice President Bond Geddes, said:

"Neither the report and order deleting Channel No. 1, nor the proposed rule revising the allocation of television channels changes or contemplate the changing of numbering of the remaining 12 television channels.

"Furthermore, the Commission has not received any petitions or requests to change the numbering of the remaining 12 television channels and the Commission itself hasnot proposed such a change.

"If the Commission were to change the numbering of the remaining television channels, adequate public notice would be provided to all interested parties, and their views and comments would be requested before the Commission would adopt any such change."

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ACCENT ON YOUTH SARNOFF NOTES IN RECENT NBC-RCA APPOINTMENTS

Himself one of the youngest top executives in the business, David Sarnoff has been practicing what he preaches by appointing other young men to the highest positions in RCA-NBC and describes this action as "in keeping with RCA policy for regular infusion of youth in management."

General Sarnoff referred to the promotion of Charles R. Denny, Vice President and General Counsel of NBC, to Executive Vice President of that organization; to the appointment of Gustav Margraf, Associate in the firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachry & Reindel, as Vice-President and General Attorney of NBC, and the election of David C. Adams, Assistant General Counsel of NBC, to Vice President and General Attorney of RCA Communications, Inc. Glen McDaniel, Vice-President and General Attorney for RCA Communications, who has been elected a Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America to serve on the President's staff, and Mr. Denny are 36 years of age, Mr. Margraf is 33, and Mr. Adams, 35.

"Radio and television, because of their close alliance with science and the arts, are young and rapidly expanding industries", said General Sarnoff. "Youth is essential for industrial growth and progress. The challenges and problems that continually arise call for well-trained young men with energy and initiative, and a record of accomplishment even at an early age."

Associated with the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, 48 Well Street, New York, from 1936 to 1942, Mr. McDaniel in March of '42 was named Special Counsel to James V. Forrestal, then Under Secretary of Navy. He figured prominently in the procurement of aircraft for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

Before joining the National Broadcasting Company in November 1947, Mr. Adams was a member of the legal staff of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C. He became associated with the FCC in September 1941, and, in addition to his legal duties, was a member of the Cable and Radio Committees of the Board of War Communications.

During World War II, Mr. Adams served in the United States Army in an anti-aircraft battalion and in Military Intelligence, returning to the FCC Law Department in October 1945. He held successively the positions of Assistant Chief of the Common Carrier Division and Assistant to the General Counsel of the FCC. He has served as delegate or observer representing the United States at international telecommunications conferences in Moscow, London and Atlantic City. Mr. Adams is a native of Buffalo, New York.

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TV WILL TAKE FALSE WHISKERS OFF PHONEY CONVENTIONS

In addition to their other troubles, the Democrats are racking their brains on how to show better showmanship than the Republicans did in timing their convention for television and radio. That the Republicans missed the boat seems to be generally admitted. Nevertheless, it seems to be a question as to whether the Democrats will be able to profit by their opponent's mistakes.

"The advent of the eye of television to the proceedings inside and outside a national political convention brought to these activities millions of spectators who had never seen them before", Arthur Krock writes in the New York Times. "But, according to reports from all over the country, widespread criticism arose from the new audience against the revelation that the major party nominees for President and Vice President of the United States, the four men of whom two will surely fill these high offices, are chosen in a mixed setting of country circus, street carnival, medicine show and Fourth of July picnic. * * *

"The answer probably is that the Democrats will put on the same kind of performance. The reasons are several:

"The convention pattern has grown and been fixed by custom, and politicians are both superstitious and traditional about their habits. Even the most radical among them in doctrine and speech are reactionaries when it comes to abandoning the shenanigans of a national convention.

"Though politicians know that most of the demonstrations come from the galleries, which often they themselves have packed for the purpose, and that the delegates are never fundamentally affected by these demonstrations, they would be uneasy and discouraged without them. Even the managers of a candidate whose victory they count on with utmost confidence believe it is somehow necessary to put on an artificial uproar for him that exceeds any other in noise are several:

"Candidates who know from experience how these clamors are staged, and how hollow they are, have come to expect them; and have sometimes grown peevish if they are held to their natural duration - which is about five to fifteen minutes.

"The business of the recent Republican convention could have been transacted in two days of floor procedure at the most."

"Politicking will never be the same. Blame it on - or credit it to - television. The change is revolutionary" is the observation of the Washington Star. "Time was when political conventions were for a select few - national and State politicians, party angels, hopeful candidates and newspapermen. The advent of radio brought the folks at home into closer touch with the goings-on. But now nothing is sacred, nothing secure from the prying eye of the television cameras - not even the traditional smoke-filled room, or the whiskers yet to sprout from candidates' jowls.

"If there are any smoke-filled rooms, any party headquarters, any candidate's nook that has not as yet been invaded by the television boys at Philadelphia, it must have been an oversight. Every favorite son, every leading candidate has been interviewed under the searchlight of television. * * * * To what extent these presidential hopefuls have won or lost popular favor as a result of these intimate telecasts is a question that the politicians would like to know."

"There was nothing unusual about the Republican convention; it followed the traditional routine of any political convention. It was unusual, though, that 10,000,000 outsiders should be witnessing the routine, which was strange to all but very few of them", R. W. Stewart commented in the New York Times. "Television, all at once, was bringing a new political consciousness to a sizable portion of the population, while it promised to exercise a revisional influence on the convention scene.

"It is not suggested that television will alter the basic business of deciding on a presidential nominee. However, television does bid fair to pare away the bombast and high jinks associated up to now with that business."

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HOUSE FCC PROBE TO START IMMEDIATELY

Chairman Forest A. Harness (R), of Indiana, announced last week that his special House Committee, composed of Representatives Leonard W. Hall (R), of New York, Charles H. Elston (R), of Ohio, J. Percy Priest (D), of Tennessee, and Oren Harris (D), of Arkansas, will begin an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission immediately.

He said the inquiry, authorized in the closing hours of the last Congress, will center on the granting of Federal licenses to radio station owners or operators who are alleged to be Communists.

Frank T. Bow, of Canton, Ohio, was made General Counsel. During his short period of service on Congressional committees, he has gained a reputation for aggressive, searching investigations and an apparent reticence to pull his punches.

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AM. CABLE & RADIO SHOWS LOSS; BETTER RESULTS FOR 2ND QUARTER

A statement of consolidated income accounts of the American Cable & Radio Corporation and subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 1948 and 1947, respectively, shows a consolidated loss of \$800,922 for the first three months of 1948 with a loss of \$307,453 (before special tax credit) in the first quarter of 1947. A reduction of \$500,000 in operating expenses (due primarily to the reduction in payrolls during the strike) as compared with the first quarter of 1947 was more than offset by a decrease of \$1,000,000 in operating revenues.

Said President Kenneth E. Stockton:

"Notwithstanding the return of some 1,800 employees in the United States to the payrolls after the end of the strike on April 1, 1948, it is anticipated that operating expenses for the second quarter, although in excess of those for the strike period, will be substantially less than in either of the last two quarters of 1947. Since the conclusion of the strike the volume of traffic handled by the System is showing an increase, not only in actual amount but as a percentage of the traffic handled by all of the American carriers of international telegraph traffic. The last rate increase granted by the Federal Communications Commission became effective April 28, 1948. Better results should therefore be obtained for the second quarter, and preliminary reports so far available tend to support this view."

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ABC SIGNS WAAM, BALTIMORE, AS A TELEVISION AFFILIATE

The American Broadcasting Company on Tuesday (July 6) completed the nucleus of its Eastern television network with the signing of a two-year affiliation agreement with Station WAAM of Baltimore, Md., Lee Jahncke, Director of Station Relations for ABC's television operations, announced.

Affiliation of WAAM in Baltimore gives ABC Television stations in the leading market and population areas in the East. In addition to WJZ-TV, New York key television station of the network, ABC's Eastern television network also includes WFIL-TV, Philadelphia, Pa.; WMAL-TV, Washington, D. C.; WNAC-TV in Boston, Mass., which affiliated with the network July 1, and WAAM.

Signing of the television agreement with WAAM brings the number of ABC television affiliates to 12.

Negotiations for the affiliation of WAAM were concluded between Jahncke and Norman C. Kal, General Manager of the station. WAAM will commence test patterns in August and regular programming will begin in September.

WAAM has been licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate on Television Channel 13 with 31.65 kilowatts visual power and 20 kilowatts aural power. Studios and transmitter of the new ABD television affiliate will be located on a 10-acre tract north of Druid Hill Park in Baltimore. On this strategically located site, a 475-foot antenna is situated. Thus, WAAM's programs will be televised from a transmitter having an over-all height above sea level of 825 feet.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Voice Control
("Washington Post")

With the decision of the State Department to take over all operations of the Voice of America broadcasts beginning October 1, the handling of this important segment of the foreign information program has run full circle. The State Department is, of course, the agency in which operation and supervision of the programs belong. They were farmed out to networks in the first place only because of Congressional insistence that the operation be privately conducted. The assumption that somehow the quality of broadcasts would thereby be enhanced proved to be false. As long as the Government was paying the bill, no one either here or abroad was kidded that the letting of the programs to private contractors relieved the Government of ultimate responsibility. Yet the same Congressional insistence on private operation also deprived the State Department of funds with which to check the broadcasts.

As a matter of fact, the system as set up put a premium on irresponsibility, as was amply demonstrated by the recent criticism in Congress of the tripe that went out to Latin America. Fortunately, Congress repented of the kind of economy that brought this situation about and voted substantially the funds the State Department requested for the coming fiscal year. This increase allows the department to relieve the networks of a job they are glad to be rid of.

As the program is now set up, beginning October 1 the State Department itself will initiate all news reports and commentaries, as it has been doing all along with respect to eastern Europe. It will purchase some outside feature programs, but none will be broadcast until thoroughly reviewed. Meanwhile, in the period before October 1, the department will exercise supervision over all programs still handled by private broadcasters. A further degree of stability for the new operation will be provided by the appointment of the five-man advisory board called for in the Smith-Mundt Act.

The change-over will also afford an opportunity to review the scope of the Voice of America programs. The real focal point of these programs is the influential people of the countries to which they are beamed. Accordingly, in our opinion, the broadcasts could effectively dispense with some of the seemingly inane "bait" with which they sometimes are coated. In any event, the first essential of a successful foreign broadcast program is continuity and responsibility, both of which are provided by the return to full State Department control. The department may rightly be called upon to account fully for the content of the programs; but by the same token, the Voice of America can work most effectively if it is not subjected to continual petty harassments.

Robert Best Gets Life For Treason
(Westbrook Pegler in "Washington Times-Herald")

The conviction of Robert Best on a charge of treason and his sentence to prison for the rest of his life, he being now 52, vindicates his contention that the government of his own country, the United States, is still hacking the corpse of a dead enemy and indifferent to the menace of a live one.

Best was a derelict loafer who had served in the American Army in the first World War and, like a few thousand other dissolute and shameless bums of the A.E.F., hung around Europe until it was too late to come home. A lot of them became gigolos and picked up the occupational diseases of the trade. For years they infested the Ritz and Harry's so-called New York bar in Paris - boozy tramps cadging drinks, francs, and old clothes from tourists. A few, and Best among them, drifted off to haunts unlikely for Americans and became harmless barflies, coming faintly to life now and again to pester the consuls with little personal problems.

Best holed up in Vienna and for a time at least served as a correspondent for the United Press, covering unimportant news. When anything was doing that merited competent coverage, he was relieved by a staff man. However, by virtue of his credentials and by years of residence, he developed the acquaintance and, doubtless, the contempt, of the Austrians, including the Nazis.

Best hated the Communists and he shared and argued Hitler's belief that Jewishness and communism were indistinguishable. This made him unpopular with most American journalists who happened that way and, of course, gave him a bad reputation with the American legation.* * *

Many of the American correspondents station in Europe, a pretentious lot on the whole, strutting and posing as statesmen and intimates of the Presidential circle, were pro-Communist because Hitler was anti-Communist * * * *

However, false and hateful Best's belief in Hitler's suspicion of the Jews, it was not treason under American law nor even disorderly conduct. It was dangerous, however, as many individuals were to learn in the notorious treason cases in Washington which ended when the unfortunate judge died of fatigue. They never were brought to court again because the Department of Justice knew there was no treason present, but in time to come the war administration will have to answer for these persecutions.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Best was a spy in the sense that he pretended to be drowsy with dope and spent hours listening to other American journalists, tourists and agents of one kind and another over the coffee tables in Vienna.* * *

As between the Nazis and the Communists or the futile Socialists, he unquestionably strung with the Nazis. He was free to do this without embarrassment under our laws.

Actually Best has been sentence to life in prison because he believed national socialism was a good political system and Hitler a good chief executive for Germany, and that communism was an unscrupulous, insidious and implacable enemy of western civilization.

That he eavesdropped and tattled on other Americans who carelessly trusted him because he had an American passport is readily admitted. But these were matters for personal adjustment, man-fashion, and never can be any business of any American court.

(Continued at bottom of page 16)

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:::TRADE NOTES:::
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The salary of Charles R. Denny, new 36 year old National Broadcasting Company Executive Vice-President is reported via the grapevine to be around \$50,000 a year. Mr. Denny is supposed to have started with the NBC last November at \$35,000 up to which time he was drawing \$10,000 at the Federal Communications Commission.

Printed copies of the address on Thomas Edison made by Gen. David Sarnoff before the American Branch of the Newcomen Society of England in Washington, D. C. are now available.

The seasonal decline in radio set production resulted in a drop of more than three million in the number of radio receiving tubes sold in May, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported last Friday (July 2). May's receiver tube sales totalled 14,905,097 by RMA member-companies compared with 18,675,364 in April and 14,575,237 in May, 1947.

Tube sales by RMA member-companies for the first five months of 1948 totalled 84,891,691.

Edmund Chester, Director of Shortwave Broadcasting and Latin American Affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System since 1940, last Friday (July 2) was appointed Director of News, Special Events and Sprots for the CBS Television Network.

Mr. Chester, a former Director of the Latin American Department of the Associated Press and Vice President of La Prensa Asociada, Latin American subsidiary of the Associated Press, will assume his television duties immediately.

This is the fifth new executive post created and filled by CBS Television in the past two weeks. The others were Charles Matthew Underhill as CBS-TV Director of Programs, David Sutton as CBS-TV Sales Manager, George L. Moskovics as Manager of CBS-TV Sales Development and Worthington C. Miner as Manager of Program Development.

The appointment of J. F. Crossin as Director of National Sales for the United States Television Mfg. Corp. has been announced. Mr. Crossin formerly was Vice-President of Olympic Radio & Television, Inc., and was a member of the executive staff of Crosley. For many years he was connected with Kelvinator in a sales capacity.

Mrs. Field, wife of Dr. John J. Field, dentist, of Washington, D. C., is richer by \$3,200 and a 1949 Ford because she recognized the voice of Bernard Baruch on WTOP-CBS as the "phantom voice" last Saturday night on Columbia's "Sing It Again" show.

