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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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April 2, 1935.

EDUCATORS SAY OWN NETWORK PROPOSED ONLY ONE OF MANY

The National Committee on Education by Radio was quick to deny that they had decided to present to the forthcoming Federal Communications Commission conference a plan whereby the Government would operate a broadcasting system paralleling the existing commercial structure to be supported by a tax on the sale of receiving sets and broadcasting stations. The Conference is to be held at the request of the Federal Communications Commission next month to try to smooth out the differences between the educational, religious and other non-profit broadcasters and the commercial broadcasters.

"The Government network plan was discussed among many others by the sub-committee when it met in Washington last Monday", an official of the Committee on Education by Radio said, "but nothing whatever was finally decided and I can assure you nothing will be decided until we draft our final report for the May 15th Federal Communications Commission Conference. While it is true that the Committee has a lot of tentative drafts and proposals were submitted, I can honestly say that at the present we ourselves have not the slightest idea as to what will be advocated."

The members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Education by Radio which is now at work on the Conference proposals is composed of Arthur G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, Father Charles A. Robinson, of St. Louis University, and J. O. Keller, assistant to the President of Pennsylvania State College.

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SCOVILLE AND GARDNER NEW RMA DIRECTORS

Two new Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association were seated at the meeting of the Association's Board at New York last week. George A. Scoville, of Rochester, New York, who was elected to succeed the late W. Roy McCanne, and Allen H. Gardner, of Buffalo, New York, were the new RMA Directors beginning service. Mr. Gardner succeeded W. S. Symington, of New York City, who resigned from the Board because of a change in company personnel. Mr. Symington was succeeded as Chairman of the Membership Committee by Ben Abrams, of New York City.

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USE OF BALTIMORE PARK FOR RADIO TOWER SITE QUESTIONED

A suit questioning the legality of a contract entered into last week by the Baltimore Board of Park Commissioners with the Baltimore Broadcasting Corporation, leasing to it "without payment of any money rental", a plot of ground in Druid Hill Park upon which to erect a broadcasting antenna tower for Station WCBM is to be taken before the Court of Appeals for a final ruling.

However it was later learned that the contract under which the Board granted the right to erect the tower in the Park in return for the privilege of using the system to broadcast civic and other non-political programs, was approved by the City Solicitor with the proviso that the matter be taken into court for a ruling before final settlement of the lease,

"The provision in the ordinance giving the Park Board the power to lease its property has never been construed", R. E. Lee Marshall, City Solicitor, pointed out, adding that "there is no way of construing it except by court action.

"As the ordinance says the Board can enter into a lease without defining for what purpose and in what manner, it is a matter for the court to determine.

"We approved the lease with the proviso that these proceedings be brought before it be finally settled upon."

It is expected that the Court of Appeals will hear the suit during the April term of court. The suit was filed by Albert A. Levin as a taxpayer.

John Elmer, who signed the contract with the Park Board as president of the broadcasting concern, when asked to discuss the matter, said: "Just at this moment I have nothing in the world to say."

A protest against the Park Board's action granting permission for the erection of the tower was circulated in the Hampden section for signatures. Persons soliciting signatures to the protest declined to reveal its source or the person or organization sponsoring it.

Members of the Park Board who recently indorsed the erection of the tower, said they believed "it would be a very fine thing for the city."

The members, Dr. David W. Jones, acting president of the Board, and Adam H. Kromm, asserted that they and other members of the Board did not know any of the officials of the Baltimore Broadcasting Corporation, including Mr. Elmer, before negotiations for the tower began.

"I never say Mr. Elmer before he came before the Board and I have not seen him since", Dr. Jones said. "I thought it would be a splendid thing for the city since the city would get two hours daily on the air. This would give an opportunity to boost Baltimore on the air. The lot is only 75 by 75, and the matter of rental never came up in view of the opportunities that were to be given the city."

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LISTENERS RESPOND TO PRESS-RADIO BUREAU INQUIRY

Messages continue to be received by the Press-Radio Bureau, New York, from listeners to the authorized news broadcasts. Listeners were solicited to state their views when the bureau, sponsored by the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service and Universal Service, and the Publishers National Radio Committee, marked its first anniversary March 1.

A total of 2,676 messages have been received, James Barrett, editor of the bureau, announced last week. Of these 436 were letters and the remainder post-cards. The National Broadcasting Company turned in 2,497 messages and the Columbia Broadcasting System 169. Of the total only 17 contained adverse criticism.

One hundred and twenty-one, favoring the broadcast, asked that the broadcast period be lengthened.

The southern section of the country was extraordinarily represented in the replies received, accounting for nearly half of the total.

One reply came from Walter Lippmann, special writer for the New York Herald Tribune and other papers, who, wiring from Bradenton, Fla., praised the service and asked for more of it.

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BOTH DAY AND NIGHT QUOTAS WELL FILLED OR OVER

The various zones and states have absorbed both their night and the more recently assigned daylight quotas to a great extent and in many instances are over quota. An exception is the First, or Eastern Zone, which is 5% under quota at night and 31% in the daytime. New York State is over quota 9% , but all the rest are on the minus side, Vermont to the extent of 88%.

The Second, or near Eastern, Zone is 6% above its quota at night and 27% in the daytime. Virginia is 52% over quota.

The Third Zone, the South, is 27% over its quota at night and 6% under in the daytime. Louisiana, where Senator Huey Long is reported to be seeking additional facilities, already has 105% more at night than it is entitled to. In fact, Louisiana's over quota figure is the highest of any in the United States except that of Utah, which is 114.

The Fourth Zone, the Middle West, is 8% over at night and 1 percent under in the daytime. Iowa has 59% more facilities than the amount to which she is entitled, North Dakota 56, Minnesota 23, and Illinois 9.

The Fifth, or Pacific, Zone is 25% over the top at night but 13% under in the daytime. Washington State is 54% over, Colorado 47, and California 10%.

There follows the percent each Zone is over or under quota:

FIRST ZONE

<u>State</u>	<u>Night Percent- age over or under</u>	<u>Day Percentage Over or under</u>
Connecticut	- 11	- 13
Delaware	- 38	- 42
District of Columbia	- 6	- 14
Maine	- 7	- 26
Maryland	- 10	+ 5
Massachusetts	- 8	- 34
New Hampshire	- 47	- 28
New Jersey	- 23	- 48
New York	+ 9	- 32
Rhode Island	- 12	- 52
Vermont	- 88	- 0
Total	- 5	- 31

SECOND ZONE

Kentucky	+ 17	- 30
Michigan	- 19	- 44
Ohio	+ 15	- 22
Pennsylvania	- 0	- 34
Virginia	+ 52	+ 12
West Virginia	- 13	- 2
Total	+ 6	+ 27

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THIRD ZONE

<u>State</u>	<u>Night Percent- age over or under</u>	<u>Day Percentage over or under</u>
Alabama	- 18	- 20
Arkansas	+ 15	+ 13
Florida	+ 98	+ 46
Georgia	+ 17	- 22
Louisiana	+105	+ 18
Mississippi	- 61	- 54
North Carolina	+ 6	- 32
Oklahoma	+ 12	- 10
South Carolina	- 40	- 31
Tennessee	+ 84	+ 28
Texas	+ 55	+ 5
Total	+ 27	- 6

FOURTH ZONE

Illinois	+ 9	- 13
Indiana	- 20	- 28
Iowa	+ 59	+ 33
Kansas	- 0	- 17
Minnesota	+ 23	- 6
Missouri	+ 5	+ 3
Nebraska	+ 21	+ 82
North Dakota	+ 56	+ 35
South Dakota	- 7	+ 28
Wisconsin	- 22	- 17
Total	+ 8	- 1

FIFTH ZONE

Arizona	+ 4	- 25
California	+ 10	- 27
Colorado	+ 47	- 9
Idaho	+ 11	- 16
Montana	+ 32	+ 0
Nevada	+ 22	- 4
New Mexico	- 12	+ 28
Oregon	+ 40	+ 19
Utah	+114	+ 19
Washington	+ 54	+ 2
Wyoming	- 41	- 63
Total	+ 25	- 13

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CROSLY TO BROADCAST ELSEWHERE IF STUDIOS CLOSE

The Crosley Radio Corporation is prepared to stay on the air even if the strike, for which the plant was closed down last Wednesday, reaches its broadcasting studios, advices from Cincinnati stated. Arrangements were made to allow the regular Crosley broadcasts to proceed at a moment's notice from the Netherland-Plaza. This was the headquarters of the broadcasters when they held their meeting last Fall in Cincinnati.

The Crosley Company already has an auxiliary studio in the hotel. In addition to this an entire floor, which was equipped for broadcasting when the hotel was built, is understood to be at the company's disposal.

Ten maintenance men are required to keep the present Crosley studios in running order. Should these men walk out, lack of facilities would make broadcasting from that location impossible.

It is hoped the move will not be necessary, J. L. Clarke, General Manager of the studios, said. Even if the ten men do not join the strike, however, inconvenience caused to those who attend the broadcast by pickets at the Crosley plant may occasion the move, he hinted.

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NEW COPYRIGHT BILL IS INTRODUCED

A bill to amend the copyright laws (S 2465) was introduced by Senator Duffy, Democrat, of Wisconsin, Monday afternoon. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Patents, of which Senator McAdoo (D) of California, is Chairman, and Senator Norris, (R), of Nebraska, is the ranking minority member. It is expected that hearings will be held at an early date.

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Printed copies of the bill are/available at this writing and it is not known what changes, if any, were made in the draft submitted by the Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright.

An amendment proposed by the Committee was the elimination of the existing \$250 statutory minimum for innocent infringement of copyrighted works - a provision that has been used by the American Society of Composers in imposing license fees on broadcasters and other performances for profit.

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FCC WILL DO NOTHING SENSATIONAL SAYS NEW CHAIRMAN

In his first public utterance since assuming the chairmanship of the Federal Radio Commission, Anning S. Prall gave assurances that no great upheavals were to be expected and no general reallocation of broadcasting facilities.

"The bulwark of America is the American home", Mr. Prall said in an interview with Martin Codel, broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company. "The success of radio broadcasting depends very largely upon its reception in American homes; therefore if broadcasting is to continue successfully, it must present clean, wholesome programs which will be acceptable in, and receive the support of, the average American home. My feeling is that we have made more definite progress under our peculiarly American system of private competitive radio programs than has any other country in the world. There is full freedom of speech on the air in America. That is not the case in other countries where the government, and, of course, the party in power, controls the radio.

"Long before I had any idea that I might become identified with the Federal machinery that administers radio, I took an interest in certain aspects of its programs. While I was head of the New York Board of Education, I was in daily contact with young people and the teachers who guide them. I had to deal with every imaginable kind of juvenile problem. There were underprivileged children who required special consideration, and there were youngsters with the spark of genius who likewise required special consideration.

"Sometime ago I took a fancy to certain children's programs on the air. While in Congress I frequently visited this very studio of the NBC to observe the children's hours. I have always thought that among these children might be a Galli-Curci or Barrymore whose opportunities are negligible because of family circumstances. Radio offers an avenue for the development of new artistry and talent that has never before been available. The amateur hours now prominent on radio schedules may bring some of this out.

"It is my view that the radio people themselves would do well to eliminate programs that arouse the imaginations of children to the point where they cannot eat or sleep. Good clean adventure programs can be made educational, and even their commercial messages can be helpful. Now as to what the Commission can do: Under the Communications Act, as under the old Radio Act, we may not exercise any direct control over radio programs. We cannot censor what is said on the air. That is right and proper, for you can readily see the political consequences if any governmental agency were invested with such bureaucratic powers while any one party is in the ascendancy.

"What we can do is maintain a general surveillance over radio stations and networks under our broad authority in the public interest, convenience and necessity. We can take into account the public interest as a whole, or in part, of the general program structures of the radio stations. If they are consistent violators, we can refuse to renew their licenses. As you know, about a half-dozen stations have been taken off the air in recent years because of their failure to live up to proper standards of public service.

"The fullest possible use of radio as an educational medium has not yet been found. I have studied the records of the hearings before our Broadcast Division last fall, and both educators and broadcasters, as I interpret the record, freely admitted that they have not cooperated to the fullest extent. Whoever is to blame, the fact remains that they must get together for a unified program of action. It is our plan to get them together for a national conference under our auspices beginning next May 15th.

"In my opinion radio cannot supplant the classroom, but it can supplement classroom instruction very appreciably if properly handled by proper persons.

"What about the Commission's other activities?" Mr. Prall was asked.

"I find myself in the position of being a jack of all the communications trades, so to speak, yet I am not an expert in any of them. As you know, I sit as a member of all three divisions - Broadcast, Telephone and Telegraph. Broadcasting regulation dates back to 1927, but the Federal regulation of the interstate telephone and telegraph is something entirely new. We are moving slowly in the telegraph and telephone fields for our jurisdiction is supplementary to that of the States and our fact-finding job may take years. Even now we are going into the telegraph structure thoroughly, and Congress has ordered a complete investigation of the telephone industry.

"Eventually we will get to the matter of fair rates for interstate services, for our duty is to the consumer first. Contrary to some views, we are not aiming to hurt the industries that come under our jurisdiction. Together with them we hope to be able to assure the American people continued efficient and perhaps cheaper methods of communication, whether by wire or wireless.

"The newspapers said something about a New Deal on the FCC with your appointment as Chairman", Mr. Prall's interviewer suggested.

"When I assumed the Chairmanship this month, we did reorganize somewhat. My distinguished colleague, Judge Sykes, who has been one of the mainstays of radio regulation since he

came here with the old Radio Commission in, 1927, asked to be relieved of the Chairmanship of the full Commission and simply exchanged places with me, as Chairman of the Broadcast Division. Then we shifted former Governor Case, of Rhode Island, over to the Broadcast Division, and he simply exchanged places with Col. Thad H. Brown, who took Governor Case's place on the Telephone Division."

Asked if there are some radical reforms in view, Mr. Prall said:

"I would not say we are going to do anything especially sensational. We all agreed that bringing fresh viewpoints to the several divisions might be helpful all around."

"We hear reports every now and then that big reallocations are going to turn the broadcast band topsy-turvy, and put stations on different dial settings with different powers. Is there anything in that" Mr. Prall was asked.

"Of course there are many proposals put before us constantly for this shift and that, and they might affect listeners locally or regionally, but these all have to go through due forms of applications, hearings, arguments, recommendations by our Examiners and the like before we render decisions. That doesn't sound very radical, does it? I will say that we have decided to tighten up broadcasting regulation and enforce our rules more rigidly. That means that radio stations must toe the mark if they want to earn their license renewals. We will not brook any trifling with our regulations. The radio people who disregard them - and I include the broadcasting of harmful and manifestly fraudulent material - are going to be made conscious that there is a board in Washington to whom they must render an accounting. We will punish the malefactors even if it means their extinction from the wave lengths."

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CANADIANS PUT ON CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

Special programs for children were inaugurated on the Canadian regional networks during the past year. An effort was made to design the programs so that they would be both entertaining and educational. The topics were interspersed with music and covered such subjects as true stories of early settlers and Indians, safety talks, and others. Over thirty of these programs were presented exclusively for children. Many favorable comments were received from adult listeners stating that these programs were both bright and instructive and particularly expressing appreciation of the type of programs arranged for the younger members of the family, the Canadian Radio Commission reports.

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SENATE TAKES UP COPELAND FOOD AND DRUGS BILL

Over-riding objections by Senator Clark (D), of Missouri, Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, and others, the Senate began the consideration of the Food and Drugs Bill introduced by Senator Copeland of New York (S. 5).

"The subject matter of the bill is an extremely complex one, upon which meetings have been held for many days in the last Congress and in the present one", Senator Clark said. "There have been many differences of opinion in the committee and in the Senate, which have, to some extent, been ironed out by conferences and by amendments."

"I repeat that I am in favor of the general proposition, but there are numerous technical problems embedded in the bill", Senator Vandenberg declared. "They are problems which seriously concern legitimate business. I am not interested in attempting to protect the illegitimate business which the Senator from New York wishes to attack, and which I join him in wishing to attack, but surely we are not going to burn down the barn in order to kill the rats. Surely reasonable notice should be given to those of us who wish to present amendments in behalf of legitimate business in order that we may have that opportunity."

In explaining the principal features of his bill, Senator Copeland said:

"I may say about advertising, and that applies not alone to advertising in print, but also to radio advertising, that responsibility is placed upon the manufacturer who supplies the copy or the material. That is where the responsibility ought to lie. The man who disseminates the advertising only puts out what is given him by the manufacturer. So far as the magazine and the newspaper and the radio, the disseminators of the advertising, are concerned, they are guarded by placing the responsibility where it belongs. So long as they have on file statements from the manufacturers, they have nothing to fear from the bill.

"The fact is that all through this bill runs the thought that the honest manufacturer, the honest producer, the honest advertiser, the men and women who are engaged in industries covered by this bill, have nothing to fear so long as they tell the truth about their products. The purpose of the bill is to guarantee truthfulness in advertising, and to make certain that the products which are sold under such advertising and under the bill itself may be products which are safe for human consumption."

While it is considered likely that the Senate may pass the Copeland Bill, it seems to be a question as to whether or not the House will get around to passing a bill and based upon the assertion of Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, that the Food and Drugs Bill is not on the President's list of bills which must be passed, the odds at the present writing appear to be against the passage of Food & Drugs legislation by Congress this session.

METAL RADIO TUBE SHOWN IN NEW YORK

A radio receiver using all-metal vacuum tubes of a new design was demonstrated in the House of Magic room of the General Electric Building, in New York, this (Tuesday) afternoon.

The new instrument is reported to feature indestructible all-metal detectors and amplifiers, dispensing with the glass bulb used here since the invention of the audion by Dr. Lee de Forest in 1906.

The metal envelope in the new three-element tube is utilized as the place, thereby eliminating the metallic plate used in the glass bulb. In the all-metal screen-grid or four-element tube the shell is used as the screen, which is built as a mesh surrounding the other elements in the glass tubes.

Metal tubes, called catkins, have been used in England for several years. The popular tube of this type is octagonal. In England the all-metal units can be placed in the sockets of some of the standard glass tubes. The metal cartridge is generally smaller than a glass detector or amplifier and resembles a bullet more than it does an electric lamp.

One advantage of the metal bulb, its advocates contend, is that heat is more easily radiated, giving the device longer life. It is smaller than the old tubes, facilitating the construction of more compact sets. Under mass production those sponsoring the metal tubes say it is expected the metal tubes will be less expensive.

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MANUFACTURERS OF MODULATION INDICATORS TO CONFER

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission has called a conference of manufacturers of modulation indicating devices to be held in Washington April 12.

The FCC Engineering Department is giving consideration to the feasibility of requiring experimental broadcasting stations, and certain other broadcasting stations adhering to high-fidelity performance specifications, to install modulation indicators for determining the operating percentage of modulation of broadcast transmitters. The plan under consideration contemplates approval of modulation indicators by type in a manner similar to that used for approval of frequency monitors. A list of approved modulation indicators by manufacturers' names and type numbers would be released after the completion of a series of tests by the Bureau of Standards.

The conference has been called to obtain as much information as possible on which to base specifications.

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No. 813

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

NEW COPYRIGHT BILL IS VICTORY FOR BROADCASTERS

The Bill introduced by Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, to amend the Copyright Act of 1909, marks, in the opinion of the broadcasters, a notable advance in American copyright legislation. The interdepartmental committee which had charge of its preparation worked conscientiously to frame a bill which would adjust our copyright laws to meet the requirements of entering the International Copyright Union, and at the same time provide just and fair protection both for the owners of copyrights and for users of copyright material.

Most notable of the changes proposed by the bill is the elimination of the statutory minimum damage of \$250 for each infringement of a copyright. The obvious injustice of this provision has been clearly recognized, and the new bill permits the court to fix statutory damages at whatever figure shall be "just, proper, and adequate, in view of the circumstances of the case."

Under the present law, if a small broadcasting station is found guilty of violating a musical copyright, the court must impose damages amounting to not less than \$250 for each proven infringement, even though the copyright owner can prove no actual damages, and though the total revenue of the station from a whole day's broadcasting may be less than the minimum damages from a single infringement. Under the proposed bill, the court would be permitted to take all the circumstances into account.

Since the statutory damages provision of the present law has been the principal weapon in the hands of copyright pools, this proposed change marks a long step toward freeing the users of copyright material from utterly unreasonable demands.

The new bill also provides that an unauthorized performance by radio transmitted simultaneously by two or more connected stations shall be regarded as the act of one infringer. This means that in the case of a network broadcast, over which the outlet stations obviously have no control, the performance of an unauthorized musical number would be regarded as a single infringement, and not as, under the present law, an infringement by each participating station. The maximum amount of damages for a single infringement is \$20,000.

Another very important provision of the new bill is in the section regarding injunctions. The same rights which are given to newspapers and magazines are now extended to broadcasting stations, so that an injunction could not prevent the broadcast

of a program for which rehearsals had already begun, any more than it could prevent the publication of a newspaper or magazine when the actual printing had been started.

One of the great problems in connection with entering the International Copyright Union is that of the so-called "moral right of the author" which is absolutely insisted on by the Union. In the proposed bill this has been modified so that the editing or arranging of a work for special purposes, such as broadcasting, shall not be deemed to contravene the right of authors toward the Act.

The new bill also undertakes to solve the problem of the reception of radio programs in places where no admission fee is charged, by providing specifically that such reception shall not be deemed to be an infringement of copyright. The bill thus reverses the present law, the decisions under which copyright pools are enabled to collect royalties from hotels, restaurants and shops where radio receiving sets are used, without charge for the incidental entertainment of patronage.

