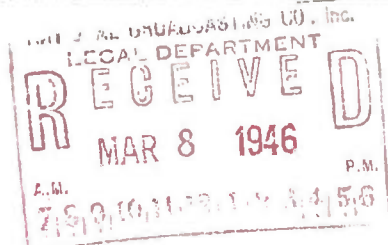


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1720

Handwritten initials: L Y J K P

March 6, 1946

SARNOFF URGES CLERGYMEN TO HEED NEED FOR GUIDANCE IN ATOMIC ERA

Civilization now is at the cross-roads because "technological advances have outstripped our spiritual progress", Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, declared speaking in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday (Tuesday, March 5th) before the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the gathering which is to be addressed today by President Truman and former Prime Minister Churchill.

"Man is out of stride with the march of science", General Sarnoff said. "He must rise spiritually and intellectually, as well as technologically, if he is to become not the slave but the master of science. Should he fail in this objective and release atomic power to blow up the spiritual and humanitarian barriers that hold back the Apocalypse, then death, famine, fire and pestilence, enflamed by war, will race across the hemispheres.

General Sarnoff asked the question: "Who can open the mind of man to this fearsome possibility of annihilation?" His answer was: "Not the engineer - for he is concerned with machines. Not the politician - for he deals with men as he finds them. The church, therefore, must awaken man to the fact that, as never before, he is his brother's keeper. There is no security in isolation."

Cooperation with our fellowmen can be achieved "only through strength", asserted General Sarnoff, and added: "To be weak or unprepared, is to live in fear, and that would not be conducive to peace and brotherhood. America must be strong. Our Nation must not neglect its moral and physical strength, or its national security, if we are to assist in rehabilitation of a world suffering from the ravages of war."

"Science and industry", he continued, "are equipped to create new instrumentalities and services and to make them available for the welfare of mankind. But the clergyman and the educator must help to stimulate their proper use and to discourage their misuse... They must inspire the motives that are the mainsprings of man's intelligence.

"Our great national concern, therefore, should center on man himself, and not revolve solely around machines or electrons.

"We know how to build and control machines and how to make them work. But man is more complex. We must look into his heart, and his mind. Through such instruments as the electron microscope, science peers deeply into the sub-microscopic world to see virus and bacteria, but it cannot look into the soul, or scan the inner consciousness of man. Even to the church, man is a mysterious

creature. While the engineer learns more about the machine, the problem of the clergy is to learn more about man so that it may guide him spiritually in his technological advance."

In the field of radio, for example, so rapid were the wartime advances that scientists achieved what they themselves would not have believed possible five years before, General Sarnoff said. He stressed the fact that it is the use of the invention - not the invention itself which is significant. Recalling that radio travels at the speed of 186,000 miles a second, he pointed out that it can spread an untruth as easily as a truth, at the same speed. Therefore, it is the use to which radio is put that determines its contribution to the welfare and peace of mankind.

"Your own Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America", General Sarnoff declared, "was among the first to realize the great value of radio science as manifested in broadcasting. Early radio listeners will long remember the venerable Dr. S. Parke Cadman. He showed the way for the use of the microphone in the church."

Now through television and frequency modulation, popularly known as FM broadcasting, the church finds new servants at its command, he added, and declared: "Television comes not with the threat to replace the rural church and city cathedrals. Instead, it presents new opportunities to those who will adopt it to their purposes and the needs of the modern world ... Again through science, the church has found a new missionary. And again we see evidence that science and religion are two powerful forces, which can work for the good of all mankind."

General Sarnoff described television as "a tree of science with many branches", and cited the fact that out of its techniques scientists have produced the famed electron microscope and radar, the wartime miracle. He said that radar's recent epic achievement in contacting the moon represented "far more than man's ingenuity at work in such a triumph."

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ASCAP SIGNS WITH AUSTRIANS

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, (ASCAP) has signed a five-year agreement with AKM, the Austrian performing right society. The new agreement, John G. Paine, General Manager, explained, is similar to those which ASCAP has signed with Great Britain, France and Spain.

The most significant change is that the Society has now been given the right to act on behalf of the symphonic, concert and recital works contained in their repertoire.

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FCC FM SET MANUFACTURING FEELER LANDS ON CAPITOL HILL

Look for a blow-up from Capitol Hill with regard to the questionnaire the Federal Communications Commission sent last week to radio manufacturers. To all intents and purposes it appeared to be a routine inquiry calling for the estimated number of receivers to be manufactured in 1946 in the AM, FM and television bands. Actually it was construed in some quarters to be a "trial balloon" to see whether manufacturers were responding to FCC's crack of the whip and preparing to turn out what the Commission believes to be an adequate number of sets capable of tuning the new FM band (88-108 mc) established recently by the FCC in the face of tremendous opposition by a number of the manufacturers. In spite of the order to shift, six manufacturers, including Zenith, Stromberg-Carlson and Galvin, have indicated their intention of putting out two-band receivers (that is to include the old 50 mc band as well as the new). This is frowned upon by the Commission.

It is charged by certain of the manufacturers opposing the reallocation that the real purpose of the questionnaire is to "get the goods" in writing on those who continue to buck the Commission. They are now known to be taking their case to Capitol Hill and the question they are raising is under what authority has the FCC obtained the right to inquire into the volume of receivers of any type that manufacturers intend to build and also why the Commission wants this information. At least one prominent Senator is already known to be looking into the matter and it is reasonable to assume that others may follow suit and that the Commission may be called upon for further information.

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GEN. S. M. THOMAS RCA COMMUNICATIONS TECHN. REPRESENTATIVE

Brig. General Samuel M. Thomas, who from August to December, 1945, was responsible for the supervision and restoration of the civilian communications and postal systems in the United States Zone of Occupied Germany, has been appointed International Technical Representative of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., it was announced Tuesday, March 5th, by Thompson H. Mitchell, Executive Vice President.

Holder of the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Russian Order of Kutuzov, for outstanding service in the Persian Gulf Command prior to his assignment in Germany, General Thomas was Director of the Communications Division, Office of Military Government, U. S. Army, with headquarters in Berlin.

As the United States representative on the Quadripartite Communications & Posts Committee of the Allied Control Authority in Berlin, General Thomas, a native of Arkansas, was responsible for coordinating all matters concerning communications and posts for Germany, including establishment of a central German civilian administrative agency for operating the former Reichpost in all of Occupied Germany.

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STANTON SAYS PUBLIC WANTS COLOR TV; WILLING TO PAY FOR IT

A delegation from the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the two committees in Congress having to do with radio, which journeyed to New York last week to have a look at Columbia Broadcasting System's television, was told by Dr. Frank Stanton, President, that a scientific study which CBS had made revealed the fact that present television set owners, chosen at random in the New York area after seeing Columbia's color television would rather have color than black and white.

The Congressional visitors who included Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Committee, and Representative Charles Halleck (R), of Indiana, of the House group, were in charge of Earl Gammons, Director of CBS Washington office.

The composite reply to the question of how much more would they be willing to pay for color sets, Dr. Stanton told the Washingtonians, was:

34 percent more than black-and-white for a color receiver with an 8 x 10 inch picture, and

28 percent more than black-and-white for a color receiver with a 16 x 22 inch picture.

Only 12 percent agreed with the statement, "I am completely satisfied with the television now being broadcast. Black-and-white television is good enough for me."

The consumer tests are to be repeated next Saturday with a cross section of non-television set owners to see how they react to black-and-white versus color television.

"Any discussion of television's future", Mr. Stanton told the legislators, "must be based on one incontrovertible and well documented fact: that, at best, black-and-white television on the lower frequencies can constitute only a temporary service."

Transfer from the lower frequencies to the ultra-highs for color program transmissions "could be made only at a staggering cost to both the public and the broadcaster", he said.

Temporary service in black-and-white television, Mr. Stanton continued, would represent "a false start", whereas color can initiate a cycle that "keeps accelerating and expanding toward a vast, nationwide television service."

"Within the next few months, we propose", he said, "to recommend to the Federal Communications Commission technical standards for commercial operating of color television. It is imperative that such standards for color be set promptly, so that a broadcaster entering the television field in color will have the opportunity to derive income and be able to compete with the broadcaster operating commercially in black-and-white on the low frequencies."

BROADCASTERS SAMPLE "DARK BREAD" AT PRESIDENT'S DINNER

A number of well known broadcasters, along with other celebrities in the Capital, last Saturday night had a taste of the new "dark bread" at the annual dinner given to President Truman at the Hotel Statler by the White House Correspondents' Association. There were no complaints but it was evident that the bread didn't arouse any particular enthusiasm.

Attracting more attention than many of the higher dignitaries was Edwin W. Pauley, who, as nominee for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at the moment probably the most talked of man in Washington. Mr. Pauley was not at either of the head tables nor was his name on the printed guest list. He sat in the rear of the room far from the presidential limelight with former Ambassador to Russia Patrick J. Hurley. "One out and one on the way out", a correspondent remarked.

The main skit of the evening was put on by the White House correspondents, - "I'm Just Wild About Harry", impersonating the characters (all of whom were at the dinner), of Pauley, George Allen, Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, Charles G. Ross, Postmaster General Hannegan, Secretary Wallace, Leslie Biffle and John W. Snyder.

Among those from the broadcasting industry seated at the head tables were Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post and owner of WINX, Washington; Wayne Coy, in charge of WINX; Richard Harkness, NBC; Earl H. Gammons, CBS Washington Director; Paul A. Porter, former Chairman of the FCC; and Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of NBC.

Also among the diners were Kenneth Berkeley, Manager, WMAL; Gene Buck, former President of ASCAP; Martin Codel, publisher of Television and FM Reports; F. P. Guthrie, Assistant Vice-President, R.C.A. Communications; Ray Henle, commentator; Ernest K. Lindley, commentator; Philip G. Loucks, Radio Counsellor; Claude Mahoney, commentator; Edgar Morris, Zenith representative; Earl H. Mullin, American Broadcasting Co., New York; Drew Pearson, commentator; Oswald Schuette, RCA; Paul Segal, Radio counsellor; Carleton D. Smith, General Manager, WRC; Sol Taishoff, Publisher, Broadcasting Magazine and A. L. Warner, Cowles Broadcasting Company.

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"The Truth About Television" ("Is Television a Boom or a Bubble?"), the first of a series of articles, appears in the current (March 9th) issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

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CBS MEMO CONFIDENTIAL AND POLITICAL BUT IS READ OVER AIR

Washington radio people last week had a real laugh over a comedy of errors in connection with the announcement that Arch McDonald, popular CBS sports announcer at WTOP, who lives in nearby Maryland, would be a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Sixth Maryland District.

Earl H. Gammons, CBS Washington Director, though personally friendly to Mr. McDonald, and no doubt wishing him the best of luck, but realizing the necessity for Station WTOP to remain neutral, was quick on the trigger in issuing the following confidential memo to all station commentators:

"Arch McDonald has announced his candidacy for Congress. This is to advise you that under no circumstances will there be any reference on any WTOP program to Arch's candidacy. This station obviously cannot take any position in the matter, and it is the responsibility of all persons who are connected with programs in any way to be certain that this policy is adhered to as strictly as possible. The only permissible reference to Arch's candidacy is that which is purchased on a commercial basis through the regular channels."

A copy of this was put on the teletype at the request of Mr. Gammons by Maurice B. Mitchell, Sales Manager of WTOP, for Arthur Godfrey, CBS-WTOP ace commentator, who was then in Philadelphia with the new Ray Bolger show "Two for the Money" which is to open at the Adelphi Theatre in New York tomorrow (March 7th). Before receiving the memo, however, Mr. Godfrey, who had heard via the grapevine that Arch was going to run for Congress, mentioned the fact in his regular morning broadcast relayed from Station WCAU in Philadelphia to Washington.

Later, when Godfrey received the Gammon's memo, evidently not realizing that it was confidential, he proceeded to read it over the air in his next broadcast. There was, of course, a big laugh all around.

Commenting upon the incident, Mr. Mitchell said:

"The wire I got off to Arthur Godfrey probably had the largest listening audience of any confidential message I ever sent. From now on I intend to communicate with Godfrey in sign language only."

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In the party now accompanying President Truman (the largest he has ever had) and former Prime Minister Churchill are thirty-three newspaper reporters, thirteen radio reporters, ten newsreel photographers, four still cameramen, three communications men.