International radiotelegraph service "Via RCA" is available to overseas passengers, visitors and airline representatives at Idlewild Airport, H. C. Ingles, President of RCA Communications, Inc. has announced. Situated conveniently in space adjoining the offices of the United States Customs Service, it will have teleprinter tape-relay connection with RCA's New York Central Office at 66 Broad Street, assuring swift transmission of messages to foreign destinations.

First shipments of seven new radio models in ten cabinet was made yesterday to Westinghouse radio dealers throughout the United States by the home Radio Division of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The additions to its current radio output make it the most complete line in the history of the Division.

New Westinghouse radio models include 21 sets in 32 cabinet variations, from a standard band ultra modern table radio to a "top-of-the-line" AM-FM shortwave console combination. Prices of the radios range from \$24.95 to \$499.95. This line of radio receivers does not include television models. Television production on the Westinghouse console model 181, it was pointed out, is being maintained and production will begin next month on television table models with a ten-inch tube.

 Motorola, Inc. - Six months ended on May 29: Net profit, \$1,500,769, equal to \$1.94 a common share, compared with \$1,379,774, or \$1.72 a share, in the similar period last year. Net sales, \$26,000,000, against \$21,000,000.

 Starting August 30, when he picks up two more sponsors for an additional half-hour morning cross-the-board ride on CBS, Arthur Godfrey will, single-handedly, account for \$4,500,000 of the network's gross billings, according to Variety. That makes him the No. 1 box-office pull among personalities on the four webs, with Godfrey himself pocketing close to \$500,000 as his share of the take.

Godfrey's Monday night Lipton Tea "Talent Scouts" show brings in \$700,000 in annual gross billings to the web. His half-hour, five-times-a-week Chesterfield program accounts for another \$2,000,000 gross. In August National Biscuit Co. and Goldseed Glass Wax are plunking for \$900,000 each for 15-minute segments, in the 10:30-11 morning stretch. Chesterfields has 11 to 11:30.

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"Scissors And Paste" continued from Page 14-"Robert Best Gets Life for Treason"

Best was, in the juicy English word, a swine, and, in the shorter and uglier Americanese, a louse. But his treason consisted of broadcasts in which he reiterated from Berlin old arguments that Americans, with our press, our school budget and our vaunted education, should have been able to demolish if they were unsound, and refute if they were false.

Meanwhile, and to this day, on the American scene, the truth of Best's fundamental charge, that the Communists will get us if we don't watch out, has been admitted by the State Department, the Department of Justice, the CIO and President Harry S. Truman.

Best also advised us after Pearl Harbor to abandon our war with Hitler and join him in the fight against Russia. There a treason case may be. * * * *

Best and the few other Americans who have been sent up on these highly political charges will get out if they don't die untimely. That being so, they deserve about what they are getting.

Our error is that we let journals of the line devil us into confusion with their horror at the awful fate of a lot of Communist traitors who are doing short bits in good jails for perjury and contempt of Congress.

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D. 57. attys.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

JUL 16 1948

CHARLES R. DENNY

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

Founded in 1924

FEDERAL BROADCASTING COMMISSION
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
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JUL 16 1948

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July 14, 1948

BRITISH STILL LABOR AT TRYING TO RAISE PUBLIC RADIO TASTE

The British Broadcasting Corporation keeps everlastingly at its "unwritten requirement" of trying to raise the public taste. This was revealed when Sir William Halsey delivered the Lewis Fry Memorial Lectures in the University of Bristol. His theme was "The Responsibilities of Broadcasting", and the two lectures - respectively subtitled "Within a Nation or Community" and "Between Nations and Communities" - have been reprinted in booklet form by the BBC Publications Department, thus making generally available some pertinent observations and conclusions about the missions of British broadcasting in national and international life.

In his first lecture, Sir William defined the responsibilities of broadcasting as political, cultural, educational, and moral. He showed how, in Britain, the first political requirement - impartiality - was being met by a system that gave general satisfaction.

Speaking of cultural responsibility, he said:

"The written requirement on the BBC to be a means of entertaining, informing, and educating the public is no stronger than the unwritten one to be a means of raising public taste."

But he did not see the responsibility as embracing origination in an art:

"All phases of the individual's and society's development" made the field of the educational responsibility; and he added: ". . . if broadcasting abdicates this part of its mission . . . it will decline from an instrument of social purpose into a some-day-to-be-outmoded toy."

Moral responsibility transcends them all, Sir William concluded his first lecture. Broadcasting was a powerful preceptor in the habits of everyday life; it could seek to establish standards and values, and to show that "the search for truth is endless, and an end in itself."

The Director-General had more to say of the service of broadcasting in the cause of truth when, in his second lecture, he dealt with its international responsibilities. He described the picture here as confused and chaotic, and asked:

"What is the commonest casualty in this new war of words? It is Truth. If international broadcasting has done no other thing in these last ten years, it has made truth less defenceless than it was." Today, he said, it can make available ". . . a well-spring of truth which . . . is bound to do its cleansing and healing work."

To pour through the world "an unending, undeviating, irrigating flow of news" had always been a primary conception of British Broadcasting to audiences abroad. There was that duty; there were,

too, the projection of Britain, the knitting of the Commonwealth, and there was the opportunity of service in the cause of international co-operation.

Sir William Haley ended by stressing the prospective value of the freest possible system of programme exchanges among the nations. The difficulties were inordinate, but the day must come when the best broadcasting of Europe would be placed at the disposal of the listener anywhere.

The BBC is at present completely occupied in preparing for the opening of the Olympic Games in England July 30th and the problem of linking them with audiences in all parts of the world which will necessitate providing facilities for 200 broadcasters who will go to London especially for the great event.

S. J. de Lothiniere, Head of BBC Outside Broadcasting, described the problem as follows:

The Olympic Games last fifteen playing days. They involve 136 different events, which take place at thirty different venues, and which, this year, have attracted competitors from fifty-eight different nations.

Take another look at those few statistics, and then try to imagine how they affect the BBC, which not only has to provide its own coverage of the Games in more than forty languages, but which has to supply for all-comers the necessary outside-broadcasting facilities.

An ordinary "outside broadcast" involves a commentator, two engineers, equipment weighing 200 pounds or so, and two telephone lines linking the venue with the nearest studio centre. An ordinary outside broadcast, too, is planned to fit a definite event: for example, a football match, starting at, say, 3.0 P.M. precisely, lasting ninety-five minutes, and involving a known team "A" against a known team "B".

Now take, by contrast, any one Olympic event out of the 136 - let us say the 100 metres free-style swimming race for men. As I write, it is known (just five weeks before the Games) that the race will take place at the Empire Pool, Wembley, that there will be preliminary heats on the afternoon of Friday, July 30, some time between 2.0 and 5.0 P.M., and that there will be up to eight swimmers in each heat. It is known, too, that there will be other swimming events that afternoon, and that the athletics will be in full swing; also fencing and basket ball.

What is not known is how many of the 200 Olympic broadcasters gathered in London will want to cover those several heats, whether they will want to record or broadcast "live", what languages they will be using, whether any of them will want to link his commentary with commentaries by a colleague from, say, the athletics in the Stadium.

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TRUMAN ENJOYS FIRST WHITE HOUSE PRESS ROOM TELECAST

The NBC-LIFE team which brought the Democratic National Convention to the nation by television left Philadelphia briefly Monday to televise exclusively the first video program ever to originate in the press room of the White House in Washington. Two cameras from NBC's Washington station WNBW were installed in the press room for interviews with newsmen remaining on the White House "beat" with President Truman while other newsmen and politicians attend the Philadelphia convention.

The program was planned by NBC and LIFE magazine as a convention sidelight. The half-hour White House pickup (5:30 to 6:00 P.M.) was carried on NBC's East Coast television network. NBC Washington correspondents Arthur Barriault and Frank Bourgholtzer and LIFE correspondents Windsor Booth and Ed Jones interviewed other Washington newsmen who regularly cover the White House and travel with President Truman.

In the midst of the program, White House Press Secretary Charles Ross stopped by the Press room and sat down to join the discussion. He reported that President Truman, in company with the White House secretariat, was watching the program in his study, and wished to report that he enjoyed it very much. The President specifically told Ross he wished to compliment Bob Nixon of I.N.S. on his fine appearance before the cameras . . . poking mild fun at Nixon's habit of accentuating his words with his pipe stem. Consensus of the newsmen interviewed was that President Truman will wage an aggressive campaign battle.

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For Release in morning newspapers of Friday, July 16, 1948

FTC WARNS CHICAGO FIRM AGAINST RADIO TUBE MISREPRESENTATION

Fonotalk Corporation, 3322 West Lawrence Ave., Chicago, entered into a stipulation-agreement with the Federal Trade Commission to stop representing that any radio receiving set contains a designated number of tubes or is of a designated tube capacity when one or more of the tubes referred to are devices which do not perform the recognized and customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals.

The stipulation of facts recites that radio receiving sets represented by the corporation as containing 5 tubes actually contain only 4 plus a rectifier. The rectifier does not perform the customary functions of radio receiving set tubes in the detection, amplification and reception of radio signals, the stipulation sets forth, but instead, serves the auxiliary function of changing alternating current to direct current.

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DON LEE STATIONS AND LOS ANGELES EXAMINER SIGN LONG-TERM PACT

What is believed to be a unique reciprocal agreement linking the local Don Lee television station KTSL (W6XA0) and radio station KHJ with the Los Angeles Examiner in a long term pact of mutual cooperation was signed in Hollywood last week by Lewis Allen Weiss, Don Lee Executive Vice President, and Richard A. Carrington, Jr., publisher of the famous Hearst morning flagship.

The document, one of the most unusual and probably the first so linking a TV station and a topflight U.S. metropolitan daily, entails the making available by each party to the other of its exploitation values, source materials, and professional and technical staffs.

This includes televising daily at least four station-break patterns of the Examiner masthead, the televising, by live or film whenever practicable, of Examiner-sponsored events, such as The Olympic Game Swim try-outs, the Hearst Gold Trophy Regatta, the Junior Gold Championship, its professional football games, Diamond Boxing Matches, etc.

The video station also agrees to make available any of its own filed to the Examiner; KHJ, on its newscasts, will credit the Examiner as one of its sources of news. City Editor Jimmy Richardson of the Examiner, and Les Mawhinney, radio news bureau chief, will exchange stories and news tips. In many instances, tips from Richardson's desk will send Don Lee telecine newsreel cameramen rolling to spectacular events far ahead of all opposition.

Of wide interest in the newspaper and television industry, is the agreement to permit the station to televise certain local and INP photos, after clearances are obtained.

Also, the Examiner plant at 11th and Broadway in downtown Los Angeles, is made available for "location" television sequences. In addition, there are provisions for the trading of time on KHJ for space in the Examiner.

Both parties have expressed mutual satisfaction over the agreement, which provides each with greater opportunities to serve the public interest, convenience and necessity.

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CODE FOR TELEVISION BROADCASTERS TO BE DRAWN BY TBA COMMITTEE

A program code for the television industry is to be drawn during the next several months and will be submitted to representatives of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., at the annual TBA meeting in December for consideration and approval. A committee, headed by Lawrence W. Lowman, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been appointed to study the problem and draft the first official guide for television programming on an industry-wide basis since the advent of the art. Serving with Mr. Lowman on the committee are Noran E. Kersta, Executive Assistant to the Administrative Vice President in Charge of Television of NBC; Robert L. Coe, Gen. Manager of WPIX and Neil H. Swanson, WMAR-TV, Baltimore.

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RMA-IRE JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CREATED TO ADVISE ON RADIO, TV

Creation of a Joint Technical Advisory Committee for the purpose of advising government agencies, such as the Federal Communications Commission, and other professional and industrial groups on technical aspects of radio, television, and electronic problems was announced Monday jointly by the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

JTAC will report to the Boards of Directors of RMA and IRE, respectively, through Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, and Dr. Benjamin E. Shackelford, President of IRE, as direct contacts.

Members of JTAC were appointed by the Boards of Directors of RMA and IRE. They were chosen, according to Drs. Baker and Shackelford, "on the basis of professional standing" irrespective of the organizations to which they belong or the companies by which they are employed.

Philip F. Siling, Chief Engineer of the RCA Frequency Bureau, of Washington, was appointed First Chairman of the new committee as a representative of IRE. The Vice Chairman is Donald G. Fink, editor of Electronics, New York, who is a representative of RMA.

The other six members of the eight-man committee are: Dr. Ralph Bown, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; Melville Eastham, of General Radio Co., Cambridge, Mass.; John V. L. Hogan, of Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York; E. K. Jett, former FCC Commissioner and now Director of the Baltimore Sun's radio and television operations; Haraden Pratt, of Mackay Radio & Telegraph Corp., New York; and David B. Smith, of Philco Corp., Philadelphia. Laurence G. Cumming, IRE technical secretary, is non-member secretary of the committee.

The objective of JTAC, as stated in its charter, is "to obtain and evaluate information of a technical or engineering nature relating to the radio art for the purpose of advising government bodies and other professional and industrial groups.

"In obtaining and evaluating such information", the charter continues, "the JTAC shall maintain an objective point of view. It is recognized that the advice given may involve integrated professional judgments on many inter-related factors, including economic forces and public policy."

JTAC will supplant the Radio Technical Planning Board in its relations with the FCC and other governmental agencies, and the RTPB will be dissolved.

Other functions of the RTPB are being taken over by various technical committees of the RMA Engineering Department and IRE, and both RMA and IRE committees will be called upon from time to time by JTAC for information.

Where a qualified technical group does not exist, JTAC has authority to appoint an ad hoc committee to study and report on particular subjects after which it will be disbanded.

Specific duties of JTAC are outlined in the charter as follows:

- (a) To consult with government bodies and with other professional and industrial groups to determine what technical information is required to insure the wise use and regulation of radio facilities.
- (b) To establish a program of activity and determine priority among the problems selected by it or presented to it in view of the needs of the profession and the public.
- (c) To establish outlines of the information required in detailed form. These outlines will be submitted to qualified groups, as hereinafter defined, who shall study the requirements and supply the required information.
- (d) To sift and evaluate information thus obtained so as to resolve conflicts of fact, to separate matters of fact from matters of opinion, and to relate the detailed findings to the broad problems presented to it.
- (e) To present its findings in a clear and understandable manner to the agencies originally requesting the assistance of the committee.
- (f) To make its findings available to the profession and the public.
- (g) To appear as necessary before government or other parties to interpret the findings of the committee in the light of other information presented.

Members of the JTAC are appointed for two years, and the chairmanship will be alternated each year between RMA and IRE representatives.

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CODE DRAFTED FOR HEMISPHERE BROADCASTS; ARGENTINA'S RADIO GAGGED?

Last week plans for adoption of uniform legislation governing radio broadcasting in the American Republics were completed by the Judiciary Committee of the Inter-American Association of Broadcasters Congress meeting in Buenos Aires.