There can be no question that the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, with the inevitable changes in our copyright law, will impose many new burdens on the broadcasters. It will enormously increase the number of works for the performance of which royalties may be collected, particularly as the right to communicate any work by means of radio will be expressly reserved to the author. On the other hand, the new bill marks a tremendous advance in recognizing the rights of the public, who in general can benefit from copyright material only through the use of such material by those who transmit it. In more than twenty years of effort to revise the copyright laws of the United States, this new bill stands out as the most constructive piece of legislation yet drafted, and its justice and fairness are a proof of the conscientious effort of the Committee in charge to consider every point of view.

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MRS. COIT DIES IN FLORIDA

Mrs. J. Clarke Coit, of Chicago, wife of the former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and President of the U. S. Television and Radio Co., died early in the week at the Coit winter home at Clearwater, Fla. Mrs. Coit had suffered a lengthy illness. Details of the funeral arrangements are not yet known.

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BRITISH TELEVISION TOWER TO BE 600 FEET HIGH

Alexandra Palace, huge and rambling exhibition hall in northeast London, has been chosen to be the first television transmitting station in the British Empire. Government experts found it a suitable site after eight weeks of exhaustive tests.

The transmissions will be radiated from an aerial nearly 600 feet above the sea level as compared to the 430-foot mast now used in Berlin. The transmitters will operate at about ten kilowatts capacity and cover a radius of twenty-five miles, reaching about 15 per cent of the population in Britain.

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WOMEN WILL PLAY IMPORTANT PART IN RADIO SURVEY

The conference in New York last week between Chairman Anning S. Prall, of the Communications Commission, members of the Women's National Radio Committee, and representatives of the broadcasting industry is seen as the first step in a survey to be undertaken by outstanding women of the current commercial programs. Chairman Prall was personally responsible for this group getting together, and it is expected there will be frequent meetings during the forthcoming year.

Those present at the first meeting were: Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, President; Mme. Yolanda Mero, Advisory Chairman, and Miss Luella S. Laudin, Executive Secretary, representing the Women's National Radio Committee; Chairman Anning S. Prall, Federal Communications Commission; J. Truman Ward, President; and Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, representing the National Association of Broadcasters; M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Frederic A. Willis, assistant to William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Franklin Dunham, NBC educational director.

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FCC ADOPTS NEW OFFICE HOURS

As a result of staggering the hours of Government departments in Washington to lessen the burden on traffic facilities, beginning April 15th the office hours of the Federal Communications Commission will be changed ^{to} from 8:30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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CONNECTICUT BILL PROHIBITING AUTO RADIOS DEFEATED

Such opposition developed against the bill to prevent radios in automobiles in the Connecticut State Legislature that it has been withdrawn.

The hearing on the bill April 2 by the Connecticut Senate Motor Vehicles Committee was attended by about fifty representatives of radio and automotive interests but none were heard as an immediate announcement by Senator Hungerford, Committee Chairman, stated that the author of the bill insisted on its withdrawal and desired no comment. Appreciation of the opponents of the bill was expressed to the Committee by Bond Geddes of Washington, representing the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

The RMA was represented in addition to Mr. Geddes by Judge Van Allen, of Buffalo, General Counsel, and there were also representatives of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association and the Ford Motor interests. Francis E. Stern, of Hartford, represented the Radio Wholesalers' Association.

South Dakota is added to the few states which have enacted laws regulating "short-wave" radio sets in automobiles but without restricting or regulating public automotive radio sets covering the regular standard broadcast band. The new South Dakota law requires a permit for installation of a short-wave automotive set. It also authorizes a State police broadcasting station at Pierre, the Capitol, and a State radio police system requiring all State and county police vehicles to be radio equipped.

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FCC GRANTS RADIO PERMITS FOR PACIFIC OCEAN AIR ROUTES

Permission to establish radio stations in Hawaii, Guam, Midway Island and Wake Island was granted to Pan American Airways by the Federal Communications this week to aid establishment of a proposed transpacific mail and passenger service.

The Navy Department has authorized the company to use the islands for temporary landing stations, and the Bureau of Air Commerce, in collaboration with Army Air Corps engineers, has developed and tested the Kruesi radio compass, new mechanical aid to navigation.

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HUEY KNOCKS OUT COPELAND BILL RADIO DISCRIMINATION

It remained for Senator Huey Long, of Louisiana, to knock out the discriminatory clause with regard to radio advertising which has been so vigorously objected to by the industry.

The objectionable provision as written into the Copeland Bill read:

"No retail dealer shall be prosecuted under this section for the dissemination in good faith, other than by radio broadcast, of any advertisement offering for sale at his place of business any article which he does not distribute or sell in interstate commerce."

"I move to strike out the words 'other than by radio broadcast'", Senator Long said during the debate on the Food and Drugs Bill yesterday (Thursday). "As it stands, no dealer is to be prosecuted for what he sells in good faith and for advertising it, except by radio broadcast. If he publishes in good faith an 'ad' in a newspaper, or if he sends out a circular, or sends out a letter, he is not bothered, but if he accidentally sends a word over the radio, he is to be prosecuted for that.

"The provision is unnecessary, because if we turn back to another provision of the bill we find this:

"The dissemination of any false advertisement by United States mails, or in interstate commerce by radio broadcast or otherwise -"

and that includes everybody -

'for the purpose of inducing, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, or cosmetics.'

"It is to be prohibited under the preceding provision. In other words, it would prohibit false information being spread in any way, by newspaper, radio, or otherwise, and that is all right; I have no objection to that. That covers the radio, it covers a newspaper, and it covers a magazine. But it is provided that no retail dealer shall be held responsible for whatever he advertises in good faith except by radio. He must not make a mistake by radio, but he can make any other mistake he wants to.

"If it is desired that no mistakes be made, if it is desired that anyone shall be punished if he does not act in good faith, that is one matter; but to hold that a man shall be responsible for what he says over the radio, but that he can put the same statement in a newspaper and not be responsible for it, is

an unfair discrimination and there is no basis to support it.

"I do not give my support to favoring the newspapers in preference to the radio anyway, just as between us Members of the Senate. I have been able to make myself heard over the radio, when the newspapers would not let me be heard, and I am somewhat of the opinion that there is no reason to discriminate. Perhaps my friend, the Senator from New York, has had better luck the other way."

"When this provision was written into the bill last year", Senator Copeland replied, "beginning with the words, 'No retail dealer shall be prosecuted', there was great fear on the part of the small-town newspapers, the village weeklies, and so on, that the editor or publisher who wrote the advertising might somehow or other find himself in difficulty. At that time we had not included the language about the radio which has been quoted by the Senator from Louisiana. I am in agreement now that there is no reason why this language should not be deleted from the bill.

"The idea originally was to take care of the case, for instance, of a small-town newspaper, such as one at Suffern, N. Y., where I live. The Suffern Independent, which is never for me, I may say, so I have no particular desire to advertise it; it is a bitter Republican paper, but, fortunately, its circulation is limited, though unfortunately for the present occupant of the chair (Mr. Moore) it also slops over into New Jersey - and I use that term advisedly. It was thought that it would be all right to let the Suffern Independent run its advertising even though it got into interstate commerce, but that we did not want the Rogers drug store in Suffern, perhaps, to devise a remedy for tuberculosis or cancer and be able to go on the radio up at Chester and advertise it widely as the 'greatest remedy in the world' for such a disease.

"As the Senator has said, this protection is provided for in the other section of the bill to which he has referred. I am very glad to join in the request that the language he has quoted be stricken from the bill."

Accordingly the amendment to strike out the words "other than by radio broadcast" was agreed to.

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COPYRIGHT TREATY WILL PROBABLY AWAIT BILL

Although it is understood that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is soon to report favorably the Copyright Treaty, the belief is that action on the Treaty will await the passage of the Copyright Bill recently introduced by Senator Duffy (D) of Wisconsin. The Duffy Copyright Bill has been referred to the Senate Patent Committee and hearings will probably be held on the bill at an early date.

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4/5/35

A. T. & T. INVESTIGATION MAY NOT BEGIN UNTIL AUTUMN

Although the Bill appropriating \$750,000 for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company investigation has been passed by Congress and approved by the President, no definite date has yet been set as to when the hearings will begin. One report is, so that adequate preparations may be made, and the Federal Communications Commission "will not go off half-cocked", that the hearings will not begin until early next Fall.

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AUDIBLE ARTS INSTITUTE SURVEYS EDUCATIONAL STATIONS

Activities in the field of educational broadcasting are the subject of a survey made by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, and published in the Institute's current News Letter.

The Institute, through its Director, Pitts Sanborn, has sent down the activities of some of the 38 stations operated by educational institutions in 22 States, as reported to it through correspondence with these organizations, as well as the educational courses made available through the facilities of commercial stations.

This informal survey, it is emphasized, is not intended as a complete picture of educational broadcasting in the United States, but is offered as an indication of what is being done, and what can be done to utilize the radio in schools and in the field of adult education.

Among the various "Air Curricula" listed in the survey are those offered by the Universities of Florida, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Southern California, Michigan State College, Iowa Radio Child Study, "Ohio School of the Air", "Ohio Emergency Radio Junior College", National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System's "American School of the Air", WEVD's "University of the Air", WNYC's "School of the Air", Cleveland Public Schools, Chicago Public Schools, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Buffalo Museum of Science.

The compilation is one in a series of studies of various aspects of radio, being published by The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, which was founded recently by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation to stimulate a wider appreciation of the many fine programs on the air, and a fuller utilization of the radio as an instrument of education and culture.

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 ::::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::::
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Phillips Carlin, sustaining program manager of the National Broadcasting Company, was awarded a bronze medallion by the Alumni Association of the DeWitt Clinton High School, New York City, recently for meritorious achievement since his graduation. The presentation was made at a dinner given by the association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Paul B. Klugh, well known Chicago radio manufacturer, and Mrs. Klugh are on an extended Western trip. They reached Death Valley, Calif., March 27 at which time the temperature was 96 degrees in the shade.

Mr. and Mrs. Klugh will return to Chicago in time for Mr. Klugh to take charge of the entertainment features of the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association which will be held early in June.

The League of Nations at Geneva has sent to its members a draft convention designed to promote peace by preventing the broadcasting of matter likely to excite war emotions.

A favorable report has been submitted by Examiner Ralph L. Walker in the application of the Western Radio Telegraph Company, of Cahokia, Ill., to construct new point-to-point radio telegraph stations. They are to be used in communicating with the oil fields and are to be located at Bores, Buckenridge and Crane, Texas, and Oklahoma City and Bartlesville, Okla. They will communicate with Cahokia. The frequencies requested are 4805 and 4830 kilocycles and the power 500 watts.

Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel, and Fanny Neyman, Assistant Counsel, have filed their brief in behalf of the Communications Commission in the case of Station KSEI, Pocatello, Idaho, versus KFPY, of Spokane, Wash., in the U. S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

The Hartford Times, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., have applied for a construction permit to erect a new station to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, 100 watts, 250 watts day, unlimited time. Amended: To make changes in equipment and change power from 100 watts, 250 watts day to 100 watts day and night.

"The United States Economic Situation Today" will be discussed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, during the National Radio Forum on Monday, April 8, at 10:30 P.M. EST over an NBC-WEAF network.

Arthur Brisbane and Charles F. Kettering will be the speakers at the Annual American Association of Advertising Agencies Dinner, to be held at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on Friday, April 12.

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BICKLEY APPOINTED CHIEF TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION ACCOUNTANT

The Federal Communications Commission announced today the appointment of John H. Bickley as Chief Accountant for the Telephone Investigation at a salary of \$9000 per annum. Mr. Bickley is now Chief Accountant and Director of the Department of Accounts and Finance for the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, which position he has held since May 1931. Prior thereto he was a public utility expert for the Federal Trade Commission at Washington, D. C., from May 1928 to May 1931.

Before joining the staff of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Bickley served as Chief Auditor, through competitive examination, on the Public Service Commission of Maryland, for the period from October 1925 to December 31, 1926, and for a short time engaged in private practice at Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Bickley is 42 years old and a Certified Public Accountant. His earlier training included a college course with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics at the University of Pennsylvania in 1915; in 1917 he did graduate work at Columbia University. He was instructor, assistant professor and associate professor in charge of accounting instruction at Lehigh University from 1915 to 1924.

Bickley has appeared before Federal Commissions as Chairman of Committees of Accountants for the State Commissions. He has also presented papers and participated in discussions of accounting matters before the conventions of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners and has been regarded as one of the leading, and one of the most ablest, accountants engaged in public utility work.

Mr. Bickley has participated in the investigation of the Bell Telephone Companies in Wisconsin. This is one of the most thorough and complete investigations ever made of telephone companies by a Public Utility Commission.

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RCA DISAVOWS ANY MONOPOLY

An answer to the Government's charges that Radio Corporation of American and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., have and are maintaining a monopoly on the International Communications Systems was filed in Federal District Court in Wilmington, Del., by RCA yesterday (Thursday).

Radio Corporation of America countercharged that it is confronted with keen competition with companies that carry 80 percent of the telegraphic communications throughout the world and with 99 9/10 percent of the domestic traffic.

In its answer, the company also denies that its purpose is to prevent any competitor from engaging in the business of transmitting messages for the public via radio. It also makes denial that any of its international contracts were made to restrain commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

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ZENITH HAS DELUXE 25-TUBE RECEIVER

The new Zenith Stratosphere set has 25 tubes equipped with three speakers and employs eight 45 type tubes in a push-pull parallel output power stage. The speaker equipment comprises two concert dynamic-type speakers to handle the low-frequency response and a small horn-type dynamic speaker to take care of the high frequencies above 3000 cycles. The manufacturer states that the frequency range response of the triple speaker combination is from 30 to 8000 cycles.

With 8 of the 25 tubes accounted for, the remaining 17 tubes are employed as follows: six 6D6's for the first and second r.f. stages, the first and second i.f. stages, the shadow-tuning meter and automatic volume control amplifier; one 76 for the second detector and two 76's for the parallel first audio stage, one type 79 as a relay for "Q" circuit, one 6A7 as a combined first detector and oscillator, one 85 a.v.c., two 42's in the second push-pull audio stage and three 5Z3's as rectifiers. The tuning range of the set is from 535 to 63,600 kc. and is divided into five bands. The set is equipped with the latest developments including a high-fidelity control.

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DR. DELLINGER HAS GOOD WORD FOR NAB TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

In a letter to the National Association of Broadcasters, Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chairman of the Delegation of the U. S. International Radio Consulting Committee, commended "the highly meritorious services" of J. C. McNary, Technical Director of the Association, during the Lisbon international conference.

"Mr. McNary", he wrote, "contributed deep knowledge of the technical questions considered and of the related fields of radio engineering. He was distinguished for the fair-minded and unbiased manner of his participation in discussions. He served as U. S. spokesman on many occasions in two of the five committees into which the conference was divided."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WIBA, Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis., extension of special exp. Auth. to operate with additional power of 500 watts nighttime, for period of 90 days; New, National Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile C.P. for new portable station (Spec. Exp. service), freq. 13050 kc., 10 watts; W2XHI, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J., Modification of C.P. to extend commencement date to 5/27/35 and completion date to 10/27/35; WRGA, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga. modification of C.P. extending completion date to July 1, 1935; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans., license to cover C.P., frequency 580 kc., 1 KW night, 5 KW day, sharing with KSAC; KFJB, Marshall Electric Co., Inc., Marshalltown, Ia., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited, frequency 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day; KTUL, Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tulsa, Okla., modified license for regular period frequency 1400 kc., 500 watts night and day, unlimited time; WPHR, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., consent to transfer control of WLBG, Inc., licensee of WPHR to J. Sanford Edge, by sale to him of majority of stock, freq. 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlimited time.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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April 9, 1935.

NEW FCC APPOINTEES

The Federal Communications Commission has appointed Carl F. Arnold, Dean of the Law School of the University of Wyoming, as an Assistant General Counsel of the Legal Department. He will devote his time and studies to problems connected with the Telegraph and Telephone Divisions, having specialized in utility law.

Mr. Arnold was born at Laramie, Wyoming in 1896. He graduated with honor from Princeton in 1917 and received an L.L.B. from the University of Wyoming in 1926 at which time he was admitted to practice in that State. He attended the Yale Law School 1926-1927 and received the degree of J.S.D. from Yale in 1929. He was appointed to the staff of the University of Wyoming Law School in 1927 and has been Dean there since 1932.

Mr. Arnold has had much experience in research work in matters closely allied with the problems before the Communications Commission. In his university work he has made an intensive study of the financial structures of utility companies and other large corporations, and has cooperated with the Attorney General of Wyoming in legal matters dealing with the Government.

This appointment, which carries a salary of \$7,500 per year, completes the list of three Assistant General Counsels, as provided in the Communications Act.

The Commission also named Lloyd E. Bemis of Chicago as an Accountant for the Telephone Investigation at a salary of \$6,000 a year.

Mr. Bemis is a Certified Public Accountant from the State of Illinois. He is a son of the late E. W. Bemis, who was prominent as an engineer and accountant in public utility matters. He has participated in telephone investigations before the Public Service Commission of Indiana and in telephone cases at Freeport, Princeton, and Streeter, Illinois, and in a number of other telephone investigations and cases throughout the South and the Central West.

Mr. Bemis, who is 37 years of age, graduated as a civil engineer from Cornell University and took a post-graduate course at Harvard University where he pursued selected courses in engineering, economics and accounting, relating to the subject of public utility regulation.

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CHINESE BUY AMERICAN RADIOS DESPITE JAP \$6 SET COMPETITION

Japanese radios (particularly receivers manufactured by T. Hayakawa Metal Laboratories in Osaka, Japan, and marketed under the trade name SHARP) are being retailed in Shanghai at prices which defy competition, namely, as low as yuan \$18 (\$6.40, United States currency at 0.35-9/16, the rate of exchange on February 1, 1935), for a three-tube table model unit, in spite of a 25% ad valorem duty determined on the basis of the wholesale market value of the goods, according to a lengthy report on the Chinese radio situation made by Consul Richard R. Butrick, of Shanghai. Other Japanese three-tube models are being retailed at yuan \$23 to \$26 (U.S. \$8.18 to \$9.25). A four-tube model having a considerable popularity is sold at yuan \$39 (U.S. \$13.87). This model has two type 224 tubes, one 247B tube and one 112B tube. There are numerous models of three and four-tube receivers but they are all similar in general appearance to American made table model machines. Units are standard wave (200-550 meters) receivers for use on 220 volt, 50 cycle, alternating current.

Thus far, Japanese units have been marketed without any ostentation, probably to gain a foothold in the China trade. A decrease in anti-Japanese feeling would doubtless be the signal for greater activity which would seriously cut into American trade. Reports as to the efficiency of operation of Japanese machines indicate that they compare very unfavorably in performance with American units. They do not stand up, their range is strictly limited, and the quality of tone is generally poor. Japanese residents of Shanghai desirous of receiving programs from Japan almost invariably purchase American receivers, as reception on Japanese sets is generally incapable of spanning the 1,300 or so miles between Shanghai and Tokyo.

Although imports of radio sets and parts into Shanghai have increased annually for the past 4 years, the peak has yet to be reached, and it is expected that 1935 sales will exceed those of 1934 by about 50 percent, in the normal course of events.

There is a growing purchase of multi-tubed (nine or more) quality receivers and units constructed for long and short-wave reception. The market for imported console models is steadily declining, owing to the much cheaper price at which similar type Shanghai cabinets can be offered.

The market for imported radio receiving units and parts in Shanghai continued to expand during 1934, imports totaling \$1,400,000, American currency, or half a million dollars (58% more than during 1933). The United States maintained its premier position as a source of supply, furnishing 66% of the total imports. Great Britain, its nearest competitor, supplied 14%. The sets imported from the United States amounted to \$932,980 and Great Britain \$195,330.

The most notable feature of the year was Japan's attempt to enter the Shanghai market seriously. Imports of receivers and parts from Japan in 1934, totaled \$132,000, United States currency, a figure which, while small viewed from the volume of trade as a whole, nevertheless amounted to more than 11 times its American currency share of the business in 1933. It is expected that 1935 will see Japan making still greater inroads into the Shanghai radio market.

In spite of the efforts of various administrative authorities, there is still no effective control of broadcasting wave lengths in Shanghai, with the result that much overlapping exists.

Two new municipal-owned and operated stations are scheduled for erection in 1935. One, 10-kilowatts, will be Chinese and the other, 4-kilowatts, French. Both will be subsidized. The most powerful broadcasting station operating in Shanghai at present is a one-half-kilowatt transmitter.

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rites for Mrs. Aylesworth, Sr. held in Denver

The funeral services of Mrs. Georgia Shores Aylesworth, mother of M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, were held last Sunday in Denver. Mr. Aylesworth was obliged to go by plane in order to reach there in time.

Mrs. Aylesworth, who was in her late seventies, died last Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arch Hahn, at Fort Collins, Colo. She had been ill since the death of her husband, Dr. Barton O. Aylesworth, in 1933. Dr. Aylesworth was President of Colorado State College for nearly 15 years. He formerly was a member of the faculty of Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa, and pastor of the Central Christian Church of Denver.

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Canadian Radio Sales up in the millions

The Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association reports that 125,373 sets sold in Canada during the six months ending December 31, 1934, with a list value of \$11,853,492.49. Set sales during January in Canada were 7,693 with a list value of \$792,329.46. Projected Canadian manufacture for February and March was estimated at 30,157 sets.

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ANNOUNCER WINS OUT IN NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

Radio won out last week when a dispute arose in the Nebraska Legislature at Lincoln whether or not to permit the broadcasting of House and Senate debates. At first the move was voted down by about three to one, after which Foster May, the KFAB news commentator went on the air and told the radio audience the legislators did not want their districts to hear what they said.