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PRESIDENT MAY ACT QUICKLY NAMING WILLS FCC SUCCESSOR

Because of the fact that the Federal Communications Commission is already short-handed due to the absence of former Chairman Paul A. Porter, it is expected that President Truman will lose no time filling the vacancy caused by Commissioner William H. Wills' death. He died suddenly of a recurrence of a chronic heart ailment early this (Wednesday, March 6th) morning at Brockton, Mass., where he had gone to hold hearings for the Commission.

As it stands now, there are two vacant positions, one Democrat and one Republican, on the seven man Commission. It was the intention of Mr. Truman to hold Mr. Porter's place open but pressure since brought to bear on the President, followed now by the death of Commissioner Wills, may change the situation. At any rate, it is believed the President will lose no time filling Commissioner Wills' place.

Inasmuch as the appointment of Mr. Wills was purely political, it is assumed that the naming of his successor will be on the same basis and as usual the broadcasting and communications industries will have no say in the matter. There is no case on record where they have ever shown enough strength to have a Commissioner appointed.

Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, advocated the reappointment of Commissioner Norman S. Case prior to Commissioner Wills' appointment last July and since the last named's tenure in office has been so brief, Senator White may again urge the reappointment of Governor Case, a Republican, and former Governor of Rhode Island, who, in the opinion of many, was well equipped for the position and made an excellent record.

Another who may be considered is Burke Clements, Chairman of the Industrial Accidents Board of Montana, said to have been suggested by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, to President Truman as a good man to fill the place of Chairman Porter. Previously Rosel H. Hyde, who succeeded Commissioner Denny as General Counsel of the Commission, had been spoken of for a commissionership.

Commissioner Wills, a Republican, suffered a heart attack last Summer shortly after he assumed his duties at the FCC. He announced his intention of resigning but was prevailed upon by the other Commissioners to continue. Mr. Wills was born in Chicago, October 26, 1882, and eventually went into the insurance business at Bennington, Vermont. He served as Lieutenant Governor of Vermont from 1937-39 and Governor from 1941 to 1945. He leaves a widow and a daughter Anne Kimball.

Funeral arrangements had not been announced at this writing.

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FCC STICKS TO DECISION TO EXCLUDE 50 MC FM BAND

The long awaited report of the Federal Communications Commission backing up its decision denying the petition of the Zenith Radio Corporation, joined by the General Electric Company, and Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, to make an additional allocation for FM broadcasting of 30 channels between 44 and 50 mc was made public Tuesday afternoon. The hearings in the case were held January 18-19, 1946.

conclusion that

Reaffirming the Commission's/FM broadcasting can proceed on a sounder basis in one band rather than in two bands, the report states, in part:

"The Zenith petition, in essence, proposes that FM broadcasting shall proceed simultaneously in two bands, one from 44 to 50 megacycles, and the other from 88 to 108 megacycles. The objections to this dual-band allocation appear decisive. It was the general consensus of those who testified at the hearing that adding a second band decreases the over-all efficiency of set performance. It is necessary to sacrifice some sensitivity and stability if two FM bands are incorporated in one receiver, and other complications arise such as antenna dimensions.

"Furthermore, if two FM bands are approved, one or the other but not both will be licensed in many areas. However, all sets would have two bands thereby imposing a 'dead' band on millions of set owners. The added cost to a purchaser of such a two-band set would be from \$1.50 to \$6.00 or more and on an annual basis for all users this added cost would run into millions of dollars.

"Moreover, a two-band FM system will have an unpredictable effect upon the listening habits of the public in that it would require that the listener switch to select one band or the other unless this operation were done by automatic means. Habits of listening on one band to the exclusion of the other might well develop, which would complicate further the problems of assigning frequencies to FM stations.

"Another factor which should merit consideration - but which is by no means conclusive - is that a few manufacturers have proceeded with plans to build two-band sets. This would give them a competitive advantage over other manufacturers who have proceeded with a view of producing one-band sets in accordance with the Commission's June 1945 allocation. The delay in producing two-band sets would range from four weeks to five months. As is pointed out, there are no advantages to a two-band receiver which would warrant the Commission in requiring this delay.

"In the course of the hearing, it was alleged that, at least in some parts of the country, the demand for FM channels exceeded the number of channels available from 88 to 108 megacycles and that, therefore, a second band should be added. On the basis of the record now before us and the needs of other radio services,

the Commission is not able to determine that the public interest requires additional channels for FM broadcasting. The Commission has considered the requests and needs of the various services for channels in this portion of the spectrum and has concluded that the existing allocation provides a fair and equitable distribution of channels among these services. The evidence does indicate, moreover, that in the event additional channels prove necessary, they can later be added to the present band. The feasibility of expanding an existing broadcast band by the addition of contiguous channels is shown by the fact that the boundaries of the standard broadcast band have been expanded from time to time without undue difficulty.

"There remains only the question whether new evidence has been introduced in the course of the January 18-19 hearing which can cause the Commission to determine that its previous decision to allocate the region from 88 to 108 megacycles to FM broadcasting was mistaken and that the propagation characteristics of a lower band are so superior to the propagation characteristics of the 88-108 megacycle band as to cause the Commission to reconsider and alter its basic allocation. The Commission has given the fullest possible consideration to this proposal, and has determined to maintain FM in the 88-108 megacycle band only after a careful reconsideration of all the evidence.

"Perhaps the most significant feature of the January 18-19 hearings was the unanimity with which all parties agreed that FM broadcasting in the region presently assigned, from 88-108 megacycles will provide an excellent, interference-free and static-free service over substantial areas. Further, the evidence was conclusive that receivers in the medium-price range will shortly be available for the reception of signals in this band, and that transmitting equipment for the band will also shortly be available."

Declaring that the Commission is unable to find that the Deerfield, Ill. and Andalusia, Pa. measurements, made respectively by the Zenith Corporation and the FCC, constitute a sufficient basis for service area predictions, the report says finally:

"Summarizing, the Commission concludes that whether or not sporadic E in the lower band will be as intense as was predicted in earlier reports, there will still be a substantial problem in the upper band. The Commission further concludes that F2 interference may be a serious problem in the lower band and will not affect service in the upper band. With respect to extent of coverage, the Commission is unable to find that the lower band shows any substantial advantage over the upper band, within the expected service areas of FM broadcast stations. With respect to service to rural areas, the Commission concludes that in the present state of the art and considering the present economics of broadcasting, service to farmers situated at a great distance from cities must continue to come for the greater part from standard broadcast stations.

"There is nothing whatever in the present proceeding which casts any doubt upon the ability of the FM stations in the 88-108 megacycle band to render a superior, interference-free and

static-free service over ranges of 60 miles, and perhaps in excess thereof. Despite earlier warnings and predictions, the salient fact is that the band assigned to FM broadcasting by the Commission will furnish an excellent service, and the industry has proceeded with notable dispatch to design and produce FM transmitting and receiving equipment which will render excellent service to the American people in the band assigned."

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NETWORKS AND STATIONS PREPARED FOR BIG TELEPHONE STRIKE

As near as it has been possible to do so, the networks and broadcasting stations have been quietly getting ready to meet any emergency which may come up in connection with the nation-wide telephone strike called for 6 A.M. tomorrow (Thursday, March 7th) morning. It is expected that long lines wire service will go out at once but the hope is expressed there may be sufficient emergency operating crews to maintain network service.

If not, the networks may resort to short-wave as a method of communication. The situation as far as networks are concerned, depends entirely on how long the strike may last. The longer it continues, the more difficult it will be for the networks and the more inconvenient for stations locally who lean upon the telephone so heavily in keeping in touch with their news sources and listeners.

One suggestion has been made but it was said as yet not tried out that in case the long lines were out that a station in Philadelphia might pick up a station's program in New York and re-broadcast it, while at the same time a station in Baltimore could pick up the same program with Washington picking it up from Baltimore and so on. The success of this experiment, it was pointed out, would depend largely on atmospheric conditions and would probably be impractical during daytime hours.

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BROADCASTERS' HEAD SERVES ON PRES. TRUMAN'S FOOD COMMITTEE

Radio is represented on President Truman's Famine Emergency Committee by Judge Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters. The Committee, of which former President Herbert Hoover is Honorary Chairman, was formed last week at the White House for the purpose of showing the American people how they can feed a starving world by eating less themselves.

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TELEVISION SETS ON SALE BY SUMMER, WASHINGTON AD MEN TOLD

Small television sets, easy to install and selling at a retail price of \$175 to \$250, should be available here in quantity in Washington, D. C. this Summer.

The sets will require no unusual upkeep and aerials will be set up easily, even for apartment house residents. So reported Ralph E. Austrian, President of RKO Television Corp., and Frank J. Bingley, Chief Engineer in charge of television for Philco, who answered questions at a luncheon of the Advertising Club of Washington on Tuesday.

Advertising men were told the following facts about television:

1. Sets on the market by Summer will include a table model with a 4 1-5 by 5 5-8 inch screen, at \$175, and a table model set with a 6 by 8 inch screen at \$250. The first sets will not include a radio, but will be equipped for sound.
2. Television sets will be as rugged as the present radio sets and will require as few repairs. Nonbulky aerials, similar to radio aerials, will be easy to install. In large apartment houses a centralized antenna system can be installed with distribution to apartments. Tenants will pay a small monthly fee to have aerials connected to the central antenna.
3. Because reviewing screens are not sensitive to diffused light, it will be necessary only to lower window shades in the daytime and not to completely darken a room to see a program clearly.
4. In the early stages, television programs will not be continuous during the daytime. Stores, wishing to demonstrate sets, will be able to arrange with local stations for the television of prepared films at certain hours during the day.
5. With the exception of current happenings, such as sport games and parades, programs that are televised will be limited to 15 or 30 minutes. There are too many distractions in homes to guarantee a seeing audience for a longer period of time.

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RADIO SET PRODUCTION PICKS UP

Incomplete reports for the week of February 27th to the Civilian Production Administration from the radio manufacturing industry indicate that approximately 500,000 radio receiving sets were shipped during the month of January, representing a sharp increase over December and reaching approximately 45% of the prewar base period rate of 1,100,000 sets a month. Total shipments for the fourth quarter of 1945 are estimated at 250,000 units. Production continues to be hampered by an insufficient quantity of cabinets, condensers, and speakers.

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APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING BY FCC

March 5 - The New Britain Broadcasting Co., New Britain, Conn., construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to be operated on frequency 98.0 megacycles and coverage of 11,500 sq. miles; Williamsport Radio Broadcasting Associates, Williamsport, Pa., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; Southwest Broadcasting Co., Eastland, Texas (P.O. P.O. Box 336, Angleton, Tex.), construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; WAGC, Tennessee Valley Broadcasting Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., license to cover construction permit which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station; also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power.

Also, Plains Empire Broadcasting Co., Amarillo, Texas, construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1320 kc., power of 500 watts night and 1 KW day, directional antenna night and unlimited hours of operation; KUOM, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., construction permit to change frequency from 770 to 940 kc., power from 5 KW day to 250 watts night and 5 KW daytime and daytime - S-WCAL to unlimited hours of operation. KSMA, Santa Maria, California, license to cover construction permit which authorized construction of a new standard broadcast station (1450 kc); also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; Walter L. Edwards, Porterville, Calif (P.O. Visalia, Calif.), construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1590 kc., power of 1 KW and unlimited hours of operation.

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RADIO SET PRICES GIVEN 111 COMPANIES

The proportion of newcomers in the radio set field, at least so far as OPA pricing is concerned, continues to increase, according to an RMA analysis of prices issued by OPA through the week of February 15.

One hundred and eleven companies, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports, including three mail order houses, have obtained prices on radio receivers, and only 38 were in production before the war. OPA officials, however, believe that many of the newcomers are not producing because of unsatisfactory prices.

One of the heaviest schedules of radio set and phonograph prices was contained in the OPA weekly report for the week of February 1. It listed prices on 86 radios and 25 phonographs. Prices had been fixed on 515 radios and 118 phonographs up to February 15th.

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Acting Chairman Denny Replies to Seven Questions
(William Terrell in "Washington Daily News")

I dropped in on the Acting Chairman Charles R. Denny of the Federal Communications Commission, full of questions on the future of Washington radio and television. Here they are:

1. What is your personal feeling on the sponsorship of "public service" programs? (Broadcasters feel that under present interpretations the moment a sustaining program is sponsored, it must be removed from the list of public service, even though sponsorship might make for better production, wider distribution.)