Covering 15 basic points, the uniform code is designed to guarantee freedom of expression over the air. It defined broadcasting as a service in the public interest and otherwise it tended to limit government interference with the industry.

To become effective, it must be ratified by a majority of the American governments. It limits official censorship to cases of foreign attack or serious internal disturbances, in which other means of expression, such as newspapers also would be censored.

A resolution praising the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System for their work in interpreting the spirit of the Americas throughout the hemisphere was adopted unanimously. The sponsors said this was a tribute to "The Voice of America" programs.

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On Monday, July 12, according to a report to the New York Times by Milton Bracker, the delegates from fourteen Western Hemisphere countries told the Argentine Broadcasters' Association that radio freedom had been virtually abolished in that country. The joint declaration was made at 6:30 A.M. before delegates to the Conference, then in the twentieth hour of the closing session.

The signers were from Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela and the Executive Board of the Inter-American Association delegates from Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay.

The declaration said the delegates had found nothing to contradict the Association's findings of February 4, that private broadcasting had been virtually taken over by the Peron Government.

The principal section of the declaration read: "Whereas, under the statutes, declaration of principles and code of ethics of our association we are obliged to defend the full liberty of radio dissemination and to point out cases of its total or partial suppression.

"Whereas these sessions have taken place without, despite the opportunities, the true situation that confronts radio in this country having been frankly explained so as to link the forces of Argentine broadcasting with those of all of us toward the realization of our common ideals and principles, the undersigned members of the Board and of the General Assembly of the Inter-American Broadcasting Association

"Resolve that liberty of dissemination as conceived by our Association has been virtually abolished in the Argentine radio."

Eduardo Pellicciari of the Argentine delegation denied the charges, saying:

"Never has an Argentine microphone been used to spread bad feeling with a neighboring country. Never has a syllable been uttered tending to mar brotherhood and cooperation among hemisphere nations. Over our microphones are broadcast only truth and purity."

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ABC ASKS MILLION FOR YEAR'S SPONSORSHIP OF WALTER WINCHELL

The American Broadcasting Company, it is understood, has put an asking price of \$1,000,000 on a year's sponsorship of the Walter Winchell weekly program of news commentary. The figure includes the cost of Mr. Winchell's services as well as the cost of fifteen minutes of time on the network at 9 P.M. Sundays. Also included in the over-all figure is the expense of providing a substitute program during the seven weeks per year that Mr. Winchell is on vacation.

Under his contract with the ABC network, Mr. Winchell is guaranteed a minimum compensation of \$520,000 per year, or \$10,000 per week. In terms of time spent talking on the air, this figure guarantees the columnist a minimum of \$666 per minute that he is speaking to the radio audience. His guarantee will be further in-

creased by the difference between this minimum and the amount received by the network after the deduction of operating expenses.

Mr. Winchell and his previous sponsor, Jergen's Lotion, parted company several weeks ago. The ABC chain has made it known that in accepting a new sponsor it would not entertain bids either from a cigarette concern or a soap or cosmetics manufacturer. The restriction is due to the fact that the program offered prior to Mr. Winchell is paid for by a tobacco company and the one following is sponsored by Jergen's.

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MARYLAND PRESS AND RADIO NEWS "GAGS" HIT

Maryland State, Prince George County and Montgomery County Press Associations recently announced the formation of a Maryland-wide Joint Committee to fight proposed restrictions on crime-news reporting.

The particular gag rule, known as Rule 9, which was proposed by the Standing Committee on Rules of the Maryland Court of Appeals, would bar newspapers and radio stations from using crime news after a suspect had been arrested, and would prevent State's attorneys, defense attorneys and persons officially connected with a criminal case from commenting.

A copy of the rule was sent to the officials of the National Association of Broadcasters for possible action in support of a fight against the news gag. The rule would be binding on all Circuit Courts.

On Monday, July 12, the proposed court rules which opponents say would "gag" the press in Maryland were attacked by newsmen over Radio Station WGAY, in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Speakers were Joseph M. Mathias, Bethesda attorney and county newsman, who heads the Joint Committee for the Montgomery and Prince Georges press groups; John W. Coffman, Jr., President of the Montgomery County Press Association and editor of the Takoma Journal, and Philip J. Austensen, President of the Prince Georges County Press Association and Maryland reporter for The Washington Post. The program was conducted by Ernie Tannen, "Community Reporter" for WGAY.

Mr. Mathias told the radio audience that facts of the alleged slayer's confessions, his pictures, news that he led police to recover the death knife and other aspects of the crime were barred to Baltimore newspapers by contempt of court rules in that city, comparing information Washington papers gave readers in the recent capture of the alleged Baltimore slayer of two little girls to that printed by "already shackled" Baltimore papers. Mr. Mathias

Mr. Austensen argued that the right of mothers in Washington and Baltimore to know they need no longer fear the attacker "ranks equally, at least, with the right to a fair trial for the slayer." He expressed doubts that full accounts, as printed in Washington papers would in any way interfere with a fair trial of the accused.

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TREND TOWARD FEWER MAKES OF RADIO SETS; HAVE BEEN NEARLY 800

The immense capital investment required for production of FM radio and television sets is changing the entire character of the radio manufacturing industry, according to H. C. Bonfig, Vice President of Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. Bonfig spoke at the Mid Year Leadership Conference of the National Electrical Retailers' Association in the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, yesterday, July 13.

Radio manufacturing, he said, has been a billion dollar business made up of many small and relatively few large manufacturers, but the trend seems to be toward a smaller number of large manufacturers. As an illustration he cited the 788 brands of radio that have been on the market and vanished in the industry's short history.

In the early days, Mr. Bonfig said, radio was an opportunist's business, that "anybody with a few dollars, a circuit diagram, a soldering iron, and a pair of pliers could become a manufacturer." FM and television, however, require such immense facilities for research and production that the day of the fringe operator in radio manufacturing is near an end. As an example he said that Zenith today employs more people in developing and setting up test equipment for television than were employed in the entire factory twenty years ago.

Mr. Bonfig said that the large number of small and sideline manufacturers had led to many unsound merchandising practices, such as dumping, loading dealers with overpriced merchandise and then slashing prices; forcing sale of radio sets on combination deals with other appliances; resorting to various forms of commercial bribery; neglecting to instruct retail salesmen in merchandising features; etc.

Mr. Bonfig asserted that the history of several perennially successful radio manufacturers shows that the radio business can be both stable and profitable, and that those companies which have concentrated on quality and sound merchandising are finding business to be very good today, even though radio sales in general have fallen off.

He said that the changing character of the business must inevitably lead to sounder merchandising and elimination of economic malpractices that have occurred too frequently in the radio industry.

"With AM radio", he continued, "a slipshod manufacturer could get by with poor merchandise. The day when this can be done with FM is nearly gone; and in television the public demands much higher standards from visual entertainment than from sound."

Mr. Bonfig predicted that the radio industry, by virtue of FM and television, is bound to secure a greater share of the consumer's dollar than it has in the past. Although the family budget may remain at a constant figure, he believes that people will generally find ways and means to enjoy all of the new entertainment mediums that radio and television offer.

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RADIO, TELEVISION BROADCASTS COST NETS MILLIONS

The Philadelphia conventions were losing business for the radio and television networks insofar as cost was concerned. According to Variety, they lost \$1,000,000 on the GOP Convention alone:

It cost the four major radio networks and the four major television webs well in excess of \$1,000,000 to cover the GOP convention. They gave it a total of 120 hours, 34 minutes of aural time and 166 hours, 38 minutes of video time.

Expectation is that by the time the Demo meeting is concluded next month, the overall outlay for coverage by the webs, plus both radio and tele indies, of both conventions, will easily top the \$2,000,000 mark, despite the fact that somewhat less time probably will be devoted to the upcoming session.

The scoresheet, by webs:

ABC - total AM time, 31 hours, 30 minutes; TV time, 42 hours, 30 minutes; total cancellations of commercial programs, \$25,779.31; cost of AM and tele operations combined, \$60,000.

CBS - AM time, 28 hours, 30 minutes; tele time, 39 hours, 15 minutes; AM operating costs, "in excess of " \$100,000; TV costs, \$15,000; AM cancellations, \$155,000; TV cancellations, \$6,150.

DuMont - TV time, 34 hours, 35 minutes; commercial time cancelled, six minutes; overall cost of coverage, about \$28,000. (Web kept commercial cancellations to a minimum by juggling sponsored shows temporarily.)

Mutual - AM time, 34 hours, 45 minutes; AM cancellations, approximately \$25,000; operating costs, \$30,000.

NBC - AM time, 25 hours, 49 minutes; TV time, 50 hours, 18 minutes; AM and TV cancellations, \$300,000; AM and TV operating costs, between \$150,000 and \$200,000. (Web estimates operating costs for the two conventions will total \$300,000.)

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Television Ran Both GOP And Democratic Conventions
(Robert U. Brown in "Editor and Publisher")

If it can be said that anyone has had a hand in running the National Convention quadrennial circuses in Philadelphia, it has been television that has been master of the shows. This infant in the communications business, still in its swaddling clothes, so appealed to the convention planners that it was given the right of way almost to the exclusion, at least to the detriment of newspaper photographers. The press photographers had to put up a running battle before the convention to preserve some semblance of their rights.

In fact, television had such a hold on the programming that at one point it was seriously being considered by G.O.P. leaders to cancel the Wednesday night session, or to adjourn it early, in favor of the Louis-Walcott fight (later postponed). Radio and television interests having contracts to broadcast the fight did not want to split their small audience between two spectacular shows. They lobbied for all they were worth to get the Republican leaders to help them in their dilemma. It is to the credit of the political

bigwigs that they planned to carry through their program as planned. It would have been a sad commentary on the American political system if such an important event as the nomination of a candidate for President had been allowed to be shoved aside, even for a moment, for a boxing match.

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Barkley Didn't Want To Look Like A Corpse
(Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer in "The Washington Post")

Senator Tom Connally in his long coated black suit, wide brimmed black hat, hurried through the lobby looking like what a Senator's supposed to look like. Upstairs Senator Alben Barkley surrounded by a group of eager sycophants eased through the third-floor corridor shaking hands interminably, fussing humorously about his television appearance, "what shall I wear - they tell me you look like a corpse in a white suit but I've got the finest fitting white suit you ever saw - otherwise I've only got this ittybitty gray striped suit and it looks hot." "Are you going to put on make-up?" we asked. "Sure, - olive oil, purple grease on my lips, everything they have." The Senator sailed on. * * * *

The three women who will address the convention are Miss Frances Perkins, former Secretary of Labor, Mrs. India Edwards and Congresswoman Helen Gahagen Douglas. India Edwards, and presumably the others, have been noting Republican convention effects with an observant eye. Taking no chances on looking like corpses, they'll be made up to suit the screen by a minion of Hollywood disguiser Max Factor. The makeup gent is kept in mysterious purdah in a hotel bedroom from which he emerges only to work his extraordinary facial alchemy. Yep, the Democrats have benefited by their convention predecessors in every way except one.

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TV Saves Democratic Lost Chord Organist
(Meyer Berger in "New York Times")

A few times during the Republican Convention the permanent Chairman grew extra wrinkles because the organist - seated at a console twenty-two feet under the platform - missed cues from the program director. For this convention a television set was installed for the organist. He can tell to the split-second when a soloist is ready. Eric Wilkinson and William Klaiws, who took turns at the keys, said it worked fine.

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Catholic Church radio services have been cancelled because of interference from officials of the Government-controlled National Radio System, the church organ Magyar Kurir announced Tuesday, July 13, according to the United Press. The newspaper said there had been "certain attemptsto limit the church's right in the conduction of its services." It added that the religious programs had been sandwiched between "programs which did not correspond with the dignity of religious programs."

FCC DENIES USE OF RECORDING DEVICES WITH TELEPHONE SERVICE

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its office in Washington, D.C. on the 12th day of July, 1948:

The Commission, having under consideration the petition filed on June 11, 1948 by Dictaphone Corporation requesting that the Order adopted by the Commission on November 26, 1947 herein, as modified by its Order of May 20, 1948, be further modified so as to provide that the tariff regulations required to be filed by the telephone companies pursuant to said Order of November 26, 1947, as modified, make provision for adequate arrangements for giving warning in connection with any and all listening-in devices which are sold or rented by telephone carriers for listening-in on telephone conversations or which are so usable; and also having under consideration the reply to said petition filed by the Bell System telephone companies;

IT APPEARING, That the matters dealt with by the above orders herein relate to the use, in interstate or foreign message toll telephone service, of electronic and mechanical devices for the recording of telephone conversations, as distinguished from equipment permitting manual recording of or listening-in on telephone conversations;

IT FURTHER APPEARING, That the further modification of said Order of November 26, 1947, requested by the above petition presents questions with respect to non-mechanical and non-automatic devices made available to subscribers by telephone companies and the use of such devices for listening-in on, and the manual recording of telephone conversations; and that, therefore, such questions relate to matters not dealt with by the above orders;

IT FURTHER APPEARING, That the questions presented by the above petition are presently in the process of receiving consideration by the Commission in the light of its letters, dated November 28, 1947, and the replies thereto from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, on behalf of the Bell System Companies, and the United States Independent Telephone Association, on behalf of the independent telephone companies which are members of that association;

IT IS ORDERED, That the above petition of Dictaphone Corporation is denied.

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HOLLYWOOD TV RADIO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL HITS BACK AT FTC

Radio Training Association of America, 5620 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif., and its officers filed an answer with the Federal Trade Commission denying charges of misrepresentation in the sale of correspondence courses in radio and television.

The Commission's complaint alleged that the respondents have misrepresented the advantages and benefits which purchasers of the courses could expect to receive and also that the use of the word "Association" in the corporation name of their business is deceptive and misleading.

The answer asserts that any student who has followed the courses of instruction well and has applied himself will have the basic fundamentals, theory and practice that are a necessary prerequisite for one seeking to secure a job as a technician. It denies representing that the mere completion of the course equips one with the necessary qualifications to obtain and hold high-salaried positions in the radio and television industry.

The respondents deny that students completing the course of training are qualified to enter the radio-television field only as apprentices and aver that upon satisfactory completion of their course the student is properly equipped and has the necessary qualifications to demand and obtain a higher salary than that obtainable without such training. They likewise deny the allegations of the complaint that no practical training is given students.

Another allegation denied by the answer is the charge that the use of the word "Association" in the corporate name of the business is deceptive and misleading. The answer joins issue on the allegation that the usage of the word "Association" implies that the enterprise is an organization composed of persons engaged, from an educational standpoint, in giving training in the mechanics of radio and television and as such has some connection with the radio manufacturing and distributing industry.

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"STAND UP TO RUSSIA" - EX. SEN. BURTON K. WHEELER

"We have got to stand up to the Russians in Berlin. If we don't, we've got to get out of Europe. I can't believe that the Russians mean war. I don't think they're prepared for war", Ex. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, former Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce (Radio) Committee, declared upon his return from abroad last week.