May, for this, was grabbed by Representative Rasdal and thrown bodily from the press box. However, two days later a reversal of the vote found radio right on the floor of the House. KFAB officials deem this is an admission that radio is as strong a molder of public opinion as the press.

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INDIA HAS ITS FIRST RADIO SHOW

A radio exhibition, the first of its kind in India, was held recently in Bombay, by Khan Bahadur D. B., Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member to the Government of Bombay. The show, Trade Commissioner George C. Howard, of Calcutta, advises, was originally planned to be held for five days, but was extended for a day more by popular request. According to reports this exposition was a tremendous success and might become an annual event in the future.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, in his speech declaring the exposition open, remarked that broadcasting in this country was bound to assume greater importance and that he would not be surprised if it became necessary for the Government to form a new department so that broadcasting might develop under a definite and well considered policy.

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RADIO EXPORTS OVER \$1,000,000 IN MONTH

American exports of radio apparatus during January, the latest period accounted for by the government, were 43,898 receiving sets valued at \$1,172,129; 481,668 tubes valued at \$219,237; 11,047 speakers valued at \$25,522; parts and accessories valued at \$292,903, and transmitting tubes, sets and parts valued at \$246,267, not including exports to American possessions.

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PHILCO DISCLOSES TUBE FINDINGS

In view of recent experimenting with radio tubes, the Philco Radio & Television Corporation believes it is fulfilling its obligation to the public by presenting the facts on this subject, as it knows them, to the American people, a statement just released by Philco sets forth. These data, presented to radio owners and to the radio industry, are the conclusions drawn from years of research, study, and experience in building 5,500,000 radio instruments. These conclusions, in addition, are based on the experience of the British affiliate of this company, the Philco Radio & Television Corporation of Great Britain, Ltd. They summarize, therefore, the findings of the research and engineering departments of the Philco Radio & Television Corporation both in America and in England.

"These findings establish the fact that the glass radio tube is of the highest radio performance value today", the Philco release continues.

"This corporation has had first-hand contact with metal radio tubes in England. Metal radio tubes in England were a dismal failure. They are now defunct. While a metal radio tube might develop possibilities in the future, it is today still in an experimental stage. While the metal radio tube might be of some interest to the public because of the novelty of the idea, its disadvantages are far greater than its present advantages.

"The Philco Radio & Television Corporation considers it only the part of wisdom for the American radio industry to proceed cautiously with the introduction of metal radio tubes in this country. The American radio industry should not, in justice to the public, and to itself, rush pell mell into metal radio tubes. The English catastrophe must not be repeated here.

"The Philco Radio & Television Corporation engineers and research scientists point out that the American public has available more than forty types of high efficiency glass tubes. These have been brought to their present high state of perfection over many years of scientific research and development. These tubes are giving the public double the performance of a few years ago.

"Progress continues on glass tubes; experimentation on metal tubes should be encouraged. Metal may possibly some day take its place alongside glass for radio tubes. In Philco's opinion, that day has not arrived as yet. Certainly, the American radio industry must not experiment on the public.

"Metal, to date, in the opinion of the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, offers no worth while improvement over glass in radio performance, but does introduce great disadvantage.

"Here are some disadvantages of metal radio tubes -

"1. With the proposed American metal tube construction, bulb size is reduced. With an equal amount of heat to dissipate, the smaller metal tubes must operate at a higher surface temperature than the larger glass tubes. High temperature is not only detrimental to tube life, but changes the characteristics of nearby coils, resistors, etc., thus impairing the delicate balance of all the various parts of a radio, which is absolutely necessary for fine performance. This could be avoided by spacing the coils farther away from the metal tubes, but this requires more space, not less.

"2. Production difficulties in the proposed metal tubes restrict the manufacture of certain highly desirable multiple function types which are in general use in glass. The proposed metal tubes are limited to a few types - principally single function types.

"3. Thus, to achieve a given performance, more metal tubes than glass tubes are required. This again requires more, not less, space in a radio.

"4. Also, the additional metal tubes add to cost and electric current consumption without adding to performance.

"5. The transparency of the glass tube often allows the user, or service man, to determine when a tube is not functioning. It is a great help in factory inspection. The inability to see inside a metal tube is a real disadvantage.

"6. Loss of vacuum is a serious hazard in the proposed American metal tubes, because, as compared to glass tubes, they require twice as many vacuum seals and each seal is much more intricate. Any air leak at any one of the sealing points in any metal tube stops the radio from working.

"Advantages of glass radio tubes over metal radio tubes today are -

"1. Present-day highly perfected, high efficiency glass tubes are available in every conceivable single and multiple function type, which allows present-day radio sets to give better performance than was available a few years ago with twice as many tubes.

"2. In the wide choice of types of glass tubes, a higher power output of pure tone is available as compared to the proposed metal tubes.

"3. Glass tubes are practically fool proof. With all their highly scientific design, breakage in the factory and in service is practically nil. Their ruggedness is attested to by the fact that they are universally shipped installed in their sockets ready for use, and that they withstand transportation by rail, truck, steamship, and loading and unloading, without injury or breakage. Also, millions of radios using glass tubes are in daily use in automobiles and trucks driven over all kinds of roads.

"4. Loss of vacuum is practically unknown in glass tubes.

"5. In short-wave reception, all experience points to glass as better. The prime requisites in handling short-waves are good dielectric properties and good insulation. Glass is inherently a good dielectric and a good insulator."

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BROADCAST ADVERTISING CONSISTENTLY HIGH

With the exception of an 8.5% increase in national non-network volume, broadcast advertising in February exhibited the usual seasonal trends, the National Association of Broadcaster reports. Total gross time sales were \$7,205,145, a decrease of 2.5% as compared with the preceding month. National network volume declined 5.0%. Local broadcast advertising dropped 3.5%, while regional network business remained at approximately the previous month's level. Both declines were less than occurred in February of the preceding year.

Broadcast advertising volume continues to maintain a consistently higher level than during the same period of 1934. Total broadcast advertising in February was 21.2% greater than during the same month of last year. Gains in specific forms of broadcast advertising were as follows: National networks, 24.4%; regional networks, 5.5%; national non-network business, 23.6%; and local broadcast advertising, 9.5%.

Major media exhibited the usual seasonal trends during February. National magazine advertising rose slightly during the month, though by no more than the usual seasonal amount. National farm paper advertising increased 59.3% as compared with January, while newspaper advertising decreased slightly. Magazine volume was 6.3% above last February, while national farm paper and newspaper advertising each rose 5.7%.

General non-network advertising, national and local combined, increased slightly during the month and was 16.1% above the same month of 1934. Stations of 5,000 watts and over in power increased their business 5.6% above January, and reached a level 31.4% higher than February of last year. Regional station non-network business declined 12.9% during the month and was 4.2% under the 1934 level. Local station volume remained unchanged during the month and was 27.0% above last year.

New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific non-network advertising declined slightly in February, as seems to be usual, while Southern and Middle Western business rose moderately, again seemingly a normal trend. Gains in non-network volume in various sections, as compared with last February, were as follows: New England-Middle Atlantic Area, 5.9%; Southern Area, 18.8%; Middle West, 13.8%, and Mountain and Pacific district, 10.3%.

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NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION TO CONSIDER RADIO PROBLEM

The question as to whether good roads, automobiles and the radio change the content of the smaller newspaper will be taken up by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association when they meet in New York Tuesday, April 23rd. Also the experience of smaller newspapers which own radio stations will be discussed.

"Are We Afraid of the Radio?" will be the topic of consideration on Friday afternoon by the American Society of Newspaper Editors when they meet in Washington April 18, 19, and 20.

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RADIO NOT A LUXURY, SAYS RMA

A bill has been introduced in the Oklahoma House of Representatives which would levy a luxury tax of 3% on radio receiving sets. Several other articles have been singled out for special taxes including sporting goods, cosmetics, confections and jewelry.

In a protest to the Oklahoma Legislative Committee, the Radio Manufacturers' Association emphasized that radio was not a luxury or semi-luxury but a necessity, and that the bill would discriminate unfairly by taxing only a few articles, exempting many others competitive with radio. It is also contended that the bill is unconstitutional under Federal Court decisions prohibiting a State tax on radio receiving sets as an interference with the interstate commerce of broadcast program reception.

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COMPOSERS COLLECT \$3,375,000 IN 1934 RECORD HIGH

According to reports from New York, the total gross of the license fees received by the American Society of Composers from all domestic sources during 1934 was in excess of \$3,375,000. This was collected at an overhead and administrative cost of 25 per cent. This gross was said to be the largest in history by far and the overhead in proportion the lowest, since some years saw as high an overhead as 50 and 60 per cent.

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PRALL TO ANNOUNCE FIRST AWARDS OF WOMAN'S RADIO COMMITTEE

The first set of awards to be offered annually by the Women's National Radio Committee for the best commercial and sustaining programs will be announced by Commissioner Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission over both the WABC-Columbia network and the NBC-WJZ network tomorrow (Wednesday) at 3:00 o'clock P.M. EST.

The W.N.R.C. is composed of representatives of a large number of national women's organizations with a total membership of approximately ten million. The opinions of all the affiliated groups were sought in choosing the commercial and sustaining broadcasts to receive the awards. Through a process of elimination a selected list of programs was obtained and submitted to a distinguished committee representative of the theatre, music, art and women's activities.

In all there will be four awards - two to the best sustaining programs and two to the best commercial features. Of the two awards in each class, one will be given to the best musical program and one to the best non-musical type. The decisions will be made by a judging committee headed by A. Walter Kramer, editor of Musical America.

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RADIO TAX FALLS OFF

The February U. S. tax collections on radios and phonographs, the latest month reported by the Government, were \$193,467.30 compared with \$272,335.09 in February, 1934, and with \$173,987.28 in February 1933.

February taxes collected on mechanical refrigerators were \$367,408.29 compared with \$97,264.58 in February, 1934.

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A BUSY GUY

So many positions are being created at the Federal Communications Commission, and so many executives and employees being added at fancy salaries for people with any special qualifications that it is getting to be a difficult matter to find out what everyone does.

"What does that fellow do" a hard working and dependable official of the FCC was asked, when a very important looking individual with an imposing title poked his head in the door at the Commission.

"Nothing" was the more or less disgusted reply.
"Absolutely nothing."

All applicants continue to clear through Farley.

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INTERFERENCE COMMITTEE SEEKS ASA COOPERATION

Prior to the first meeting of the Committee on Interference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Goldsmith in New York City recently, it was suggested that the work could be pushed ahead by transforming the Committee into a Sectional Committee of the American Standards Association under sponsorship of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

This suggestion was investigated and the ASA found to be agreeable. The matter was further discussed by the interested officers of the RMA Engineering Division, and it was agreed that the advancement of this Committee to ASA status would be most desirable if it were possible.

Action was taken to indicate the sense of the meeting being in favor of the elevation of this work to ASA procedure and to send a letter to all the cooperating groups requesting their approval of this change.

When this approval is secured the Engineering Division will approach the Standards Association asking for the formation of a Sectional Committee to handle this problem. The ASA have agreed that the original purpose and proposed activities of the Committee will not be changed under their procedure, and the activities will be entirely up to the Sectional Committee itself.

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DEMAND CITY COUNCIL ELIMINATE RADIO INTERFERENCE

A petition signed by 473 radio users of Portland, Ind., was presented to the city council asking that immediate action be taken to eliminate all radio interference in the city and vicinity as covered by its transmission of light and power. Efforts are being made by the city light department. The City Council requested the cooperation of local radio dealers.

In Union City, Ind., a nearby town, an ordinance was passed some time ago which makes it unlawful to operate any machine, apparatus or contrivance between the hours of noon and midnight which in any way might interfere with the operation of radios or develop static. A fine of \$1 to \$100 and a jail sentence up to 90 days was set aside for the breaking of this ordinance. It may be that something similar to this ordinance may be adopted in Portland.

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CROSLY STRIKERS BACK AT WORK

Plants of the Crosley Radio Corporation reopened last Friday after having been closed by a strike called by the Radio and Refrigerator Workers' Union, the 3400 employees returning to their jobs gradually. It is expected by tomorrow that all the employees will be back at work.

The statement of union leaders calling off the strike is, in part, as follows:

"This strike was caused because of our failure to receive in writing terms of agreement that were negotiated by the representatives of the Radio and Refrigerator Workers' Local 19,214. This now has been done by the company filing the conditions of employment with the City of Cincinnati in writing properly signed.

"It is shall be the purpose of members of Local 19,214 to continue to give to the Crosley company our very best efforts, and, with peace restored, we are sure that the company and the employees will all cooperate."

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SENATE SIDETRACKS FOOD & DRUGS BILL

The Senate in Monday's session very definitely side-tracked the Copeland Food and Drug Bill instead of sending it back to the committee. Just what action will now be taken is not known but it is certainly hung up for the present.

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MANUFACTURERS DEFEAT ARKANSAS RADIO TAX

An effort in the Arkansas Legislature to impose a discriminatory luxury tax on radio and other articles has been defeated. Instead of a discriminatory sales tax on a few commodities, as proposed in a bill introduced in the Arkansas Legislature, a general two per cent sales tax was substituted and has been passed. The Radio Manufacturers' Association organized industry opposition in Arkansas against the original discriminatory bill which also proposed to tax refrigerators, tobacco, cosmetics, sporting goods and other articles. Through its State Legislative Committee in Arkansas, composed of leading radio distributors, and from its Washington office through Bond Geddes, the Association made vigorous opposition to the original bill.

A brief was filed with the Arkansas Legislature by the RMA denying that radio was a luxury and also contending that State taxation of radio is unconstitutional under a ruling secured by the Association a few years ago in the Federal Court of South Carolina.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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SEE LABOR NETWORK CRACKDOWN FOR SHORTER HOURS

Because of the large earnings reported to have been made during the past year by the major networks, it would not surprise Washington observers if the American Federation of Labor were not getting ready to soon demand shorter hours for network employees. This is believed to be foreshadowed by a speech of Representative William P. Connery, D., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, author of the 30-hour week bill in which he charged the networks with having a monopoly of the country's best broadcasting facilities and with making excessive profits.

"The radio-broadcasting industry is, on the whole, one of the most profitable industries we have", Congressman Connery declared. "The radio-broadcasting industry exists through a franchise, given to a licensee by the Federal Communications Commission, an agency of Congress. Congress has specifically stated that no holder of a radio license has any property right in the air. The license is renewable every 6 months, and that specification Congress laid down to eliminate, as it thought, monopoly.

"Despite the fact that we have eleven or more millions of workers unemployed, and that most American industries are restricted to a 40-hour work week, the radio broadcasting industry, child of the Power Trust, is able to force its workers to work 48 hours each week. And, apparently, there is no force in the N.R.A. or in the Federal Communications Commission strong enough or interested enough in the workers employed in the radio broadcasting industry to shorten these long hours. In addition, each of the two networks have created company unions, with the full knowledge of the officials of the N.R.A. * * * * *

"It was the intent of Congress, expressly written into the law, that there was to be no monopoly in radio broadcasting. Senator Dill, recognized as an authority on radio legislation, stated on March 19, 1932, only 2 years ago - I quote: 'Chain organizations are especially guilty of this (referring to attempted monopoly). The National Broadcasting Co. owns or controls 12 stations and most of them on cleared channels with high power. The Columbia owns 5 and controls 3 additional, most of which are on cleared channels with high power. The American people', continued Senator Dill, 'will never permit the enlargement of this ownership to any great extent as a permanent policy'. And yet, within 2 years of the making of that statement - and while Senator Dill was still a Member of the Senate - the National Broadcasting Co., the child of the Power Trust, added eight additional stations to their chains. Of course, you know, or you should know, that the National Broadcasting Co. is owned and controlled by the Power Trust, with M. H. Aylesworth, former Managing Director of the National Electric Light Ass'n in supreme command.

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"To refresh the memories in some of my listeners, I might add that this same Mr. Aylesworth is the same gentleman the Federal Trade Commission, in its report on the Power Trust and public utilities, found expended or authorized the expenditure of large sums of money to influence college professors and teachers in our colleges and schools to write and to lecture on subjects helpful to the enlarged and continued profits of the Power Trust through the continued exploitation of the consumers of gas and electric lights.* * * *

"Figures recently released show that the two great networks last year received more than 80 percent of all the revenue received from radio broadcasting. Is there a monopoly in radio?"

It is believed from a careful reading of Chairman Connery's speech and the opinion of those who are following the situation that individual broadcasters will not be bothered but rather if the expected attack from labor comes, the crackdown will be confined to the networks.

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WGST, ATLANTA, VIOLATES SECTION 7(a) OF NIRA

The National Labor Relations Board this week found that Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia, which operates Station WGST, had violated Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act by refusing to bargain collectively with the authorized representatives of its employees. The complaint was made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Board announced that unless within seven days from April 8, the company notified the Board that it would enter into negotiations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 647, and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement covering terms of employment, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other enforcement agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

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MANY NEW AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS

Tenders will soon be called for the supply of five or six new broadcasting stations (class "A") in Australia. These new stations, which are expected to cost between £150,000 and £200,000 and which will in all probability be made in Australia, will serve country districts where reception of present class "A" stations is not entirely satisfactory. They will receive their programs through relay from other class "A" stations.

The new stations will be in addition to the seven new class "A" stations for which contracts have already been let and which will come into operation in 1935 - making a total of 25 or 26 class "A" stations. This, according to announcement, will make it necessary to rearrange the wave lengths of the class "A" stations, but all will remain in the medium wave band of 200-550 meters.

A new class "B" station will soon commence operation at Warwick, Queensland. This station, which will be owned by the Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty, Ltd., will have a power of 50 watts and a wave length of 204.5 meters. The call sign will be 4WK.

1934 was a remarkably good year for the radio trade in Australia, the number of licensed listeners increasing from 518,628 at the end of 1933 to 681,634 at the close of 1934. There is now one radio receiving set for every 10 people in Australia, or assuming five people to one family - a receiving set in every other home. This ratio of sets to population, according to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, is exceeded in only five other countries - namely, Denmark, the United States, Great Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Early in 1934 the demand for new radio receiving sets was so great that it was freely predicted by members of the trade that at least 250,000 sets would be made in Australia during the entire year, the tariff giving practically all of the available business to Australian manufacturers. However, the seasonal decline after July was more severe than usual, and it is now estimated that production during 1934 fell somewhat short of 200,000 sets, some estimates being as low as 150,000 sets. Many of the sets made in Australia during 1934 were all-wave receivers.

For all practical purposes, it may be said that no radio sets are imported into Australia, the high tariff being sufficient to stop importations, in addition to which the patent situation precludes imports.

Although tubes are now made in Australia, many are still imported. In the 2 months of Oct. and Nov. 1934, a total of 125,011 tubes were imported, the United States supplying 60,204.

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WRVA'S ALL-WOOD RADIO TOWER IS COMPLETED

Completion of WRVA's new all-wood triangular tower, a sturdy tripod thrusting 320 feet skyward at Richmond, Va., to suspend the station's vertical broadcasting antenna - the first radio tower of anything like such height to be built of wood in America - has evoked a flood of curious inquiries, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Washington, D. C. advises. Although the advantages of the new type of structure are quite apparent to the radio and structural engineering mind, the general public is naturally curious as to the reasons for the use of wood, and for the triangular design, and how the trick was done, it being generally believed that a wood-tower of sufficient strength would be too heavy and cumbersome to reach such a height and yet achieve a lacy, graceful appearance. Even engineers are revealing some curiosity along these lines.

"Wood has been long known to radio engineers as ideal material for tower construction because of its slight interference with broadcasting and its low cost as compared with other materials", the statement goes on to say. "Until recently, however, its use was considered impracticable because of the necessity of employing bulky members, on account of the weakness of the old-fashioned bolted joint. The designer was constantly confronted with problems arising from the fact that it was impossible to make the conventional bolted connection as strong as a cross-section of the members entering it. For that reason he could only figure on using 50 to 60% of the allowable working stress of any wooden member. Where a piece 4" x 6" would be strong enough of itself, the designer would have to employ, perhaps, a 4" x 10" or 4" x 12" in order to get the necessary room for bolts at the joint.

"With the advent of a simple contrivance known as the modern timber connector, however, this problem was solved.***** The timber connector principle has been applied in Europe in the construction of radio towers, bridges, and many less spectacular structures, including commercial buildings of many kinds, especially those demanding a wide expanse of floor space, uninterrupted by columns - as the timber connectors permit the construction of wood roof trusses of almost any desired length. At Meuhlacker, Germany, the use of timber connectors has made possible the construction of a wood radio tower 190 meters, or about 625 feet, in height and supporting at the top an antenna ring 10 feet in diameter and weighing 1320 pounds. In addition to strengthening the joints, the connector principle gives wooden structures a rigidity not otherwise obtainable.

"While the connectors found their real initial development in Europe, the patented triangular form of tower construction is 100% American in origin and, thus far, in development.

WRVA's new structure is the first completed adaptation of this newest method - although fourteen government forest lookout towers employing this ingenious method of construction are now being built in the northwest.

"The tripod has two important advantages over the time-honored square-base, or four-legged, type of tower - advantages which promise its adaptation for all sorts of towers, such as water-tank supports, polos for high-tension trunk wire lines, and the like. It opposes only three, instead of four, faces to the elements, with resultant decrease in wind resistance. The cost is lower - materials and labor of erection being under that of the square-base variety.

"The corners of the base are $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the tops of the concrete foundation piers, the structure tapering gradually and gracefully until, at a height of 280 feet, the corners are but 15 inches apart. From this point a top-mast projects 40 feet upward to attain the desired height of 320 feet from which to suspend the antenna.

