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June 4, 1947

SEN. WHITE TO RETIRE IN '48; MAY HASTEN RADIO BILL PASSAGE

Confirming rumors which began to be heard years ago, Senator Wallace White, (R), of Maine, 69 years old, Senate Majority Leader and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who has had a hand in practically all the radio legislation ever written, will retire from the Senate at the conclusion of his term next year. This became known when the Sun, the newspaper in Lewiston, Me., Senator White's old hometown, printed the following statement from him:

"I now announce that long and thoughtful consideration have persuaded me that I should not seek further service in the Senate. It is early to reach such a decision, but having done so I think it wise to make it known.

"As a member of the national House and Senate I have found deep satisfaction in my efforts to represent and serve the people and the interests of our State. Notwithstanding political differences and such mistakes as I may have made, it is my hope that the people of Maine will believe my motives and purposes to have been worthy of them.

"At the expiration of my term I hope to renew old acquaintances, go fishing and in other ways enjoy in full measure our beloved State."

Naturally the first question raised by the Senator's forthcoming retirement was how, if in any way, this might affect the passage of the White-Wolverton Radio Bill (S. 1333; H.R. 3595) for the reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission, introduced in the Senate and House simultaneously by Mr. White and Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R), of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee week before last (May 23). While passage had never been expected this session, the general opinion was that consideration of the new Radio Bill would be speeded up considerably the belief being that Senate and House leaders, both, would like to dispose of it while they still could have the advice of Senator White as actually he wrote the bill almost entirely by himself.

Hearings may begin within the next two weeks and already the Senate and the House have appointed subcommittees to consider the bill. In the Senate the group will consist of Senator White himself as Chairman, Senators Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Edward H. Moore (R), of Oklahoma, Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona, and Edward C. Johnson (D), of Colorado. In the House the Republicans will be Representatives Evan Howell of Illinois, (Chairman), Leonard W. Hall, New York, Joseph O'Hara, Minnesota, James I. Dolliver, Iowa and Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Pennsylvania. Democrats - Oren Harris, Arkansas, Richard Harless, Arizona, and one other yet to be appointed.

In the meantime members of the National Association of Broadcasters' Legislative Committee will meet in Washington tomorrow (Thursday, June 5) at the call of President Justin Miller to discuss the White Bill. They are J. Harold Ryan, WSPD, Toledo, Ohio (Chairman); Joe B. Carrigan, KWFT, Wichita Falls, Texas; Wayne Coy, WINX, Washington, D. C.; Don S. Elias, WWNC, Asheville, N. C.; Herbert Hollister, KMMJ, Grand Island, Nebraska; Clair R. McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; Joseph H. Ream, CBS, New York; Frank M. Russell, NBC, Washington; G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S. C.; Robert D. Swezey, MBS, New York; O. L. Taylor, KGNC, Amarillo, Texas; and Louis Wasmer, KGA, Spokane, Washington.

Another question which came up was, though relieved of his heaviest duties, particularly the recent added burdensome responsibilities of Senate leader, whether or not Senator White might take up some lighter tasks rather than to let down too suddenly. Senator White several years ago was mentioned as a member of the Federal Communications Commission and later as President of the National Association of Broadcasters when Justin Miller was considered for that position. Or Mr. White, who has a residence in the most beautiful part of Washington, a lawyer by profession, might follow the lead of former Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator White's predecessor as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and take up the practice of law. Conceivably Senator White might even join Senator Wheeler as, though of different political faiths, they have always been friendly and worked well together. However, there was no comment from the Senator on either his retirement or his future.

"I am not ready to talk about it", he said.

Also he had nothing to say regarding the announcement of Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R), of Maine that she would be a candidate to succeed him in the Senate.

As to those in line to succeed Senator White if the next Senate is Republican, it could be Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire, Senator Reed of Kansas, Senator Brewster of Maine, Senator Hawkes of New Jersey (if re-elected), Senator Moore of Oklahoma (if re-elected), Senator Moore of Oklahoma (if re-elected) or Senator Capehart of Indiana. On the Democratic side, the line of succession would be headed by Senator Johnson of Colorado, who is up for re-election in 1948 but has announced he will not run, Senator Stewart of Tennessee, Senator McFarland of Arizona, Senator Magnuson of Washington, Senator Myers of Pennsylvania and Senator McMahon of Connecticut. If the Republicans continue in power, Senators Tobey and Reed would very likely jump at the chance to get the Chairmanship as they both fought Senator White for the post contending that if he took the Senate leadership, he should not also hold the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Senator White was born at Lewiston, Maine, August 6, 1877; graduated from Bowdoin College; member of the bar of the District of Columbia and of Maine; was elected to the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress and to each succeeding Congress up to and including the Seventy-first; in September 1930 was elected