Mr. Wheeler said that "some incident may happen in Berlin, or elsewhere that may put us in a war," and added: "We have taken from the Russians much more in the way of provocative acts than we took from even Hitler."

Former Senator Wheeler, arriving from Europe with 937 other passengers on the United States liner "America", declared he had not advocated isolationism, but had believed that the United States should keep out of war unless attacked.

"I'm just as much opposed to getting into a Russian war as I was to getting into the German war or any other war unless we're attacked", he commented. Referring to the situation in Berlin, he said:

Commodore Edward M. Webster, a member of the Federal Communications Commission and an adviser to the United States delegation to the recent International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, also was a passenger.

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Tele, A Cop's Best Friend
("Variety")

Television is newest weapon for criminal investigation, Hazel Park's police chief, Milan Plavsic, declares.

A tele broadcast over WWJ-TV was responsible for the arrest Thursday (1) of John Fedricks, 23, of Dayton, O., wanted for questioning in robberies in Oakland and Macomb counties, Plavsic said.

Fedricks had been driving in midget auto races at the Motor City Speedway on the outskirts of Detroit.

Detective Peter Scott and Patrolman John Meek were making routine bar inspections in Hazel Park when they recognized him during a telecast of the races. The arrest followed.

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Porter, Guest On Truman Yacht
(Drew Pearson, "The Washington Post")

There was great excitement aboard the President's yacht on a recent trip down the Potomac when Paul Porter, former FCC and OPA boss, turned up among the guests.

Anxiously, a White House aide asked Truman:

"Who invited him, Mr. President? Paul Porter is a spy for the Eisenhower people. He's a vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, which is all-out for the nomination of Eisenhower."

"Oh, don't worry about Paul", replied Truman impishly.

"He's all right. In fact, it's the other way around. He's a spy for me in the Eisenhower camp.

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Television Made Congressman Look Like "Hairless Harry"
(Genevieve Reynolds in "Washington Post")

Prospects of near future televised political stumping have veteran Congressional campaigners in a quandary. Will their images hinder or abet vote getting?

The awesome puzzler arose when good-looking, fair-haired Representative Richard E. Harless of Phoenix appeared on a television program. Dick, who has tossed his sombrero into Arizona's gubernatorial race, discovered to his chagrin that his sandy-colored hair televised bald.

"Do you think I should get a wig or some sort of hair transformer?" he laughingly inquired of television officials, adding, "I don't want my political opponents dubbing me 'Hairless Harless.'"

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TRADE NOTES

John A. Kennedy, of Stations WCHS, Charleston, West Va., and KSDJ, San Diego, Calif., conferred with President Truman at the White House last Monday.

The Washington Television Circulation Committee, representing the three operating stations in the District of Columbia, announced last week that as of July 1, there were 13,750 video sets in Washington.

Station WTOP on Sunday, July 11, was awarded a trophy for "outstanding public service" during the 15th anniversary broadcast of the "Labor News Review with Albert Dennis".

The award was made by a standing testimonial committee representing 175 local labor organizations. It was accepted by Mrs. Hazel Kenyon Markel, WTOP Director of Public Service, Education and Public Relations.

Appointment of Charles Kelly to the post of Program Manager of television station WNBW was announced last Friday. Mr. Kelly, formerly a WNBW staff producer, succeeds Program Manager John Gaunt who leaves Washington to join the production staff of NBC television in Hollywood, California.

Mr. Kelly joined WNBW just prior to the station's opening on June 27, 1947, after serving as assistant to the Manager of WTTG, the Dumont television station in Washington.

F. P. Guthrie, Assistant Vice-President of RCA Communications, Inc., in charge of the Washington office, is vacationing with his family at Rehoboth Beach, Del.

If predictions of Senator Bob Taft (R), of Ohio, come true, it would mean that the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee would lose another member. Senator Taft believes Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, ranking minority member of the Committee, will be defeated.

Two other familiar faces which will be missing will be Senators Wallace White (R), of Maine, and E. H. Moore (R), of Oklahoma, who did not run for re-election.

Alexander Leftwich, Jr., veteran director of radio, stage, screen and television, has been appointed a CBS Television producer-director, effective Monday, July 19.

Mr. Leftwich has been associated with ABC as producer-director, with The Associated Press as Radio Director of its Air Features, and with 20th Century-Fox and Warner Brothers. At ABC he served on the television production staff.

Sales of electric appliances in Washington and two nearby Maryland counties declined sharply in May as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Television-set sales totaled 1041 during the month as compared with 84 last year, while radio receivers sales amounted to 5,404 against 4,412.

Sales were reported as follows:

	<u>May 1947</u>	<u>May 1948</u>
Radios	4,412	5,404
Radio-phonographs	1,660	749
Television sets	84	1,041
	<u>5 Months 1947</u>	<u>5 Months 1948</u>
Radios	27,539	35,283
Radio-Phonographs	7,724	6,315
Television Sets	971	5,822

The Democrats, according to the United Press, did not take any chances on the appearance of their party leaders before television cameras at their national convention. Hall King, make-up artist, left Hollywood for Philadelphia last week to add glamor where it is needed. He said that at the Republican convention "Governor Dewey of New York looked as if he had a bad case of 5 o'clock shadow because no one prepared him to appear before the cameras."

John J. Moran, formerly Sales Manager of the Accessory Division of Philco Corporation, has just been appointed Special Television Representative. Mr. Moran, who has a background of 24 years of experience in the radio and appliance industry and joined the Philco wholesale organization in Philadelphia in 1936, was promoted in 1944 to General Sales Manager of Philco Distributors, Inc., in Philadelphia.

The American Broadcasting Company has appointed William Dix to handle the sale of political time to the Republican party and Ed Benedict will be in charge of political time sales to the Democratic party, Charles Ayres, Eastern Sales Manager for the network announced last week.

The sales potential inherent in imaginative and dramatic television display is currently undergoing measurement in Philadelphia, where the Gimbel Bros. and John Wanamaker department stores are devoting 31 display windows and 44 RCA Victor television receivers of all types and price categories to a continuous video program for street traffic.

Both demonstrations, which will continue until after the Democratic National Convention, have already attracted record window audiences and increased store traffic and sales of television and radio receivers.

The following communications patents were granted last week:
A patent on secret communication by radio (No. 2,444,750) by Anna Ptacek of New York City. This invention has a radio sender and receiver synchronized to send and receive on a constantly changing wave length permitting the exchange of secret messages and preventing them from being picked up by receivers not operating at the synchronized wave lengths; No. 2,444,484, a facsimile telegraph signal recorder by Raleigh J. Wise of Dunellen and Robert D1 Parrott of West New York, N.J., assignors to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

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No. 1834

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July 21, 1948

RADIO, TV, DOOM CREAKY CONVENTIONS; NETWORK LOSS STUDIED

Because of the great development in radio and television coverage, it is believed Congress will do something about streamlining the old-fashioned creaky political conventions. The Republican convention was badly enough drawn out but the Democratic sessions were painful. In both instances, the delay was due to the National Committees having to assure local contributors - hotels, restaurants, etc., - that the conventions would last at least five days and that the voting on the presidential nominations would not begin before Wednesday night or Thursday.

It has even been suggested that the Government itself take over the conventions so they would not have to depend on convention city contributions and thus would be free to conclude their deliberations in the time it actually takes, which might only be a day or two rather than having to stall around almost a week.

As a rule there is great rivalry among the cities for the national conventions and local merchants contribute as high as \$100 to \$150,000 but there is always the string attached to it that the show must go on for five days so that the boys who contributed could get their money back from the visitors.

Another thing that the National Committees realize must be corrected is the excessive loss to the networks in covering these conventions. Official figures now coming in tend to show they probably may not have lost as much as was first thought but that in any man's money it was plenty. There are those who contend the \$1,000,000 estimate made by one of the leading publications as the top red ink figure for the four networks may still not be too high. It will be several weeks before a final report can be made with regard to the radio and television cost of the nation's preliminary campaign fireworks as the conventions of the Southern Democrats and Henry Wallace's boys will yet have to be taken into account.

The National Broadcasting Company's radio and television coverage of the Democratic Convention cost the network a total of \$275,000 in rebates to sponsors for cancelled time and talent. Nine hours of major commercial radio programs were cancelled to permit complete convention coverage.

This figure, according to William F. Brooks, NBC Vice-President in Charge of News and International Relations, does not include the cost of engineering installations and other operational expenses involved in the assignment of 200 NBC employees to Philadelphia for the convention.

NBC's rebates for the Republican Convention amounted to \$325,000 - thus making a total of \$600,000 for the two major national conventions.

NBC devoted 24 hours and 14 minutes of radio time, and 41 hours and 24 minutes of television time, to the Democratic convention coverage.

Columbia's coverage of the Democratic Convention totalled 57 hours and 47 minutes on its radio and television networks. Broadcasting continuously and interspersing its coverage with special programs, CBS-TV devoted 33 hours and 42 minutes to the sessions.

Operation costs for the Philadelphia coverage was approximately \$27,000. Sponsored time and program cancellations for the radio network reached the figure of \$133,264. An additional \$10,000 represented sponsored programs cancelled on television.

The American Broadcasting Company's coverage of the Democratic Convention totaled 20 hours and 40 minutes of radio time, in addition to the extensive television coverage of the convention which ABC provided.

Full operating costs of the network for its radio coverage of the Democratic conclave are placed at approximately \$137,000, of which \$60,000 represents the cost of facilities and \$77,000 the cost of the commercial time cancelled.

Complete over-all figures for total cost and time of ABC's radio coverage of both the GOP and the Democratic conventions indicate that 72 hours and 10 minutes were devoted to broadcasts from the two conventions at a total cost of \$222,000, representing operating costs of \$120,000 and approximately \$102,000 in cost of commercial time cancelled.

Twenty-eight hours of broadcast coverage of the Democratic National Convention brought to sixty-two and three-quarters the total number of broadcast hours devoted by the coast-to-coast Mutual network to its coverage of the 1948 Republican and Democratic nominating sessions. MBS coverage amounted to \$100,000 for cancellations and \$22,500 for coverage.

Commenting upon television's part in the Democratic Convention, Jack Gould wrote in the New York Times:

". . . Withal, the twelve hours or more of continuous doings at the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia reaffirmed for a second time that video's influence on politics is going to be great indeed. . . .

"If television adds to the interest of the exciting convention, it also underscores the inertia and indifference of the delegates at a lethargic conclave such as was staged by the Democrats last week.

"If there had been any doubt that television was going to place an increasing premium on personality in politics, it was removed by the appearance of President Truman shortly after 2 A.M. on Thursday. Appearing in a white suit and dark tie, which perhaps is the best masculine garb for the video cameras, the President's performance was probably his most impressive since assuming office.

"He was relaxed and supremely confident, swaying on the balls of his feet with almost a methodical rhythm. But of chief interest was his new style of delivery which well could become a widely-copied pattern on video. His 'semi-ad lib' format, using a minimum of written notes and relying mostly on extemporaneous remarks, enabled him to endow his address with both spontaneity and change of pace. . . .

"Individual honors were divided between CBS and the team of NBC and Life Magazine. For straight adult reporting, seasoned with real humor, the CBS trio of Ed Murrow, Quincy Howe and Doug Edwards was very much in a class by itself. Some of Mr. Murrow's ad lib quips were far and away the most amusing words heard all week in Philadelphia, reflecting as they did a good-natured yet perceptive sense of detachment that was truly mature journalism. In a town overrun with eager beavers, the Messrs. Murrow, Howe and Edwards acted as relaxed and seasoned reporters.

"As they did earlier in the case of the Republican conclave, the NBC-Life team afforded the most elaborate coverage. Many of the feature interviews in 'Room 22' were the most enlightening contributions seen on the screen, and the camera work, particularly in the use of full and sustained closeups, was much the best in Philadelphia. For those who missed parts of the proceedings the film recapitulations of NBC and Life also were most useful. . . .

"An NBC-Life interview - with the members of the Vermont delegation - represented in its concept a significant advance in the use of television. Here was the first effort to correlate the proceedings of a political convention with the individual citizen.

"The program explained how the members of the delegation were selected, how they paid their own bills and what their role was to be. If only for a few minutes, it put the convention in a democracy in perspective, showing why the conclave was more than just a 'show in Philadelphia' only to be observed. If television can underscore the individual's participation in the country's affairs, as was done in this case, video's potential contribution to tomorrow truly defies exaggeration."

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FTC WILL PUBLISH MONTHLY ITS CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

Commencing July 1, 1948, the Federal Trade Commission will publish monthly in pamphlet form its Orders to Cease and Desist together with Findings as to the Facts, Complaint, and syllabi. These orders, etc., will be printed with their permanent pagination and bound volume arrangement. This pamphlet will make available on a current monthly basis the decisions of the Commission. It is not a substitute for the buckram bound volumes of decision.

The first issue of this publication will be available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, in October, 1948, and will include those orders issued during July, 1948. Subsequent issues will be available in succeeding months.

These pamphlets will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents for 25] a single copy, or \$2.50 for a domestic subscription for one year, and \$3.50 for subscriptions in foreign countries.

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ZENITH SUES SEARS, ROEBUCK CHARGING COBRA ARM IMITATION

Zenith Radio Corporation has filed suit in Federal Court against Sears, Roebuck and Company, International Detrola Corporation, and Colonial Radio Corporation, charging them with unfair competition.

The suit charges Sears, Roebuck and Company with the intent and purpose of unfairly competing with Zenith and imposing upon the public and deceiving it into the belief that certain of its merchandise originates or has some connection with the plaintiff and with the purpose of trading upon the reputation and good will of Zenith copied, imitated and appropriated the design of Zenith's famous Cobra tone arm.

The suit also charges that Sears' actions are calculated to deceive or mislead the purchasing public into the erroneous belief that the phonograph pickup arm sold by Sears, Roebuck is the Cobra manufactured and sold by Zenith, or is in some way sponsored or connected with Zenith, and that Sears Roebuck has at times actually expressly represented to the public that its said phonograph pickup arm is a "Cobra" pickup or tone arm.

The suit also charges that Colonial Radio Corporation and International Detrola Corporation have manufactured and are manufacturing the tone arm offered for sale by Soars, Roebuck and Company and that by so doing, Colonial and International Detrola have contributed to the unfair competition upon which the suit is based.

The suit was filed by Irving Herriott and Charles O. Parker as attorneys for Zenith Radio Corporation.

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NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTER AND ANTENNA PURCHASED BY WCBS-TV

A new five-kilowatt transmitter and special antenna have been purchased by WCBS-TV which will enable the New York television station of the Columbia Broadcasting System to radiate maximum signal permissible under the Federal Communications Commission regulations.

To the general television audience this means, in non-technical terms, that it will receive better pictures, due to the signal's higher quality; interference will be materially reduced, due to higher signal intensity, and the CBS-TV signal range will be expanded.