"Credit for pioneering courage goes to the owners of WRVA, Larus and Bro. Co., tobacco manufacturers, and the general manager of their radio department, C. T. Lucy. Anxious to add to the effectiveness and widen the range of the station's broadcasting, which had been done from a horizontal antenna suspended from two steel towers, they accepted the recommendations of Paul F. Godley, Upper Montclair, N. J., radio consultant, for the type of tower just completed. Mr. Godley was anxious to employ the all-wood construction which had proven so successful abroad, and WRVA, willing to pioneer in that direction, accepted his further recommendation and decided to employ the tripod plan.

tower

"The WRVA/was designed by . Frank P. Cartwright and checked by Peter Landsem, both being engineers associated with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Washington, D. C."

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HELLO WORLD BROADCASTING CORP. GETS TAX REFUND

A tax refund of \$23,038.28 was granted the Hello World Broadcasting Corp., of Shreveport, La., last week by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The amount of \$20,718.39 of the over-assessment results from the decision rendered by the United States Board of Tax Appeals with \$2,319.89 interest allowance assessed on a previously asserted deficiency, the larger amount being for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1931.

The Hello World Broadcasting Corp. operated Station KWKH and was owned by "Old Man" Henderson. The station was put off the air two years ago for not operating in the public interest.

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RADIO PROGRAMS WIN FOUR PRIZES

Hon. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, presented the citations in behalf of the Women's National Radio Committee at a luncheon on Wednesday April 10th in New York City.

Before making the awards, Commissioner Prall, in a short address, spoke as follows:

"This meeting today may go down in radio history as one of the most outstanding progressive movements since the advent of radio. The mere announcement that the delegates of National Women's organizations, the officials of the National Association of Broadcasters and of the two radio networks representing the radio broadcasting industry, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission representing the Government of the United States, are meeting on common ground with the avowed purpose of improving the quality of radio programs, will be received with hope and enthusiasm by radio listeners everywhere.

"I believe we all realize that the bulwark of America is the American home, and the success of broadcasting depends on the quality of the programs received there. The importance of radio as an informative influence in the home is increasing daily and only by maintaining the highest standards in the character of programs presented can broadcasters make this influence felt in the right direction. The Federal Communications Commission is determined to clear the air of offensive programs and to encourage to that end broadcasters, who, regardless of the success or failure of the future of broadcasting, count only its present financial possibilities.

"At our command we have the best the world has produced in science, literature, music, drama, and other wholesome entertainment. We must not fail to take advantage of this great opportunity. We must not turn radio broadcasting into a grotesque side-show by producing obnoxious programs. However, the Commission cannot approve or disapprove any program prior to its rendition.

"Under the Communications Act governing radio broadcasting, we may not exercise any direct control over radio programs, we cannot censor what is said on the air. That is right and proper, for you can readily see the political consequences if any governmental agency were invested with such bureaucratic powers while any one political party is in power, but we can maintain a general surveillance over radio stations and networks under our broad authority in the public interest, convenience and necessity. We can also take into account the public interest as a whole, or in part, of the general program structures of radio stations, and if they are consistent violators, we can refuse to renew their licenses.

"The Federal Communications Commission looks to station owners, and not to the sponsors of advertising, to present and broadcast programs in the public interest and therefore can only hold station owners responsible.

"The reaction to my last broadcast has been most encouraging. Broadcasters, with an eye single to the future possibilities of radio and who are now maintaining a high standard in program presentation, have assured me of their unqualified support in our efforts to improve conditions within the industry and all other forward-looking policies we have in mind. In my judgment the broadcaster, who keeps his advertisers in good company, will prove the maxim of the survival of the fittest. The press also has been most complimentary in its comments regarding these policies and today we supplement this with the guaranteed support of some ten million women. The broadcasting industry cannot go far wrong if it gives ear to the advice of this great army, in whose homes perhaps nearly two-thirds of the manufactured radio sets have been placed.

"To those who are not informed as to the object of this triumvirate, I am pleased to announce that periodically throughout the year representatives of the Women's National Radio Committee, the National Association of Broadcasters, the two great networks, and the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will meet to discuss and, if possible, to solve the perplexing program problems or other questions of broadcasting which may arise from time to time.

"I wish to thank the broadcasters for the fine spirit of cooperation they have displayed in this matter and to assure them that it has given inspiration to the Women's National Radio Committee, which is assuming new responsibilities in its efforts to assure the country of the very best programs in radio broadcasting.

"I wish also to assure both the broadcasters and the Women's National Radio Committee of my appreciation for their interest in solving this problem. But let there be no misunderstanding about radio programs. I would not care to have the impression go forth that we expect every advertisers or every broadcasting stations to go on the air with high-priced stars or symphonies. We know that many of them are lacking in financial ability to do so. We do expect, however, that regardless of the cost, or the variety, or the type of entertainment produced, it will be clean and wholesome."

The Sunday night symphony concert series presented by General Motors each week at 8 o'clock on WJZ's network received first prize in the commercial musical group.

"The March of Time", which dramatizes the news of the week on WABC's hook-up Fridays at 9 P.M. led the list of non-musical commercial programs. This program is sponsored by the Remington-Rand Company.

First among the musical non-commercial programs was the Columbia Concert Music Hall, broadcast each Wednesday at 10:30 P.M. under the direction of Howard Barlow. The "You and Your Government" broadcasts presented over WEAJ on Wednesdays at 7:45 P.M., in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, was termed the outstanding non-musical sustaining program.

In making the awards it was stressed that the determining factors considered by the judges were their entertainment and instructive value, their contribution to the cultural tastes of the radio audience and the dignified manner in which the advertising material was handled.

Programs that received honorable mention were the Monday night concerts starring Lawrence Tibbett, "Immortal Dramas", which was praised for its brief advertising; Erno Rapee's Music Hall, the Pacific Coast Symphony concerts, Columbia's String Quartet, WOR's Little Symphony, One Man's Family, the NBC Dramatic Guild, the Sunday afternoon Radio Theatre on WEAJ, the Chicago Round Table series, Wallenstein's Sinfonietta on WOR, WEVD's University of the Air, Dr. Montague's health talks on WOR and the WEVD travel talks by Hendrik de Leeuw.

Among the radio commentators who received favorable comment were Edwin C. Hill, Gabriel Heatter and Alexander Woolcott.

The judges included Fannie Hurst, novelist; Eva Le Gallienne, actress; Mrs. Elmer James Ottaway, of Port Huron, Mich., former president of the National Federation of Music Clubs; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, for many years president of the Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries; Walter W. Naumburg, of the Naumburg Musical Foundation; A. Walter Kramer, editor of Musical America, and Mme. Mero-Irion.

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A.T. & T. TO CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company of New York is to take to the air on Sunday night, April 28th from 7 to 8, EDST, with a gala and historic broadcast to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the 60th anniversary of the invention of the telephone. The program will originate with Columbia's WABC and will be carried by 92 stations from coast to coast.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY ACCUSED OF FRUSTRATING CODE

Stations are being warned by James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Code of what is alleged to be an effort to defeat the code.

"The recent circular letter sent to certain stations by the Silverman Advertising Agency, of Chicago, enclosing what purports to be an advertising order in behalf of The Millson Company for thirteen one-minute announcements at a certain price per announcement with the understanding as reflected in an accompanying letter that the cost per inquiry received shall not exceed fifteen cents per inquiry is just another attempt to frustrate the purpose and intent of the per inquiry provisions of the Code", the Code Authority charges. "This is notice that stations accepting the proposal on the terms described in the circular letter will be construed as a violation of the provisions of the Code above referred to."

The Code Authority has sent a notice that the acceptance by stations of the proposal tendered by Wallace C. Price, of Jamestown, N. Y. for the sale of the U.S.D. Handbook on a percentage basis will be construed to be a violation of the Code.

Broadcasters are also advised that the announcements which are being distributed by the Old People's Home Foundation of New Carlisle, Ind., and "Last Minute Flashes" distributed by the United Artists of New York, should be considered as commercial propaganda and therefore should not be broadcast except on a commercial basis.

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B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IS A WHOPPER

It will surprise many who have been listening to the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra by short-wave from London to learn of its size. The orchestra consists of 119 players. So large, in fact, that when they visit Dundee, Scotland, a special train complete with sleepers and dining cars will be required to handle the orchestra. Special arrangements have been made for the packing of the instruments in containers supplied by the railway company.

"The B.B.C. porters will accompany these to Dundee and will be responsible for delivering the instruments to the Caird Hall and arranging them without blemish in their places on the platform", says a British Broadcasting Bulletin describing the trip. "In all the journeys of the orchestra, and this one will be some 900 odd miles, there has never been a single pennyworth of damage. The sheet music will be packed in

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special envelopes, each with the name of the player, and librarians from Broadcasting House will accompany this music and see to its being placed on each musician's stand. These librarians are responsible for the collection of all music, for replacing it in the packets, and loading it in the container for railway transport. This container is then dispatched to Broadcasting House so that the music may be redistributed with the least delay in the Orchestral Library for possible immediate re-issue. The B.B.C. Orchestral Library is now the largest in the world, employing twenty permanent assistants and comprising 16,000 orchestral works for which complete scores for the whole orchestra are maintained."

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GOVERNMENT TO LOSE NO TIME TRYING COMPOSERS CASE

It is evident from a statement made by the Department of Justice in Washington that the Government is anxious to bring the anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers to an early trial. The statement follows:

"On March 26, 1935, United States District Judge John C. Knox of the Southern District of New York sustained the Government's motion to strike irrelevant portions of the defendant's answers in the suit of United States v. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, and 131 other defendants consisting primarily of music publishers and officers and directors of the American Society. The portions of the answers involved in the motion represented 26 of the 41 printed pages of the answers, which portions constituted in effect affirmative defenses to the violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act alleged by the Government in its petition. It was the Government's contention that these affirmative defenses were insufficient in law. With the exception of 5 minor allegations representing less than 2 pages of the answers, the Government's motion was sustained in its entirety."

"The rulings by Judge Knox in effect recognized the Government's contention that the stricken matter is no defense to the charge of price fixing under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

"The Government will use every effort to bring the case to trial without delay."

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W. U. PRESIDENT SEES TRADE RISING

An increase in the revenues of telegraph companies may be expected in the last half of the year, R. B. White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company told stockholders at the annual meeting on Wednesday. Mr. White also said he did not see how governmental expenditures to be made could have any effect other than to increase general business and consequently telegraphic traffic.

Newcomb Carlton, Chairman, described proposals made by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation for a merger of communication companies in the United States as a dead issue, saying sentiment in Washington was veering against monopoly. He said the Western Union's Directors were taking a "long-range" attitude toward the resumption of dividends.

Mr. White said that, with the transfer of jurisdiction over rates paid by the Government for its telegraph messages from the Postmaster General to the Federal Communications Commission, there was hope for relief from what the company held were the unreasonably low rates at which the Government settles.

"The Commission has a responsibility for maintaining an adequate communication system which the Postmaster General never had", explained Mr. White.

Mr. White described as "most encouraging" the references to Government telegraph rates made at NRA code hearings and he pointed out that the rates were included in the scope of the FCC's hearings on the telegraph rate structure.

"The subject of consolidation in the communications field is very much asleep", remarked Mr. Carlton in response to a query as to the status of this proposal and its possibilities of economy. "There seems not to be very much, if any, public favor for the proposal. Opinion in Washington now seems to be against the creation of more monopolies. In my opinion, we will hear nothing more about mergers for some time to come."

Mr. White estimated that the company's net income in the first three months of 1935 was \$161,000. This would compare with a net income of \$548,747 in the same period last year and with a net loss of \$349,099 two years before.

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BROADCASTERS MAINTAIN DESIRE ONLY TO KNOW NEWS RIGHTS

Replying to a protest made by A. H. Kirchhofer, Managing Editor of the Buffalo News, which operates Station WBEN in Buffalo, the National Association of Broadcasters declared it was erroneous to assume that the action of the Association in providing machinery for the collection of voluntary contributions to back the appeal of Station KVOs, Bellingham, Washington, against the Associated Press' charge of news "piracy" meant that the broadcasters favored such a practice.

The Associated Press sought an injunction to restrain the station from reporting its news dispatches for a period of 24 hours after the news had been printed. The station admitted reading the dispatches but the Federal District Court in Washington dismissed the complaint, and the A.P. made an appeal.

It was stated that the National Association of Broadcasters' interest is simply in having the issue judicially determined once and for all so that radio stations and newspaper publishers alike may know their definite rights.

Furthermore the broadcasters set forth that it is not the intention of the Association to intervene in the case, that they simply asked for financial help for KVOs, which has retained former Senator C. C. Dill. Station KVOs is a small station of only 100 watts power which is unable to pay for the appeal.

The letter of protest from Mr. Kirchhofer to Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the NAB read:

"We will not contribute to such a wholly unwise and utterly indefensible effort on the part of the National Association of Broadcasters, or any other agency, to finance or promote a fight to break down property rights in news.

"I wonder if you stopped to consider, in taking such a preposterous position, that you say in effect you are going after the other fellow's property irrespective of his established legal rights? What will the situation be tomorrow if newspapers or other agencies apply the same reasoning to radio as a whole or to an individual station in particular?

"It is not my wish to usurp the functions of the higher courts, but it is my opinion that the previous decisions protecting newspapers and press associations against news pirates will be upheld in the higher courts. If that assumption be correct, there is all the more reason why radio should not besmirch itself in such a palpable effort to legalize theft.

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"Radio stations, whether newspaper owned or not, cannot gain from the program you propose, whether property rights in news as developed in the KVOS case are upheld or not. It seems to me bad enough for an individual station to attempt to justify news piracy without the agency representing the industry as a whole trying to uphold it in such an act.

"The course of action outlined in your letter is one of the most unwise acts NAB can commit. It seems to me capricious and irresponsible. We hope your Executive Committee, in reconsidering this matter in all its important aspects, will see fit to reverse a decision that is as short-sighted as it is unjustified."

"The radio industry's interest in the case is the same as the publishing industry's; namely, clarification of the law governing rights in news", the National Association of Broadcasters declared. "Two Federal Courts have previously held that newspapers are protected in their news for a period of 24 hours after publication. Judge Bowen, after considering these previous decisions, rejected them and laid down a different rule of law and at the same time held that the AP-INS decision of the Supreme Court of the United States relates only to unfair competition between competing press associations and does not apply as between radio stations and newspapers. This leaves the law in a state of confusion and this confusion can only be clarified by a decision of the highest court of the land.

"In the interest of obtaining a sound decision on the issues it is necessary that both viewpoints be presented to the upper courts. Failure of the appeal certainly would not result in a determination of the issue."

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STATIONS ARE ON THEIR TOES

Measurements made during the past month by the Engineering Division of the Federal Communications Commission revealed the fact that 378 broadcasting stations had a maximum deviation within 0-10 cycles; with 133 stations within 11-25 cycles, 53 stations within 26-50 cycles, and 5 stations with over 50 cycles deviation.

During the month, the Division checked up on 569 broadcasting stations.

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GERMANY RENEWS EFFORT TO EQUAL OTHER NATIONS IN RADIO

Despite the great assistance given to radio by the Government in that country, Germany, according to Vice-Consul C. T. Zawadski in Berlin, is still far back of other countries as far as use of the radio in private homes is concerned.

"Germany had, at the end of 1934, only 91 radio listeners per 1,000 inhabitants, as against 143 in Great Britain, 152 in Denmark, and 165 in the United States", Consul Zawadski reports. (According to Consul Damon C. Woods at Toronto, there is now one radio set in use for every 8 Canadian inhabitants.) However, the net gain in the number of subscribers in the German broadcasting system represented an increase of 22 percent as compared with 14 percent increase registered in Great Britain during the same period.

The total number of registered receiving sets in Germany on January 1, 1935, was 6,142,921, compared with 5,574,001 on October 1, 1934, an increase of 568,920.

The radio most in demand in Germany is the "People's" one-circuit receiver which is produced by practically all radio manufacturers in the country. The turn-over in these sets during the last quarter of 1934 totalled 368,749 units, a figure 105,429 larger than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Increased sales of these low-priced radio sets, the report points out, are of special economic importance in view of the fact that the production of these models forms the backbone of the existence of numerous medium and small manufacturers of sets and radio parts.

Exports of radio receiving sets from Germany in the last quarter of 1934 registered a decline as compared with the like period of the preceding year, the report shows. Sales abroad fell from 56,877 units valued at 5,171,400 reichsmarks in the October-December period of 1933 to 43,461 units valued at 4,045,900 reichsmarks in the final quarter of 1934.

All-wave sets are being produced specially for the tropical markets.

It is to be expected that the favorable development in the German radio industry will continue throughout 1935, although this will probably take place at a slower rate than the preceding year. The number of registered radio listeners will no doubt exceed 7,000,000. The industry also expects a better development of exports.

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RECOMMENDS GRANTING LICENSE TO "BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE"

A report by George H. Hill, Examiner, to the Federal Communications Commission has recommended denial of the applications of four Brooklyn stations, all sharing time on the same channel, for renewal of their licenses, and advised that the channel be given to The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, which has filed an application for a construction permit.

He also recommends that if the application of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., is granted, then the application of Arde Bulova and Norman K. Winston for a construction permit for a new station should be denied, but if the application of Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., is denied, the application of Bulova and Winston for a construction permit should be granted.

It was also recommended that the applications of the licensees of Stations WHAZ, Troy, N. Y., WFAB, New York, N.Y. and WBBR, Brooklyn, for renewal of licenses, be granted.

The stations adversely reported on by the Examiner are:

WARD, United States Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., and WVFW, Paramount Broadcasting Corp., (formerly Station WFOX), Brooklyn, N. Y.

Denial of the application of the Debs Memorial Fund, Inc., Station WEVD, for unlimited operation was also recommended although the report praised the station's programs. It said that the application would require transfer of three other stations from the 1300 to the 1400 kilocycle frequency and that this transfer would result in objectionable interference with still other stations.

The Examiner, in making the recommendation with regard to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., and Arde Bulova and Norman K. Winston, set forth the following facts:

"The applicants, Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., and Arde Bulova and Norman K. Winston, are each legally, technically, financially, and otherwise qualified to construct and operate the proposed station, and the tentative programs submitted by each appear to be well balanced, of the highest type, and designed to serve the Brooklyn area. It also appears that the equipment which will be used by either applicant is of modern design and meets all the requirements of the Commission. Upon consideration of the entire record, the evidence presented in behalf of each of these applications appears to be almost evenly balanced, and in the opinion of the Examiner the public interest, convenience, and necessity would be well served by the granting of either of them.

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"In addition to an adequate showing as to financial responsibility, however, it appears that the Brooklyn Daily Eagle has been identified with the social, civic, and economic life of Brooklyn for almost a century and would be conversant with the radio program needs of this area, while Bulove and Winston reside in New York City and would not be in a position constantly to have first hand knowledge of such needs. The record also indicates that Mr. Bulova owns 50% of the capital stock of the WODAAM Corp., licensee of Station WNEW, and that this station is located approximately 12 miles distant from Brooklyn and operates with 1 KW power at night and 2½ KW in the daytime, thus rendering some degree of service to this area, as a consequence of which the granting of the application of Brooklyn Daily Eagle Broadcasting Co., Inc., would tend to distribute the radio facilities available to this area.

"The entire record considered, the Examiner is of the opinion that the granting of the applications of the licensees of Stations WARD, WBBC, WVFW, and WLTH for construction permit, modification and renewal of licenses and the applications of the licensees of Stations WARD, WVFW, and WLTH for assignment of licenses to the Broadcasters of Brooklyn, Inc., would not serve public interest, convenience, and necessity. "

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CBS 1934 PROFIT \$2,274,120

Columbia Broadcasting System and its subsidiaries have reported consolidated net profit of \$2,274,120 in 1934, after depreciation, Federal taxes, etc. For 1933 the corresponding figure was \$923,794. Earnings per share on the 852,335 combined Class A and Class B shares outstanding amounted to \$2.67 for 1934, against \$1.08 in 1933.

Figures on total income were not available this week, but the CBS time sales are reported by National Advertising Records to have been \$14,825,845. Disregarding other sources of income, the figures indicate that net profit amounted to about 15 per cent of time sales. Time sales for 1933 were reported as \$10,063,566, and for 1932 \$12,601,885.

Current assets as of Dec. 29, 1934, including \$784,936 cash and \$2,175,000 United States Treasury notes, amounted to \$4,609,947, and current liabilities were \$1,167,380.

Mr. Paley, in making his annual report, referred to a survey recently made public by his company after extensive research in cooperation with the statistical staffs by Dr. Daniel Starch and the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

"Trained field investigators", said Mr. Paley, "made 125,000 house-to-house interviews, in 321 communities and determined that at least 21,400,000 American homes were radio homes, representing at least 64,200,000 radio listeners in these homes as of Jan. 1, 1935. There were 2,295,770 homes with two or more radio sets and 1,800,000 automobiles with radios, a total of more than 25,500,000 radio sets in the whole country."

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A. T. & T. EARNS \$1.61 A SHARE

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported this week a net income of \$30,097,288 for the first quarter of 1935, which was equal to \$1.61 a share earned on 18,662,275 shares of capital stock. This income compared with \$32,992,340 or \$1.77 a share, in the same period of 1934.

A consolidated income account of the Bell System, comprising the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its twenty-four associated companies, was issued for the first two months, the first partial report ever put out by the system. The earnings applicable to A. T. & T. shares were \$18,616,727, or \$1 a share, compared with \$18,552,942, or 99 cents a share, for the first two months last year.