United States Senator from Maine, was reelected in September 1936 and in September 1942; was appointed by President Coolidge as a delegate of the United States to the Pan American Electrical Communications Conference in Mexico City in 1924, and by the Secretary of State as a United States delegate to the International Telegraph Conference in Paris in 1925, and as an unofficial observer of the United States at the International Juridical Conference on Wireless Telegraphy, held in Geneva, Switzerland in 1927; was appointed by the President as a United States delegate to the International Radio Telegraphic Conference in Washington, D. C., in 1927, as Chairman of the United States delegation to the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held in London, England, in 1929, by the Secretary of State as Chairman of the United States delegation to the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, held at Copenhagen in 1931, and by the President as Chairman of the United States delegation to the International Radio Conference, Cairo, in 1938; is a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College; received honorary degrees of LL.D. from Bowdoin College in 1928 and from Bates College in 1938.

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NEW ENGLAND FM STATION OFFERS PROGRAM TO OTHERS AT COST

FM Station WFMR at New Bedford, Mass., after developing a series of four fifteen minute programs on Atomic Energy for its own use, based upon copyrighted articles in the Christian Science Monitor by William H. Stringer, is now offering the series to other stations at cost.

"We are of the opinion that the small broadcaster, FM or AM, should get over his inferiority, and begin to bear down on news and special events broadcasting", says Edward L. Merritt, Jr., of WFMR. "The idea of sticking to one's own corner, while the big boys pick up the real stories, may be cheap, but good stories, simply presented, don't have to be expensive.

"Because we believe this is a story which must be told, Station WFMR offers The Atomic Energy programs to any radio station on a cost plus shipping charge basis. Any interested station may order scripts for live broadcast, or transcriptions from Station WFMR, New Bedford, Massachusetts. We will be glad to accept orders until Monday, June 16, 1947. We estimate the cost to run as follows: for the scripts, complete, \$1.50, plus postage. For the transcriptions, \$25.00, plus express. However, it is our desire to make this material available at the lowest possible figure, therefore we will prorate cost on the basis of the total orders received by noon, Monday, June 16, 1947 and bill accordingly.

"The only credit required will be to The Christian Science Monitor, and to the author, on each program, and the only restriction placed on this material is that placed upon us by The Monitor namely: "...It is understood that in every case the programs will be public service, non-commercial programs..."

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WGN ORDERS HIGHEST POWER TV TRANSMITTER - TO BE ON AIR OCT.

The highest powered television transmitter now made and other basic television station equipment will be supplied by the General Electric Company here in an order exceeding \$225,000 from WGN, Inc., for its new television station WGNA enabling programs to be projected for a radius of 45 miles from the transmitter site atop the Tribune Tower, Chicago.

Receipt of the television order was revealed in Schenectady by Philip G. Caldwell, Manager of Sales for the G-E Transmitter Division which is now in production on the equipment.

WGNA expects to have a test pattern on the air by late October and to be ready for limited commercial operation by January, according to Carl J. Meyers, Director of Engineering for WGN, Inc.

"No television system that exists today can match the installation we plan for WGNA", Mr. Meyers said. "We will have the latest and best equipment including some newly developed items not yet announced to the trade. In addition we will be set up so that any technical improvements made in the next five years can be easily incorporated."

He explained that "the basic part of the television equipment was ordered from General Electric after exhaustive investigation of every type on the market."

General Electric will supply a five-kilowatt transmitter, the highest powered television transmitter made today. Through a special G-E antenna, the output will be increased to 18.4 kilowatts allowed the station under its FCC construction permit. The company will also supply the camera control desk, one of the major control points in a television system; the program console at which the director supervises the telecast; and the distribution console comparable to the master control board of a radio station. Also in the G-E order are three image orthicon cameras and additional equipment to outfit one large television studio, and two iconoscope film cameras to be used in the telecasting of motion picture films. To project the film to the television camera, WGNA will have two G-E 35-millimeter Synchro-lite projectors - a type new to the market - one G-E 16-mm. projector of the same kind, and one special slide projector for station identification and other announcements.

Mr. Meyers explained that "in programming a television station, films are the equivalent of electrical transcriptions used in radio. This equipment will put us at the top of the field in film transmission."