Mr. Denny discounted such a belief on the part of broadcasters and added: "It stands to reason that a program generally accepted as public service today will be the same tomorrow, regardless of sponsorship.

2. When the President speaks to the nation, his words are carried by all major networks. Shouldn't this be true of Cabinet officers and other top-drawer policymakers?

"In many cases", Mr. Denny said, "I think such talks should be carried by all networks, but that is up to them. They must decide among themselves how such broadcasts are to be handled."

3. In view of the limited range of television and frequency modulation (about 30 miles on the ether), which do you think the Commission will be disposed to favor in allocating channels: networks or local stations?

He dismissed this question entirely, pointing out that any answer he gave would reveal prematurely the trend in Washington's long-overdue monotone television channel allocations.

4. What do you feel is a "good balance" between commercial and public service time on an individual station?

"That question is loaded", he protested, "and with both barrels. I am not going to commit myself - and I don't believe the full Commission would commit itself - to generalize on a question that involves so many individual factors. Each station must be considered as a separate case because of its peculiar factors."

5. Some stations feel that the strength of the radio actors' and musicians' unions protects these groups adequately and that announcements before and after transcribed and recorded shows no longer are needed to identify them as such.

The youthful Chairman answered by pointing out that this long-standing regulation was contested and reconsidered by the Commission less than 18 months ago; that there are no complaints now pending before the Commission, and thus, he had given it no further consideration.

6. Do you favor asking Congress for specific power to pass on radio program content?

"Emphatically no! The Commission has never sought to regulate program content, and does not now intend to do so."

7. Do you think television eventually will be broadcast on the ultra-high frequencies or on the comparatively low frequencies?

"Proponents of black-and-white television have requested the Commission to guarantee that video will remain on the lower band for at least five years, to preclude the possibility of junking receivers designed for low-frequency reception. We have refused. Also, we have refused to uphold allocation of low-frequency channels even for a year, at the request of high-frequency color advocates, to provide time for standardizing all transmissions in that range. We have left it up to the public to decide which type they shall invest in."

Gardner Cowles, Sr. Saw Transition From Telegraph to Radio

(This tribute to Gardner Cowles, Sr., father of Gardner, Jr. and John Cowles, of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, appeared in the "Washington Post")

Gardner Cowles, who died the other day at the ripe age of 85, entered the newspaper field in an era of great transition. The increasing use of the telegraph, telephone, typewriter and improved printing processes at about the turn of the century had made possible the rise of the great metropolitan dailies. The present-day type of syndicate was on its way to success. Advertising of a higher type was beginning to take the place of fraudulent claims and quack-remedy "ads", and in many instances newspaper circulation was mounting to what seemed to be phenomenal figures. It is a matter of public good fortune that Mr. Cowles, who had already become wealthy in banking and investments, turned his interest to the publishing field in this period of sweeping changes when the foundations of modern journalism were being laid. * * *

In Iowa Mr. Cowles is also well known for his generous gifts to educational and charitable institutions. In Washington, he will be particularly well remembered as a Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the dark days of depression. But it is the Register and Tribune that stands out as the most notable monument to his industry, integrity and keen sense of the public interest.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

Dave Sarnoff, head of the Radio Corporation of America, may become the nation's top labor mediator, working with the Secretary of Labor but accountable only to the President.

Atwater Kent, Jr.

(Observations of Austine Cassini of the "Washington Times-Herald" at Palm Beach)

Radio-rich Atwater Kent, Jr., lean, tall and blond, like his French wife, taking credit for thinking up the millinery "coup d'etat" she was wearing, made of seashells lighted from within by a tiny battery and light.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
::: _____ :::

Former Senator Clarence Dill (D), of Washington State, co-author of the original Radio Act, has been mentioned for the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who was in charge of the initial publicity released on the use of the atomic bomb, in his capacity as former consultant to Secretary of War Stimson, received the Medal for Merit award for outstanding service.

According to his citation, Mr. Page performed extraordinary service to the War Department in many difficult and important assignments.

The report persists, as suggested in these columns several weeks ago, that if Postmaster General Bob Hannegan is forced to retire on account of poor health, he may be succeeded as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee by Paul A. Porter, former FCC Chairman, now OPA head.

Ben Abrams, President of the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., has accepted the chairmanship of the Radio Manufacturers' Association Committee to urge repeal or reduction of the 10 percent Federal radio set excise tax.

E. E. Smallwood, assistant, has succeeded Daniel L. Jacobs as Director of the Radio Unit of the OPA Durable Goods Branch. Mr. Smallwood has been with OPA for about 2 years coming from the Radio Corporation of America Bloomington, Indiana, plant where he was head of the cost control department.

Carleton D. Smith, WRC General Manager, has been named to the Executive Committee of the Greater National Capital Committee. The Committee, under the sponsorship of the Washington Board of Trade, will immediately launch a broad campaign to revive many pre-war activities and to promote tourist and convention business for Washington.

Edgar Morris, Chairman of the Committee and Zenith representative in Washington, revealed that the Committee, along with its other plans, will "explore all possibilities of bringing the 1952 Olympics to Washington".

The Musicians Union in London has notified the British Broadcasting Company that it must use "live" orchestras and bands on its programs. The union and BBC contracted in 1942 for unrestricted use of records after the payment of £1.5 to each musician who performed in cutting a record. Recorded music programs average about fifty a week in the domestic service and monopolize overseas broadcasts.

Edgar G. Herrmann, veteran radio sales and advertising executive and former Assistant Vice President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, has been named Sales Manager of the Westinghouse Home Radio Division.

Mr. Hermann, recently resigned as Sales Manager of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation, will head all sales activities of the more than 100 distributors and approximately 15,000 retailers handling Westinghouse home radio receivers in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii.

The Federal Communications Commission announced March 5th its final decision (B-209) denying the application for consent to the transfer of control of Wodeam Corporation, licensee of Station WOV, New York, N. Y., from Arde Bulova and Harry D. Henshel, transferors, to Murray Mester and Meyer Mester, transferees.

If atmospheric conditions permit, Former Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of New York, who along with six aides left last week to reorganize the Japanese police for General MacArthur, will continue his "Gang Buster" programs by short-wave from Tokyo. Frank D. Waterman, head of the Waterman Fountain Pen Company, sponsor of the programs, will pay Mr. Valentine for his services while away. Also he presented Valentine with a gold pen and pencil set along with a duplicate set to be presented to General MacArthur.

Four more stations have subscribed to Broadcast Measurement Bureau, bringing total membership to 640 stations and all four major networks. The new subscribers are WWJ, Detroit, Mich.; KBIX, Muskogee, Okla.; KLUF, Galveston, Texas, and KHAS, Hastings, Nebr.

Eugene LeBaron, a Vice President of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., and formerly Vice-President and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., has been elected a Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Mr. LeBaron will be in charge of I. T. & T.'s operations in Brazil.

Civilian radio sales increased almost 24% in 1945 over 1944 on the basis of Federal excise tax collections tabulated by the Radio Manufacturers' Association from Bureau of Internal Revenue report. Last year's tax collections, amounting to \$5,129,295.35, were just over a fourth of those for 1942 when an all-time record of \$17,080,819.69 was reached.

Philip F. Frank has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Broadcast Measurement Bureau. He had been in charge of subscriber service, which he will continue to handle.

The Chesapeake Broadcasting Co. has filed application with the Federal Communications Commission for a license for an FM broadcasting station in Washington, D. C. Fourteen applications are now on file for the 11 channels to be granted in the District for FM broadcasting. The FCC will meet March 11th to consider the applications.

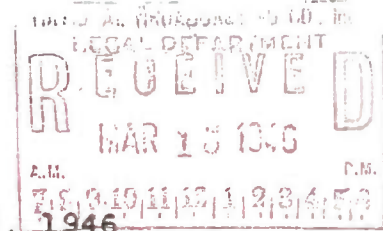
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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March 13, 1946

WESTERN UNION STARTS RADIO CHANGEOVER; NEW STYLE DELIVERY

The much talked of modernization program of the Western Union to build a radio beam telegraph system between New York, Washington and Pittsburgh will be in full swing within the next few months.

By the end of 1946 another radio beam "triangle" will be under way between Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, with extensions to Columbus, Toledo and Cleveland. Within a few years telegrams between major cities will travel by radio beam instead of by wire. Radio relay towers will replace thousands of miles of the familiar trunk pole lines and hundreds of thousands of miles of telegraph wire.

Furthermore the Western Union has been granted authority to experiment in Baltimore with a new service in which radio will be utilized to deliver telegrams. Here is the way it was explained to the Federal Communications Commission:

"The plan of operation of this radio telegram delivery system is as follows: The fixed radio station will be located at a cable hut at the south side of the area to be covered by the radio telegraph delivery unit. The mobile station will be placed in a panel body truck or sedan. The fixed station will be remotely controlled from the main office. When the main office receives a message destined to a point within the area served by the mobile delivery truck, the main office operator will call the mobile station by voice operation, and the mobile station will respond, giving the invitation to transmit the message. The main office operator will then transmit the message, and others which may follow, to the truck. The mobile station operator will acknowledge receipt of the messages at intervals, and will transmit replies, or re-routing information to the main office. The truck will be in motion to the next delivery point while transmitting or receiving messages, and in thus moving continuously throughout the area, the distance travelled and the delay to message delivery will be reduced. It is planned to experiment with both facsimile and teleprinters as a means of handling messages."

The super-high frequency waves to be used travel in straight lines through the air. To overcome the curvature of the earth, the beam must be projected from tower to tower. From 60 to 120 feet in height, these relay towers will be located on hills and mountains as far as 50 miles apart.

This system will further improve the quality, dependability and speed of telegraph service. It will reduce interruptions due to ice and wind storms and falling trees. Since, in the micro-

wave region, atmospheric static does not exist, the radio beam system will be free from any electrical disturbances. The cost of the program over a seven-year period will be less than the amount required for maintenance and reconstruction of the pole lines to be replaced.

Carrier telegraph equipment, already used to provide many landline circuits, will be used on the radio beam system to provide a large number of telegraph channels. This equipment, which makes it possible to send 144 messages simultaneously in each direction over a single pair of wires, will be installed at the following cities by the middle of this year: Dallas and Los Angeles; Kansas City and Omaha; Philadelphia and Washington; Wheeling and Pittsburgh. By the end of 1946 carrier installations will be completed at Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Boston and Hartford.

By use of the carrier systems it is possible to send as many as 1,080 messages on one radio beam. Telegrams may be sent over the radio beam by automatic printing telegraph methods, or by Telefax, the facsimile transmission method.

As a part of the same modernization plan, reperforator switching systems, which will speed up telegraph service, will be installed over a period of several years in 23 key cities over the nation. Telegrams will flow between these cities without intermediate manual handling, and will be automatically relayed to areas around these cities. The reperforator unit may be compared with a railroad yard where an incoming through train is switched by a dispatcher to the proper destination.

New reperforator installations will be completed in 1946 at Philadelphia and Cincinnati. An installation will be started at Los Angeles, and present equipment will be supplemented at Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis, Oakland, Cal., and Richmond, Va. Western Union's new push-button switching method will be used in the Philadelphia and Cincinnati units, so that telegrams received at a reperforator switching station may be relayed to the final destination simply by pressing a button.

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SCOTT RADIO TO SELL THROUGH DEPARTMENT AND RADIO STORES

Changing its plan of distribution Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, makers of higher priced sets which was formerly through its own organization, will avail itself of department, music and radio stores in 150 cities. Among those who will handle Scott radios in New York City will be B. Altman & Company and W. and J. Sloane.

Ernest J. Halter, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, said the company was in production on its middle-price line with an OPA price on one model of \$937.50. The price of the low-cost models will start at approximately \$595, while the top line will start at \$1,750.

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TO TEST RAILROAD RADIO THROUGH 10 MILES OF STEEL ARCHES

Executives and communications engineers of more than twenty railroads and the Ford Motor Company are to participate in a special demonstration March 19-21 in Detroit of high-frequency railroad radio communications, which will highlight a series of extensive tests being conducted by the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad in association with the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Ind.