These earnings include the system's proportionate interest in the deficit of the Western Electric Company and in the earnings or deficits of other controlled companies not consolidated.

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NEW A.A.A.A. OFFICERS

The following new officers of the American Association of Advertising Agencies were elected as the Annual Convention of the Association held at White Sulphur Springs:

Chairman of the Board - Raymond Rubicam, Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York City; Vice President - Maurice Needham, Needham, Louis and Borby, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary - William Benton, Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City; Treasurer - E. DeWitt Hill, McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York City; New Board Members-at-Large - Arthur H. Kduner, Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc., New York City; Gilbert Kinner, J. Walter Thompson Co., New York City, and Guy C. Smith, Brooke, Smith & French, Detroit, Mich.

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RADIO NOTABLES ATTEND GRIDIRON JUBILEE DINNER

Those in one way or another connected with the radio industry who attended the Golden Jubilee Dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington last Saturday night were Capt. Taylor Branson, leader of the United States Marine Band, and one of the country's pioneer broadcasters; Gene Buck, American Society of Composers, New York City; Louis G. Caldwell, Washington; Senator Royal S. Copeland; Senator James Couzens; Archer Gibson, New York City; Edwin C. Hill, New York City; C. B. Jolliffe, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C.; Frank E. Mason, National Broadcasting Co., New York City; Alfred J. McCosker, Station WOR, Newark, N. J.; Commissioner George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commission; F. M. Russell, Station WRC, Washington, D. C.; David Sarnoff, Radio Corporation of America, New York City and Frank W. Wozencraft, Radio Corporation of America, New York City.

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ARE DEMANDING FEE FOR RECORDINGS BROADCAST

An organization known as the "American Society of Recording Artists" is asking, beginning May 15th, from 5 to 15 cents from broadcasting stations every time a record is played and a sustaining fee of \$5 a month. As one broadcasting expert figures it, this would yield approximately \$5,000,000 a year, twice what the ASCAP receives.

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NEWARK CONCERN APPLIES FOR TELEVISION LICENSE

An experimental license has been applied for by the National Television Corporation of 260 Sherman Avenue, Newark, N. J. Chester H. Braselton, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City is president of the corporation.

Visual broadcasts would be sent out over a 500-watt station, already completed, using frequencies of 2000 to 2100 kc.

Assets of the corporation were listed as cash, \$2,395.14; investments, \$13,348.40; patents and patent rights, \$1,105,640.42; equipment, etc., \$141,982.48.

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 ::::: INDUSTRY NOTES :::::
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A radio program commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. will be broadcast Sunday evening, April 28th, over the Columbia Broadcasting System, at 6 P.M. EST. The program will feature Edwin C. Hill, Channing, Pollack, Ted Husing, and Andre Kostelanetz and his 50 piece orchestra and chorus. The celebration will close with a statement by Walter S. Gifford, President of the Company.

Station WJR, Detroit, Mich., will become an outlet of the Columbia Broadcasting System on September 29th. Known as "The Goodwill Station", WJR operates on a wavelength of 750 kc. and with a power of 10,000 watts. WJR will replace Station CKLW as the CBS outlet in the Detroit area.

The annual report of the Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd. (England) for 1934 shows: Net profit after depreciation, income tax reserve of £5,000 and other charges, was £115,891, compared with net profit of £98,222 in 1933 after depreciation and income tax reserve of £11,000. Balance carried forward after dividends, and general reserves were £18,250, against £11,813 at end of 1933.

Columbia has notified Mayor Bachrach of Atlantic City that it will not continue the operation of WPG, municipally owned station in Atlantic City, after June 30th. WPG has been a steady money loser.

Commenting upon the cancellation Mayor Bachrach said: "I am inclined to believe the city might run the station itself for publicity value out of our advertising appropriation unless we receive very good offer for its use from private interests."

Edgar H. Felix and his assistant, J. C. Waller, engaged by the Bamberger Broadcasting Service to make a field strength measurement survey of WOR's new 50,000 watt transmitter, were arrested in Wilmington, Del., as suspicious characters by the Wilmington constabulary. The police were under the erroneous impression they were conducting short wave communications in behalf of a bootleg racket. Following several hours of courteous grilling, they were finally released for lack of evidence.

A new monthly bulletin, "The Television Times" has been started by Benn Hall, of 326 W. 4th Street, New York City. The price is \$2 a year.

Kolster-Brandes, Ltd. (England) shows for 1934: Net loss after expenses, depreciation, directors' fees, reserve for doubtful debts and other charges, £32,062, compared with £150,057 loss in 1933.

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STATION WRDO, AUGUSTA, ME., JOINS YANKEE NETWORK

On Saturday, April 6th, Station WRDO, of Augusta, Me., became associated with the Yankee Network. The acquisition of WRDO as an associate station makes a total of twelve stations on the Yankee Network, which now covers the New England States from Bridgeport, Conn., to Bangor, Maine, and from Boston to the Western part of New England.

The new Yankee Network associate is a 100-watt station operating on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles, and it is located in the capital city of Maine. Centrally located in the State, WRDO makes an ideal outlet for programs that are designed to reach the heart of the Down East section of the United States.

The Yankee Network's key station, WNAC in Boston, was established on July 31, 1922, operating as a single, independent station until October, 1928, when it became affiliated with Station WEAN, of Providence, R. I.

Almost immediately John Shepard 3rd, President of the Yankee Network, saw the advisability of increasing radio coverage of the New England States, but it was not until February, 1930, that Station WLBZ, of Bangor, Me., became associated with the new network.

In the following months expansion was very rapid. WNBH, of New Bedford, Mass., one of New England's oldest stations, adopted the Yankee Network aegis in May of 1930. WORC, Worcester, Mass., joined in July, and WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., came along in November. Another Nutmeg State station affiliated when WDRC, Hartford, Conn., entered the Yankee Network in January of 1931. This was followed on April 20, 1931, by the establishment of an alternate key station, WAAB, in Boston.

WFEA, of Manchester, N. H., associated with the Yankee Network on March 1, 1932. On September 1 of the same year WMAS, of Springfield, Mass., opened up and became a Shepard associate immediately. Similarly, WLLH, of Lowell, Mass., became associated with the Yankee Network with its initial broadcast on October 10, 1934.

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HANSEN, ACCOUNTS CHIEF, FCC DIES

A heart attack brought death Sunday afternoon to Arnold C. Hansen, Chief Accountant for the Federal Communications Commission at his home in Washington. At the age of 56 he had had a distinguished career in business and in the Government service. He had held executive positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Hansen was born in Marstal, Denmark, on January 17, 1879. Coming to the United States, he studied at New York University and George Washington University, Washington, graduating in law from the latter.

From 1892 to 1906, he served the Erie Railroad as accountant and then became general auditor of the Bush Terminal companies in New York. He entered the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1908 as an accounts examiner, wrote many classification forms prescribed for railroad accounts and headed the New York office until 1915 when he resigned.

He later returned to the Government service as an Internal Revenue Bureau Senior Auditor, was appointed Senior Examiner of the Accounts Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1926. During 1933 and 1934, he supervised the investigation of communications companies under a House resolution. Dr. Walter M. W. Splawn was General Director of the inquiry. Its special report helped found the Federal Communications Commission for which Hansen became Accounts Chief last October.

The Commission at a special session held yesterday adopted the following resolution of appreciation and Sympathy in connection with Mr. Hansen's death:

"Whereas on Sunday, the 14th day of April, 1935, Mr. Arnold C. Hansen, Chief of the Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department of this Commission, departed this life;

"Whereas Mr. Hansen rendered highly efficient and meritorious service to this Commission in organizing that Department and continued to render such service up to the time of his death in supervising and directing that Department; and

"Whereas Mr. Hansen by his unselfish loyalty and devotion to this Commission and to the public and by his high professional and personal character has ingratiated himself with the members of this Commission who are therefore profoundly grieved by his death:

"Now, therefore, as an expression by this Commission of its appreciation of his invaluable service, of his unselfish loyalty and devotion, and of his high professional and personal character, and as an expression of its sympathy with the bereaved members of his family and with his friends;

"It is ordered, That this resolution of appreciation and sympathy be adopted and that a copy thereof be filed in the archives of this Commission and a second copy thereof be sent to members of his family with the condolences of this Commission."

Surviving are his wife, the former Ida Kornhoff; his son, Arnold; his mother, Mrs. Emilie S. Hansen and his sister, Mrs. Arthur Krug, both of Garfield, N. J.

Services will be held at Garfield, N. J. at 2 P.M. Thursday; interment will be in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Jersey City.

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PERU SIGNS CONTRACT WITH MARCONI FIRM

A new agreement has been signed between the Peruvian Government and the Marconi Wireless Company who had been at odds since 1930, when President Augusto B. Leguia was ousted in the Arequipa revolution.

Under the new agreement for operation of Peru's telegraph and radio service, the Marconi company's foreign staff of specialists is limited to seven persons. The entire foreign personnel must not exceed 2 per cent of the total employed.

The company expressly renounces the right originally accorded to it to erect an international radio station in Lima but receives preferential position regarding any future international communication program adopted by Peru.

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WTMJ "VOX POP" CLICKS

Taking a leaf from the experience of newspapers with their "letter" columns, WTMJ last Fall made provisions for public self-expression via radio. Broadcast circuits were installed at a busy point on Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee and there for 15 minutes each day WTMJ announcers gave passersby opportunity to express their opinions on current affairs.

The feature has become one of the station's most popular programs. Only disapproval came from out-of-town listeners and Milwaukeeans who could not get downtown and have their say-so. To remedy this WTMJ is changing its Voice of the People broadcast to three days on the outside and three days in the studio. The latter broadcasts will be limited to reading letters from listeners who will be invited to write their opinions on given subjects.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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HIGH FIDELITY STATIONS NOW NUMBER FOUR

There are now four of the experimental, or so-called high fidelity broadcast stations in operation. Engineers of the Federal Communications Commission are watching them closely and will welcome reports from listeners and the radio industry.

The high fidelity stations are assigned as follows:

<u>Call Letters</u>	<u>Frequency & Power</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Operation</u>
WLXBS	1530 kc. 1 kw.	AMERICAN-REPUBLIC, INC.	Waterbury, Conn.	Unlimited
W9XBY	1530 kc. 1 kw.	FIRST NATIONAL TELEVISION, INC.	Kansas City, Mo.	Unlimited
W2XR	1550 kc. 1 kw.	JOHN V. L. HOGAN d/b as THE SCIENTIFIC BROADCASTING SERVICE	Long Island City, N. Y.	Variable; such part of the full 24- hour day as is necessary for conduct of the planned research
W6XAI	1550 kc. 1 kw.	PIONEER MERCANTILE CO.	Bakersfield, California	Unlimited

Opinions of competent technical authorities have always varied as to the usefulness of frequencies in the band of 1500 to 1600 kc. Some contended that these frequencies were of very little use and others contended if they were correctly operated they were capable of giving satisfactory results. Following a recommendation of Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer about a year ago of the Communications Commission, decided to determine the exact possibilities of the disputed band.

"There should be little difference in the transmission characteristics between the frequency bands 1500-1600 kc. and 1400-1500 kc.," Dr. Jolliffe observed at that time. "Some stations immediately below 1500 kc have paid particular attention to antenna design and obtained results comparable to the transmission characteristics of other frequencies. Other stations have paid no attention to antenna design and have obtained very poor service. All possibilities of antenna design have not been exhausted.

"It is extremely difficult for a commercial station which is operating solely for profit to make experiments on antenna structure or to vary power, transmitters, etc., or to alter materially the service area of a station. It is likewise unfair

to an established audience to be making such changes. It is our belief, however, that frequencies between 1500 and 1600 kc can be useful if the stations using them are properly engineered. Experiments to determine this cannot be carried on below 1500 kc.

"In order to determine the usefulness of these frequencies it is necessary to experiment with the antenna design to determine the maximum power which can be put into the great wave with the minimum signal in the sky wave, and to determine the proper power to be used either for serving many small primary areas or a single small primary area with a larger secondary area. To determine these it will also be necessary to make a study of the fading characteristics of these frequencies."

In authorizing the high fidelity experiments, it was specified that the frequencies should be separated by 20 kilocycles and licenses have only been granted to those who have agreed to meet the following conditions:

- (1) That the operation will be under the direct supervision of a qualified research engineer with an adequate staff of qualified engineers to carry on a program of research;
- (2) That the program of research includes study of antenna design, field intensity surveys, and plans for an analysis of response of listeners;
- (3) That the transmitter and all studios will be equipped so as to be capable of at least 10 kc audio frequency transmission.

The high fidelity stations are authorized to use variable power not to exceed 1 KW and to carry sponsored programs; however, the sponsorship must not interfere with the program of research, and the conduct of experiments must not depend only upon sponsors as a means of defraying the cost of the experiments.

The licensee is required to report to the Commission at least each six months as to the development of his program and the results obtained.

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SENATE FAVORABLY REPORTS COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

Senator Duffy (D), of Wisconsin, advised the Senate that the Committee on Foreign Relations had favorably reported the International Convention of the Copyright Union.

"I desire to announce at this time that this convention involves the copyright situation, and there has been proposed and is now pending before the Patents Committee legislation on the subject that we expect will have been considered before this matter shall be taken up", Senator Duffy said. "That is the

understanding and agreement of the various conflicting interests with reference to this particular convention."

No date has as yet been set by the Patents Committee for a hearing on the Copyright Bill. This is being held up pending the illness of Senator McAdoo (D.), of California, Chairman of the Patents Committee.

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COMPOSERS' FIGHT CAUSED BROADCASTERS TO ORGANIZE

An interesting bit of unwritten radio history is how the National Association of Broadcasters came to be organized. It was back in the days when the Composers first exacted a fee from broadcasting stations for the use of copyrighted music. In the opinion of the broadcasters, the price demanded was entirely too much, so high in fact that they referred to the music people as the "American Society of Composers, Authors and Burglars." Forthwith the radio station owners decided to organize.

This resulted in the National Association of Broadcasters with Gene McDonald, of Chicago, who was then a broadcaster as well as a manufacturer, as the first president. Commander McDonald accepted the position only on the condition that a good live secretary would be secured. McDonald, very busy with his own affairs, felt that he could not give the proper amount of time to the work.

When seeking a secretary, someone told him about a man by the name of Paul B. Klugh, of New York, very prominent in the music industry, who had previously been engaged in a bitter warfare with the Composers. Commander McDonald located Mr. Klugh by long-distance telephone in a fishing camp in New Jersey. After the Chicagoan had stated his proposition, Mr. Klugh replied,

"My head tells me to contribute \$1,000 to your cause and to go back fishing. My heart says go to Chicago and fight. I'll be with you Monday morning."

Mr. Klugh subsequently became president of the National Association of Broadcasters and Commander McDonald's partner in the Zenith Radio Corporation.

Part of McDonald's strategy in the early days was for the Broadcasters to raise a large sum of money in the hope of securing the services of E. C. Mills, General Manager of the Composers, with the idea of getting this belligerent gentleman to do for the Broadcasters what he has done for the Composers. There was, however, a hitch in the raising of funds and the offer to Mills was never made.

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NIRB CONSIDERING RADIO CABINET CLASSIFICATION

The National Industrial Recovery Board wishes to receive all pertinent information to enable it to decide whether manufactured radio cabinets should be placed under the jurisdiction of the code of fair competition for the furniture manufacturing industry.

The Board pointed out that while certain manufacturers of radio cabinets for sale as such desire the above classification, provided that exemption is granted from Article IV, section 5, of the code, authorizing time and one-half overtime for workers on the night shift, the Code Authority for the industry objects to granting this exemption, although sanctioning the classification.

The Board further stated that it contemplated classification of radio cabinets under the furniture code and the granting of limited exemptions from the above article for a period not to exceed four months in each year, dependent upon individual application for exemption and the furnishing of periodic reports to the Code Authority.

Radio cabinets for sale as such are not being manufactured under any one code of fair competition at present.

Data should be filed with Deputy Administrator C. R. Niklason, Room 411, 1518 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., before May 10th.

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PRALL TO BE HONOR GUEST AT NAB CONVENTION

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will be the honor guest at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention to be held in Colorado Springs next July. Invitations will go out in a short time to other distinguished guests.

A meeting was held in Baltimore to make preliminary arrangements for the Colorado gathering. It was attended by Truman Ward, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the Broadcasters; Edwin M. Spence, Chairman of the Convention Committee, and Arthur B. Church of Station KMBC, Kansas City.

A tentative program is now being developed for the convention and another meeting will be held at an early date in Washington.

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FOREIGN RADIO SITUATION PRESENTS UNUSUAL DEVELOPMENTS

According to a bill recently introduced in the Czechoslovak Ministerial Council, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs would be empowered to require that the owners of electrical apparatus would be obliged to equip such apparatus with radio interference protectors. Should such equipment cost more than 400 crowns (\$16.00) an agreement would have to be reached between the owner of the apparatus and the owner or owners of radio sets whose operation is interfered with by the particular apparatus regarding the proportion which each of them is to pay in defraying the cost of purchasing an eliminator.

The authorities would be authorized to enter premises in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the law have been complied with. Persons not complying with the provisions of the law might either be fined from 20 to 3000 crowns (\$.80 to \$120) or jailed for a period from 2 to 14 days.

The effective date of advertising on Sundays in Canada being confined to goodwill programs will be established by the Canadian Radio Commission after a study of existing radio contracts has been made. When enforced it will apply to all stations in Canada, both those privately-owned and those operated by the Canadian Radio Commission. It is probable that it will curtail a number of Sunday programs of the American chains with which networks of some Canadian stations are connected, according to Avery F. Peterson, Asst. Trade Commissioner, of Ottawa. It is probable, Mr. Peterson states, that the mere sponsoring of a program will not restrict dissemination in Canada but excessive sales promotion will be eliminated.

By an arrangement between the Italian broadcasting system and the proper Federation, hotels, restaurants, bars, etc., situated in localities having up to 100,000 inhabitants must pay certain taxes per annum to the Italian broadcasting system.

This year television is expected to make great strides in the Soviet Union. At present about 300 amateurs are receiving pictures on amateur sets; but that is not regarded as sufficient and the laboratories of the Weak Current trust are working on perfecting television, both by the cathode and the optico-mechanical systems. The trust is starting production of television apparatus for clubs, and will make 2,000 sets this year.

Mass production is being organized of television sets of small size for individual use, on the model of a Soviet engineer; these will operate satisfactorily in connection with ordinary radio sets. The Svetlana plant is putting out its first receiving "tubes" for cathode television, using the "kinescope" method.

By the end of this year it is hoped to have in operation experimental 10 kw. ultra short wave transmitting apparatus, and by next year the first cathode transmitters will be made; these will divide images into 70,000 elements.

Early in the year, the Government-owned radio system in Austria, RAVAG, announced that radio subscribers registered before a certain time would automatically participate in the distribution of premiums. As a result, a large number of set owners hastened to register, thus bringing in considerable revenue to the government. In order to further stimulate registration, RAVAG then decided to increase the number of prizes from 5,000 to 8,000, thus providing a premium for every 65 radio subscribers.

Among the prizes are 2 pianos, a motorcycle, numerous radio sets and other miscellaneous items including various objects of art, such as oil paintings, water-colors, sculptures and plaques. For these objects of art alone RAVAG expended about 40,000 schillings.

The Paris-Nice International Criterium Touring Race this year includes an "auto-radio" competition specially reserved for competitors having a radio receiver installed in their car.

The competition will include the reception on two broadcastings of several groups of figures, and the accuracy of the replies will permit of the elimination of candidates whose receivers do not work well or who were not sufficiently attentive. The remainder will be classed according to the replies made to another wireless question, as for instance: "What is the best speed accomplished by a Paris-Nice racer on the Cote de Turbie in 1935?"

It is expected that numerous entries will be made for this radio competition, and substantial money prizes will be awarded.

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NEW FRENCH LINER TO HAVE WIRELESS SECURITY STATION

The great new French steamship "Normandie", at present under construction, will be equipped with an ultra-modern radio-electric equipment. The installation planned includes a security station and a commercial station.

The security station, installed on the bridge, will be reserved for service calls and as described by Lestrade Brown, Asst. Trade Commissioner at Paris, will include:

500 watt transmitter with continuous alternating, modulated and non-modulated wavelengths - 3 wavelengths of 600-800 meters; 3 wavelengths of from 2,000 to 2,400 meters; and an emergency transmitter with batteries; a receiver for all wavelengths (200-8,000 meters); and a shielded loop aerial radiogrometer for all wavelengths (200-3,000 meters).

The commercial station installed in the rear of the ship will include:

800 watt transmitter, on 6 wavelengths, of from 2,000 to 2,400 meters, for telegraphing to the pilot circuits; a transmitter with 7 wavelengths of from 600 to 800 meters with approximately 300 watts, with the antenna on shipboard circuits, and which can be worked on emergency batteries; a short-wave transmitter for telegraphing, from 1,800 to 2,500 watts on 10 wavelengths, 15 to 120 meters.

Also, a short-wave transmitter for telephoning, 1000 to 1400 watts with a 8 wavelength antenna, 15 to 80 meters; a 200-8000 meter receiver; a telegraph receiver 13 to 250 meters; a telephone receiver 18 to 70 meters; a press receiver 8000 to 23,000 meters and a loop aerial radiogrometer.

It should be noted that each transmitter has its independent antenna. There will therefore be at least 5 wireless antennae on board the S.S. "Normandie".