After getting a test signal on the air in October, the WGNA staff expects to devote the next two months to experimental work. During this period the station will telecast a variety of special feature programs.

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RCA LAB HEAD REMINDS US THINKING CAN BE TAUGHT

Social problems that threaten civilization with chaos and self-destruction can be solved by the same "scientific method" that has given the world so many of its material benefits, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, declared Monday in an address before the graduating class of the University of West Virginia at Morgantown.

"One of the most important contributions can come from the educator. For too long a time, it has been assumed that if a person is exposed to knowledge, he will learn to think", Dr. Jolliffe said. "This seems to be true in a limited sense, but it overlooks the fact that the thought process can be taught.

"In my opinion, the art of thinking should be just as much a part of the educational system as reading, writing, and arithmetic. It should be presented so that the student is conscious of it as an art, and it should be a part of the curriculum from grade school on through high school and college.

"A thinking people will insist upon a logical approach to any kind of a problem, whether its character is physical or social. It will resort less frequently to falsely conceived panaceas, quack nostrums, and to expedience."

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500 CITIES, 47 STATES EARMARKED FOR FM; CALIFORNIA LEADS

More than 500 different communities in 47 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are in the service areas of nearly 1,000 authorized or projected FM (frequency modulation) broadcast stations.

With some 215 FM stations on the air of those licensed or constructed, the Federal Communications Commission has issued construction permits or conditional grants to nearly 800 new stations, and more than 200 applications are pending.

California leads all States in the number of places for projected service, as well as in the sum total of authorizations and pending applications, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas come next, in that order, as to number of places, with Ohio and Pennsylvania neck-and-neck next to New York in authorization-application totals, followed by Texas. There is also considerable FM activity in Illinois, North Carolina, Michigan and Massachusetts. Montana is the only State from which no FM application has been received.

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FARNSWORTH ELECTS ALLGOOD V-P; MARTIN, ELMENDORF, DIRECTORS

D. M. Allgood was elected Vice-President, and Edwin M. Martin and Francis L. Elmendorf, Directors, of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne last week.

Mr. Allgood will assist in the coordination of the activities of the Radio, Electronics and Manufacturing Departments. Before joining Farnsworth, Mr. Allgood, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, was Sales Manager of the Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland. Prior to that he was President of the United States Glass Company, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Martin, formerly patent counsel for the Hazeltine Corporation and the American Locomotive Company, is Vice-President and Secretary of the Farnsworth Corporation, which he joined in 1939, and heads the company's legal, research, patent, public relations and industrial relations departments.

During the war, Mr. Martin served as Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General and was an Officer of the Enemy Alien Hearing Board.

Mr. Martin, who is a member of the Advisory Committee on Legislation of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, directed Farnsworth's legal actions when the company last February became the first in the nation to win dismissal of a portal-to-portal pay suit with prejudice against the plaintiff.

Mr. Elmendorf is Vice-President of Robert Heller & Associates which firm has been acting as consultant to the Farnsworth company in corporate management and marketing.

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E. J. NOBLE, ABC CHAIRMAN, GIVES GENEROUSLY TO HOSPITALS

A gift of \$200,000 from Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board of the American Broadcasting Company, toward cost of a forty-bed, \$400,000 hospital for Canton, N. Y., was announced this week by the Canton Hospital Association.

The gift was the third in recent weeks by Mr. Noble toward community hospitals in northern New York and raised the total to \$625,000, or half the amount sought for the three projects. Previously announced donations were for \$125,000 toward a \$250,000 hospital at Alexandria Bay and \$300,000 toward a \$600,000 hospital at Gouverneur, Mr. Noble's native town.

At a meeting of the Canton Hospital Association, Mr. Noble suggested, that the three communities join as a north country hospital organization to serve an area of 50,000 persons. Under the plan, each hospital would have its own local directors and autonomous control but would share equipment and specialists.

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SENATOR GURNEY HAPPILY REMEMBERS HAPPY JACK OF WNAX

Among the many to congratulate Happy Jack O'Malley of Cowles Station WNAX at Yankton, South Dakota, on the former's 20 years in radio, 20 years on one station, and 20 years with the same sponsor, the Gurney Seed and Nursery Co., was the son of the sponsor who telegraphed the old time entertainer from Washington:

"Never will I forget that fine morning in May twenty years ago, when you breezed into Dad's home which was at that time the first studio of WNAX. Your cheerful greeting to one and all made it easy for me to quickly call you Happy Jack O'Malley in the oldtime fiddlers contest then in progress. I certainly believe that WNAX listeners have been made happy many, many times not only by your merry tunes but also by the mournful ones which have, throughout the twenty years become catch tunes in the homes of WNAX listeners. Your cheerful remarks and happy laugh certainly have been helpful through good times and bad among the many WNAX listeners. I congratulate you on this, Your twentieth anniversary with the WNAX family.