For the tests, which are designed to gather important technical and operating data on the use of mobile radio communications in railroad and industrial freight yards and terminals at the very high frequencies in the 158-162 megacycle band recently assigned for railway use by the Federal Communications Commission, transmitter receiver equipment has been installed in the D. T. & I. yardmaster's office at Flat Rock, Michigan in the car of a steam locomotive, and in the cab of a Diesel locomotive. A "satellite" transmitter-receiver station has been erected in the area of the Ford Motor Company Rouge plant, Dearborn, sixteen miles north of Flat Rock. The satellite unit is unattended, and is used to extend the range of the yardmaster's primary transmitter at Flat Rock, as well as to eliminate "dead spots" caused by terrain or structural obstructions in the line-of-sight path of high-frequency wave radiation.

One interesting phase of the demonstration will be the passage of the locomotive and coach through a ten-mile series of steel-reinforced concrete overhead arches, standing at 300-foot intervals along the track between Flat Rock and the Ford plant. While these arches could be expected to interfere seriously with the reception and transmission of standard broadcast signals, Farnsworth engineers say the new high-frequency technique will operate here with 100 per cent intelligibility.

During the demonstration, the Diesel locomotive will proceed from Flat Rock to the Detroit area, maintaining two-way communications with the yardmaster's office and with the steam locomotive.

The satellite technique, using frequency-modulation (FM), was developed last Fall by Farnsworth engineers. With the satellite station connected to the central yardmaster station by "wire line", information transmitted from Flat Rock is broadcast simultaneously by the satellite equipment. Train crews operating the locomotives in the Dearborn area, in the Flat Rock switching yards, or along the lines between, are thus able to maintain constant two-way voice communications with the yardmaster's office, since, when they leave the primary area of broadcast coverage by the central station, they transmit or receive signals via the satellite station.

Another new radio technique to be demonstrated, according to William G. Clinton, D. T. & I. communications engineer, is the use of an induction radio "line" between the Flat Rock station

and the satellite. With the railroad telephone lines between the two points in constant use, means had to be developed to take advantage of the lines without interfering with conversations being carried by them. Special induction systems and circuits, which impose the signal on the outside of the wire, have solved the problem, and the first public use of this new induction-satellite technique is a part of the tests.

This use of induction circuits to control fixed stations along a railroad right-of-way, providing a hitherto unobtainable flexibility and thoroughness of coverage, will have wide application in the railway and other land surface transportation fields, Mr. Clinton believes.

The demonstration also is intended to illustrate the most effective methods by which mobile radio techniques enable yardmasters to keep in constant communication with all locomotives operating under their direction throughout an area of intense hauling and switching activity.

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BROADCASTING OF TRAFFIC COURT CASES TO BE DISCONTINUED

Daily broadcasts of Traffic Court in Washington, D. C. will be discontinued soon, pursuant to the new rules of criminal procedure for District Court, prescribed by the Supreme Court and approved by Congress.

Chief Judge George F. Barse, of Municipal Court said a meeting of the judges would be held to determine just when the broadcasts will be stopped. The Bar Association approved a resolution in April, 1945, recommending discontinuance of the broadcast.

A report in the District Bar Association Journal this month by John F. Hillyard, member of the Bar Association's committee on relations with the municipal court, quoted the pertinent rule regulating conduct in the court room as follows:

"The taking of photographs in the courtroom during the progress of judicial proceedings or radio broadcasting of judicial proceedings from the courtroom shall not be permitted by the court."

In his report Mr. Hillyard described as "very debatable" the question of whether the stated purpose of the broadcasts - to educate the general public, especially visitors to the city, relatives to the traffic regulations so that violations would decrease - has been accomplished.

Mr. Hillyard added, "It has also come to my attention that many defendants do not come to court in defense of charges made against them because they do not wish to take the chance of their case being broadcast. I know of others who called on employees at the courthouse and begged that their case be called after the broadcast period had been concluded."

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FM VERDICT CALLED FCC'S PRIZE BULL; FARMER OUT OF LUCK

Apparently not having heard that the war about moving FM upstairs is supposed to be over now that the Federal Communications Commission has stood by its original order, Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, and Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, continue to attack the Commission's decision with renewed vigor. Major Armstrong declares the controversy will be put up to the Broadcast Engineering Conference at Columbus the latter part of the month and challenges the FCC engineers to appear there and defend their findings.

Says the Major:

"The Commission's report denying the Zenith Radio petition to retain the low FM band, virtually admits that its Engineering Department has made one of the colossal mistakes of radio history. The statement 'There is nothing whatever in the present proceeding which casts any doubt upon the ability of the FM stations in the 88 to 108 megacycle band to render a superior interference-free and static-free service over ranges of sixty miles, and perhaps in excess thereof' makes this quite clear.

"Of course the FM 100 megacycle band will go sixty miles. That was known eight years ago when I was developing FM on the only band available to me then, namely, the 117 megacycle band. But the question here involved is which is the best band. FM has demonstrated and is demonstrating every day that it will go over a hundred miles on the old band and cover two to three times the area of the new one. Why move it to where it will go sixty miles?

"The reason the Commission gave when it first moved FM was the superior rural service of the higher band, based on the theoretical calculations of a Commission engineer, K. A. Norton. Those calculations were disproved by Zenith's and the Commission's own measurements, but the Engineering Department of the Commission has evidently chosen to ignore them to maintain a previously taken but now untenable position.

"In addition to the refusal to face the plain implications of the tests, the report is full of mistakes of technical facts which would be amusing were their effects not so serious to the public. These errors will be laid bare at the round table discussion on March 23rd at the Broadcast Engineering Conference at Columbus, Ohio, which is sponsored by Ohio State University and the University of Illinois. It is now in order to challenge the responsible members of the Commission's engineering staff to appear at this Conference and substantiate the technical findings of this report, which will have a profound effect on radio history for years to come.

"Controversies concerning the laws of nature are never closed until the facts come out. The only way the facts in this situation can be suppressed is by shutting down the present 40 mega-

cycle stations before the comparative performance of the two bands can be observed in actual practice by engineers and the public alike."

Commander McDonald countered the FCC decision with:

"This report of the Federal Communications Commission requires no answer. If understood, it answers itself.

"What is not generally known is that the Commission, itself, requested Zenith to file this petition, after the Commission had received the startling results of its own tests at Andalusia, Pennsylvania, and of tests Zenith conducted at Deerfield, Illinois. These tests showed definitely that the 100 mc band, to which the Commission has assigned FM, cannot render a good rural service, but that the 50 mc band can and does.

"Erasing the technical whiskers, the report reveals the following facts:

"First: the Commission has ignored the first actual, extensive field tests ever made of FM on the 50 mc and 100 mc bands, which show that FM will be crippled if left on the 100 mc band exclusively;

"Second: the Commission has again acted on the theories of its own employee, K. A. Norton, and ignored the advice of seven distinguished scientists, all of whom recommended that FM be assigned to the 50 mc band. These scientists are: Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Inter-Service Radio Propagation Laboratory of the U. S. Government; Dr. Harland T. Stetson, Director of The Cosmic Terrestrial Research Laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Charles H. Burrows, Chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the U. S. National Defense Research Council and Chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the Institute of Radio Engineers; Dr. Harold H. Beverage, Associate Director of RCA Laboratories and Vice President of R. C. A. Communications; Dr. Greenleaf W. Pickard, Consulting Engineer, and specialist in radio communications, past President of Institute of Radio Engineers, inventor of Radio Compass; Stewart L. Bailey, Consulting Engineer and member of Radio Wave Propagation Committee of Institute of Radio Engineers; and Dr. E. H. Armstrong, Inventor of the Regenerative, Super-Regenerative, and Super-Heterodyne radio circuits and Inventor of FM.

"Third: the Commission has strengthened the relative monopoly that now exists in broadcasting.

"The report, by using a mass of technical verbiage, conceals the following fact:

"It is universally conceded that the farmer and the rural resident will not get television. This decision means that they will not get FM either."

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SYLVANIA WAKEFIELD AND BROOKVILLE WAR PLANTS FOR SALE

The War Assets Corporation is offering for sale or lease to be changed over to peace production, properties operated by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. during the war at Wakefield, Mass. and Brookville, Pa. geared for production of radio tube mounts.

The Wakefield plant, with a rated capacity of 500,000 mounts per month, consists of a four-story building with reinforced concrete foundation and brick masonry walls and a total floor area of 26,250 sq. ft. The building is serviced by two elevators. Attached to the main building is a frame structure which serves as a truck well and loading platform.

The main building of the Brookville plant is a one-story structure of hollow tile and wood which, together with an extension building of concrete block masonry, covers a floor area of 24,800 sq. ft. A cafeteria and addition occupies 14,400 sq. ft.

Both plants are specially equipped with electrical measuring devices, stem shaper machines, multi-pass spray machine, Bostich machines, bulb cutting machines, and like devices. Several items of machine tools and numerous items of furniture and fixtures also are included. Utilities are furnished by local concerns, and railroads and highways are located near each plant.

Complete details on the Wakefield plant are available at the War Assets Corporation regional office, 10 P.O. Square, Boston, Mass. Specific information on the Brookville plant may be secured at the War Assets Corporation regional office, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio. General information is available at any War Assets Corporation regional office.

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LEW WEISS OF DON LEE TO SPEAK ON RADIO IN L.A. AD COURSE

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, will have a part in the new "Advertising In Action" course to be sponsored by the Los Angeles Advertising Women, which began last week.

Mr. Weiss, in behalf of radio advertising, will speak to members of the project at the May 1 meeting, in collaboration with Robert O. Reynolds, Vice-President and General Manager of KMPC, and President of the Southern California Broadcasters' Association. Mr. Weiss' subject matter will relate to the network station, production, program preference, and television.

The course, which will feature distinguished representatives from each specialized advertising field, is designed to present a general survey of advertising as it is practiced.

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FCC O.K.S CHICAGO NEWS TRANSFER; RALPH ATLASS CONTINUES

Although it was thought some technicalities might have to be ironed out, the Federal Communications Commission gave its approval to the sale of 42% in Station WIND, Chicago, by Ralph L. Atlass and members of his family and others, to the Chicago Daily News, of which John S. Knight is publisher. It was one of the first official transactions participated in by the new FCC Acting Chairman Charles R. Denny.

Mr. Atlass, who recently sold Station WJJD in Chicago to Marshall Field, and is a pioneer in the radio business, will continue as General Manager of WIND. This is the second radio venture of Mr. Knight, who several months ago purchased a half-interest in WQAM at Miami, where he is also the publisher of the Miami Herald.

The amount involved in the WIND sale was \$1,641.20 per share for 499 shares - \$818,958.80 - plus 3% per year of sales price from closing date to Dec. 16, 1946.

Of the 499 shares of WIND stock transferred, 357 are owned by Mr. Atlass, Manager of the station and principal stockholder in WLOL, Minneapolis. Others being sold include 55 held by his son, Ralph Lewis; 32 by his daughter, Pauline Marine; 33 by John T. Carey, WIND Sales Manager; 20 by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Washington attorney and former Assistant Attorney General; and one each by Miss Lou Wittal, Mr. Atlass' secretary, and Milton Dreyfus.

A 38% interest is still held in WIND by Philip K. Wrigley, chewing gum manufacturer and 20% by H. Leslie Atlass, brother of Ralph, Chicago Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and General Manager of WBEM, Chicago.

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U.S. IS SHORT 51,000,000 RADIO SETS, BOWLES FIGURES

In a radio talk, Chester Bowles, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, said last Saturday:

"How many new cars and washing machines and so on does this country need? Well, I don't think anyone has the real answers. But I can tell you approximately how many we have not made in the last four years, while we were so busy making guns and tanks. If this country had gone on producing and buying passenger cars and washing machines and vacuum cleaners at the same rate these things were produced at in 1941, we would have bought something like thirteen million passenger automobiles - thirteen million refrigerators and seven-and-a-half million washing machines . . .

"I could go on like that - right down a sizeable list - fifty-one million radios - a hundred and two million clocks and watches and so on....."

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PETRILLO LOSES ANOTHER ROUND; CONGRESS DEADLOCK BROKEN

The House of Representatives after being deadlocked for 12 days, administered another overwhelming rebuke to J. C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, Tuesday in ordering the bill introduced by Representative Lea (D), of California, which would curb the demands Petrillo has been making on the broadcasters referred to a Senate-House Committee to reconcile the differences between it and a milder bill introduced by Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, which the Senate passed last year.

The Lea Bill would make it unlawful for a station to be forced to hire musicians in excess of the number needed, for broadcasters to yield to union bans upon broadcasting educational programs or to yield to the Petrillo prohibition against the broadcasting of programs originating outside of the United States. The Vandenberg bill confined itself to prohibiting any interference by the Musicians Union with educational broadcasts and was aimed at Petrillo for halting the broadcasts of amateur boy and girl student concerts of the Summer Camp at Interlochen, Mich.