CBS-TV headquarters at Grand Central Terminal Building are now undergoing complete reconstruction, with new studios being added and much of the very latest technical equipment already installed there.

According to William B. Lodge, CB^U Vice President in Charge of General Engineering, these changes, in tandem with the new transmitter and antenna, will make the station's coverage and quality of service unsurpassed in the metropolitan New York area.

It is expected, he added, that the FCC construction permit will be granted and the new transmitter and antenna installed well before the end of this year.

The new transmitter will be of the latest design capable of delivering a peak power of 5 KW. The antenna will be an array of 16 dipoles mounted on the spire of the Chrysler Building, having a power gain of approximately 4.2. This combination will increase the effective radiated power to several times its present strength.

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RADIO STATIONS CITED FOR CONTEMPT IN BALTIMORE MURDER

Five Baltimore radio stations and a news commentator were cited Tuesday (July 20) for contempt of court for broadcasts involving the knife slaying of Carol Bardwell and Marsha Brill.

The citations, by the Baltimore Supreme bench, are based on a Baltimore court rule in effect since 1939 which restricts the reporting of crime news and photographs of criminal defendants.

Recent proposals that these restrictions be extended throughout the State have been vigorously opposed by Prince Georges and Montgomery County press associations and other groups.

Named in the contempt citations and given until August 16 to answer them were:

The Maryland Broadcasting Co., owners and operators of radio station WITH; James P. Connolly, news editor of WITH; Hearst Radio, Inc., owners and operators of Station WBAL; Baltimore Broadcasting Corp., owners and operators of Station WCBM; Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., owners and operators of Station WFBR; Sidney H. Tinley, owner of Station WSID, in suburban Essex, outside the Baltimore City limits.

The citations are the first of their kind involving radio stations in Baltimore, and are likely to result in an extensive court battle over constitutional rights of newspapers and radio stations, Murrey Marder writes in the Washington Post.

A further test, over the Court's jurisdiction, may develop in the WSID case.

Baltimore Supreme bench rules ban the reporting or broadcasting of any statements an accused person makes after he is arrested, any report or comment on his conduct or his past criminal record, any disclosure of evidence discovered after his arrest, any forecast of the prosecution or defense course of action or any photograph of the accused without his consent.

Also prohibited in a blanket ruling is "the publication of any matter which may prevent a fair trial, improperly influence the court or jury, or tending in any manner to interfere with the administration of justice."

The contempt charge cited the six defendants for broadcasts "embarrassing and obstructing the administration of justice".

No broadcast details were specified in the citations.

The citations did not refer to the Carol Bardwell slaying on June 27, for which Eugene H. James, Baltimore janitor, was indicted for murder by a District grand jury on Monday, but news reports of this case are believed to be a target of the contempt citation.

Baltimore courts have no jurisdiction in the Bardwell case. The only slaying mentioned in the citations is the murder of Marsha Brill, also 11 years old, killed in Baltimore on July 6.

James has been indicted in Baltimore for this murder, and also indicted for the rape-robbery of a Baltimore housewife on June 15. He has pled insanity to these Baltimore charges for which he will face trial there on August 3.

While Washington newspapers, which circulate freely in Baltimore, reported police statements that James had confessed to both slayings and reenacted the Brill murder, Baltimore newspapers could not report this. James' attorney later denied the Bardwell confession.

News services in Washington carried reports on James' Bardwell confession to the rest of the Nation, and the broadcast of these reports in Baltimore may be the basis of the contempt citation.

There was no immediate comment yesterday from any of those cited for contempt.

In January, 1947, the A. S. Abell Co., publisher of the Baltimore Sun papers, and Detective Capt. Henry J. Kriss of Baltimore faced contempt charges on the same court rule in a news story of the accidental shooting of a 13-year-old boy by a 15-year-old playmate who hid the body.

All the defendants were acquitted in this contempt case, involving the publication of a statement by the 15-year-old-boy, giving details of the crime. The Sun papers argued there was no obstruction of justice, no intent to commit contempt, and challenged the court rule on constitutional grounds of freedom of the press.

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Beside the page-oners, newspapering's sideshow stars also were going through their act. Until the last night, Clare Booth Luce, convention-columning for United Features, covered sessions "by television" from her air-conditioned hotel room. Finally, in the press arena, she promptly was besieged by autograph seekers. One, an earnest young man, told her, "I'm a Republican, too."

Mrs. Luce smiled back: "That's nice."

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NO RADIO LEGISLATION EXPECTED AT CONGRESS "TURNIP" SESSION

No one seems to expect anything of importance to be accomplished by President Truman's special session of Congress on "Turnip Day" (July 26) in the way of pending radio legislation.

There is a slight possibility that consideration of Senator Wallace H. White, Jr.'s (Republican of Maine) bill which would ban power above 50 KW until an international agreement is reached, split the FCC into two administrative panels, boost the Commissioners' salaries from \$10,000 to \$15,000 and give FCC program review powers, (Bill S. 1333) might be taken up. The provision to give the Federal Communications Commission program review powers is being contested by the broadcasters. If this bill should be passed by the Senate, it probably wouldn't get very far in the house.

An inquiry is being conducted by a special subcommittee headed by Senator White and comprising Senators White, Charles W. Tobey (Republican of New Hampshire), and Ernest W. McFarland (Democrat, of Arizona). The study deals with both domestic and international matters, broadcasting and non-broadcasting, with emphasis on FCC's licensing and program review activities. The inquiry is not expected to have a full-scale investigation with public hearings, but is believed to be designed more as a guide for future legislation.

There may be some action by Representative Forrest A. Harness' special sub-committee in the House which is investigating the Federal Communications Commission, and which committee has already become active.

Other House bills left over from the second session of Congress are as follows:

H.J. Res. 430, Rep. William Lemke (Republican of North Dakota), directs FCC to assign FM frequencies in the 47-50 mc. range for period of five years at maximum amount of power FM had ever held. No action by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. No chance.

H.R. 6954, Rep. Lemke, provides broadcasters' right of appeal to courts for reversal of FCC decisions if established appealed decision is or was influenced by or based upon error of scientific or technical fact. In House Commerce Committee. No action taken or expected.

H.R. 3871, Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (Republican, Minnesota) to strip the Federal Trade Commission of power to issue "cease and desist" orders. House Commerce Committee. No action taken or expected.

H.R. 6373, Rep. Harry R. Sheppard (Democrat, California) to prohibit ownership of stations by networks or manufacturers of radio equipment. House Commerce Committee. No action taken or expected.

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ASCAP HELD GUILTY VIOLATING ANTI-TRUST LAWS IN MOVIE SUIT

Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell ruled in New York City Tuesday that the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers had violated the anti-trust laws by exacting fees from theatres exhibiting motion pictures containing ASCAP music.

His decision was the result of a suit filed in April, 1942, by 164 owners of 200 theatres in the metropolitan area but tried only last March. The owners asserted that since they already had to pay the motion picture producers for the right to show the films, they were being subjected to a double charge when ASCAP demanded fees in connection with the presentation of its music.

Referring to an attempt by ASCAP in August, 1947, to increase substantially the license fees for exhibitors, Judge Leibell said the plaintiffs had shown that "the power which ASCAP has acquired in violation of the anti-trust laws" was a constant threat that might cause loss or damage to them. For that reason, he added, they were entitled to injunctive relief. But he denied their plea for monetary damages on the ground they had failed to prove they had suffered any.

The jurist said the relief to which the plaintiffs were entitled and which will be included in an injunction to be signed by him later included the restraining of ASCAP and its members from "conspiring with motion picture producers for the purpose of including a clause in the contracts issued by producers to exhibitors, directly or indirectly requiring exhibitors to obtain a license from ASCAP as a condition to the exhibition of pictures."

Judge Leibell said that previously ASCAP had granted to producers only the right to record its music, but had withheld from them the right to perform it publicly or to license exhibitors to do so. In 1923, he continued, the organization reached an agreement with exhibitors throughout the country whereby they agreed to pay ASCAP license fees based on the seating capacity of their theatres.

The jurist asserted that his injunction also will restrain ASCAP members from refusing to grant the producers the performance rights to their music when it is included in pictures and it will bar them from licensing these rights to anyone but the producers.

It also will direct ASCAP to divest itself "of all rights of public performance through the exhibition of motion-picture films, of musical compositions which have been synchronized with motion-picture films and to assign said performance rights to the owners of the copyright."

He also declared that "almost every part of the ASCAP activities in licensing motion picture theatres involve a violation of the anti-trust laws."

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TO HEAR AMERICAN VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SERVICES

In preparing for the Telegraph and Telephone Conference to be held at Paris in May, 1949, the Federal Communications Commission is seeking the views of all parties interested in international telegraph communications, to be considered in formulating proposals for the Paris session.

Accordingly, the Commission has scheduled a hearing, starting August 9, 1948, to obtain expressions by Common Carriers and users of international telegraph services, and of other interested parties, with respect to such charges and services; also what changes, if any, are required in the present International Telegraph Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) to make these regulations acceptable to the United States.

Any United States or international government agency can intervene in this proceeding; also any user of international communication who files a notice of intention to do so not later than August 2, 1948.

The following carriers have been made parties to the proceeding: RCA Communications, Inc.; Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc.; The Commercial Cable Co.; All America Cables & Radio, Inc.; Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; The Western Union Telegraph Co.; Mexican Telegraph Co.; Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; Press Wireless, Inc.; Globe Wireless, Ltd.; Radiomarine Corp. of America; U.S.-Liberia Radio Corp.; Cable & Wireless (W.I.), Ltd.; The French Telegraph Cable Co.; South Porto Rico Sugar Co., and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Summaries of intended presentations by parties will be received up to August 2, 1948.

Commissioners Paul A. Walker and Rosel H. Hyde will preside at the hearing.

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TRANSMITTER EQUIPMENT SALES \$40,351,820 IN 1ST 1948 QUARTER

Sales of radio and television equipment, including electron tubes, totalled \$40,351,820 during the first quarter of 1948, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported last week. Almost half of these sales, or \$18,053,969, went to the U.S. Government, and \$12,875-186 of the Federal purchases were for radar equipment.

Production of Cathode Ray receiving tubes of the type used in TV sets showed the greatest gain over the corresponding period of 1947. First quarter output of 170,430, this year, was more than three times the production of the first quarter of 1947 when 51,214 such tubes were manufactured. Of the 1948 quarterly output, 158,706 went to set equipment manufacturers, 10,742 to users and distributors, 894 to the U.S. Government, and 88 to export.

Sales of transmitting and communications equipment of all types during the first quarter of 1948 fell below the \$56 million

total reached in the first quarter of 1947, because of a drop in government procurement from about \$40 million to \$18 million. Much of the early 1947 government business was completion of wartime orders.

Transmitting equipment sales were about equal during the first quarters of 1948 and 1947. The 1948 quarterly report totalled \$6,725,385.

FM transmitting equipment sales by RMA member-companies during the first quarter of this year aggregated \$1,615,204 and AM sales in the same category to \$667,435. Studio equipment sales for both AM and FM stations amounted to \$1,193,060 and antenna equipment for AM and FM stations, excluding towers, to \$558,577.

Sales of television transmitting equipment, including studio, transmitter, antenna and associated relays and accompanying receiving apparatus, amounted to \$1,682,615. Miscellaneous broadcast transmitting equipment sales added \$369,048.

General communications equipment sales, including transmitters, receivers, and transceivers, aggregated \$2,878,198 in the first quarter of this year, and marine communications and navigation equipment sales to \$1,389,317.

Sales of aviation communications and navigational equipment, including radar aids, totalled \$683,101. All types of electron tube sales, including Cathode Ray, accounted for \$10,536,935 of the \$40 million total for transmitting equipment and accessories.

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CBS BUILDING NEW MT. WILSON TRANSMITTER FOR KTTV, LOS ANGELES

Construction of a new building atop 5,700-foot Mt. Wilson to house the television transmitter of KTTV, Los Angeles, has been started by the Columbia Broadcasting System for lease to the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Company, the station's permittee.

The 30,000-cubic foot, one-story structure, occupying one of the most advantageous transmitter sites in Southern California, will adjoin the frequency modulation transmitter of Columbia-owned station KNX, Hollywood.

Physical integration of the two buildings and the use of glass paneling will afford visitors in the KNX-FM reception room a full view of the KTTV terminal room with its receiver screens and other terminal equipment used for checking the signal as it goes out over the air. From the same vantage point they will also be able to observe the main KTTV transmitter room.

Ground for the new project was broken soon after the Federal Communications Commission granted a request of KTTV for permission to change its transmitter location from Mt. Disappointment to Mt. Wilson.

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WSPD-TV STARTED TELECASTING THIS WEEK

WSPD-TV, Toledo, owned and operated by The Fort Industry Company, of which George B. Storer, is President, on Monday, July 19, started its first telecasting with a ball game. The station, which operates on Channel 13 (210-216 mc.) and which was equipped at a cost of \$500,000, has a 555-foot antenna tower in the heart of the city. The station hopes to cover a radius of 45 miles.

By Fall, WSPD-TV hopes to be linked by coaxial cable and radio relays with St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

It is planned to use \$30,000 video equipment in covering games of the Toledo Mudhens from Swayne Field. In order to protect the equipment a special platform on the second deck of the stands has been partially enclosed by heat-tempered plate glass through which the cameras will shoot most action. Made by Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., the glass is a plate 4 x 9 feet and one-half inch thick. It provides clear vision and is said to be five to seven times stronger than ordinary plate glass with greater resistance to shocks.

Steve Marvin, who started in video in 1940 at WCBS-TV, New York, is Production Director. Film director is Elaine Phillips, who started in TV in 1943 at WBKB, Chicago and set up and directed the Film Department at WWJ-TV, Detroit. Ashley Dawes is remote Director and Art Director is Jerry Peacock.

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BBC STEPS UP RELAY OF "VOICE" BROADCASTS; BEST TIME GIVEN TO U.N.

A new arrangement with the British Broadcasting Corporation to make the "Voice of America" heard more clearly in Europe was announced last week by the State Department.

BBC started using additional radio transmitters Sunday to relay the United States' official broadcast to most countries on the Continent. Assistant Secretary George V. Allen said the purpose was to "insure a larger listening audience in this vital target area".

"Voice" programs to Europe already are relayed by BBC for three hours a day. Under the new arrangement five additional transmitters will be devoted ultimately to increase this period to nine hours a day.

The American programs also are relayed for eight hours a day through a transmitter at Munich, Germany. Many of these will be duplicated by the BBC. Officials said it had not been decided whether the BBC would relay programs to Russia. They said no new programs would be added for the time being.

Plans are going forward meanwhile for new transmitters in Europe and the Pacific areas, for which Congress voted \$4,500,000 in this year's appropriation for the State Department.