"Kindest personal regards to you and yours and your friends too.

(Signed) Chan Gurney, U. S. Senator."

There was also a telegram from Chairman Charles R. Denny, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, which read:

"Congratulations on rounding out twenty years of entertainment to the listeners of WNAX. May you serve them for many more years to come."

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FCC EXPLAINS RESERVATION OF BROADCAST CALL LETTERS

The Federal Communications Commission has granted a petition of the Collinson-Wingate Broadcasting Co. for assignment of the call letters KTOP for a new standard broadcast station at Topeka, Kans., not yet in operation.

Prior to May 20, 1946, the Commission had accepted "reservations" for broadcast call letters, but no call letters have since been reserved on request prior to the granting of construction permits. However, reservations made prior to that date continued to be honored. On May 7, 1946, the Monterey Broadcasting Co. requested reservation of KRUZ for a new station, not yet operating, at Santa Cruz, Calif. On January 23, 1947, it asked that this reservation be changed to KTOP. Subsequently, on May 13, 1947, the Mesilla Valley Broadcasting Co. requested assignment of either KTOP or KRUZ for its authorized new station at Las Cruces, New Mexico. In view of the situation, and the particular appropriateness of the letters KTOP for the Topeka station, the Commission granted the Collinson-

Wingate petition. In so doing, it points out that while it is not bound either by the Communications Act or its Rules and Regulations to adopt, or to use, any particular method of assigning call letters to broadcast stations, it has long followed a "First Come, First Served" policy. However, since May 20, 1946, it has not been honoring requests for changes in call letters which may have been reserved before that date, and no requests are being accepted prior to issuance of construction permits.

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WASHINGTON NEWSPAPERS RAISE RADIO ADVERTISING RATES

New radio display advertising rates recently put into effect by Washington, D. C. newspapers, except the Daily News (Scripps-Howard) are higher than those charged picture house and amusement operators. Capital stations have increased from 6 to 13 since before the war. The papers carry complete logs of seven in-town stations and highlights of the others.

Under the new rate the charges of the Washington Evening Star are moving picture advertising on the drama page, 50¢ a line; amusements on same page, 55¢; radio advertising on any page, 60¢ and on the radio page, 75¢.

Washington Times-Herald, 55¢ national advertising on any page, 70¢ for radio; Washington Post, 43¢ national 55¢, (radio); Evening Star, 45¢ against 60¢. Daily News' rate for both national users and radio advertising locally is 33¢ a line.

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DETROLA SALES ON THE UP AND UP

Net profit of International Detrola Corporation and subsidiaries was \$1,168,093.93, after tax provision, for the six months ended April 30, President C. Russell Feldmann announced last week.

Sales for the first half of the Company's fiscal year were \$36,130,351.31, he said, only slightly under the 1946 full year total of \$40,810,028.22.

During the six months the Company issued and sold to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States \$5,000,000.00 of 3½ per cent 15-year sinking fund debentures, and retired all of its current bank loans.

Net current assets on April 30 amounted to \$13,955,630.32 compared to \$8,168,769.13 on October 31, 1946.

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NBC'S WASHINGTON, D.C. TELEVISION STATION TO OPEN JUNE 27

The official opening of WNBW, NBC's new television station, will be Friday, June 27th. This was made known by John E. Gaunt, Program Manager for WNBW, a guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Electric Institute of Washington last Tuesday night, June 3rd. Mr. Gaunt said that WNBW is now conducting testing operations in preparation for the first night of NBC television service in the Capital.

Transmitter and studios are located at Wardman Park Hotel in the northwest section of Washington just across from the Shoreham Hotel. Already the 350 foot NBC tower has become one of the landmarks in that part of the city.

Mr. Gaunt told the Electric Institute diners that the first month's operation of WNBW would be confined exclusively to network television brought to Washington by coaxial cable from New York. He said that there probably would be about 2 or 2½ hours' program on Friday, Sunday, and usually Monday nights beginning at 8 P.M. The speaker said that the studio for projecting films locally would open about August 1 and the mobile unit for picking up outside events in Washington would probably be ready to start work in the Fall.

The new studios will occupy what was formerly the Wardman Park Hotel theatre and the transmitter will be in another part of the hotel near the base of the television tower.