Representative Marcantonio (AL), New York, who held up the action in Congress and prevented the Lea Bill from going to conference, objected Tuesday to the recent 159 to 23 vote of the House passing the Lea measure on the ground that it was not a record vote. Mr. Marcantonio pleaded with the Members to go on record, pointing out that the bill was passed by a teller vote, with the names of Members not being recorded. He told the House:

"If you want this kind of legislation, stand up and be counted on the bill, the most sweeping antilabor legislation ever to come before this House."

Accordingly there was a record vote when the question came up on referring the Lea Bill to conference resulting in the 309 to 39 vote. Those voting nay (which was the equivalent of favoring Petrillo or organized labor) were Representatives: Bailey, Barrett, Pa., Biemiller, Bradley, Pa., Bunker, Celler, Delaney, James J., Delaney, John J., Gallagher, Geelan, Gordon, Gorski, Granahan, Green, Havenner, Healy, Hefferman, Hoch, Hook, Kee, Klein, Lane, Link, Lynch, Madden, Marcantonio, Morgan, Neely, O'Brien, Mich., O'Toole, Patterson, Pfeifer, Philbin, Price, Ill., Rowan, Sabath, Sadowski, Savage, and Starkey.

In defending his position Tuesday, Representative Marcantonio declared:

"I sincerely believe that legislation of this character which is so sweeping as to provide, for the first time in the history of this Government, imprisonment of men who go out on strike, should not pass this Congress without a record vote. If any musician or other employee of a broadcasting company should go out on strike, he would be subject to imprisonment under the provisions of this bill. I, for one, will not vote to imprison any worker

who exercises his inalienable right to strike. So I do hope the Members of this House who are for this kind of legislation, as well as those who are opposed to it, will stand up on this test and be counted by a record vote. If you want this kind of legislation, let the American people know where you stand."

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SEN. WHITE APPARENTLY MYSTIFIED AT REPORT HE MAY JOIN FCC

If Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, Senate Minority Leader, has any idea that he is to succeed the late Commissioner William H. Wills, of Vermont, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission or has any desire to succeed him, one did not get that impression in talking with him. In fact, Senator White, who is ranking minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which handles radio and communications matters, seemed about as mystified as to how such a report got started.

The question immediately raised was why, unless Senator White, who is now 69 years old and who has been in the Senate for sixteen years, might want to take it a little easier he should want to leave there for a position of lesser importance, especially since the salary is the same - \$10,000 a year. While the FCC appointment would be for 6 years, the Senator's present term still has three years to run with an excellent chance of re-election if there is a Republican trend by that time as most everyone seems to believe there will be. Also, there is a good chance of the senatorial salaries being boosted up to \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year with maybe a retirement pension.

So, although Senator White is admirably fitted for the position, having been the co-author of the original Radio Act and the Senate's outstanding radio and communications authority, it hardly seems logical that he would step out of the Senate for the FCC. Senator White refused to make a statement, evidently feeling that the situation did not justify it. However, he did remark that he did not think there was any occasion for him to talk about a job which had not been offered to him.

Commenting upon a likely FCC appointment, the Washington Post said:

"The vacancy in the Federal Communications Commission created by the recent death of Judge William Henry Wills calls with peculiar urgency for a merit appointment. The FCC is one of those bodies which Congress decreed should be bipartisan. It happens, therefore, that party affiliation must be taken into account, and in this instance membership on the Commission must go to someone who is at least nominally a Republican. Beyond this, however, we think that political considerations should not enter into the selection.

"The Commission itself, we should think, would be the logical place to look for Judge Wills' successor. Surely it has

among its personnel men at once skilled and thoughtful, equipped by training and by demonstrated devotion to the public interest for the difficult assignment which membership in the FCC imposes. The selection of a man from the ranks would be, moreover, a healthy encouragement to the merit system."

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CAPT. PIERRE BOUCHERON RECEIVES FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

Capt. Pierre H. Boucheron, U. S.N.R., now Director of Public Relations for the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, has been awarded the Legion of Honour, rank of Chevalier, by the French Government for distinguished service during the liberation of France.

Vice-Admiral R. Fenard, Chief of the French Naval Mission in the United States, has advised Captain Boucheron of the honor, at the same time forwarding the distinctive Legion of Honor medal and diploma and an official citation signed by former French President Charles de Gaulle, Minister of Foreign Affairs Georges Bidault, and Navy Minister Jacquinot.

The citation praises Captain Boucheron for "his outstanding services as Communications Officer for the Commander of American Naval Forces in France, and the skillful and unflinching support which he devoted to the organization and efficiency of the communications branch of the French Navy during the course of combined operations against the common enemy."

A personal letter from Admiral Fenard, accompanying the award, states: "Please accept my warmest congratulations for this decoration which shows our gratitude for the part you have taken in the liberation of France and the assistance you have always given to our forces."

Captain Boucheron, a veteran of naval service in World War I, was called to active duty in July, 1941, as a Lieutenant Commander and was sent to Greenland to establish a communications base. In July, 1943 he was ordered to Casablanca to be Communications Officer for the Moroccan Sea Frontier, and in September, 1944, he was transferred to the staff of the Commander of Naval Forces in France, as Communications Officer under Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk.

On June 30, 1945, this command was dissolved and Captain Boucheron returned to the United States to transfer to inactive status and to resume his business career with the Farnsworth Corporation. Prior to the war, Captain Boucheron had been Farnsworth General Sales Manager since the inception of the Corporation in 1939, and previously had been with the Radio Corporation of America for twenty years.

Captain Boucheron was born in Paris and received his early schooling in France.

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HISTORY OF TELEVISION TRACED THROUGH SARNOFF SPEECHES

"Pioneering In Television - Prophecy and Fulfillment", a hundred page brochure has just been compiled by the Radio Corporation of America's Department of Information from speeches and statements made by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff. In a foreword Gen. J. G. Harvord, RCA Chairman, writes:

"The purpose of this booklet is to bring together General Sarnoff's statements on radio's latest development - television - so that they may serve as a historic record of progress in the face of many obstacles, a challenge to the imagination of youth and a chart for the future of television as a service of entertainment and information to the American people. His prophecies have become realities. * * *

"The Television Broadcasters' Association at its first Annual Conference on December 12, 1944, presented General Sarnoff with the following citation: 'For his initial vision of television as a social force and the steadfastness of his leadership in the face of natural and human obstacles in bringing television to its present state of perfection. The Committee on Awards wishes to call him The Father of American Television.'"

Of unusual interest are the forty or more illustrations of the brochure virtually a photographic history of television.

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NAB BOLSTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS; BATSON INFO DIRECTOR

The National Association of Broadcasters which in the past apparently has had difficulty in establishing a first class news bureau, has appointed Charles A. Batson head of a newly established Department of Information. This will take the place of the old NAB News Bureau. There is yet to be named a Director of Public Relations who will be in charge of the Information Department.

Mr. Batson was just recently released from the Army where he had the rank of Major. He served with distinction in ETO and in North Africa and Italy. Going in on the original North African invasion, he became a radio public relations officer. Shortly thereafter, he and Major A. M. Warfield set up the first system of voice-casting, by which means war correspondents filed their copy over radio circuits to New York. Major Batson was one of the first to use the wire recorder for front line combat reporting which was introduced by Kirby in North Africa in 1943 when he was Chief of the Radio Branch of the War Department. Batson wrote and produced many broadcasts, including the North African portions of the Army Hour. Upon relief from two years duty overseas, he was named Executive Officer of the Radio Branch in the War Department.

He had a wide experience in radio station operation, as a program manager, news editor, and special events man, before entering the Army in 1941.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Congress After Petrillo's \$20,000,000 Squeeze, Not Labor
 ("New Bedford Standard-Times")

Petrillo has compelled broadcasting stations, as a condition of having any music, to "hire" more musicians than they need, and to pay these "standbys" who may not even put in an appearance at the studios. The amount of the tribute thus exacted from broadcasters has been estimated at \$20,000,000 a year.

He has discouraged the advancement of radio by insisting that where music is broadcast through two outlets - the usual one and Frequency Modulation - twice the necessary number of musicians be "employed", even though half of them give no service.

He has decreed that no member of his union may participate in television broadcasts. He has forbidden stations to broadcast programs by boy and girl school orchestras, and has directed that a "standby" must be paid whenever a union member plays outside his own area. * * *

More recently this Hitler issued an order that no musical programs originating in any foreign country except Canada could be broadcast by any American radio station. Thus music-lovers in the United States were denied the privilege of listening to music played by the leading orchestras of other nations. A comparable act of tyranny would be to prohibit Americans from reading books from other countries. * * *

The Lea Bill, which passed the House by a decisive vote of 222 to 43, was drafted to put an end to such practices which, in the words of one Representative, constitute a "deliberate violation of every principle and guaranty of freedom and common decency."

The Lea Bill is, as the preamble states, a bill for "the integrity of the nation" - for the protection, against infringement by a Hitler, of the rights of the people of 34,000,000 American homes who rely upon the radio for entertainment and programs of educational and cultural value.

There is not the slightest excuse for classifying the Lea Bill as a labor bill, much less an anti-labor bill. Petrillo does not represent labor. On the contrary, he misrepresents it.

Petrillo, by clever manipulation, has found loopholes in present laws that have enabled him to become a Hitler in all things pertaining to music. The Lea Bill will go a long way to correct this evil and clip this Hitler's wings.

BBC Gives Churchill Speech the Brush-off
 (John O'Donnell in "Washington Times-Herald")

On the question of Private Citizen Churchill, a gentleman who signs himself Christopher Cross, public relations manager in New York City of British Broadcasting Corp., thinks that our report was incorrect or incomplete on B.B.C.'s handling of Churchill's important speech at Westminster College, at Fullton, Mo.

We pointed out that Churchill's speech was not broadcast to the United Kingdom from the scene of its Missouri delivery as had all his other major addresses made here.

London offices of newspapers and radio chains cabled that they had been swamped by British queries asking how they could hear Churchill.

B.B.C.'s Cross reports that the United Kingdom government-controlled radio network did make a recording of the hour long speech on its delivery and "that evening rebroadcast 20 minutes of speech which contained most important sections."

Says B.B.C.'s Public Relations Manager Cross: "We received no orders not to rebroadcast Churchill's Missouri speech. It was not broadcast on delivery because Mr. Churchill is a private citizen and no longer a spokesman for the government of the United Kingdom."

"Life" Sizes Up Burt Wheeler

Appraising Senators up for re-election this year, "Life", of March 11th, says of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which also handles radio:

"Was once a crusader, helped expose Daughterty's gang in 1924. He was against both World War I and World War II. He still has a blustering temper, is still a master at debate and parliamentary maneuver, still does effective work on the Interstate Commerce Committee (railroads, radio). His present campaign: opposition to the Missouri Valley Authority. Opinion: "Valuable public servant. Highly emotional so his judgment is sometimes warped. Every Administration should have a powerful critic and every Senate a continual opponent. The Senate should not be without him."

Anticipates Radio Weariness

(Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System in "1946 Radio Daily Annual")

"There is a possibility that the public may become radio-weary. So here we have another responsibility, to make radio so new, so fresh, so different, so interesting, that people will not tire of it. Until then we will find that the great impact which we expect we can exercise upon the eager, hungry groping minds of a war-weary population will merely fizzle."

Radio Repairmen Have Chance of a Lifetime (Bob Almy in "Sylvania News")

Our latest Sylvania Continuing Survey indicates that of the total new radio sets which the public expects to buy about 40% will represent additional sets over and above those now owned. Slightly more than 50% will be bought to replace existing sets. These figures should be very interesting and important to radio repairmen.

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TRADE NOTES

A subscriber writes:

"It looks as though David Sarnoff of RCA did a great job in negotiating with the unions in the New York strikes - more power to him. I've always said, that in my opinion, Sarnoff is one of the greatest negotiators we have in this country. "Don't ever forget that he is the one that put over the German reparations' negotiations after Owen D. Young, Morgan and all the rest had failed. He, alone, with Schact brought in the signed agreement."

A. C. Urffer is the new Director of Industrial Relations of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. Mr. Urffer joined Federal Telephone in 1944 and previously had been associated with the management consulting firm of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, New York, and before that was an engineer with the General Electric Company.