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HIGHER POWER AIRPORT TRANSMISSION AUTHORIZED

Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission have been amended whereby airport stations authorized to be used for the transmission of radio range signals may use power in excess of 15 watts for the transmission of these signals provided that the power is limited so as to not produce a field strength of more than 1500 microvolts per meter at one mile from the transmitter location, in the direction of the maximum field. An applicant desiring to base operating power on the

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field produced must submit with the application for license requesting authority to transmit radio range signals a record of field intensity measurements made in sufficient number to insure accuracy in conformity with this rule. All data on the antenna resistance, complete description of the antenna system with dimensions and method of making field intensity measurements, and of relating these measurements to the operating power requested shall be submitted to and approved by the Commission before any license will be granted to operate by this method of power determination. If any change is made in the antenna system, or any change made which may affect the antenna system, the power of the airport station shall be immediately reduced to 15 watts until data is taken and approved by the Commission.

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FCC COMMISSIONERS VISIT PRESIDENT

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Commissioner Paul Walker, in charge of the Telephone Division, conferred at the White House with President Roosevelt late this (Friday) afternoon.

They were non-communicative as to the occasion of their visit except that Commissioner Walker said that it had to do with engaging an outstanding attorney in connection with the A. T. & T. investigation.

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BROADCASTERS TO MEET WITH ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION

Following a meeting in New York of the Broadcasters' Committee of Five, whose purpose is to create a cooperative bureau to compile data with regard to radio audience coverage, the Committee voted to extend an invitation to representatives of the 4 A's and the Association of National Advertisers to discuss cooperative action.

The three groups will meet in New York next month. The National Association of Broadcasters will be represented by Phil Loucks and Arthur B. Church, of Kansas City, who is the Chairman of the Committee of Five.

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RCA "DOUBLE DOUBLET" ANTENNA WINS TEST

With regard to testing a new "Double Doublet" (RCA De Luxe Antenna) the Radio News of New York had this to say:

"This new De Luxe antenna system, utilizing a double-doublet, twisted-pair transmission line and two special impedance-matching transformers (at the antenna and at the receiver) was erected at the Westchester Listening Post during adverse weather conditions and gave excellent results. The full recommended height of 30 feet was found necessary; at lower levels reception on the 19- and 25- meter bands fell off noticeably.

"On all bands, the signal-noise ratio was better than with any of five other antennas against which this system was compared. These ranged from short, vertical wires to long horizontals. On the broadcast band the signal strength was better than with all the other aerials, except a 200-foot wire pointed west. On 49 meters the signal input to the receiver was equal to or better than that afforded by the other antennas. On 31 meters it was not quite as good. On 25 meters it was superior all around. On 19 meters signals were weaker than on the long, horizontal aerial and the short vertical, but the noise level was lower and more of the receiver's amplification could be used.

"On the 49-meter band signals from the best previous antenna suffered from a peculiar frequency distortion, due probably to irregular polarization phenomena. This effect was absent with the RCA antenna, probably because of the angular relationship of the wires of the double-doublet.

"The test antenna was erected with the doublet pointing at a power pole that had been causing trouble and in the general direction of the only street through which any appreciable vehicular traffic passes.

"The small coupling transformer attached to the junction point of the elevated doublet wires has its primary and secondary separated by a Faraday type electrostatic shield, which is grounded by an extra wire dropping from the transformer case. This acts to protect the antenna itself from noise energy picked up by the lead-in and reflected into the aerial wires through the otherwise appreciable capacity between the transformer windings. This shield has no effect on the regular functioning of the transformer as an electromagnetic device, so radio signals continue to feed through the line to the receiver.

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"The coupling transformer at the set has no switch, and once installed requires no adjustment or manipulation.

"The longer doublet section of the antenna is 39 feet long, each side of the center crossover insulator; the shorter section 16½ feet on each side. The matched transmission line, which must not be cut, is 80 feet long. Additional sections can be used where necessary to remove the antenna farther from the local interference zone. The whole antenna system is sold in convenient kit form."

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HONOLULU HAD METROPOLITAN OPERA FOR BREAKFAST

In an article "Bringing the Diamond Horseshoe to Main Street", in April Broadcast Merchandising, published by the National Broadcasting Company, J. S. Norton, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, Lambert Pharmacal Company, which sponsored the Metropolitan Opera programs, writes:

"Our broadcasts were well received and appreciated outside the United States. Letters and radiograms were received from Hawaii where we used KGU, the NBC outlet in Honolulu. Users of Listerine products in Hawaii enjoyed opera with their Saturday breakfasts - at 8:15 A.M. - due to the difference in time. This difference in time, however, did not daunt the intensive efforts of retailers and wholesalers to make the opera broadcasts pay. What they did, and how they did it, served as a splendid example to outlets in 'the States'."

"All in all, we believe that we were able to carry through a well-planned merchandising job which cashed-in on the operas without in any way detracting from their prestige.

"Until commercial sponsoring on the Metropolitan's offerings was made possible, there was a general conception in the minds of the mass public that grand opera was available only for the "Diamond Horseshoe" box-holders, that opera was an aristocratic rather than a democratic enjoyment.

"Radio has taken the works of the masters and has carried them through space into the living rooms, the stores, the motor cars and wherever an aerial reaches skyward in the nation."

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G. E. EARNS 19¢ A SHARE ON COMMON

The General Electric Company reported a net profit of \$5,390,930 for the first quarter of 1935 after all deductions. This was equal to 19 cents a share on 28,845,927 no-par common shares. It compared with \$4,565,728, which was equal after dividends on the special stock, to 14 cents a share on the common stock for the first quarter of 1934.

At the final dividend on the special stock, payable on last Monday, was provided for in 1934, there was no deduction from earnings for dividends on this stock in the first quarter of this year. All the special stock was retired on Monday.

Lewis Blair Williams, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank of Cleveland, was elected an additional General Electric director.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

KFPL, C. C. Baxter, Dublin, Tex., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase in day power from 100 to 250 watts; WOC, The Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Ia., C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; KWBG, W. B. Greenwald, Hutchinson, Kans., modification of C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and approving transmitter site; WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, modification of C.P. extending commencement date to 4/29/35 and completion date to 7/29/35; KRLC, H. E. Studebaker, Lewiston, Idaho, license to cover CP, frequency 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

WSVA, Marion K. Gilliam, Harrisonburg, Va., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site near Harrisonburg and studio location in Harrisonburg; also for changes in equipment; also modification of C.P. extending completion date to 6/4/35; WGCM, WGCM, Inc., Mississippi City, Miss., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited; WTRC, Truth Radio Corp., Elkhart, Ind., consent to voluntary assignment of license to The Truth Publishing Co., Inc.; WIRA, Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day, to 1 KW night and day (application for Special Exp. Auth. to use 500 watts additional power at night, heretofore designated for hearing, was retired to files).

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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NEW WORLD LIST OF SHORT WAVE PHONE STATIONS OFFERED

As a result of the great demand for copies of the first edition, a newer, larger and more complete edition of "World Short-Wave Radiophone Transmitters" compiled by Lawrence D. Batson, of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has just been issued.

"The acceptance of the all-wave receiver by the listening public as the standard of radio value, which was anticipated in the last edition of this publication, has now been realized, and for this reason it has been considered by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division, essential that a revised edition of this listing be offered in service of this development", Claudius T. Murchison, Director of the Electrical Division says in a foreword.

"All-wave radio contributes another forward step in making radio a truly world institution, although not only the broad subject of radio, but of universalizing sound broadcasting, have an almost unlimited path of progress yet to be followed. A part of this progress is in the hands of the inventors, the designers, and the manufacturers, to make of radio a matter of the finest reception at all distances and under all conditions. This is not a matter on which startling developments are to be expected in one year or two, but as time advances and the models of a few successive years are compared, the improvements will unquestionably be obvious.

"Another part of the coming exploration of all-wave radio is in the hands of the broadcasters, who by their determination to serve the public will extend the capabilities of the short wave facilities in many fields not now possible on the broadcast band. For an example may be cited the possibilities in language study in the classroom. This educational possibility is not only an important future development, but has a present day application of importance."

The contents of the new publication include General Explanations; Official Information, Discontinued Frequencies; Frequency Cross Reference; Station Identification; Uses of Short Waves in Broadcasting; Foreign Language Alphabets; Distance Ranges of Radio Waves; Distances; Chart of External Distances; Chart of Internal (U.S.) Distances; Map of Great Circle Directions; Secrecy Clause of Radio Act of 1927; Geographical List of Stations; Bibliography and References; International Call Letters; Standard Frequency Emissions and Frequency List of Stations.

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It is explained that reliable information regarding hours of operation has not been generally available, with few exceptions. Certain stations offer services on fixed schedules but for the most part scheduled operation is subject to interfering conditions.

National policies regarding time standards is another source of unreliability of schedule information. Although international time zones are generally recognized, not a few countries of importance as short-wave broadcasters employ time which does not coincide with any of the neighboring international zones. In some of these countries the international zone hours are used in broadcasting; in others the national statutory or local sidereal time is followed. Transposing these schedules into the time of any one zone involves dependence upon private sources of information, as does the question of time schedules in most cases, which, however reliable, cannot be offered as official.

Daylight-saving time further complicates the presentation of schedules. Few of the sources of information state whether the hours quoted are in winter or summer time in those countries. No assumption can be safely made in this respect. Countries using daylight-saving time, according to information furnished by American communications companies and the Department of State, are Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Newfoundland, Portugal, and the United Kingdom.

Chile and European Russia are on perpetual daylight-saving time summer and winter, and therefore are to be considered as having the same time as the standard-time zone next to the eastward of the actual location.

No estimate of the number of short-wave radio stations is made but a glance through the new book gives the impression that many more are listed than heretofore. Although the newer publication comprises 138 pages as against the old one of 96, it is much less bulky, because a lighter grade of paper has been used, and is considerably more comprehensive due to the fact that although multigraphed, both sides of the page are used.

Single copies of the new document, the official title of which is "World Short-Wave Radiophone Transmitters, Edition of May 15, 1935", may be had for 25 cents. Remittances should be made payable to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and the application addressed to Andrew W. Cruse, Chief of the Electrical Division of that Bureau.

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STEWART VICE CHAIRMAN ANNOUNCEMENT HELD UP ALMOST WEEK

Considerable speculation was caused as to why the Federal Communications Commission held up announcing the fact that Dr. Irvin Stewart had been elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission. Almost a week elapsed before the Commission made it public.

As a result of the delay, several rumors were started, one of which was that Dr. Stewart was being groomed to succeed Chairman Anning S. Prall, if Mr. Prall should not be reappointed when his term expires next July. Friends of Dr. Stewart discounted this report saying that there was absolutely no connection between the elevation of Stewart and the reappointment of Prall.

Up to now the position of Vice-Chairman of the Commission has been vacant. The reason for filling it at this time, as explained at the Commission, is that as the Summer season approaches and as the Chairman gets away on his vacation, or is otherwise prevented from attending the sessions, it will prove necessary to have a substitute for the head of the organization.

Commissioner Stewart, who has made an excellent record for himself as head of the Telegraph Division, will continue in that position as well as being Vice-Chairman of the Commission. His elevation to the latter office is looked upon as a move on the part of the Commission to place its newer members in strategic positions.

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BILL TO BAN NEWSPAPER-OWNER STATIONS AGAIN DISCUSSED

There is a revival of the talk that Senator Wheeler, of Montana, may introduce a bill this session to prohibit newspapers from owning or operating radio stations. Senator Wheeler has been talking about this for quite awhile and is understood to have in mind particularly the Hearst chain of newspaper-owned stations.

It seems to be the opinion, however, if Senator Wheeler introduces such a bill this session that it will be simply a gesture and that he will not press it. Just how far it might get if the Senator really tried to put the bill through is a matter of conjecture.

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FCC CALLED IDLE BUNCH

The following is an article which appeared in the New York Daily News of April 22 written by John O'Donnell and Doris Fleeson:

"That old devil Idleness has found work for the idle hands of the big shots of the Communications Commission. In the face of preparations for the gigantic task of probing the telephone set-up of the nation, many gentlemen have been forced to sit and twiddle their political thumbs while the paid assistants have been working themselves into a sweat.

"Results: Former Chairman E. O. Sykes, that old Mississippi politician, has been neatly dumped from his Chairmanship (result of a political scrap with "The Man Bilbo" - now Senator); Staten (sland's Anning S. Prall, friend of Bob Wagner, moved into the Chairmanship and soon found the boys slipping tacks into his seat in the form of revelations that a representative of a New York shipbuilding concern was helping out on the Prall hotel rent. Prall was also given the foot by his brothers on the Commission when, over his objections and vote, they elected Commissioner Stewart to preside during Prall's expected lengthy vacation.

"And to top it all off, the Commissioners whittled away the patronage power of Secretary Herbert L. Pettey (Jim Farley's personal representative on the Commission) with the unexpected decision that all appointments and increases in pay in the Commission's personnel should be promptly sheared away from Pettey, the gentleman who directed the radio angle of FDR's Presidential campaign.

"As a result of this last, the worthy and highly paid Communications Commission will now sit in solemn judgment on the appointment of every stenographer and on the raise in wages of their lowliest messenger boy. Time was when Brother Pettey had this honor. Seems that old Huey Long has been blasting away in secret at Secretary Pettey, wanting to know how come Pettey sold a series of articles to a midwest newspaper while the paper was negotiating for radio commission benefits."

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NAZIS HAD THEIR EYE ON THE RADIO STATION

Miss Dorothy Thompson, who angered Herr Hitler and who, in private life, is Mrs. Sinclair Lewis, made some interesting observations with regard to European situation when she addressed the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington.

She said that one of the most significant events in recent Europe was that when Dolfuss was murdered the first thing the Nazis did was to seize, not an arsenal nor a powder factory, but a radio station. And the first thing they did with it, she said, was to lie. But, she said, they had a precedent in Dolfuss' own acts in this. A few months before he had driven out the Socialists and "used the radio himself to lie about it."

Miss Thompson declared that the radio, the press, the movies are used for propaganda and reporters who would go against this power are in danger even of losing their own lives.

"The greatest menace in dictator-ruled Europe", Miss Thompson concluded, "though, is the radio rather than the press, she said. Printed words, can be circulated; but there are only so many air waves and the radio can, and is, controlled by governments for their own ends."

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COMMISSION HASN'T YET RECEIVED CATHOLIC MEXICAN PROTEST

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It was said/the Federal Communications Commission that a protest which Catholics had been reported to have made from New York against a continuance of the Sunday night program of the Mexican Government over the NBC-WEAF network, had not as yet been lodged with the Commission. Even if such a complaint were made, it is doubtful if the Commission, lacking powers of censorship, would be able to do anything about it.

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FCC TO DISCUSS MODULATION INDICATORS FURTHER NEXT WEEK

At the recent meeting of engineers in Washington, presided over by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, none of the modulation indicators for use by broadcasting stations seemed to meet all the requirements of the Commission. So a further meeting will be held in New York Monday, April 29th. A number of companies who manufacture these indicators expect to have them there for demonstration.

About 20 engineers attended the Washington meeting and the New York conference is expected to be equally representative.

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WRVA TO BEGIN USING WOODEN TOWER APRIL 28

Station WRVA, Richmond, with 5000 watts power, operating on a frequency of 1110 kilocycles, will formally inaugurate broadcasting with the use of its new all-wood tower, said to be the first of its kind to be built in America, next Sunday night, April 28th, at 9:30 P.M. EST.

The new structure is a gigantic tripod, constructed throughout of wood, and rises 320 feet from the ground to support WRVA's vertical broadcasting antenna. Although wood has been long in favor as a material for radio towers in Europe because of its non-interference with broadcasting, this is the first instance of the construction of an all-wood radio tower of anything approaching such height in America.

The use of wood for such a purpose is made possible through a very simple contrivance called the modern timber connector, developed abroad from an idea conceived in this country several decades ago, according to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The tripod or triangular idea which makes WRVA's new tower differ so radically from the ordinary square-based or four-legged affair, is American in both its origin and development. A recent invention of a Washington, D.C., engineer, the triangular form was employed for the first time in WRVA's new station, although fourteen Forest Service lookout towers of this type are now being constructed in the Northwest. The triangular feature is valuable in that it reduces resistance to the wind and enhances the economy factor, as it decreases by approximately 25% the amount of lumber needed.

The corners of WRVA's tower are $38\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart at the tops of the foundation piers. From this the structure tapers to a point where, 280 feet above the ground, the corners are but 15 inches apart. The balance of the height is attained by a flag staff which thrusts upward 40 feet from the apex of the tower proper.

Credit for pioneering courage goes to the owners of WRVA, Larus And Bro. Co., tobacco manufacturers, and the General Manager of their radio department, C. T. Lucy. Anxious to add to the effectiveness and widen the range of the station's broadcasting, which had been done from a horizontal antenna suspended from two steel towers, they accepted the recommendations of Paul F. Godley, Upper Montclair, N. J., radio consultant, for the type of tower just completed. Mr. Godley was anxious to employ the all-wood construction which had proven so successful abroad, and WRVA, willing to pioneer in that direction, accepted his further recommendation and decided to employ the tripod plan.

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SENATE RETRACES COPYRIGHT BILL STEPS

You don't often hear of the Senate moving too fast but it did so in ratifying the International Copyright Convention last week. The plan was to hold up the Copyright Convention ratification, which had been favorably reported, until the Copyright Bill, which Senator Duffy of Wisconsin, recently introduced has been approved. Senator Duffy happened to be absent from the Senate the day the Copyright Treaty came up for consideration and by a miracle seldom seen in the Senate, there was no debate and the Convention was speedily ratified.

However, last Monday, Senator Duffy succeeded in having the vote reconsidered and the Treaty restored to the Executive Calendar which leaves it just where it was before.

No date has yet been set for hearings on the Patent Bill because of the illness of Senator McAdoo, Chairman of the Committee, but they are expected to begin within the next week or ten days.

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AMELIA SPEAKS OVER NEW MEXICAN SHORT-WAVE STATION

One of the first distinguished Americans to be heard in this country over the new Mexican Government short-wave station XEGR, was Amelia Earhart last Sunday night. Miss Earhart faced the microphone in Mexico City and atmospheric conditions being favorable, she was heard over a large part of the United States. A gala program was arranged in honor of the American aviatrix and immediately following her on the program was the Typica Orchestra made up largely of stringed instruments played by members of the famous Mexican Police Band. These men also sang during certain parts of their selections.

XEGR is a 20,000 watt station broadcasting each Sunday night at 6 o'clock EST on a wavelength of 40.6 meters and a frequency of 7380 kilocycles.

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HAMILTON FISH STILL STEAMING OVER WHN SUPPRESSION

Like the fire in Brooklyn that burned for four days, Representative Hamilton Fish remains hot under the collar at not getting on Station WHN, Loew's and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer controlled station in New York last Friday night.

The filing of a formal protest with the Federal Communications Commission and a speech in Congress by Mr. Fish are expected momentarily.

Louis K. Sidney, Managing Director of WHN, made this explanation:

"The station has a rule that all broadcast addresses must be submitted in writing seventy-two hours in advance. In this case we were willing to take it twenty-four hours in advance. It came about two hours before the broadcast time and we refused to accept it. It came too late even to be read."

At the office of Representative Fish in Washington, it was said that Mr. Fish called up Mr. Sidney the morning the speech was to have been delivered saying that he was rushed and would be late in getting it in. "That's all right", the station is reported to have replied. "Take all the time you want." Mr. Fish had the speech at the station at 3:30 P.M., and the time of its delivery was to have been at 6:15 P.M.

"It was only two typewritten pages long and it is absurd for Mr. Sidney to say that 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours didn't give him sufficient time to read it."

Mr. Fish expressed the conviction that the management of WHN had suppressed his address because he prefaced it with an attack on the defeated reapportionment bill, Governor Lehman, Postmaster General Farley and President Roosevelt.

"This is a direct, concrete case of censorship of the air", Mr. Fish declared. "People have been talking about censorship on the radio, but this is the first time we have a definite case. It is the first time I've had an address suppressed in all the times I have gone on the air."

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BELIEVE ROOSEVELT SOUGHT TO CALL OFF POLITICIANS

Nothing more has been revealed as to what was discussed when Chairman Prall, of the Federal Communications Commission, and Commissioner Walker, head of the Telephone Division and in charge of the A. T. & T. investigation, called upon President Roosevelt at the White House recently.

One of the Commissioners was quoted as saying that the principal reason for the visit was to secure the President's approval for engaging a high-powered lawyer to conduct the telephone investigation.

"What I really think they went there for was the fact that Commissioner Walker has been greatly disturbed by politicians on the Hill exerting great pressure to have him hire third-raters and fifth-raters, for whom Representatives and Senators are seeking jobs, and Walker knowing the technical requirements of such an investigation, desires to employ higher grade men," someone said. "I think Commissioner Walker asked the President to give him a free hand in the matter and to call off the politicians."

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FEATURE DESIGNED TO INCREASE CIRCULATION

That the radio can now be capitalized most profitably by newspapers, is being definitely proven by the unprecedented success of the new Zain "What Would You Do?" feature being released to newspapers by the Zain Features Syndicate, Inc., Chrysler Building, New York City, according to an article in "Newspaperdom" which continues:

"That the radio can be made to lend itself as a vehicle for newspaper publishers to increase their circulation and advertising revenue, is clearly demonstrated by the strikingly new and original type of newspaper promotion features.

"The feature is most complete in every detail covering all phases from the opening Teaser announcements to the presentation of the thrilling radio dramas as well as the tie-up for all departments of the newspaper such as editorial, news, publicity, promotion, local display, classified and circulation.

"Publishers seeking the answer to the eternal question, 'How can I profitably increase my circulation and advertising revenue?' will find this new Zain 'What Would You Do?' feature one of the most effective ever offered newspaper publishers.