The Voice of America is donating one hour of its best radio time for Spanish and Portuguese language broadcasts to Latin America for the United Nations. Five short-wave transmitters - WNRX, WRCA, WCBX, WLWL-1 and WLWL-2 - are made available to the U.N. information office for Latin America programs from 7 to 8 P.M. (EDT).

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GARDNER COWLES SAYS U.S. AND BRITAIN SET FOR REICH SHOWDOWN

Gardner Cowles, the writer of the following dispatch is President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company (WOL), in Washington, D.C., Chairman of the Board of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co., President of Look Magazine and of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Writing, with a London, July 17 date line, Mr. Cowles says:

"The United States and England have decided on a showdown with Russia to achieve a peace settlement even at the risk of war.

"Their hope is that if we can convince the Kremlin that we are ready to fight, as the only alternative to further appeasement and retreat by us in Eastern Europe, then Russia will decide the time has come for a general peace settlement.

"Top British and American officials have concluded that continuation of the present constant threat and apprehension of war would prevent any real recovery in Western Europe, even with aid under the Marshall Plan.

"Hence the only alternative is to try to force a general peace settlement, setting the boundary of the Soviet sphere of influence at a line we feel we can permanently hold by military, economic and political means.

"Then and only then do our officials feel Western Europe and England can permanently be reconstructed.

"This is the meaning of our present firmness in Berlin. Our officials believe anti-Soviet feeling is rising in Germany, Scandinavia, Czecho-Slovakia and in the Balkans. They feel that this is the strategic time to force a showdown with Russia.

"If the Kremlin is really determined on war it is better to have it now, they reason, than a year or two hence, when Western Europe might be discouraged about recovery and uncertain about American support.

"Both the Labor Government and the Conservative Party in England are united in feeling that any retreat from Berlin would be another Munich, which would so disillusion all Europe as to make it an easy prey for Communist conspiracies.

"Our officials expect to take the Berlin dispute before the United Nations' Assembly soon to get an overwhelming vote approving our position and censoring Russia, hence strengthening our moral position in the eyes of the world opinion.

"The next 90 days may well bring war or the basis of a permanent peace.

"Thirteen top men in the Kremlin will decide which it is to be."

(Released by the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune.)

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Peron's Radio
 ("Washington Post")

There is a delightful irony in the condemnation of Argentine radio policy by the Inter-American Broadcasting Association meeting in Buenos Aires. President Peron himself had assured members of his faith in unhampered freedom of the air and opposed "all attempts to restrict it regardless of the ideological pretext that may be adduced." But delegates were not taken in by this whitewash. Reaffirming the finding of the association made in February, representatives of 14 nations went on to sign a declaration stating, among other things, that "liberty of dissemination as conceived by our association has been virtually abolished in the Argentine radio."

In all probability delegates were struck by the inconsistency between Peron's pronouncements and the actions of his government. Inconsistency, however, is Peron's middle name. If there is anything that has marked the dictatorial tendencies of the Peron regime, it has been the systematic suppression of opposition thought in both radio and the press. It is worth noting that despite Peron's friendly words, members of the opposition were unable to buy radio time during the political campaigns in February and March of this year. Some details of the kind of velvet intimidation exercised by the government are given in a recent article by Philip Hamburger in the New Yorker. Broadcasters have been cowed into silent submission by the fact that the government controls licenses and can revoke them at will. By the same token, private stations are forced to broadcast gratis daily government "news" programs in which frequent denunciations are made of Peron's enemies. Indeed, so tender is the concern of Peron for the fare of Argentine listeners that recently a popular radio actress suspected of anti-Peron views was forced off the air for using "slang".

Peron's contempt for objectivity was never better demonstrated than in his choice of a delegate to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information this Spring. He picked, with consummate gall, the chief Argentine censor! The nose-tweaking administered by the broadcasting association in Peron's own capital was an act of courage that emphasizes the wide gap between his lip service to freedom and the genuine article. The significance of this reaffirmation of principle is that Peron's restrictions are now bucking not only the democratic forces within his own country but also the unified opinion of the hemisphere.

TV Has Made Old Vaudeville Acts More Alive Than Ever
 ("Parade")

Any adult who was ever in the audience or on the stage of New York's Palace theater during the 1920's would heave a nostalgic sigh while chatting with Edward Sobol, National Broadcasting Company director-producer of the Texaco Star Theater, an hour-long television show patterned after the fast-paced vaudeville shows which were popular years ago.

Ed, Brooklyn born and in show business since boyhood, made his "big time" debut in that mecca of all variety artists - the Palace - in the 20's when top billing was being given to such headliners as Jimmy Durante, Sophie Tucker, Bill Robinson, Fred Allen, Willie Howard, Harry Richman and many others.

But the advent of the talking picture closed the Palace as a vaudeville house as it did so many other theaters throughout the country, and the big names went into temporary eclipse. So did vaudeville. So did Ed Sobol. But not for long, relatively speaking.

Ed Sobol in turn became an agent, stage manager, director, and in 1939 joined NBC's television staff. Since that time except for a period when he supervised 16 U.S.O. shows for overseas entertainment, television has been his one interest. He has used it to bring back his first love - vaudeville - to the American public.

The effect of television on other entertainment mediums will vary, Ed claims, but generally will be beneficial.

"Every new entertainment medium creates new interest in others", he says. "As a result of radio broadcasts, attendance at concerts increased. I believe that as a result of television, movie attendance will increase. When we televised parts of a few Broadway shows - somewhat in the manner of movie trailers but a little longer - box office receipts on nearby Broadway went up."

What about television's effect on radio?

"Well", Ed says, "as interest in television goes up interest in radio must go down. But television will need more people as time goes on, artists, engineers, etc., and a great many now in radio will be absorbed by television."

Will vaudeville, because of television, become more popular in the future than it was once?

"I'd rather not speculate on that," Ed replies "but I'll say this: Television will enhance any variety program. In the old days, the intimacy so important to a variety program was lost in large theaters. With television, we can put the act right in the lap of the audience."

"That old chestnut about vaudeville being dead is wrong", he adds happily, "it never has been. But with television it's more alive than ever."

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A Hitch Listen
(Robert G. Fagan in "Reader's Digest")

One morning driving through the Poconos, I picked up a local lad about 15, who was headed "down the road a way." He asked if he could play my radio, quickly turned the dial to Fred Waring's program. Waring's music seemed to send the youngster out of this world, and he leaned back listening in ecstatic silence. Soon as the program ended, he asked to be let out. We were passing through dense woods, and I asked, "But why do you want to be let out in this lonely spot?"

"Well, Mister, it's like this. I like Fred Waring's program. We ain't got any radio in our house, so every morning I get out on the road and when I see a car with an aerial I stick out my thumb - you know the rest. Now I'll hitch a ride back home."

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: : : : TRADE NOTES : : : :
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At the annual meeting of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company recently a stockholder asked the company's new president Leroy A. Wilson what compensation he was to receive. Mr. Wilson replied that his salary was \$125,000.

This stockholder asked if the company planned to use television as an advertising medium. Wilson replied that consideration was being given to this but that no immediate plans have been developed.

Admiral Corporation and Subsidiaries - Six months to June 30: Record net earnings of \$1,237,297, equal to \$1.37 a share, of which \$706,887 was earned in second quarter. Net earnings for 1947 half were \$854,456 or 97 cents a share and \$342,995 for June quarter a year ago. Sales reached new high of \$27,386,344, an increase of \$5,837,558 over first half of 1947.

Telegrams now can be sent to and from radio-telephone equipped automobiles, trains, airplanes, busses and inland waterways boats, Western Union announced Tuesday, June 20. Senders of telegrams to a mobile unit are expected to furnish an approximate address.

July 23, 1948

For release Friday,

According to the fourth quarterly report made public jointly Friday (July 23) by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the net income after taxes of all U.S. manufacturing corporations amounted to \$2.6 billion for the fourth quarter of 1947. The figures reported show that the net income after taxes in the fourth quarter was about \$130 million more than in the third quarter and about \$60 million more than in the second quarter, but was about \$100 million less than in the first quarter of 1947. The total net income after taxes for the four quarters of 1947 aggregated \$10.1 billion.

The total sales of all manufacturing corporations, according to the report, amounted to \$41.2 billion during the fourth quarter of 1947, or about \$3.9 billion more than in the preceding quarter. Costs and expenses were estimated at \$37 billion, a rise of \$3.6 billion over the third quarter. The total sales for the four quarters of 1947 aggregated \$150.7 billion. Provision for Federal Income taxes amounted to \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter. The dividends paid in the last quarter of 1947 amounted to \$1.4 billion and reflected the usual year-end seasonal influences, being higher than the average of the previous quarters.

Sunday evening, June 25, the one-hour (9-10 P.M.) broadcast is the last of four Watergate concerts in Washington carried by WTOP as a public service, in cooperation with the Board of Trade and the National Symphony. WTOP has donated the time and broadcast facilities, and was active in the initial drive to obtain financial guarantees which made the 1948 Summer symphony season possible. It was the offer by WTOP to broadcast the concerts that set off the finance drive among Board of Trade members that saved the symphony from disbanding for the Summer.

Broadcasting stations have been urged by the Radio News Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters to re-examine periodically their news organizations to continue to improve professional standards and coverage of local news especially.

Meeting at NAB headquarters here, the Committee also voted to continue the NAB radio news clinics, which were begun in Springfield, Ill., in 1945. The clinics are workshop sessions for radio newsmen and management within NAB districts.

Harry R. Lubcke, Don Lee Director of Television, is a guest of the Rotary Club in Stockton, California, today (Wednesday). Following a luncheon, Mr. Lubcke will address the meeting on "Television".

G. E. Gustafson, Zenith Radio Corporation's Vice President in Charge of Engineering, received the President's Medal of Merit July 14 for his contribution to victory in World War II. The medal was presented at a luncheon sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

The Medal of Merit is the highest award given civilians by the President of the United States. It was presented to Mr. Gustafson for his war work as chief of Zenith's engineering research, which helped make possible that company's successful production of war material, including the V-T proximity fuse.

Mr. Gustafson worked his way to the vice presidency of Zenith from the post of development engineer, his assignment when he started with that company in 1925. He subsequently became Chief Engineer of the radio station the company then maintained at Mt. Prospect, Ill., later moving back into development work at the factory. In 1934, he was made Chief Engineer in charge of all engineering work, and in 1943 was elected Vice President by the Board of Directors. In the latter two positions, Mr. Gustafson had complete charge of Zenith's engineering work during the war period.

Paul Porter, former FCC and OPA head, has been asked to write a new price-control bill by President Truman, according to Drew Pearson.

An automatic tuning control for radio apparatus (No. 2,444,840) invented by Richard W. May of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was assigned to the Collins Radio Company of Cedar Rapids, last week.

Among a total of 17 devices, assigned by their inventors to the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation of New York, were an obstacle detection and communicating system (No. 2,444,452) by Emile Labin of New York City, and a static reducing pulse receiver (No. 2,444,455) by Mr. Labin and Ross B. Hoffman of East Orange, N.J.

The voice of the late Charles P. Steinmetz, one of the greatest of modern mathematicians, turned on floodlights last week in Schenectady, N.Y., on a new fountain dedicated to his memory.

During dedication of the fountain, a gift to Schenectady by the General Electric Company, a talk recorded by Mr. Steinmetz more than twenty-five years ago was played over a public address system. The voice, picked up by a microphone, was passed through electronic relays to turn on the fountain's colored floodlights.

Mr. Steinmetz was chief consulting engineer for General Electric at his death on October 26, 1923.

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

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1948

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Handwritten signatures and initials: S, K. H. J. P., E.

July 28, 1948

BITTERNESS LOOMS IN ARMSTRONG, RCA-FM SUIT; MILLIONS AT STAKE

Although no comment as yet has been forthcoming from the Radio Corporation of America, and the National Broadcasting Company, it is predicted that the suit filed against them in the Delaware U.S. District Court last week by Dr. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, charging infringements on five of his frequency modulation system patents, will be one of the most bitterly fought litigations in the history of the broadcasting industry.

In his complaint, Dr. Armstrong, who is Professor of Electricity at Columbia University, alleged that RCA sought to maintain "a monopoly" of the business of granting licenses under radio patents in the United States and "deliberately set out to oppose and impair the value" of his FM patents.

The complaint charged further that RCA refused to take out a license under the inventor's patents and that it "falsely represented" that it had developed a set which did not infringe on his system.

Dr. Armstrong averred in his complaint that his FM invention had made possible a substantial increase in the number of stations in the country, an increase which, he alleged, "threatened to upset the monopolistic control of radio broadcasting in which RCA and NBC participated."

In filing the suit, Dr. Armstrong issued a statement which read in part:

"In 1933, when the basic patents were issued to me covering the invention of the FM system, it was accepted not only by the public but by the best engineers in radio that static, being a natural phenomenon, would, like the poor, always be with us.

"Today, as FM is coming into general use, its listeners know that static is no longer a 'necessary evil' of radio. That fact was spectacularly demonstrated recently, when an ill-timed thunder-storm virtually blanketed out reception by ordinary radio of Mr. Dewey's nomination as a presidential candidate. In many areas along the Eastern seaboard only those people listening on FM radios could actually hear his acceptance speech. Similar electrical disturbances also took place during President Truman's acceptance speech.

"It is a matter of long-standing public record that, immediately upon issuance of my FM patents, comprehensive and exhaustive demonstrations of the new system were carried out for the ablest engineers and the top executives of the Radio Corporation. For a year and a half those demonstrations, using equipment specially constructed for the purpose, located atop the Empire State Building, were made for the benefit of the Radio Corporation and the National Broadcasting

Company. They were given the first opportunity to put the new invention into public use but declined to do so.

"The National Broadcasting Company showed no interest in giving the public the type of superior reception that FM affords and which everyone now accepts as an accomplished reality. It therefore became necessary for me as a private individual, and at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, to build at Alpine, New Jersey, the FM station whose performance has since set the standards for FM broadcasting throughout the world.

"Even after my station was in regular operation and fully demonstrating that FM could give a superior service, RCA and NBC continued to show a lack of interest in improving the public's radio facilities, and it was left to the small independent broadcasters to carry on in the pioneering of FM.

"Before the outbreak of World War II, many independent broadcasters had seen FM's advantages and had begun to build FM stations. By the outbreak of the war there were some 50 transmitters on the air and half a million receiving sets in the hands of the public. Up to that time, RCA, the leader in the industry, had not furnished the public with a single FM receiver. * * * *

"FM is now in process of displacing the land telegraph lines. The Western Union Telegraph Company is operating a large number of communication channels over FM relays between New York and Philadelphia and has embarked on a nation-wide program of replacing its wire lines with FM radio links.

"Once the success of FM was assured, by the efforts of others than itself, RCA changed its mind about the virtues of FM and not only began manufacturing FM equipment on a large scale but commenced offering to license others to produce an 'RCA brand' of FM.