The Fort Industry Company, of Toledo, Ohio, of which Commander George B. Storer is President, and J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President and General Manager, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a commercial television station to operate on channel No. 13.

The United States now has, over the Bell System facilities, about three times as many direct radio telephone circuits to other countries as Great Britain, the nearest competitor, Walter S. Gifford President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports.

The first post-war television conference to be conducted by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Monday and Tuesday, October 21 and 22nd.

Prime highlight of the two-day session will be the first exhibit of latest television equipment - receivers, transmitters, cameras and studio accoutrements - to be shown to the industry under one roof.

George L. Artamonoff and Paul F. Schucker have been appointed Deputy Managing Directors of the RCA International Division.

Mr. Artamonoff was formerly President of Sears International, Inc., a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago. Mr. Schucker, served for thirteen years as Research Manager of the international banking firm of Speyer & Co., and for eight years as President and Director of the New York and Foreign Investing Corporation.

Howard L. Hausman, Senior Attorney in the Legal Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was named Director of the company's newly created Personnel Relations Department.

During the past year, substantially lower radio-telephone rates were established with European and Far Eastern countries, similar to the reductions made to Caribbean and South American areas in 1944. For example, the rate for a three-minute conversation between New York and London has been reduced from \$21 to \$12.

"Have you tried working to Music?" is the title of an article in the March 1946 Reader's Digest.

One of the first copies of a new bi-monthly scientific journal covering theoretical and experimental research in physics, chemistry and other fields, edited by the Research Laboratory staff of N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken of Eindhoven, Holland, has been received by Dr. O. S. Duffendack, President of Philips Laboratories, Inc., affiliate of N. V. Philips, at Irvington, N.Y.

Volume 1, Number 1, which has just arrived in this country contains papers on: Theory of the elastic after-effect and the diffusion of carbon in alpha-iron; The current to a positive grid in electron tubes (in two parts) - 1. The current resulting from electrons flowing directly from the cathode to the grid. 2 - The current resulting from returning electrons; and The ratio between the horizontal and the vertical electrical field of a vertical antenna of infinitesimal length.

The new Chicago offices of the American Broadcasting System located on the north wing on the Opera Building, 20 North Wacker Drive, occupy 10,000 square feet of space.

ABC studios are still located on the 19th floor of the Merchandise Mart.

Philco Television Station WPTZ, first in Philadelphia to do so, returned to the air last Friday on the new FCC frequency channel.

A new television studio has been set up on the 24th (top) floor of the Architects Building, 17th and Sansom Streets, in the heart of downtown Philadelphia. "

Five hundred million records will be turned out by the phonograph industry this year, William C. Speed, President of the Audio Devices, predicts.

"Mr. Speed declared that, with the marked improvement in raw materials supplies, release of the huge pent-up demand for recording in homes and schools should lift the industry into one of the major branches of the electrical field.

QST, national monthly journal of amateur radio operators, has been selected as recommended reading for radio-inclined high school students by Laura K. Martin, Chairman of the Evaluation Committee of the American Association of School Librarians.

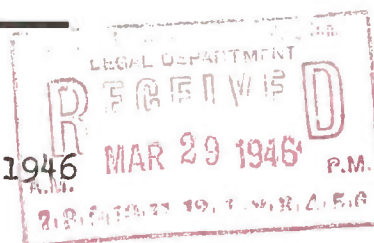
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Handwritten initials: Y S B. K.

March 27, 1946.

U. S. STANDARDS BUREAU EXPANDS; NEW RADIO TIME SERVICE, ETC.

Having been entirely occupied with war work the National Bureau of Standards in Washington is rapidly readjusting itself to peacetime projects. Steps are being taken to provide an accurate new radio time service to the nation. This is being done in cooperation with the U. S. Naval Observatory.

A new ionosphere disturbance warning service has been added to the Bureau's radio station WWV.

In order to broaden the scope of the work of the Standards Bureau Ordnance Development Division, an electronics section has been set up to handle projects not necessarily related to ordnance devices. The work of the new section includes electron tube research and development, application of electronic circuits, and radiation.

With regard to the new radio time service the basic astronomical observations, which, by definition, fix time by reference to the passage of certain stars, are normally made in terms of the readings of astronomical type precision pendulum clocks maintained at the Naval Observatory. The standard emissions of radio frequency from station WWV of the Bureau are based on a group of quartz-crystal oscillators that maintain their period of vibration with exceedingly high accuracy.

With the new arrangement these oscillators serve, in conjunction with the pendulum clocks, to bridge over the intervals between the time the stellar observations are made and the time for the emission of the standard radio time signals. Observational and experimental irregularities are thereby smoothed out to a large extent, and as a result the signals broadcast by the Navy Department have been much less variable from day to day since the new plan became effective.

As to the new service broadcasting warnings of expected disturbances in radio propagation conditions if a warning has been issued that radio propagation disturbance is anticipated or is in progress over the North Atlantic path, the time announcement in the Standards Bureau's station WWV is followed by the sending of six "W's". If conditions are quiet or normal, the time announcement is followed by eight "W's".

The new electronics section aims to assist the entire Bureau in the development, design, or specification of measuring and control equipment employing electron tubes. It is believed that this service by experienced personnel will prove of value in assuring full use of the advantages afforded by electronic instrumentation.

Robert D. Huntoon is in charge of the new Section. Dr. Huntoon has served in various capacities in the Ordnance Development Division since 1941, and during 1944-45 was attached to the War Department as Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War. He performed his doctoral work at the University of Iowa, receiving his degree in 1938, after which he taught nuclear physics at New York University and engaged in research work on electron tubes at Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

During the war, radio amateurs of the United States participated in three observing projects sponsored by the Standards Bureau, the object of which was to obtain basic data urgently needed in making radio propagation predictions for the Allied Armed Forces. The first two projects called NBS-ARRL projects I and II, were organized under the joint auspices of the National Bureau of Standards and the American Radio Relay League, the national organization of the radio amateurs of the United States, and most of the participating observers were ARRL members. The third project, known as the WWV Observing Project, was organized independently of the NBS-ARRL projects, but was later joined by a number of NBS-ARRL Project II participants.

Commenting upon this National Standards Bureau officials said:

"Most of the participants in these projects had regular full-time jobs and were therefore able to make their observations only during spare time. Many went without sleep to maintain their observing schedules and used precious hours on Sundays and days off, but they did it gladly as a patriotic service without thought of pay or recognition.

"Through these projects United States radio amateurs contributed data to the war effort that could have been obtained in no other way. In addition, they have increased the sum total of knowledge of radio wave propagation and communication, and this will benefit everyone in days to come."

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COLONEL McCORMICK GIVES GENEROUSLY TO NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

A fourth gift of property by Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune editor and publisher and owner of Station WGN, was announced by Northwestern University in connection with a \$100,000,000 development plan.

The latest gift from Col. McCormick is the property having a 328 foot frontage on Ontario Street and 109 feet on Fairbanks Court. Prior gifts were at Lake Shore drive and Pearson Street, at Chestnut Street and De Witt Place, and Lake Shore drive and Chestnut Street. The total area of 107,000 feet was described as "one of the largest gifts of this kind ever made to the university."

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OPA TOLD HOW FULL RADIO SET PRODUCTION CAN BE STARTED

The radio industry Tuesday told OPA Administrator Paul A. Porter in Washington why consumer radio production since V-J Day has only been a fraction of anticipated output.

In a printed and illustrated 80 page presentation entitled "The Radio Industry Reports to OPA--Six Months After V-J Day," a special committee of Industry Production Problems of the Radio Manufacturers Association reported production difficulties encountered by producers of certain component radio parts, and by the set manufacturers themselves. RMA members account for 95% of radio production in the United States. Spokesman for the committee was A. S. Wells, president of Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers in the industry of "private brand" radio sets.

Based on a survey made in the last six weeks of all parts and set manufacturers represented by the RMA, the committee report stressed the following ways in which the OPA can start full radio production:

1. Arrange immediate price relief for component parts manufacturers of speakers, transformers, tubes, coils, condensers and wood cabinets.
2. Correct the increase factor for producers of raw materials and partly fabricated parts.
3. Adjust prices on present completed sets by applying a correction factor to established prices, and provide an adjusted increase factor for future pricing.
4. Establish necessary factors to meet legal wage increases, past or future, among raw material suppliers, component parts manufacturers and set manufacturers.

The committee stated as the objective of its report: "To liberalize pricing, starting with raw material supplies, not that the radio manufacturers can make a profit, but to start production.

"OPA has already stated that it will remove price controls when an industry is competitive.

"The radio industry cannot get competitive until it can get into production; therefore, OPA must liberalize prices to the point where material and supplies can be obtained."

The report indicated that during the last quarter of 1941, the industry, with 54 licensed manufacturers turned out 3,581,000 radio sets worth \$80,235,000. As of V-J Day the industry had 141 set manufacturers who in 1944 had produced \$2,834,000,000 worth of radio and related material.

The widely publicized statement of three and one-half to four million radio sets predicted for last Christmas by the WPB is prominently mentioned in the report and the actual production of "less

than 300,000 sets--including an undetermined number of so-called 'morale' sets built under priorities for the U. S. Government", is disclosed.

Emphasizing throughout its report that competition is not only the practical way to production but all the surest price leveler, the committee cites some interesting statistics to support its claims:

Between 1922 and 1939 there were 886 different brands of radios on the market. In 1930 the radio industry produced 3,628,691 units at an average price of \$42.11. In 1939, the industry manufactured 10,762,638 units at an average price of \$13.69. Between 1932 and 1940 the price of a typical table model radio dropped from \$25.00 to \$9.95.

Indicative of the chaotic conditions existing in the radio industry are the following comments from the committee report: As of January 27, 1946, only 38 out of 141 licensed manufacturers had reported any production, shipping or billing of home radio receivers since V-J Day.

In the week ended January 11, 1946, only two console radio-phonograph sets were shipped and billed by the entire radio industry.

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HIGH COURT TO RULE ON WATSON, DODD, FCC, LOVETT OUSTER

The Supreme Court will decide whether Congress has the power to cut employees off the government payroll because it thinks they are subversive. This became known Monday when the highest court in the land agreed to rule on the constitutionality of action of Congress in firing Goodwin B. Watson and William Dodd, Jr., formerly with the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and Robert Morss Lovett, executive assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Former F.C.C. Chairman James Laurence Fly backed Goodwin Watson, a former Columbia University professor, and Mr. Dodd, son of the former Ambassador to Germany. Secretary Ickes likewise went all-out for Mr. Lovett.

Finally President Roosevelt called the section discriminatory, unconstitutional, and "an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of the executive and judicial branches" of Government.

The three sued in the United States Court of Claims for back pay for work done beyond the day on which Congress acted. The Claims Court said they were entitled to a total of \$2,158.

The Justice Department, in asking a Supreme Court ruling, said Congress was reluctant to pay the \$2,158 unless there was a clear determination on the constitutionality of the section in the bill. The department said it believed the section unconstitutional.

Mr. Lovett, Mr. Watson and Mr. Dodd said the section permanently disqualifies them from pay in Government jobs. This they called "a legislative punishment equal to the extreme punishment for conviction upon impeachment."

A special Appropriations Subcommittee referred in its report to alleged subversive activities of the three. The Government in its brief told the court that proponents of the section in the bill disputed their fitness for office.

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GOVERNOR WOULD HAVE STATION CLOSED; ALLEGES SLANDER

If a newspaper is charged with slandering an individual there is a suit and if the publication is adjudged guilty there is a fine or penalty. Once this is settled the paper continues publication as before. However, last week Governor John J. Dempsey, of New Mexico demanded that Station KOB of Albuquerque be closed down because it was alleged to have slandered him.

A petition filed with the F.C.C. last week by Governor Dempsey's son, Wm. J. Dempsey, former chief counsel of the F.C.C. alleges T. M. Pepperday, KOB owner, publisher of Albuquerque Journal, "has authorized weekly programs containing false, defamatory and scurrilous allegations and charges" against Governor Dempsey, Assistant Attorney General Harry Bigbie, and Director Harry Shuart, New Mexico Revenue Department, Liquor Division. KOB commentaries of Larry Bynon, editor, New Mexico State Record, Santa Fe, "weekly Republican newspaper," violate Communications Act and Commission principles, petition alleges.