"What Would You DO?" features embraces a series of 16 thrilling, exciting, real life dramas for electrical transcription over local radio broadcasting stations, with a most unique tie up for circulation and advertising revenue building.

"The very novelty of the feature attracts non-readers of the newspaper and opens the doors of homes all over the town to the circulation department of the paper.

"Newspapers are meeting with extraordinary success with this new Zain 'What Would You Do?' feature.

"Birmingham News-Age-Herald states that the Zain 'What Would You Do?' broadcast series had the largest listening audience Birmingham ever had and as a result of this new Zain promotion created a considerable circulation increase.

"Louisville Courier Journal states that since starting the Zain 'What Would You Do?' broadcasts and publishing the solutions on their classified page, their classified advertising showed an increase in the 'Services Offered' classification of 82 per cent. And in March there was a gain in this classification of 658 advertisements."

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NBC NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

NEW - Johns-Manville Corp. (Roofing) 22 E. 40th St., New York City; Agency - J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City; Started April 18, 1935; Thursday 7:30-7:45 P.M. EST 1:15-1:30 A.M. EST; Network - 7:30 - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYS WSYR WHAS WIOD KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WLW WENR-WLS KWK KWCR KSO KOIL WREN WRVA WPTF WSOC WIS WJAX WFLA WSUN; 1:15 - KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KTAR; Program - Floyd Gibbons.

New - Colgate Palmolive Peet Co. (Super Suds), Jersey City, N. J. Agency - Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City; Started April 17, Wednesday 8:30-9:00 P.M. EST, and 11:30-12:00 Mid. EST; 8:30-9:00 P.M. - WJZ WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL KWK WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS WMT KSO KOIL WREN WRVA WTAR WPTF WSOC WJNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WSJN WIOD; 11:30-12:00 mid - WKBF WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFJR WAVE WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program - "House of Glass" - dramatic script by Mrs. Berg (Goldbergs fame).

NEW - American Tobacco Co. (Lucky Strike cigarettes), New York City; Agency - Lord & Thomas, New York City; Started April 20; Saturday 8:00-9:00 P.M. EST; Network - WFAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WHIO WSAI WMAQC KSD WHO WOW WDAF WLW WKBF WRVA WTAR KPTF WSOC WWNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WSUN WIOD WAVE WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAPKPRC

WOAI KTBS KTHS KOA KDYL KGIR KGHL WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFYZ
KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR KGO; Program - "The Hit Parade" -
Lennie Hayton & 35 piece orchestra; guest stars and master of
ceremonies.

NEW - General Foods Corp., New York City; Agency -
Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City; Starts April 29 Mon. to
Fir. inc. 7:15-7:30 P.M., 11:15-11:30 P.M. EST; 7:15-7:30 - WJZ
WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS
WRVA WTAR WPTF WSOC WWNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WISUN WIOD; 11:15-11:30-
KWK WMT KSO KOIL WREN WKBF WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFYZ WAVE WSM
WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS KTHS
KOA KDYL KGIR KHGL KFSD KTAR KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program -
"Tony & Gus" - comedy sketch with George Frame Brown, songs by
Mario Chamlee.

NEW - Better Speech Institute of America, 180 N. Mich-
igan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Agency - Auspitt & Lee, Chicago, Ill.;
Started April 14, 1935 Sunday 2:00-2:15 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ
WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS
KWK WMT KSO KOIL WREN KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ; Program -
Words to the Wise - dialogue portraying better English, incidental
music.

RENEWAL - Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Agency -
Pedlar & Ryan, New York City; Started April 15, 1935- effective
April 30 and thereafter changed to Tues. Wed & Thurs. 3:45-4PM EST
on WFAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM
WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO WOW WDAF WTMJ KSTP WDAY KFYZ WSM WMC WSB
WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPRC WOAI KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ;
Program - "Dreams Come True"

NEW - S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis.; Agency -
Needham, Louis & Brorby, Inc., Chicago, Ill; Started April 16;
Tuesday 10:00-10:30 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ WBZ WBZA WFIL WBAL
WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR-WLS KWK WMT KSO KOIL WBEN;
Program - "Fibber McGee and Molly" - comedy team with music.

NEW - RCA VICTOR DIVISION, RCA Mfg Co., Camden, N. J.;
Agency - Lord & Thomas, New York City; Started April 20, 1935;
Network - WFAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN
WTAM WWJ WLW WMAQ KSD WOW WDAF WHIO WTMJ KSTP WIBA WEBC WDAY
KFYZ WRVA WPTF WWNC WIS WJAX WIOD WFLA WTAR WSOC WNC WSB WAPI
WJDX WSMB WAVE WKY KTHS WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ
KOA KDYL; Program - John B. Kennedy, commentator and Frank Black's
orchestra, "Radio City Party"

RENEWAL - Forhan Company, Inc., New York City; Agency -
McCann Erickson, Inc., New York City; Starts April 22, 1935;
Mon., Wed., Fri., 7:15-7:30 P.M. EST; Network - WFAF WEEI WTIC
WJAR WTAG WCSH KYW WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE TWAR (WSAI up to and
incl. 4/26/35) (WLW start 4/29/35 and thereafter) WMAQ KSD KPO
KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KDYL; Program - "Stories of the Black Chamber" -
dramatic sketch.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

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COMPOSERS-BROADCASTERS PAVE WAY FOR NEGOTIATIONS

What may prove to be a significant step towards a better understanding between the warring factions of the Composers and the Broadcasters, for the time being at least, was the authorization by the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers of the appointment on behalf of the Society of a committee to initiate negotiations with the broadcasters looking toward a five-year agreement. This action was taken in New York last week and the five-year agreement to be negotiated will follow the present three-year term which expires September 30th of this year.

John C. Hostetler, counsel, and Philip Loucks, Managing Director, speaking for the National Association of Broadcasters, are reported to have welcomed the Composers' move. It is understood that the Broadcasters therefore will soon appoint a representative committee to meet with the Composers.

Upon hearing that the Composers had taken the initial step, a prominent broadcaster remarked, "It looks to me as if the Composers being faced by a Government suit are running to cover." This was vigorously denied by one speaking for the Composers, who said:

"As a matter of fact, there is no feeling of weakness on our part, and no fear of the outcome of the suit; and ASCAP has been big enough to take the initiative toward a constructive solution of problems, regardless of the outcome of the suit."

How soon the Composers and Broadcasters may appoint their committee to participate in the music copyright license negotiations is not known, but now that the way has been paved for the new conferences, doubtless they will be carried on without loss of time during the early Spring and Summer.

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CONGRESSMEN FORCE FCC'S HAND IN MEXICAN PROTEST

Becoming restless at not receiving any acknowledgment from the Federal Communications Commission of a petition asking the Commission to cancel the broadcasting licenses of all NBC stations which transmitted a recent Thursday night program sponsored by the Mexican Government, a group of 16 Congressmen, headed by Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, made the fact known at the Capital last Wednesday. It became noised

about Washington sometime before that such a demand had been made but the Federal Communications Commission denied that any complaint had been received.

As a reason for the cancellation of the licenses of the stations which carried the Mexican offering, the program on Thursday, March 21st, was cited which was alleged by "America", a Catholic weekly, to have been indecent.

The translation of the poem, as furnished to Mr. Connery by the Communications Commission, differs somewhat from the translation sent him by Rev. Wilfred Parson, Editor of "America".

The Federal Communications Commission's version is as follows:

"O, the night I spent there,
At the side of a girl
Of graceful and regal bearing,
Firm and wide proportions.

"Later she sang to me,
Interspersing her song with kisses,
Some war song
To the accompaniment of my guitar.

"And then my heart
With enthusiasm filled,
As if at the call of arms,
In conflict, I had engaged.

"But my greatest pleasure
Was when she disrobed her flowing gown,
Like a flexible branch,
She disclosed her beauty.
An early rose
Which had broken loose from its bud,
Boasting of all its beauty."

The last stanza, as furnished by Father Parsons, was as follows:

"But my greatest delight
Was when she stood naked
Of her flowing garment;
And like a bending branch
Of a willow, uncovered to me
Her beauty, an unfolding rose,
Which breaks its bud
And displays all its loveliness."

The petition which asks that the licenses of the stations broadcasting the Mexican Government program be cancelled was signed by Representatives Connery, McCormack (D), of

Massachusetts; Healey (D), of Massachusetts; Daly (D), of Pennsylvania; Pfeifer (D), of New York; Stack (D), of Pennsylvania; Citron (D), of Connecticut; Kopplemann (D), Connecticut; O'Neil (D), of Kentucky; Igoe (D), of Illinois; Higgins (D), of Massachusetts; Fitzpatrick (D), of New York; Welch (R), of California; McGrath (D), of California; Casey (D), of Massachusetts, and Smith (D), of Connecticut.

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PRESS-RADIO TO CONTINUE BUT U.P. AND I.N.S. MAY SELL NEWS

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association in convention at New York decided to continue the Press-Radio Bureau for another year, with a less restricted policy, but not without considerable discussion and differences of opinion among the members. The convention finally adopted their Radio Committee's four recommendations which follow in which, however, the United Press and International News Service reserved the right to sell news to broadcasters if they so desire:

"1. That the public interest requires the continuation of the press-radio bureaus in order to make certain that reliable and authentic news is disseminated through the medium of radio broadcasting (The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System have pledged their support for another year if this recommendation is adopted).

"2. That the committee in charge of the operations of each of the press-radio bureaus be authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as in their opinion are essential to a better service.

"3. That the newspapers owning or affiliated with radio stations, subject to the regulations of the Press-Radio Bureaus, be allowed a more flexible use of wire reports as those reports are received in their own offices for broadcasting of news; provided, that such newspapers make announcement of the news sources as required of those who receive their reports from the Press-Radio Bureaus.

"4. That publishers should individually take every step necessary to prevent the improper use of news and the prostitution of news in their own communities, even to dropping the programs of the offenders from their columns.

"The United Press and the International News Service, in concurring in the action of the conference, reserved the right, when and if, in their opinion, it should become necessary, to sell a news service to advertisers or radio stations for broadcasting purposes under such restrictions as they shall impose to preserve the purity of the news. They stated that, in principle, they were opposed to the sale of news for radio

sponsorship as a source of revenue, and that such news would be sold only for sponsorship when competitive broadcasting of news warranted such action."

J. R. Knowland, of The Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, and a Director of the Associated Press, declared that the A.P. cannot and will not sell news to anyone except newspapers.

The Radio Committee recommended against press associations selling news to radio advertisers for sponsorship over the air for the following two reasons:

"First - The practice would permit the advertiser to censor and edit the news to suit not only his own advertising program but also his prejudices on social, economic, religious and political questions, and thus news would degenerate into propaganda for the advertiser.

"Second - Since the sale of news is the basis of the newspaper publishing business, this asset should not be sold to the broadcasters to be used in competition with the newspapers.

"To get to the essence of the problem which has confronted the radio committee, the general public is demanding news by means of radio broadcasting because of its speed and convenience. Many radio stations are not inclined to give away the time for broadcasting news when this 'radio time' can be sold to an advertiser for a substantial amount of money. News also can be sold easily to almost any radio advertiser."

Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, looks upon radio as a rival news distribution service.

W. E. Thomason, of The Chicago Times took the same view and said it was only a question of whether the newspapers were going to supply the radio stations with news or allow the situation to get away from them.

Frank D. Throop of The Lincoln (Neb.) Star and Frank S. Hoy of The Lewiston (Me.) Sun-Journal, said they never heard of a newspaper losing a subscriber on account of radio. The latter added that radio could not have hurt the newspapers during the past two years because newspaper circulation everywhere went up.

One publisher said that he had bought two radio stations but that he was very carefully observing the restrictions of the Press-Radio Bureau in broadcasting the news. This was John D. Ewing, of The Shreveport (La.) Times, who said the proposition of owning and operating a newspaper and radio stations was working out in a highly satisfactory manner, adding,

"If you get together with your local radio people you can possibly find a way to give them the news they are really entitled to, in exchange for an agreement that they are not to pirate news."

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B.B. PRESENTS NEW TYPE OF ANNUAL

The British Broadcasting Corporation Annual for 1935, just published, differs in many respects from its predecessor the B.B.C. Year-book which, after a career of seven years, has been discontinued not for lack of support, but because some of its features seemed to have outlived their usefulness to the general public, and because it was desired to present listeners with an integrated picture of the B.B.C.'s activities as a whole instead of, as formerly, a number of vignettes.

The first section of the new Annual, entitled "A Five-Year Review of Broadcasting", aims at giving through a classified record an idea of the fields covered over a substantial period, and so, by inference of the Corporation's program policy. This review contains a concise summary of the more important programs in various categories, broadcast during the past five years concluding with the Christmas messages of H.M. the King broadcast in 1933 and 1934, which are reproduced in extenso.

The second section may be regarded as the Corporation's annual report to the listeners of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It contains articles on the various program activities of the Corporation and includes special sub-sections on Engineering, Public Relations, Publications, and Foreign Relations. At the end of this section and distinct from it is a similar report of the activities of the Empire Service and a resume of the more important programs which have been broadcast to the Empire since the inception of the Service on December 19, 1932.

Finally there is a new feature, which it has been found convenient to call "The Forum". The Corporation has long felt that there was too little well-informed critical study of the social and artistic significance of broadcasting as distinct from itemized comment on current programs. Broadcasting is continually posing new problems and forcing a reconsideration of old ones, and, like other public affairs, needs the help of the detached and yet cooperative outside mind. Hence the reasons for "The Forum", which consists of the views of eminent personages on various aspects of broadcasting. Professor Ernest Barker deals with the possibilities and problems of broadcasting on an international plane. Wyndham Lewis and C.R.W. Nevinson approach independently and from different angles the relation of art to patronage. Equally independent Sir Arnold Wilson examines the question of free speech from a juridical standpoint; Hamilton Fyfe examines its relations with Democracy. Further contributions to "The Forum" are made by Ernest Newman, Dr. Ernst Schoen, Dr. Adrian Boult, Douglas Woodruff, and Tyrone Guthrie. The authors alone are responsible for their expressions of opinion. The Corporation expresses neither agreement

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nor disagreement, nor does it comment. The essential purpose of "The Forum" is in fact to provide a platform for free discussion by independent writers.

Thirty-three illustrations are interspersed throughout the Annual, which is issued in crown quarto with a blue canvas cover and published at a price of 2/6d net (about 50 cents U.S. currency).

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LARGE DEMAND IN MEXICO FOR ALL-WAVE SETS

The progressive development of radio broadcasting in Mexico is creating an increased demand for receiving sets in that market, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner Horton Henry, Mexico City.

American radio sets, he points out, enjoy a virtual monopoly in Mexico, the only competition coming from a Dutch product which, however, accounts for less than 1 per cent of total sales.

Mexican imports of radio receiving sets advanced from a total value of 2,521,322 pesos in 1933 to 3,696,701 pesos in 1934, an increase of 46 per cent. It is estimated that there are now approximately 130,000 sets in operation throughout the country. (Average value of peso in 1933 and 1934 was 28 cents, US).

The past two years, the report states, have witnessed an increasingly larger sale for all-wave receiving sets in Mexico, it being estimated that this type accounts for between 50 and 60 per cent of the total demand. The accelerated trend in the demand for sets capable of receiving distant programs, it is pointed out, confirms other indications that Mexican listeners-in are manifesting greater interest in distant reception.

Mexico City, located on a plateau at an altitude of more than 7,000 feet above sea level, affords an ideal location for broadcasting stations. It is reported that reception from even the relatively low power stations of the Capital is clear in certain sections of the United States, particularly in the Mississippi Valley.

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HAM FISH PUBLISHES SUPPRESSED RADIO SPEECH

An aftermath of his mixup with Station WHN in New York recently, Representative Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, inserted in the Congressional Record his speech which caused all the trouble. In doing so Representative Fish, addressing Congress, said:

"Under the leave granted me to extent my remarks, I include a copy of a speech that I was to give over radio station WHN in New York City on Friday, April 19, 1935, at 6:15 P.M., but which was not delivered because the officials of the station notified me an hour beforehand that owing to the fact that a copy of my remarks had only been received 2 hours in advance that I would not be permitted to speak.

"In my opinion, this was just a flimsy, fictitious excuse and a brazen interference with free speech by WHN on political issues. It is a form of censorship that is repugnant to free American citizens, particularly when there are hundreds of paid publicity agents at Washington doing nothing but getting out news and propaganda in defense of the 'new deal' day and night over the radio and in the press. There is no regulation by the Federal Communications Commission that requires a copy of a radio speech to be delivered in advance.

"I have spoken many times over different radio stations and have never been censored in any way before. The attitude of WHN, a comparatively small station, which had invited me to speak is a typical example of the state of terror that exists in some of the smaller stations that they might not have their license renewed.

"I have too much respect for the membership of the Federal Communications Commission to conceive for one moment that partisanship would or could be carried to that extent. The action of WHN was probably inspired by fear of the bureaucracy and regimentation in Washington, but even the 'new dealers' do not dare to interfere with freedom of speech and if they ever attempt it, it will be a political boomerang and a blunder of the worst kind.

"Naturally, the Republicans would take up the challenge without delay or evasion in behalf of freedom of speech and our free institutions.

"I am inserting herewith a copy of a telegram sent by me in reply to one from the American Civil Liberties Union, offering their cooperation to fight against suppression of free speech:

"Replying to your telegram, am in favor of the fullest freedom of speech and of the press for all American citizens regardless of race, colors, creed, or party affiliations, except

to the extent of urging the overthrow of our republican form of government by force and violence, which is guaranteed to each State by the Federal Constitution.*****Will be glad to cooperate with you for the fullest and freest discussion of political and economic problems; clear stations for legal responsibility except for libel, slander, and sedition; require public records of reasons for refusing or censoring political economic talks; and to set up a commission to investigate radio control. The attempt of the Federal Government to censor, control, or interfere with the rights of American citizens to expose the tragic failure of the 'new deal' experiments is a menace to our free institutions and popular government.*****"

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PUBLISHERS AD BUREAU DISCUSSES RADIO ADVERTISING

The annual report of the Bureau of Advertising presented to the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association had this to say about radio advertising:

"A continuous check on leading broadcast programs, reported bimonthly to the bureau, throws more light on the question of broadcast coverage and cost than anything previously developed. These reports cover the following points with respect to each chain broadcast program:

"1. Number of radio sets in area where the program is being broadcast.

"2. Number of sets actually in operation at the time the program is on the air.

"3. Number of listeners who can identify the entertainment.

"4. Number of listeners who can identify the product or the advertiser.

"5. Cost of the program (time and talent).

"6. Cost per 1,000 homes identifying the product or advertiser.

"These findings vary greatly, of course, by individual programs - from a cost of \$1.25 per 1,000 listeners in one instance to as high as \$48.42 per 1,000 in another. The average findings to date are as follows:

"Of all homes with radio sets (a figure now generously estimated at 20,000,000) from 72 per cent to 87 per cent are occupied between the hours of this survey - 7 to 10 P.M.; while 36.5 per cent have their sets in operation at some time during these evening hours.

"Of the sets in operation, the average number listening to any one program (i.e., able to identify the entertainment) is 20 per cent - while the average number able to identify the product of the advertiser is only 14.4 per cent.

"While there can be no quarrel with success, the reports submitted to the bureau show that a great number of advertisers - even the more successful - are using radio at a cost that points strongly to a more profitable use of other mediums.

"One program broadcast by a leading automobile company, for example, reaches an average audience of 545,600 listeners (only 399,100 of whom can identify the advertiser or product) at a cost of \$11,698. For the same amount of money this advertiser could buy more than a page and a half of newspaper space reaching 1,000,000 readers."

The Bureau of advertising reported that although 61.5 per cent of the Nation's homes have radios, only 4.5 per cent are tuned in to a single program and only 3.2 can identify the advertiser or his product.

F. A. Miller of The South Bend (Ind.) Tribune told the publishers that "radio will never supplant the newspapers."

"But the relationship between radio and the newspapers is very close", he continued. "Radio rounds out the opportunity of the newspaper to furnish news to its readers. Radio bulletins increase the desire for further news."

Mr. Miller said radio, the automobile and good roads had had a powerful influence upon the contents of newspapers because increased facilities of distribution had obligated editors to increase the supply of news and features.

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RCA IS TARGET OF PETITION TO ROOSEVELT

A petition addressed to "President Franklin D. Roosevelt, United States Senators and Representatives, to Government Officials and to all liberal minded, free-thinking American citizens" was sent to the White House by H. M. Lyman of 142 Liberty Street, New York City who describes himself as "eighteen months front line veteran of the World War, hard-working, honest family man, and small timer in the radio industry since its inception."

The petition, which was about 5,000 words in length, and more or less rambling in character, requested that the Department of Justice take immediate action towards the dissolution of the Radio Corporation of America as a monopoly and violator of all anti-trust acts."

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A. T. & T. 2-WAY PHONE TALK AROUND WORLD

The first two-way telephone conversation around the world took place yesterday morning when two officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, using telephones only fifty feet apart, talked over a 23,000-mile telephone and radio circuit. The electric loop began and ended at the long-distance building of the telephone company at 32 Sixth Avenue. The voices girdled the globe in a quarter of a second.

At 9:30 A.M. Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, picked up a telephone and said he wished to speak to Vice President T. G. Miller, head of the company's long-distance lines department. The call was routed through San Francisco, Java, Amsterdam, London and back to New York to Mr. Miller, who was in a nearby room.

Mr. Miller's words were put on the air at Lawrenceville, N. J., and were received at Baldock, England, with the aid of short-wave receivers. From England the message went by wire through London to Amsterdam, where a short-wave radio telephone station once more hurled the voice impulses through the ether to Java, where a connection was made with San Francisco, and thence by land wires, on to New York.