"Therefore, in protection of my rights and those of my licensees, this suit has been instituted. It will be vigorously prosecuted because RCA's brazen attempt to appropriate my inventions strikes at the very basis of the rights of all inventors and those companies who, under patent laws of the land, are willing to take the risks involved in bringing worthwhile inventions into public use."

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ROCKET-RIDING RADIO UTILIZED

The Navy has developed a tiny, rocket-riding radio transmitter that sends stratospheric data back to the earth from an altitude of more than 71 miles, according to the Washington Times-Herald. The miniature telemetering system has been tested successfully at White Sands, New Mexico, where it was sent aloft in the Navy's sounding rocket, the Aerobee. The rocket has attained a speed of 2,830 miles an hour. During two flights, the transmitter radioed to ground receiving instruments data on cosmic rays, the rocket's performance and information on sunlight and the magnetic field. The transmitter operates on frequency modulation and uses six basic radio channels.

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IRE TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE SEEKS TELEVISION DATA

Donald G. Fink, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Technical Advisory Committee of the Institute of Radio Engineers has sent the following letter to Institute members:

"On September 20, 1948, the FCC will hold a hearing, docket 8976, on the utilization of the band of 475-890 megacycles for television broadcasting. The issues to be considered are as follows:

- "1. To obtain full information concerning interference to the reception of television stations operating on channels 2 through 13 resulting from adjacent channel operation of other services, from harmonic radiations, and from man-made noise.
- "2. To receive such additional data as may be available since the close of previous hearings concerning the propagation characteristics of the band 475 to 890 megacycles.
- "3. To obtain full information concerning the state of development of transmitting and receiving equipment for either monochrome or color television broadcasting, or both, capable of operating in the band 475 to 890 megacycles.
- "4. To obtain full information concerning any proposals for the utilization of the band 475 to 890 megacycles or any part thereof, for television broadcasting and the standards to be proposed therefor.

"At the request of JTAC, members of the Commission staff have prepared the following list of detailed questions:

- "1. What is the present state of development of equipment in the band 470 to 890 megacycles, in regard to
 - a) transmitters, tubes and components
 - b) receivers and components
 - c) antennas, transmission lines and related equipment for transmission and reception?
- "2. How much experimental work has been undertaken in television systems in this band, with respect to field operation (transmitter hours operated, number and distribution of receivers, and propagation tests) and laboratory work (development of receivers, transmitters and tubes)?
- "3. What consideration has been given to the costs of television systems for this band, particularly to the reduction of receiver costs, and the transfer of cost burdens to the transmitter?
- "4. What areas of service might be expected in this band, based on the following assumptions:

- a) a particular system, using one of the following typical bandwidths: 6 megacycles, 13 megacycles, 20 megacycles
- b) radiated power, available now and expected to be available, say, 10 years in the future,
- c) receiver sensitivity
- d) at each of the following typical frequencies: 475 megacycles, 600 megacycles, and 890 megacycles?

"5. What co-channel and adjacent-channel separations would be appropriate under the assumptions made in item 4, above?

"6. How many channels would be available in the band 475-890 megacycles on the assumptions of item 4, above, and how might they be allocated among the 140 metropolitan districts of the United States?

"Any information related to these questions should be communicated directly to the Secretary of the Joint Technical Advisory Committee, Mr. L. G. Cumming, Institute of Radio Engineers, 1 East 79th Street, New York 21, New York."

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FORMER HEAD OF FCC JOINS ABC'S "ON TRIAL" SERIES

James Lawrence Fly, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and General Solicitor of the Tennessee Valley Authority, will take over an assignment as trial lawyer on the ABC radio moot court series, "On Trial", beginning with the broadcast tonight (Wednesday, July 28) at 10:30 P.M. EDT. Mr. Fly will replace Paul Porter, former OPA Administrator and FCC Chairman, who is retiring from private practice.

Mr. Fly will be opposing counsel to John Harlan Amen, eminent "racket-busting" New York attorney and associate trial counsel for the United States at the Nuremberg trials, during a special 16-week series when the ABC radio court is examining the platforms of major political parties. Porter and Amen initiated the series by calling Rep. Emmanuel Celler (D., of New York), and Senator Owen D. Brewster, (R), of Maine, as witnesses to testify on the foreign policy planks of the Republican and Democratic parties.

On Mr. Fly's opening broadcast he and Amen will "try" domestic planks of the Republican and Democratic parties and will call as witnesses, Mary Donlon, delegate-at-large to the Republican convention and India Edwards, Executive Director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee.

Miss Donlon, first Chairman of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board, was co-manager of the Dewey-for-Governor campaign in 1942. India Edwards, former woman's editor of the Chicago Tribune for more than 20 years, was appointed to the top position in the women's division of the Democratic party this year after beginning her political career as a volunteer in the 1944 presidential campaign.

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FCC ANNOUNCES RADIO AUTHORIZATIONS EXCEED 635,000

More than 635,000 separate radio authorizations, covering stations and operators, were outstanding with the Federal Communications Commission at the close of the fiscal year. This is an increase of nearly 90,000 over the previous year.

Stations in the broadcast services almost hit the 4,000 mark, a gain of more than 400 in the 12-month period.

Stations in the non-broadcast services exceeded 126,000 or more than 14,000 over the previous year. Of the total number, more than 78,000 were amateur stations.

Operator licenses and permits approached 505,000, a net of almost 75,000 over the previous year.

Authorizations in the principal radio categories at the close of business on June 30, 1948, were:

STATIONS

	<u>As of</u> <u>6/30/47</u>	<u>As of</u> <u>6/30/48</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>Broadcast:</u>			
AM	1,795	2,034	239
FM	918	1,020	102
TV	66	109	43
TV(experimental)	81	124	43
Educational	38	46	8
International	37	37	0
Remote Pickup	583	571	(-12)
Other	33	26	(-7)
Totals	<u>3,551</u>	<u>3,967</u>	<u>416</u>
<u>Non-broadcast:</u>			
Aeronautical	15,843	20,858	5,015
Marine	11,755	15,024	3,269
Public Safety	4,257	4,903	646
Land Transportation	1,792	3,122	1,330
Industrial	1,571	2,855	1,284
Miscellaneous	1,919	1,648	(-271)
Amateur	*75,000	78,434	3,434
Totals	<u>112,137</u>	<u>126,844</u>	<u>14,607</u>
<u>OPERATORS</u>			
Amateur	*80,000	77,923	(-2,077)
Commercial	*325,000	*347,000	*22,000
Aircraft	* 25,000	79,924	54,924
Totals	<u>430,000</u>	<u>504,847</u>	<u>74,847</u>
GRAND TOTALS	<u>545,688</u>	<u>635,558</u>	<u>89,870</u>

* Estimated

The station figures do not represent the actual number of transmitters, since a single authorization can cover a number of associated mobile units. For example, 65 taxis equipped for radio communication may operate under one station authorization.

Year-end figures for mobile units are not available, but an estimate of January 1, 1948 indicated more than 135,000 mobile units associated with services as follows:

Broadcast	755
Aeronautical	20,517
Marine	13,180
Public Safety	38,929
Railroad, Utility, etc.	15,988
Fixed public	94
Experimental	<u>46,216</u>
Total	135,679

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NBC, WASHINGTON, OBSERVES 25 YEARS OF BROADCASTING AUG. 1

Station WRC, owned and operated by the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, D.C., will observe its 25th year of broadcasting service to the Nation's Capital next Sunday, August 1. One of the nation's oldest commercial radio stations, WRC sent on the air a quarter-century ago with only one studio and a staff of eight people, including the porter.

Now, 25 years later, NBC's Washington office has a staff of 173 people connected with NBC network's Washington operations at WRC, WRC-FM and the network's Capital television station WNBW.

Starting in 1923, after an embarrassing opening broadcast in which the first speaker's words were lost because he talked into the back of an old-fashioned microphone, WRC began racking up an impressive list of radio "firsts". In its first month, the station broadcast the memorial rites for President Harding, and in December carried one of the first political broadcasts, a speech by a Senator Magnus Johnson which WRC's early log books describe as "entirely harmless and inoffensive". The station log further notes that WRC participated in the early beginnings of radio networks when it was linked by leased wire to Station WJZ in New York for the first time to carry a broadcast of the Wills-Firpo fight in 1924. Radio's first political commentator, the noted newspaper columnist Frederick William Wile, first broadcast on WRC.

WRC became one of the first stations to cover sports events when arrangements were made for an announcer to station himself at a news ticker in the city room of the old Washington Times, from which he reported the play-by-play events of major league baseball games.

A 1924 political debate on the Volstead Act, in which Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas took part, brought a flood of seven thousand letters from all over the nation to WRC, which was then at

Park Road and 14th Street, N.W., in Washington - a section that is now considered almost a central part of Washington, but which then was considered a fine location "so far out in the country".

In those days before the Federal Communications Commission was appointed to decide on allocations of station broadcast power and frequencies, WRC's signal was heard in every State of the union, in Mexico, Central America and even in England.

Today, broadcasting on a frequency of 980 kilocycles with power of 5,000 watts, WRC brings NBC programs and its own local originations to the 1-1/4 million residents of the District of Columbia and the surrounding metropolitan areas of Virginia and Maryland. WRC, through the NBC Washington newsroom, brings important news and special events from the nation's capital to other stations of the NBC network.

Included in the NBC Washington staff under Vice President Frank M. Russell are 10 staffers who have been with NBC for more than 20 years.

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ASKS COURT TO CLARIFY FCC RULE

A second suit was filed by KPRC, Houston, asking the U. S. District Court at Houston to convone special three-judge tribunal for court test of FCC's WHLS Port Huron decision interpreting law on political broadcasts.

The first suit for a court hearing to set aside the FCC's interpretation of the political-broadcast law was postponed last Thursday to August 2nd by Judge Thomas M. Kennerly of U. S. District Court at Houston, where the suit was filed.

The difference between the two suits is that the second suit asks for a trial by a three-judge statutory court rather than the District Court itself, and seeks to have FCC interpretations set aside instead of declaratory judgment on the subject, and the new suit, which presumably will supersede the original, was regarded as expediting maneuver since decisions of three-judge courts may be appealed straight to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Texas laws make the radio station liable for anything libelous any speaker may say over the station's facilities.

The Federal Communications Commission ruled June 28 in a case involving Station WHLS of Port Huron, Mich., that a station has no right to edit a candidate's speech for libel. The Commission said, in part, "No exception exists in the case of material which is either libelous or might tend to involve the station in an action for damages."

Frank W. Wozencraft, Washington counsel and Jack Binion, Houston attorney, are handling the case for KPRC. Mr. Wozencraft expressed the hope that the three-judge court might hear the case by the end of the month in order to get an interpretation of political-broadcast law as early in campaign season as possible. July 30 seemed a likely hearing date rather than August 2, previous fixed.

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MACKAY CONTENDS ENTITLED TO SAME WORLD-WIDE COVERAGE AS RCA

Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, through James A. Kennedy attorney, has submitted to the Federal Communications Commission its Proposed Findings and Conclusions re the combined case for circuits to The Netherlands, Portugal and Surinam.

Mackay applied for direct circuits with these countries and some time thereafter the Commission granted Special Temporary Authorizations for 90 days. Operations were commenced with Portugal and Surinam and were very successful for a period of approximately two months. Operations with The Netherlands were not commenced due to their shortage of equipment, but they were about ready when the authorizations to all three points were cancelled by the Commission at the end of the 90 day period. The Commission cancelled these authorizations because the RCA protested against their having been granted to Mackay without a hearing.

So hearings were held and the following are Mackay's proposed findings on the evidence:

"Upon consideration of the entire Record in this proceeding and in the light of the national policy concerning competition between radiotelegraph carriers by means of direct radiotelegraph circuits, we find that Mackay is legally, technically and financially qualified to resume direct radiotelegraph communication between the United States and Surinam, and that:

"(a) The additional telegraph communication facilities between the United States and Surinam, as proposed by Mackay through the operation of a direct radiotelegraph circuit with the Surinam Administration, will serve a public need.

"(b) The telegraph traffic between the United States and Surinam is small but, in view of other considerations, the proposed direct circuit is justified. Moreover, the proposed circuit will provide a route for the handling of traffic with other countries of The Netherlands and the Overseas Territories to which Mackay does not now have satisfactory access and will be a valuable alternate route to points within The Netherlands and the Overseas Territories when needed.

"(c) The capacity of existing telegraph communication facilities between the United States and Surinam is in excess of that required to handle the present and expected volume of telegraph traffic under normal operating conditions.* * * A part of the traffic from the United States to Surinam is handled by means of indirect, combined cable and radio routes and suffers delays and mutilations. The re-establishment of Mackay's direct circuit will make available an improved telegraph service between the United States and Surinam over which will flow at least a portion of the traffic now handled via the indirect routes.

"(d) Mackay's circuit with Surinam will be operated with frequencies presently authorized and by means of existing staff and facilities. The resumption of Mackay by direct communication with Surinam will increase the usefulness and efficiency of Mackay's assigned frequencies and existing facilities and will augment its ability to provide the United States with rapid and efficient communication service.

"(e) Mackay's operation will not require the use of additional frequencies or the purchase of additional plant in order to give adequate service.

"(f) The capacity, transmission qualities and scheduled hours of operation of the circuit with Surinam will enable Mackay to provide rapid, efficient and adequate service.

"(g) The agreement between Mackay and the Surinam Administration, in general, contains provisions normally found in such contracts, and is not contrary to the public interest.

"(h) Mackay proposes to render, as it did during its former operation with Surinam, the standard classes of service at charges presently in effect by all carriers operating with Surinam. Under the agreement the division of tolls (50/50 after deduction of terminal charges and outpayments), accounting and settlements, will be the same as are applied to the RCA direct circuit with Surinam.

"(i) Reestablishment of the Mackay circuit with Surinam will strengthen telegraph competition between the United States and Surinam generally, and between the United States and other parts of The Netherlands and the Overseas Territories. It will restore competition in direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Surinam in accordance with the national policy and will permit competition for telegraph traffic in the inbound direction from Surinam to the United States, which does not now exist.

"(j) The resumption by Mackay of direct radiotelegraph communication with Surinam will be financially advantageous to Mackay, to the communications system of which it is a part and to the United States international telegraph industry as a whole. It will enable Mackay and the AC&R system to operate more efficiently and effectively in the public interest. It will reduce the traffic and revenues otherwise to be expected by Mackay's competitors, but will not endanger the ability of such other carriers to continue rendering a competitive telegraph service between the United States and Surinam."

Mackay's contentions are, generally, that the law and the national policy contemplate competition in international radiotelegraph service, that the public is entitled to competitive routes and that Mackay is entitled to the same world-wide coverage as is RCA.

It is contended that Mackay's opportunity to compete was thwarted by RCA's exclusive contracts until the Department of Justice secured a consent decree against the RCA in 1935 and that Mackay was not entirely relieved of RCA's restrictive contracts until 1942 when the FCC required a waiver of the remaining restrictive provisions.