Governor Dempsey, a former member of Congress from New Mexico, asks F.C.C. to require KOB to submit Bynon scripts of specified dates in January, February, March; institute "appropriate proceedings" to terminate Mr. Pepperday's status as licensee; hold public hearings in New Mexico and permit petitioner to participate.

According to Governor Dempsey the same alleged slanderous charges were made editorially in the Albuquerque Journal, however, as far as known the Governor has gone to the Communications Commission for redress rather than to the Courts.

As yet the F.C.C. has not made known what action, if any, it may take and no date has been set for a hearing.

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WOL AND MBS PRESENT TRUMAN WITH ARMY BAND RECORDINGS

Charter Heslep, Washington representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and Merle S. Jones, manager of Cowles station WOL in Washington presented President Truman with recordings of programs broadcast by the U. S. Army Band in a program "This Is Your Country" originated by WOL and sent to the country through MBS. Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz attended the presentation.

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CAPITOL SEES PLANE "BATTLE" OVER BALTIMORE BY AIRBORNE TV

Through lifting of wartime secrecy and the cooperation of the Navy Department with the Radio Corporation of America Washingtonians had the unique experience of watching a "battle" between airplanes over Baltimore 40 miles away by means of airborne television last week.

The airborne system --- classified until now by the Navy Department under the security pseudonyms of "Block" and "Ring" projects -- were in action for two hours during a joint Navy-RCA demonstration arranged for newspaper, aviation and science writers at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C., across the Potomac from Washington.

Naval authorities assigned to the demonstration a fast, high-flying JM-1 Marauder plane carrying Ring transmitting units capable of transmitting high-quality television pictures up to 200 miles. The plane cruised over Baltimore and soared on to Annapolis, picking up scenes and action along the way and transmitting the images directly to a bank of television receivers arrayed before guests in the Gymnasium Building at Anacostia.

Proceeding to a rendezvous, miles away, the Marauder trained its television eyes on mock combat scenes that might have been duplicated in real battle only a few months ago -- dive-bombing, smoke-screen laying, strafing, dog-fights. Instantly, the receivers at Anacostia came alive with authentic pictures of the action and viewers became eye-witnesses of events that were actually beyond the horizon. In this manner, command posts of the future will be able to see instantly combat action in distant terrain and make tactical decisions immediately.

Capt. Robert Morse, Commanding Officer of the Navy Air Station, welcomed guests to Anacostia and introduced Rear Admiral H. B. Miller, Director of Public Information, U.S.N., and Brigadier General David Sarnoff, President of RCA.

General Sarnoff, declaring that the airborne television systems represented "monumental progress in widening television's scope of service," told guests at the demonstration that the achievement opened many possibilities for future usefulness in civilian life. He listed the following as possibilities:

Revolutionary television news coverage over short and long distances from cars, boats, planes and helicopters, with instantaneous transmission or "eyewitness" views of fires, floods, disasters or other happenings of public interest. The way, likewise, is opened for development of the "Walkie-lookie" -- a light-weight, easily portable television camera -- with which a reporter might cover news events of the man in the street as readily as he does now with a Speed Graphic.

Plane navigation in which television reports of terrain surrounding airports, as well as the layout and activity of the airports themselves might be flashed to incoming pilots in time to avert landing difficulties.

General Sarnoff said this form of television transmission could also be valuable in marine navigation.

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TO TRY OUT ALL PURPOSE MULTI-UNIT RADIO, TV, FM TOWER

Forecasting radio and communications centers of the future at the ground-breaking for the 300-foot "Microwave Tower" of Federal Telecommunication Laboratories at Nutley, N. J., the first ever built, Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Federal's parent company, said last week that such towers would be headquarters in cities and towns for simultaneous use of many microwave radio functions. Among these will be FM broadcasting, Pulse Time Modulation (PTM) broadcasting, television in color and black and white, police radio networks, communication with mobile units, such as cars, trucks and railroads, radar applications, aerial navigation, and the interception of illegal transmissions.

"Various broadcasting services in important communities," Col. Behn said, "will find it much more efficient to cooperate in building one great tower to be shared by all functions utilizing microwaves, than for each service to build its own tower. This is highly probable because there are usually only a few suitable sites for such towers in a given community, and because the total cost of a large tower could be shared by its users. Joint financing would make it possible to build a tower superior to any that could be afforded by individual services."

Ground was broken also for the newest addition to Federal's existing Nutley laboratories. The addition will increase the present floor space of the laboratories by 65,000 square feet. When the entire project is completed, the laboratories and tower will provide more than 120,000 square feet of floor space.

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INTENDED RADIO TUBE PLANT PROPERTY TO BE SOLD BY U. S.

A Federal-Government-owned plant property that was intended to become a radio tube plant for operation by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, but which has been idle for four years and has been used as a storage station in Northbridge, Massachusetts, will be sold or leased, War Assets Corporation has decided.

The property consisting of 39 acres in separate tracts, one of which is approximately 22 acres of Lindwood Pond--is located in that section of Northbridge known as Linwood. Linwood Avenue halves the site on which are 12 brick mill-type buildings with flat composition roofs, stone foundations and wooden floors. The main structure, four stories and basement, was built in 1866; the other units, ranging from one to three-stories--all with basements, were built in 1895 and 1896.

The mill yard is about 350 feet square, about 3 acres in extent; it lies on one side of the river directly opposite a second tract of the same shape and size.

The plant property contains no mechanical equipment. It has water power available but no provision for its operation has been made.

Special data and engineering reports on the Northbridge plant can be secured from War Assets Corporation, 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.

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COWLES ADD RAY HENLE TO WASHINGTON NEWS STAFF

WOL, Cowles Washington outlet for the Mutual Broadcasting System, is strengthening its coverage of Capitol Hill by the addition of one of Washington's top correspondents, Ray Henle.

Mr. Henle will be heard at 6:15 P.M, EST daily Monday thru Friday reporting directly from the Senate Radio Gallery. Under the title "Congress Today" his fifteen minute newscast will be devoted to the daily doings of Congress and the cause and effect of current legislation.

Mr. Henle will be heard under the sponsorship of the National Small Business Mens Association. He is a member of the internationally famous Gridiron Club of Washington; the National Press Club, White House Correspondents Assn., Radio Galleries of Congress; and the Washington Board of Trade. During his Washington career he has been with the Associated Press, head of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette Washington Bureau, and the American Broadcasting Company.

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RADAR EQUIPMENT FOR REACHING MOON DEVELOPED BY SYLVANIA

The basic instrument used by the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Belmar, N. J. to make the original contact with the moon and for use in their continuing lunar experiments was built by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. late in 1944, according to Dr. R. M. Bowie, manager of the company's research activities.

Stating that the original radar equipment developed by his company has been modified and simplified so that it is well adapted for lunar experiments, Dr. Bowie added that the moon, since it is very far from any other object from which echoes can be received, is, in many ways, an ideal radar target.

"The contacts are made by utilizing a unique system of circuits" Dr. Bowie said, "which has made possible a receiver of extreme sensitivity. Ultimate receiver sensitivity is limited by noise arising from the random motion of molecules. The noise can be diminished by reducing the frequency band width of the receiver. Band width of the moon radar receiver is 50 cycles or about 1/300 of that planned for postwar FM broadcast receivers."

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JAPS MAY BE ALLOWED TO EXPORT RADIO SETS & TUBES

In the tentative list of exports from Japan the War Department is reported to have approved for 1946 are household radios and radio tubes. During the first half of the year there would be available 20,000 radios and during the last half 30,000. During the first half of 1946 1,000,000 radio tubes and during the second half 15,000,000.

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PRICE INCREASE ALLOWED ON FOUR AUTO RADIO RECEIVERS

Auto radios manufactured for four automobile companies were given ceiling prices at all levels of sale by the Office of Price Administration last week. In all cases the new prices at retail differ from March 1942 prices by the dollar cost, at the manufacturing level, of specification changes since the last models were produced, OPA said. This cost is passed through to the consumer without mark-ups, but all other cost increases are absorbed by auto manufacturers, distributors and dealers, the agency explained. The new prices are quoted without tax, without antenna and uninstalled unless otherwise noted. Comparable pre-war prices are given for comparison.

Make	New Retail Price	1941 Retail Price
Hudson (prices include antenna and installation)	\$62.87	\$57.46
Chrysler	51.42	49.62
Nash (installed, no antenna)	57.09	50.95
Studebaker (installed, no antenna)	32.39	29.34

The specification changes which account for the increase over 1941 prices are represented by the manufacturers as improvements in quality, OPA said. Installation charges will average between \$2 and \$4, and antennas bought separately will cost consumers about \$5 or \$6, the agency said.

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CONGRESS CRACKS DOWN ON PETRILLO; HIS WORST DEFEAT LOOMS

Despite warnings that the House bill, introduced by Representative Lea of California, would deny to radio studio musicians the right to strike and other threats intended to intimidate House and Senate conferees the latter in a surprise move swung into line last Tuesday by accepting the Lea bill. Thus by outlawing such practices of James Caeser Petrillo as forcing stations to hire standby musicians and paying royalties to the musicians union for records Congress is apparently on the verge of administering to the music czar the worst defeat in his long career. It had been expected that some milder compromise might be reached by the House and Senate conferees but instead the Senate representatives apparently not only accepted the Lea bill (which swept the House by 222 to 43 last month) but joined in changing the word "tribute" in the Petrillo indictment to "an exaction."

It appears to be a foregone conclusion that the House will ratify the action of the conferees. There may be some opposition to the compromise in the Senate as the Lea bill has never been discussed there. However, the Senate a year or so ago passed a bill by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan aimed at Petrillo for closing down the amateur broadcasts of a school children's orchestra at Interlochen, Michigan. The Vandenberg bill was the one considered by House-Senate conferees along with the Lea bill. Had the Lea bill been forced into the Senate there was a strong chance it might have been pigeon holed.

As recommended for final ratification the compromise bill which has just been virtually agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees provides that it shall be unlawful, by the use or implied threat of the use of force, violence, intimidation duress or "other means" (construed in some quarters as meaning "strike") to coerce, compel or constrain a licensee to do the following:

Employ or agree to employ, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business, any person or persons in excess of the number needed to perform actual services.

Pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value in lieu of giving, or on account of failure to give employment to any person or persons in excess of the number actually needed.

Pay or agree to pay more than once for services performed.

Pay or agree to pay or otherwise recompense for services not performed by the recipients.

Refrain or agree to refrain from broadcasting a noncommercial educational or cultural program in connection with which the participants receive no money or other compensation beyond actual expenses. In such a case the licensee could not pay others for the services performed by the amateurs.

Refrain or agree to refrain from broadcasting any radio communication originating outside the United States.

In connection with these alleged practices it also would be unlawful under the bill to resort to coercion to compel a licensee to pay "an exaction" for the privilege of producing, preparing, manufacturing, selling, buying, renting, operating, using or maintaining recordings, transcriptions or mechanical, chemical or electrical reproductions.

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CARLETON D. SMITH CITED FOR WAR DUTY; STAFF MEMBERS ALSO

Four members of the WRC staff, led by General Manager Carleton D. Smith, have been cited for outstanding services during the war. The Treasury Department has just presented Mr. Smith with the Silver Medal for "Patriotic Service during the War in the War Finance Program". The Silver Medal award was also presented to Nancy Osgood and Bill Herson.

A Navy Citation goes to WRC Salesman, Jim Sweet, for "Meritorious Service" in the Navy's Public Relations office. Sweet, was recently released to inactive duty as a Lt. Comdr.

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The Chesapeake and Ohio intends to have individual built-in radios in each seat of its trains.

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RCA PROPOSES 30¢ WORD TELEGRAPH SLASH TO ENTIRE WORLD

Drastic reductions in international telegraph rates were proposed by Thompson H. Mitchell, Executive Vice President of RCA Communications, Inc., under tariff schedules filed Tuesday (March 26) by his Company with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. Rates would be reduced to not more than 30¢ per full rate word from all places within the United States to all points of the world where communications services are now available. Mr. Mitchell said that this was one of the most significant moves for the benefit of the public ever made in the field of international communications.

At the Bermuda Conference last Fall, he stated, it was agreed by the United States and British delegates that a ceiling rate of 30¢ per full-rate word should apply from all points of the United States to all places within the British Empire.