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RADIO ADVERTISING MILD TO THIS

Commenting upon the post-marks on an envelope containing a letter which he had just received from Nairobi, Kenya, Afrida, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, said:

"The people in the United States are complaining about the advertising on the radio. Just cast your eyes on what the Africans do in putting advertising in their post-office cancelling machinery."

Appearing twice on the envelope in large letters was the following:

"Kenya Coffee unblended is real coffee. Ask your grocer for it."

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TO DECIDE REGARDING COPYRIGHT BILL HEARINGS

Senator McAdoo, of California, Chairman of the Patents Committee, who has recovered from his recent illness, has called a meeting of that Committee for next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. At that time the question will be decided as to whether or not hearings will be held on the copyright bill.

Senator Duffy, the author of the bill, has taken the position that the meetings of the Interdepartmental Committee, where everybody concerned had a chance to be heard, served the purpose of hearings.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

WKAR, Michigan State College, E. Lansing, Mich., CP to make changes in equipment; W8XH, WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.) to install new transmitter and increase power from 50 to 100 watts; WMMN, A. M. Rowe, Inc., Fairmont, W. Va., CP to install new transmitter and increase power to 1 KW day, 500 watts night, and change transmitter night; KWSC, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 2 KW to 5 KW; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, York Township, Ill., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from 5/1/35 to 6/15/35; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., N. Portland, Ore., license to cover CP, authorizing increase in day power to 5 Kw, frequency 620 kc., 1 KW night, unlimited time.

Also WFDF, Flint Broadcasting Co., Flint, Mich., license covering CP authorizing changes in equipment; WJAG, The Norfolk Daily News, Norfolk, Neb., license covering CP to make changes in equipment; KPCB, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., authority to install automatic frequency control; KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P. as modified, to extend commencement date to 5/1/35 and completion date to 12/1/35; W8XCE, Westinghouse E. & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., renewal of special experimental station license for period April 24, 1935, to July 24, 1935, in exact conformity with existing license.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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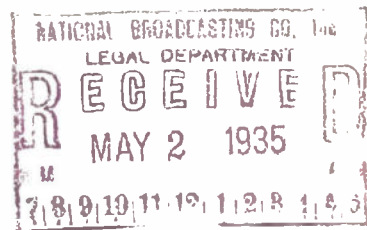
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April 30, 1935.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO GET COPYRIGHT BILL THROUGH SENATE QUICKLY

There is every indication that an attempt will be made to get the Copyright Bill through the Senate with the least possible loss of motion. When the Patents Committee meets tomorrow (Wednesday) morning, if the illness of Senator McAdoo, of California, permits his attending, Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, author of the Copyright Bill will argue against holding public hearings, first on the ground that the meetings of the Interdepartmental Committee, at which both the broadcasters and composers were heard, served this purpose, and, second, that with the present log jam in the Senate, there should be the least possible commotion about the copyright situation.

It is believed, judging from the way the Copyright Treaty passed the other day, that the Copyright Bill will pass the Senate speedily.

What will happen to it in the House is another question and there again, whether or not hearings will be held will have to be considered. Representative Sirovich, of New York, is Chairman of the House Committee. Someone remarked, "If Sirovich ever gets his hands on the Copyright Bill, he will try to rewrite it."

In submitting his report on the Copyright Bill, Senator Duffy, of Wisconsin, said that the new copyright convention "specifically provides for authors' security in the matter of radio broadcasting and it otherwise has kept abreast of the times as new discoveries, inventions, and methods have magnified the importance to authors of the maintenance of copyright."

Senator Duffy made public for the first time the report of Wallace McClure, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Copyright, with regard to the broadcasting industry. This report said, in part:

"The great outstanding fact in the copyright situation, apart from the desirability of prompt adherence to the Copyright Convention, is the fundamental unity of interest between the producer and the Industrial consumer. The authors, song writers, and dramatists of the United States are the most favored in the world. Because of the magnificent development of the publishing industry and the birth and astounding growth of the broadcasting and motion-picture industries, they are in a position, whether their paramount wishes look toward service to their fellow men or toward fame or fortune for themselves, to obtain returns for their efforts surpassing anything that was even approached prior to the present generation."

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With regard to the question of fixed minimum statutory damages for infringement, Mr. McClure said:

"The most important questions, however, have grown out of the provision of the present law fixing minimum statutory damages, in connection with the interpretation given by the courts which makes public performance of copyrighted works for even incidental profit an infringement of the copyright. The result has been that small mercantile establishments, such as drug stores and ice-cream parlors, which may operate receiving sets or phonographs, on which copyrighted music is played, are liable to actions for infringement. Since the minimum statutory damage is fixed at \$250, a sum often out of all proportion to the injury done to the copyright holder, opportunities for gross injustice are manifold. There has been vast complaint from many sections of the country in regard to practices based upon these provisions of law. Theoretically, unless ruled out as a matter of charity, a street organ grinder, collecting pennies from passing children, would be liable to an action for infringement and the payment of damages from \$250 to \$5,000, if, without license, he inadvertently played upon his grind organ a piece of music in which copyright existed.

"The Interdepartmental Committee's bill limits actionable infringement in respect of copyrighted works received by means of radio or 'canned music', to use in establishments such as theaters and restaurants where per seat or per cover charges are definitely and particularly made for the entertainment afforded. Accordingly, the bootblack stand, drug store, and similar establishments will be exempt when the bill becomes law.

"The question remained whether there should be a minimum statutory charge for any purpose. Various conferees argued for retaining the present minimum, for reducing it to \$150 or to \$100, and for the elimination of a fixed minimum altogether. In view of the enormous difference between the economic status of various types of copyright users, for instance between the street organ grinder and a great network of broadcasting stations, it seemed to the committee desirable to leave the minimum wholly to the discretion of the court and to raise the maximum from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

"Conferees on behalf of producing interests alleged that too low a fixed minimum would in practice operate as a license to infringers. Accordingly, the provision written into the present bill instructs the courts to fix damages at a figure which will not operate as a license for infringement and which shall be just, proper, and adequate in view of the circumstances of the particular case.

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"Particular attention should be given, in a review of the bill under consideration, to the numerous provisions which it contains that are calculated especially to improve the position of the author of a literary or artistic work."

"The broadcasters and motion-picture interests, as well as the periodical publishers, were desirous of safeguards against the undue use of injunction. A careful survey seemed to reveal that they could be incorporated into the law without depriving copyright owners of any important right. Indeed, the actual dependence of producers and consumers upon one another makes inevitable resulting good to both out of what improves the welfare of either."

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CHAIRMAN PRALL HAS PTOMAINIE POISONING ATTACK

Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was stricken with ptomaine poisoning and what was described as a slight attack of colitis last Friday. Chairman Prall was still confined to his apartment at the Shoreham today (Tuesday) but it was said at his office that he would probably be able to return within a day or two.

In the meantime, sessions were presided over by Dr. Irvin Stewart, newly elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

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EVEN MARCONI SET COULDN'T GET VATICAN DIRECT

Anticipating the recent address broadcast by short-wave from the Vatican City in Rome from the station which Marconi built, the great Italian inventor sent short-wave receiving sets to papal representatives throughout the world to see how many of them could successfully pick up the Vatican.

One of these sets went to the Apostolic Delegate in Washington but either on account of atmospheric conditions or other difficulties, he was not able to hear the speech direct by short-wave and was said to have listened to it as distributed throughout the country by the networks.

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COLUMBIA PUTS ON FINE SHOW FOR WHITE HOUSE NEWSMEN

There was high praise for the vaudeville show which Columbia staged in connection with the White House Newspaper Correspondents' Dinner last Saturday night, attended by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner and most every high official in Washington. As a result of this, Harry C. Butcher, Columbia's Washington representative, found himself seated at the head table between the President's close friends and advisors, Secretary of Commerce Roper and Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Communications Commission was also slated to sit with this distinguished group but was prevented from doing so on account of illness.

A large group of stars which Columbia brought to Washington included Col. Stoopnagle and Bud; James Melton, tenor; the Revelers, quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano; Gertrude Niessen, exotic singer; Benay Venuta, new star; May Eastman, soprano; Norman Gordan, barytone; Carson Robison and his Buckaroos; Virginia Verrill; Paul Duke, magician; Minor and Root, dancers; Everett Marshall, Broadway star; Cookie Bowers, comedian; Arthur Boran, mimic; Pat Casey, pianist, and Enoch Light and his orchestra.

A sound picture satirizing the first two years of the New Deal was thrown on the screen as a part of the entertainment. It was put together by Lawrence Stallings and Lowell Thomas. There was a funny takeoff on President Roosevelt's "panning" the different members of his Cabinet, but the thing which will probably be talked about the longest was the sound picture of General Johnson talking about the "termites, Huey Coughlin and Father Long". The General was so badly mixed up in what he said that a question was raised as to whether or not he had posed for the picture or it had been taken as he really talked.

Those from the Communications industry who attended the dinner were:

K. H. Berkeley, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Col. Thad C. Brown, Federal Communications Commissioner; Harry C. Butcher, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Vincent Callahan, NBC, Washington; Wells Church, Program Director Station WJSV, Washington; J. G. Gude, General Press Representative of CBS; Gerald Gross, Federal Communications Commission; John W. Guider, Radio Counsel; F. P. Guthrie, Washington Manager, R.C.A. Communications, Inc.; Robert D. Heintz, Heintz Radio News Service, Washington; C. G. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission; Paul Kesten, Vice-President of CBS; Lynne M. Lamm, radio news writer; Philip Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters; G. W. Johnstone, Chief of Press Relations, WOR;

Also, Frank E. Mason, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, Federal Communications Commission; Hon. Sam Rayburn, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee; George Porter, Radio Counsel; A. D. Ring, Federal Communications Commission; John F. Royal, Vice-President, CBS; A. A. Schechter, NBC Press Radio Bureau; Oswald Schuette, Radio Consultant; Paul M. Segal, Radio Counsel; Carlton Smith, Manager of WMAL, Washington; Paul D. Spearman, General Counsel, Federal Communications Commission; Eugene O. Sykes, Federal Communications Commissioner; Sol Taishoff, Broadcasting Magazine; Glenn I. Tucker, Radio Consultant; Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Chairman, Senate Interstate Commerce Committee; Paul White, Director, Special Events, CBS; Frederick William Wile, Radio Commentator; A. D. Willard, Jr., Assistant Manager, Station WJSV, Washington; and Frank Wisner, Press Department, Federal Communications Commission.

In addition to Chairman Prall, several others of prominence were prevented from attending the dinner in the last minute and these included David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, Edward C. Klauber, Vice-President of Columbia; M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company; William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Vice-President of the NBC; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of NBC and Washington Manager of WRC.

The dinner was preceded by Columbia holding an "open house" for friends and their dinner guests.

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COULD AN AMATEUR RADIO PERFORMER BE LIBELLED?

Since people seem to sue for damages on almost any pretense these days, the question was raised in a conversation among several broadcasters recently as to whether or not an amateur radio performer might have grounds for a libel suit against either Major Bowes or a broadcasting station, or both, in connection with his giving the "gong" to any of the performers, or if they might feel that they had ground for a suit as a result of any comments the Major might make as to giving the "gong" leading to further ridicule of the performer.

It would seem on the surface that an amateur knowing fully what he has to face in case his performance did not get over, would not feel that he had grounds for suit. Nevertheless, it was the opinion of at least one person, that some bright amateur, with an eye to publicity, might file such a suit. If so, he believed that in the future, it would perhaps lead to the signing of some sort of a release by each amateur before appearing on the radio.

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EDITORS RAP N.A.B. FOR NEWS FIGHT MONEY COLLECTING

The American Society of Newspaper Editors assembled in Washington adopted the following resolution against the cooperative effort of radio stations "to break down the principle of property right in news":

"Resolved, That the American Society of Newspaper Editors, assembled in Washington for its annual convention, declare its disapproval of the action of the National Association of Broadcasters in undertaking to finance a court fight to break down property rights in news as developed through the years by newspapers and press associations; and be it further

"Resolved, That this Society give to the Associated Press a vote of approval for the well directed effort it is making in the case of Station KVO5 to outlaw piracy of news as practiced by those radio stations rebroadcasting published information without the consent of those who pay for gathering the news and its distribution."

Several members discussed the resolution, but none of the old antipathy to the radio as a medium of communication appeared. One member characterized the resolution as "merely a support of the laws you have in every state against ordinary theft", another recalled advice he had received from an A.S.N.E. member some years ago - "don't fight the radio. Go home and buy a station."

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EDUCATION BY RADIO TO BE DISCUSSED AT OHIO STATE

Leaders in education, radio, and government will meet in Columbus May 6, 7 and 8, when Ohio State University entertains the sixth annual institute for education by radio and the fifth annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

The two groups are meeting together this year for the first time. Sessions will be held in the State Office Building.

"The Council and the Institute are this year holding a joint meeting for the frank discussion of broadcasting conditions and techniques", according to the meeting announcement issued by Levering Tyson, New York City, Director of the Council, and Dr. W. W. Charters, Ohio State University, leader in the Institute.

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Federal and State officials who will participate include John W. Studebaker, U.S. Commissioner of Education; Anning S. Prall, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; B. O. Skinner, State Director of Education for Ohio; and Agnes Samuelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Iowa.

Presidents of four universities will appear on the program - George W. Rightmire of Ohio State University, Herman G. James, President of the University of South Dakota, and President-elect of Ohio University, Athens; A. G. Crane, University of Wyoming; and Robert A. Millikan, California Institute of Technology.

Representatives of the broadcasting industry will include: Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters; Judich C. Waller, Central Division Educational Director of the National Broadcasting Company; William Hard, NBC political analyst; C. L. Menser, Production Manager for the NBC Chicago studios; H. V. Kaltenborn, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator.

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CANADA FORBIS ONLY SUNDAY "SPOT" ADVERTISING

The Canadian Radio Commission's ban on Sunday commercial plugs over Canadian station applies only to "spot" advertising and not to all commercial programs, according to a press statement issued by Leopold Houle, Publicity Director (French Section) of the Commission. Mr. Houle's statement follows, in part:

"The impression seems to have been conveyed that all commercial programs will be banned on Sunday. This, of course, is completely incorrect and arises from misinterpretation of the term 'spot' announcement. A 'spot' announcement is a spoken advertisement for a commercial product, or firm, unaccompanied by a program of musical or other entertainment. These 'spot' announcements are usually sandwiched in between two programs and as entertainment are completely nil. Legitimate commercial programs are completely unaffected by the new regulation, inasmuch as the commercial announcements in these programs do not exceed five per cent of the broadcast time."

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NBC FACILITIES OFFERED FOR LOCAL RECORDED PROGRAM

The complete programming facilities of the National Broadcasting Company are now available for the creation of recorded programs for use on local radio stations.

The advantages of this offering are set forth in a booklet just issued entitled "NBC Recorded Program Service for National and Local Spot Advertising".

This is the first time that the full range of NBC program facilities has been made available to advertisers and agencies for the purpose of producing recorded programs of high quality.

"The NBC Program Service helps to make more effective the use and the flexibility of Spot Broadcasting as an advertising medium", according to the announcement. "It is a service ideal for:

"Advertisers whose appropriations are limited, but who wish to include radio in their advertising lists to do either a basic job or to supplement other media.

"Advertisers whose distribution is sectional or local; who may wish to cover only a portion of their markets, or reach into markets of certain sizes or types.

"Advertisers whose limited appropriations do not permit of network, or national coverage.

"Advertisers who desire to "test" their Radio campaigns in selected territories preliminary to extending them to other markets.

"Advertisers who desire to broadcast in foreign countries."

Some general idea as to the cost of NBC's complete custom-built program service may be determined from these few examples:

A 15-minute program completely recorded on a 16-inch 33-1/3 rpm record can be designed for as little as \$250.00 and up, per program. The price is dependent upon the talent used, complexity of show, number of musicians required, etc. There is an additional charge of approximately \$4.50 each per program per station, to cover extra pressings, musical copyright charges, transportation costs and Federal Excise Tax.

A 5-minute program recorded on a 12-inch record at 78 rpm can be produced for a cost of \$90.00 and up, per program. This price is also dependent upon the type of show, musicians, etc. plus an additional charge of approximately \$2.50 per program per station for extra pressings and incidental fees and charges, as outlined in the paragraph above.

Three 2-minute announcements recorded on a 12-inch 33-1/3 rpm disc, may be produced for \$35.00 and up, per announcement.

Six one-minute announcements may be produced and recorded on a 12-inch 33-1/3 rpm disc for a little as \$20.00 per announcement.

In the recording of one, two and five-minute programs, NBC recommends the use of 12-inch records rather than the larger 16-inch records because they are more economical and more easily handled by the individual stations.

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FOUR ADDITIONAL SPLAWN REPORT VOLUMES ISSUED

Four more portions of the so-called "Splawn Report" on communications companies have been printed. They are known as Volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6 of House Report No. 1273 of the 73rd Congress, Second Session. These volumes concern mostly the telephone companies with, however, some broadcasting statistics. They are so voluminous that an observer remarked, "It would take a dray to haul them away."

At the moment the additional volumes are so scarce that it seems impossible to secure copies of them. However, they are promised for distribution within the next week or ten days to those who write to Hon. Sam Rayburn, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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SARNOFF, MUSIC WEEK CHAIRMAN, TO BROADCAST

The formal opening of National Music Week will be made by David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and new Chairman of the National Music Week Committee, when he addresses an NBC-WJZ network during the Symphony Concert broadcast from 7 to 8 P.M. EST Sunday, May 5.

C. M. Tremaine will introduce Mr. Sarnoff who has been chosen to succeed the late Otto Kahn, first and only Chairman of the Committee since Music Week became a national institution in 1924. Mr. Sarnoff will have as his topic the keynote of this year's celebration: "Develop Our Musical Resources."

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FORMER GOV. GARDNER TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION COUNSEL

Oliver Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina has been appointed FCC counsel for the Telephone Investigation at a salary of \$10,000. Governor Gardner has been engaged in private law practice in Washington where, it is said, he represented the Duke tobacco interests. His biography as it appears in "Who's Who" is as follows:

"Born Shelby, N.C., March 22, 1892; s. Oliver Perry (M.D.) and Margaret (Blanton) G.; student State Coll. Agr. and Engring., Raleigh, N.C., 1899-1903; B.S., U. of N.C., 1903; studied law, 1905,06; m. Fay Lamar Webb, of Shelby, N.C., Nov. 6, 1907; children - Margaret, James W., Ralph, Max. Practiced at Shelby, N.C. since 1906; chrm. Dem. Exec. Com., Cleveland Co., N.C., 1906-8; state organizer Dem. clubs, 1908; mem. Dem. State Exec. Com. 1910-14; mem. State Senate 2 terms 1911-15 (pres. pro tem. 1915); lt-gov. of N.C. 1916-21; candidate for nomination for gov. of N.C. 1920; gov. of N.C. term 1929-33; Teamster 2d Ill. Regt. Spanish-Am. War, 1898; capt. Co. G, 1st N.C. Inf. 1907-14. Trustee N.C. State Coll., Raleigh, N.C., Mem. Am. and N.C. bar assns. Sigma Nu, Odd Fellow, Elk, Baptist. Home: Shelby, N.C."

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PENNSYLVANIA WOULD TAX MUSIC ROYALTIES

A Bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania State Legislature proposing a 10% tax on all royalties for the use of music. It isn't believed that the Bill has much chance of passing, but if it does, Pennsylvania broadcasters would have to deduct 10% of the gross royalty on music and send it to the State. As explained by one broadcaster, if the amount were \$1,000, instead of paying the American Society of Composers the \$1,000 gross, they would simply pay the Composers \$900 and send the other \$100 to the State.

The National Association of Broadcasters is opposing the Bill on the ground that after all, it is a tax on music which is a raw material of broadcasting. Consequently since broadcasting is interstate commerce, it would amount to a direct tax on interstate commerce.

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"CHEERIO'S" POPULARITY SHOWN BY ALMOST 10,000 LETTERS

Proof of the continued popularity of "Cheerio" who was first put on by the National Broadcasting Company March 14, 1927, is the fact that during a two weeks' period he received 9,834 letters and post cards from practically every State in the United States and from many parts of Canada.

Only about one-half of the total mail (4011) was analyzed as it was found that the percentages for this quantity agreed very closely with those computed after but about 1300 letters had been analyzed. If the entire volume of mail had been read and analyzed, the final percentage doubtless would show but fractional differences. One exception to this, however, is the ratio of letters to post cards, a factor highly indicative of the depth of interest of the audience. Among the analyzed half of the mail was included practically all of the post cards, so that these percentages, if based on all mail, would be higher for letters and lower for post cards.

Some of the high spots from the statistical analysis of this "Cheerio" mail are as follows:

1. Three-fourths of the mail was letters requiring stationery and three cent stamps (in most cases) instead of the one cent post cards requested.
2. The large majority of mail was classified as "good" and "fair" handwriting, and "good" and "fair" stationery, indicating an average audience, or possibly above average.
3. More than one-quarter of the writers stated that their letters were "first letters."
4. The analysis of "number of years listened" shows a large percentage of regular and loyal listeners.
5. More than two-thirds of the letters and post cards stated that the writers were mothers of growing children.
6. One-quarter of the writers volunteered the information that the program had helped them through personal problems.
7. One-fifth of the mail mentioned that the interest of the writers was connected in some way with their interest in elderly people or shut-ins.
8. More than half of the letters contained a statement to the effect that the program gives them a "good start for the day."
9. Almost one-third of the letters stated quite specifically, "Don't take the program off the air."

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