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CANADA AND U.S. AGREE ON TELEVISION CHANNELS

Canada and the United States have agreed on a distribution of television channels within a 250-mile belt on each side of the border, government officials said Monday, according to the Associated Press.

The agreement will insure that when television stations are started in Canada cities - applications are pending in Toronto and Montreal - they will have certain channels open on which there will be no interference

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RCA LICENSED UNDER SYLVANIA TUBE PATENTS; 1948 NET INCOME

Arrangements have just been completed under which the Radio Corporation of America becomes a licensee under some 200 radio and television tube patents of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. The license runs for seven years at royalties of three-quarters of 1 per cent, but not exceeding \$200,000 in any one year.

Sylvania Electric has for many years been engaged in a program of research resulting in these and other radio, television and lighting patents, and is now engaged in a major expansion program in the field of television equipment to finance which it is making arrangements to sell 200,000 shares of additional common stock.

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Consolidated net income of Sylvania for the second quarter of 1948 was \$948,565, equal to 84 cents per share on the 1,006,550 shares of common stock outstanding, after deducting dividends of \$1 per share on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock. This compares with consolidated net income of \$733,635, equal to 63 cents per share earned on the common stock in the second quarter of 1947. For the six months ended June 30, 1948, common stock earnings of \$1.90 per share compare with earnings of \$1.33 per share for the six months ended June 30, 1947.

Second quarter net sales of \$23,662,547 compare with sales of \$24,219,586 for the second quarter of 1947. For the six months ended June 30, 1948, sales of \$48,210,076 compare with sales of \$47,756,365 for the six months ended June 30, 1947.

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COURT TO PASS ON RCA, GE TV PATENTS IN ZENITH SUIT

Judge Leahy of the United States District Court at Wilmington, Delaware, has ruled that the television patents of Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Company, and Western Electric Company must be passed upon by the court in the Zenith Radio Corporation suit against those companies which is pending before him. Zenith brought the suit asking for judgment that the combined broadcast receiver and television patents of the Radio Corporation group are invalid. An effort was made by Radio Corporation of America and the other defendants in the Federal Court to limit the case to their patents on broadcast receivers only, and to eliminate and not try out their television patents. By his decision, Judge Leahy held that not only the defendants' broadcast receiver patents, but also their television patents, must be passed upon by the court as requested by Zenith.

Judge Leahy also held in the same case that the question of the validity of Zenith's patents was not properly involved in the case, and dismissed Radio Corporation of America's request that the court pass upon Zenith's patents.

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AGRICULTURE DEPT. RESEARCH ON TV FOR FARMERS' INFO

The use of television as a means of bringing to farm and city people the benefits of agricultural and home economics research will be the subject of an exploratory study under the Research and Marketing Act, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced last Monday. With the addition of sight to sound, television offers promise of being a highly effective medium to carry out one of the more important objectives of the Research and Marketing Act to bring to consumers and others information to encourage more effective use, and greater consumption, of agricultural products. The project will be conducted by the Department's Radio Service in cooperation with television networks and stations, State extension services, and other public and private agencies.

One phase of the study will seek to determine what kinds of information and types of programs might be feasible and the adaptability of movies, still pictures, demonstrations, and other educational techniques to television. The most effective use of professional and administrative personnel in effectively reporting to the general public the results of research will also be explored. As television is a relatively expensive process, the cost factor will be given careful watching.

In order to get a reliable guide for better programming, a survey of listener reaction to different types of programs and presentation is contemplated.

Investigations, at first, will concern programs designed for the general television audience which emphasize information useful to consumers. But with the extension of television service and receivers into rural areas the investigations will be conducted on programs of direct service to farm people and to shippers, processors, merchandisers and others whose responsibility it is to distribute efficiently the products of our farms.

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FCC TO PROBE OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO CORP.

The Federal Communications Commission, on its own motion, instituted an investigation into the applicability of Section 314 of the Communications Act to the organization, ownership, control and operations of the American Cable and Radio Corporation, including the common ownership, control and operation of The Commercial Cable Co., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., and All America Cables & Radio, Inc.

Hearings in this proceeding are scheduled to start before Commissioner Walker in Washington on October 18, 1948.

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GENE THOMAS RETURNS TO WASHINGTON TO RUN WOR TV STATION

Eugene S. Thomas, former Washington newsman and for many years a resident of the Capital, Tuesday was appointed General Manager of the forthcoming Washington television station - Bamberger's television station WOIC now in Washington. His appointment is effective September 1.

Since 1938, Mr. Thomas has been Sales Manager of radio station WOR in New York. Previously he had lived in Washington 23 years, and had worked on three Washington newspapers.

Mr. Thomas was graduated from Central High School, George Washington University and Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. He is President of the Sales Executive Club of New York.

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JOHNSON WINS TOP PLACE ON COLORADO BALLOT

Senator Ed C. Johnson won top place on the Colorado Democratic primary ballot on Monday, July 24. The party's State Assembly gave him 853 votes to 535 for his longtime antagonist, Gene Cervi. Both Cervi and Johnson had enough votes to win places on the primary ballot, insuring a contest.

Mr. Johnson is seeking nomination for a third six-year term in the United States Senate. He is undefeated in a quarter-century of Colorado Democratic politics. Cervi, a former State Chairman, challenged Johnson because the Senator has opposed several New Deal measures.

Senator Johnson, if re-elected might succeed Wallace White as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce (Radio and Communications) Committee if the Democrats win next November. If the Republicans win, he'd continue as ranking minority member. It is understood in Washington that Cervi may give Johnson a hot fight for re-election.

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MBS COVERAGE OF GEN. PERSHING'S BURIAL MADE BY WOL ENGINEER

When Producer Hollis Seavey, Announcer Fred Fiske, and Engineer Art Hallam arrived at Arlington Cemetery Monday, July 19th, to broadcast the ceremonies in connection with the burial of General John J. Pershing, they found that the Telephone Company had installed WOL's lines inside the Arlington Amphitheater - instead of at the scene of the ceremonies, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

With air time only minutes off, Engineer Hallam plugged in extra lines and ran the whole length of the Amphitheater basement stringing line cable over girder connections. He had just completed this task when Seavey took to the air, on cue, to present the program to WOL and the entire Mutual Broadcasting System.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Television Sees All
 (George Dixon in "Washington Times-Herald")

My social secretary, Mrs. Tabitha Talcott Pratt, came puffing into port today and warped her gross tonnage alongside my desk. Her fat puss was beaming with malice.

"I saw you on television," she giggled. "You were scratching your nose."

"I was doing nothing of the sort," I retorted haughtily. "I was very poised and dignified. Whenever I wished to enter the discussion I put up my right hand, as directed, which is more than I can say for at least one of my co-actors."

"I was not talking about that show you did with the Countess Austine Cassini and Lawrence Spivak", replied Mrs. Pratt. "You knew the camera was on you then and you were showing off. This was one time you didn't know you were being televised."

"How could I help knowing it?" I demanded. "They make you put on that lousy, sticky, pancake make-up and then bake you under millions of watts, when all you need is to pour syrup over your head and stick a piece of bacon behind your ear to become a waffle and bacon."

"This wasn't a show", persisted the old Pratt. "You were sitting in the press stand with Gen. Battley and, out of thousands of people, the camera just happened accidentally to pick you out."

"But that is an invasion of privacy," I protested. "My goodness, I might have been doing anything!"

"You were!" giggled Tabby. "First you were scratching your nose; then you began wriggling. What were you wriggling for?"

"My pants were sticking to the chair. The heat had moistened the paint." * * *

My senior naval aide, Machinist's Mate Michelangelo Rembrandt Kelly, said he had been looking at the television too, in the back room of Jack Hunt's raw bar and had seen my unwitting performance.

"You sure didn't realize millions of people were looking at you", he sniggered. "In the first place you looked like hell, ghastly, in fact. You didn't have any make-up on then."

"And you had no suspicion you had an audience. Apparently you did not agree with what the speaker was saying because you pretended to be holding your nose."

"But that wasn't all. Sen. Pepper of Florida came on the stage to make up with the President and you began making silly faces at his back." * * *

Mr. Grover Whitney McKeister, the distinguished legislative consultant, looked thoughtful.

"You know," he observed, "you have brought up a matter which will bear consideration."

"Let me say at the outset that I am not against progress. I grant that television is here to stay. I also concede that it has almost limitless possibilities for entertainment and education."

"To decry against it would be akin to yelling 'Git a horse!' at persons having auto trouble. But it is becoming a serious threat to our constitutionally guaranteed right of privacy."

"I see what you mean," said Miss Reid. "A person like this is doing something he shouldn't be doing and the television camera picks him up. He thinks no one is looking, whereas millions of men, women and kiddies are staring at him."

"Not only that," said Mr. McKeister. "He might be comporting himself properly and still be embarrassed. There might be any number of reasons why he did not want people to know he was at that particular place at that time."

"You mean," said Mr. Clarence W. (Slats) Rafferty, the retired safecracker, "like telling the missus you are going to be tied up all evening robbing a loft, but instead sneak off to a ball game?"

"I guess there's only one solution," murmured Miss Reid. "Assuming that we cannot safeguard ourselves against this invasion of privacy, we must always act from now on as if a television camera were pointed at us."

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Unfinished Testimonial
(Drew Pearson in "The Washington Post")

When Clifford Durr retired from the Federal Communications Commission last month, his fellow Commissioners adopted a resolution praising him for his long and consistent Government service.

Durr, a brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, is an Alabama-born liberal who has been a frequent critic of the big networks but who has always fought out in the open - for such things as freedom of speech, freedom of competition and freedom of thought.

When Durr finally rolled up the testimonial his fellow Commissioners gave him and prepared to leave the desk he had occupied so long, there were only five signatures on the testimonial. One space - that of the sixth Commissioner - was blank.

It was to have been signed by Commissioner Robert Jones, the former Republican Congressman from Lima, Ohio.

All other Republican Commissioners gladly signed Durr's testimonial. But not the man who was elected to Congress with the support of Gerald L. K. Smith.

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Giveaway Pays Because It Pulls Huge Audiences
(Wayne Oliver in A.P. report)

The radio giveaway bandwagon rolls on, with indications it will continue unchecked until the public has had enough.

The rash of giveaways seems to boil down to this: Most of the programs that pay off to contestants also pay off in large audiences - and that's what sponsors are after.

There has been some speculation that the new broadcasting code put into effect by the industry July 1 might curb the giveaway trend. It has a provision saying broadcasters should avoid programs "designed to buy" the radio audience, by requiring it to listen in hope of reward, rather than for quality of entertainment."

The four major network officials are reviewing their giveaway programs. However, network officials take the position that most if not all of their giveaway programs are entertaining and would be good shows without the prizes at stake.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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WSPD-TV, Toledo, owned by the Fort Industry Company, has signed as an NBC television affiliate. The station went on the air July 21st. It will become interconnected with NBC Midwest video network September 20th.

Owen D. Young was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Broadcasting Co. at a meeting in New York Tuesday, increasing the Board's membership to eight.

One of radio's pioneers, Mr. Young was the first Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America. He also is a former Board Chairman of General Electric and still is Honorary Chairman.

Basil P. Cooper has been appointed Hearing Examiner, the Federal Communications Commission announced last week. Mr. Cooper has been with the legal staff of the FCC since 1935, serving in both the common carrier and broadcast fields.

Anna Roosevelt Boettiger has sold the Arizona Times to a group of Phoenix men, headed by Columbus Giragi, long-time Arizona publisher and editor, for an undisclosed amount. Mr. Giragi announced that he would take over the newspaper as publisher and editor.

The Times was founded May 2, 1947 by Anna Boettiger and her husband but the latter withdrew as an active member of the organization several months ago.

French Broadcasting System (Radiodiffusion Francaise) has opened new offices at 943 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

The Kaiser-Frazer Sales Corp. will be the sponsors of Walter Winchell's Sunday evening broadcasts beginning January 2, 1949. A two-year contract was signed, and the complete facilities of the American Broadcasting Company will be used.

It was reported by the United Press that Mr. Winchell's fee for two years will be \$1,350,000 - about \$1,000 a minute during the time he is on the air, namely his old time 9 to 9:15 P.M. EST on Sunday nights.

William H. Weintraub & Co., Inc., of New York is the advertising agency that negotiated the Winchell contract in behalf of the Kaiser-Frazer Sales Corporation.

Doug Mitchell and Charles Warren have been appointed to the announcing staff of Radio Station WOL, it has been announced by Lansing Lindquist, Program Director for that station.

Mr. Mitchell was formerly associated with KOH, Reno, Nevada, while Mr. Warren comes direct to WOL from the announcing staff of Station WQQW, Washington, D. C.

More than 11,200,000 radio receiving licenses are in force in Britain, according to the General Post Office. These include 49,200 television licenses.

Appointment of James M. Skinner, Jr., as Vice-President, Service and Parts Division of Philco Corporation was announced Tuesday by James H. Carmine, Vice President, Distribution.

In this new position, Mr. Skinner will direct the nationwide Philco service organization and also be in charge of all parts sales.

When WJZ-TV, key station of American Broadcasting Company television, goes on the air Tuesday, August 10, it will have commercial commitments totaling more than half a million dollars, it has been announced by Murray E. Grabhorn, ABC's Vice-President in charge of owned and operated stations.

Musicians Union yesterday (Tuesday) called off a strike set for next Sunday against the government-owned British Broadcasting Co. The strike would have forced the BBC to cut its air time almost in half. The Ministry of Labor announced an agreement to arbitrate a pay dispute.

The Federal Trade Commission has announced a hearing for Friday, July 30 at 10 A.M. (DST), in Room 332, Federal Trade Commission Building, Washington, D. C. The charge is misrepresentation of the quality and performance of radio tube testing instruments.

A conference on electronic instrumentation in nucleonics and medicine sponsored jointly by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers was announced last Saturday by Virgil M. Graham, Publicity Chairman of the Conference Committee and Director of Technical Relations for Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

The conference, under joint chairmanship of Dr. R. E. Lapp of the Institute of Radio Engineers and Dr. J. J. Smith of the Institute of Radio Engineers, will be held at The Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th Street, New York, November 29, 30 and December 1.

The State Department said Tuesday night that "The Voice of America" was broadcasting accounts of President Truman's address to Congress on all of its 22 foreign-language programs.

Emphasis was being placed on the President's request for approval of the International Wheat Agreement, the \$65,000,000 loan for the United Nations headquarters, and broadening of legislation admitting displaced persons to this country.

The broadcasts also cover rebuttal from Republican sources, officials said.

The Baltimore City Circuit Court on Monday was asked whether television comes within the legal definition of a radio broadcast.

Arena Realty Corporation, New York, in an injunction suit filed by the Century Athletic Club, contended that a telecast is not a broadcast.

The club, which promotes fights in a building owned by Arena Realty, contends that television is just a development of radio broadcasting. The club's suit seeks the right to have its fight programs televised. The court reserved decision.

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