The action taken by RCA, Mr. Mitchell explained, would provide for extension of this principle to all messages going from the United States to any part of the world, including more than eighty additional countries, territories and islands to which the rates currently range from thirty-three cents to one dollar and fifteen cents per ordinary word. This would mean, in effect, he said, that to all points of the world where telegraph charges now are in excess of 30¢ a word, such rates would be reduced to a uniform basis of not more than 30¢, with charges of 15¢ a word for deferred service and 10¢ a word for radio letters.

"The new tariff schedules filed by RCA also provide for uniform rates from all points within the United States to any given foreign destination," said Mr. Mitchell. "The Federal Communications Commission has long advocated equality of treatment as between telegraph users located within the so-called 'gateway' cities and those situated elsewhere within the country. Under RCA's new tariffs a person anywhere in the United States can send a message to Europe and beyond at the same rate charged in New York; as to transpacific messages, the rates will be the same as from San Francisco."

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U. S. WOULD BROADCAST UNCENSORED NEWS TO SOVIET

Following the lead of the British Broadcasting Corporation which has just started the State Department hopes soon to begin short-wave news broadcasts to Russia.

Asst. Secretary of State Benton declined to comment on reports that Russia had objected to such broadcasts by the Anglo-American countries. Benton also revealed that the State Department had sent three radio experts to Europe a month ago to study engineering matters connected with the plan and locate a suitable site for a relay transmitter.

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BRITISH TELEVISION TO RESUME PROBABLY IN JUNE

The probability that British television programs will soon resume with the possibility that the initial program will be the tele-

casting of London's Victory Parade on June 8, was voiced in a report by Arthur Feldman, London correspondent of the American Broadcasting Company.

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CBS BELIEVES ADOPTING COLOR TV NOW WOULD SAVE MILLIONS

Two significant developments will exert important influence on the operations of the Columbia Broadcasting System during the next few years, stockholders were told in the company's annual report. One of these is the inauguration of color television in the ultra-high frequencies and the other is the ultimate supplanting of today's standard broadcasting by Frequency Modulation.

Being a broadcaster and not a manufacturer of receiving sets, CBS believes that until a full-fledged television audience is created, there can be little expectation of the income necessary to put television on a self-supporting basis. It is for this reason that Columbia so "militantly sponsors color television in the ultra-high frequencies."

Use of these ultra-high frequencies is advocated, it is explained, because their use will (1) permit broadcast of high-definition images in full and brilliant color, (2) make possible better reception in the home free of man-made interference and multi-path reflections, or "ghosts," and (3) accommodate at least twice as many television stations as the lower frequencies now utilize by black-and-white television.

It is emphasized that starting full-scale color service on the ultra-high frequencies rather than as a temporary service on pre-war black-and-white standards will result in the saving of millions of dollars to the public.

FM (Frequency Modulation) possesses such inherent technical superiority in transmission and reception that it is confidently expected ultimately to become "the preferred audio service for the great majority of people," the report says. "The maximum use of this new service will depend, in large measure, on the licensing policy of the Federal Communications Commission. In recognition of this, Columbia submitted two proposals: One for complete freedom to utilize the present popular program services in FM broadcasting in order to accelerate the transition to the superior method of transmission, and the other a "Single-Market Plan" for FM licensing. This latter proposal was designed to secure maximum use of FM channels and equality of technical facilities among licensees serving the same market. The objective of such a plan, coupled with adequate space in the spectrum for a sufficient number of FM channels, is to make FM broadcasting wholly democratic by making successful competition among licensees depend on program service rather than on the securing of a grant of a better wave-length or more transmitter power.

"A plan of allocations for the congested area in the north-eastern part of the country, implementing the policy of equality among licensees and maximum use of channels, was prepared by the CBS General Engineering Department in October, 1945, and subsequently adopted by the FCC."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Everyone Has a Good Word for Atwater Kent in Hollywood
 (Cornelius Vanderbilt in "New York Post".)

Moviedom's grande-dame is -- to use a pun -- a grand man -- A. Atwater Kent, the radio multimillionaire. He gives more and better parties than anyone else.

His Beverly Hills house is spacious enough for entertaining, and he has a knack of being able to obtain and keep more servants than any other social leader here. He numbers friends and loyal courtiers among all classes in the celluloid sets.

I know of hardly one individual out here who does not have a good word to say for him. He is a busy little man with a hand in every motion-picture pot.

He is probably the busiest widower in Hollywood, and he takes his party-going as seriously as he does his money-making.

Sometimes he will attend as many as five parties between 5 p.m. and midnight. Often he falls asleep in his host's living room immediately after dinner, but everyone out here has become so accustomed to it that it is no longer a novelty.

His intimates call him "The White Rabbit," he so reminds them of Alice in Wonderland. Hollywood party girls affectionately refer to him as "Atty." They say his little black book contains the names of more beautiful women than those of any bachelors half his age.

No one really knows his age; but certainly he is well past seventy.

Nets Afraid to Openly Back Lea Bill; Still Fear Petrillo
 ("New Bedford, Mass. Standard Times")

While the battle lines form in Congress, the large radio network systems have withheld public affirmation of their support for the Lea Bill.

The networks have been wary of Petrillo since his costly boycott maneuver last year. At that time, a Petrillo manifesto caused the sudden cancellation of three large commercial programs because union musicians failed to show up.

Now, with the first formal radio-Petrillo conference since 1937 scheduled for early April, the networks hesitate to weaken their chances for favorable negotiations. They have become inured to the novelty of signing contracts without knowing whether or not they are "legal." These never have been seen by the networks, since they are closely held within a small inner group of the union.

Though the networks protested when first requested by Petrillo to whip into line an outlet radio station that had balked at agreeing to some union demand, they now carry out such demands with less reluctance.

They Say the Right Thing at the Wrong Time
 (Jack Gould in "New York Times")

The nation's radio listeners this season have placed their stamp of approval on a "Senator" who should be the envy of all Congressmen in Washington. He is the vociferous Senator Claghorn of the Fred Allen program, a gentleman who does not worry about votes and yet each

Sunday boasts an unmeasurably greater audience than is likely to hear the best oratorical efforts of the bona fide legislator.

The meteoric rise of Claghornhowever, should not dismay the politicians unduly. It is but the latest case in point of the importance of the stooge to the successful comedy show on the air. The star may be the box-office attraction, but in the affections of an audience he often must give way to secondary characters who get paid for saying the right thing at the wrong moment.

Cleveland Radio Editor Praises CBS Color
(Stanley Anderson Radio Editor, "Cleveland Press")

No one is selling anybody a bill of goods on color television. After seeing a demonstration of it at CBS, I am fully convinced that the black-and-white television boys have something to shoot at.

As a comparison, take a Four Roses ad. Take the color out and what do you have? You have something pretty dull, something with no appeal. One day newspapers will have color. Will color ads for Halle's, Higbee's, Taylor's, May's, et al., sell more dresses and hats? The answer is obvious.

I saw the telecast of the Lincoln Day Memorial exercises in Washington. This was in black and white and handled by NBC, CBS and Dumont. It was the first Washington-to-New York telecast and came through a coaxial cable.

It would have been impressive, had the telecast been in color, when Gen. Eisenhower placed the wreath at the base of the Lincoln statue. The flags in the color guard would have made a dramatic picture in color. The crowd at the exercises must have been colorful on a clear day - but black-and-white television did not show it.

One Senator Who Fears Congressional Broadcasts
(Drew Pearson - Bell Syndicate)

Magazine writer Jack Pollack, working on a feature story about the proposals of Florida's Senator Claude Pepper and Washington's Representative John Coffee for the broadcast of congressional debate, phoned Senator Bilbo of Mississippi.

"This Jack Pollack of Pic Magazine, Senator," he said. "I wanted to talk to you about broadcasting congressional proceedings."

"When do you want me to appear?" Bilbo broke in.

"I'm not asking you to broadcast, Senator," Pollack explained, "I wanted to talk to you about the bill by Senator Pepper to broadcast-

"I don't like the company," Bilbo broke in, "and I don't like the idea of broadcasting Congress either. Do you know what would happen if they started to broadcast what goes on here on the floor? I wouldn't get reelected--and neither would my colleagues. Anyhow, don't bother me about that now. I'm busy. I've got a tough campaign."

"But we might help you in your campaign. You know Pic has one million readers," Pollack ventured.

"Nuts! Bilbo shot back. "Nobody in Mississippi reads Pic."

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TRADE NOTES

Directors of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the company's common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock.

Put a ring around the dates Monday October 21 to Thursday October 24 in your calendar as a reminder of the Annual Meeting of the National Broadcasters in Chicago next Fall.

A total of 5563 radio receivers have been declared surplus and most of them sold through manufacturer-agents, RMA has been informed. About 1500 of these sets, some of the "morale" type, were sold on priorities to veterans. No figures were available on costs and sales prices.

Stromberg-Carlson Company -- For 1945; Net profit of \$708,926, or \$2.54 a share, compared with \$843,607, or \$2.97 a share, in 1944.

Drew Pearson, Commentator and Columnist along with Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Omar Bradley received the Army and Navy Union Gold Medal of Honor for outstanding service to the GIs of the past war.

In accepting his medal, Mr. Pearson stated, "What little I did for men in the service is what should or would be done for them by those who stayed at home."

Color television is far from ready for public acceptance at this time, said John F. Royal, NBC vice president in charge of television, in an address before the Greater Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs.

"There are some who--crying in the wilderness--are suggesting that television should wait for color," Mr. Royal said. "I feel that to be an absurd statement. Our country was not made great by waiting. Progress never waits."

The NBC executive declared that when good and practical color in television is ready for the homes of the nation, the NBC network will have it.

Capper Publications, Inc., has bought two airplanes, one a Luscombe, for the use of editorial and advertising employes of the Capper Farm Press, and the Topeka Daily Capital, and the other, a Taylorcraft, for employes of the Capper radio station, WIBW.

The Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation has received orders from the McCook, Neb. "Daily Gazette" and the Kankakee, Ill. "Daily Journal", for FM broadcasting equipment.

The McCook Gazette has contracted for two stations, one FM and one standard broadcast, while the Kankakee Journal order calls for a complete FM station. Both newspapers have specified 10-kilowatt power for their FM stations.

Federal Telephone engineers have been working on the development of a new type of modulator-oscillator unit for FM transmitters. They state that this development makes possible a very low noise reception level, surpassing the engineering requirements of the FCC by a substantial margin.

Senator Hoey, Democrat, of North Carolina declared that differences between members of the United Nations are magnified by press and radio beyond their significance, while amicable understandings and relationships taking place in the UNO are underplayed or ignored.

"What in the world did you get a radar set for?" asked Mr. Dithers of Dagwood Bumstead on CBS' "Blondie" show.

"Well," explained Dagwood, "I always wanted to have something that you could spell the same backwards or forwards."

Wartime radar research is already making possible notable advances in many electronic fields, including the development of smaller and more efficient radio parts, of radio relay systems, of FM radio broadcasting and reception, of mobile communications such as dial telephones for automobiles, and of television, it was explained in an address before the Engineers Club of Trenton, New Jersey, by David B. Smith, vice president in charge of engineering of Philco Corporation.

Smith showed slides of the latest airborne radar equipment and pointed out how the need for saving weight in aircraft had led to a complete redesign of tubes, resistors, condensers, transformers, and other parts. He demonstrated a comparison between a new "baby miniature" receiver tube and a much larger standard pre-war radio tube.

In addition to 14 new subscribers to Broadcast Measurement Bureau's 1946 uniform measurement of radio station audiences, announced Thursday, another twelve subscribed Friday, bringing total BMB membership to 673 stations and all four major networks.

The Federal Communications Commission announced its decision denying the application of Evansville On The Air, Inc., for renewal of license of Station WGBF, Evansville, Indiana. This decision, made under the Commission's multiple ownership rule, is subject to a six months' extension of license in order to permit orderly disposition of the station.

Oral argument was had on March 19, 1946, with respect to the exceptions filed by Station WGBF on the Commission's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions which were issued February 1.

A. Davidson Dunton, first full time chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting System, is only 33 years old. Mr. Dunton former editor of the Montreal Standard also has the distinction of being only the second newspaper man to control Canadian broadcasting.

A cartoon by Lichty shows a woman listening to a radio and saying: "I'll be glad when they get television so I can see what makes everybody laugh when the comedian does something funny that doesn't go out over the air."

Ex-Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, a more frequent visitor to the White House now than in the days of F.D.R., but not in connection with radio. The subject of his visits will make headlines shortly, Danton Walker writes in the Washington Times Herald.