Co-speaker at the dinner was Dan B. Halpin, Television Sales Manager of the RCA Victor Division. Mr. Halpin's subject was "Television Today - Its Opportunities and Future." Among the guests were television set dealers and distributors concerned with television in the District of Columbia.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has announced that on August 1st it will introduce regular commercial rates for use of its coaxial cable and relay systems linking video stations in different Eastern cities. As with all economic matters pertaining to the ethereal art, the rates are on the complex side. However, the A. T. and T. noted that monthly service for eight-hour daily use of the cable between New York and Philadelphia would cost a total of \$5,340.

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ARMY USES TELEVISION TO HELP RECRUITING

The Army will sponsor an experimental television show tonight, June 4, in Washington. The program, which will be open to the public, will include several short talks on recruiting and a televised motion picture.

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WARNER OF MBS DISCOVERS "MOSCOW MARY"; MUNDT BILL UP

Citing "Moscow Mary", dug up by Albert Warner, MBS-Cowles commentator, as to why the "Voice of America" should be continued, Representative Karl E. Mundt (R), of South Dakota, addressed the House in connection with his bill which comes up for consideration today (June 4), which proposes to establish a United States information service abroad and to equip our Government to offset the libelous falsehoods now being disseminated about the United States in various sections of the world.

"The Russians have very recently added a new voice to their short-wave radio programs which are being beamed to the United States and to people throughout the world who speak the English language", Mr. Mundt declared. "Albert Warner of the Mutual Broadcasting System has deemed this newfemale Russian broadcaster as Moscow Mary. The connotations of that title seem to make it an appropriate name."

Recalling the war time "Tokyo Rose" and the Axis "Sallies" of Rome and Berline who did propaganda shows to American troops, Mr. Warner included excerpts from the propaganda broadcasts from Moscow radio in his news program heard over WOL. The samples of Moscow propagandain English recorded from the short wave as they are beamed into this country daily were delivered in a cultivated feminine voice with a clear-cut American accent.

Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution last Tuesday, announced a committee of which he is the head, has been formed to support the Mundt bill. Among the members are Gardner Cowles, Jr., President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, Philip Reed, Chairman, General Electric, and W. D. Dumm, President of the Associated Broadcasters.

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FLAMM PETITION FOR NEWARK STATION REHEARING DENIED

The Federal Communications Commission announced on Monday it had denied the petitions filed by Metropolitan Broadcasting Service of New York, and by Donald Flamm of New York, which asked for a rehearing and reconsideration of the Commission's award of a construction permit to the Newark Broadcasting Corporation for a new standard station at Newark, N. J.

The award to Newark involved denial of competitive applications by Metropolitan and Mr. Flamm for construction permits for new stations in New York City.

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ZENITH NOT ADVERTISING; CAN'T CATCH UP WITH DEMAND

The Zenith Radio Corporation carried the following page ad Monday in the New York Times, New York News, Chicago Tribune, and Chicago Herald-American Monday:

"During the month of April alone, Zenith delivered Eleven Million Nine Hundred and Ninety Thousand Dollars worth of Zenith radios. (Retail value)

"Yet, in spite of these huge shipments, in spite of our expanded production facilities, there still exists a shortage of Zenith radios throughout the country.

"In spite of our careful allocation, we know of no retail dealer who has received sufficient Zeniths to meet the demands of his customers.

"So, for the time being, we are not advertising Zenith radios in newspapers, because we do not wish to further embarrass our dealers."

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RUSSIA LIKES RADIO COMMERCIALS, MOSCOW DISCOVERS

Radio Moscow began broadcasting commercial spot announcements for the first time this week-end and a check of the average Russian citizen disclosed an audience listening happily to the advertisements and demanding more, a United Press dispatch states.

Eleven organizations - theaters, stores and factories - pioneered the innovation with spot announcements for which they paid an undisclosed amount to Radio Moscow on a straight commercial basis.

The announcements are more like the reading of the classified section of a newspaper than the pattern familiar to American radio listeners. They are lumped together into eight minutes of solid announcements and broadcast three times a day - morning, noon and midevening.

Soviet citizens have listened to them for two days now. Muscovites still have difficulty getting newspapers because of the newsprint shortage and they have greeted the commercials as a real service in supplying information.

"We like announcements", one typical listener said. "It will be wonderful if they just get more of them. More advertising programs would be very helpful."

Seven of the first commercials were straight, unadorned announcements of current attractions at various theaters and movie houses.

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TRUMAN'S NEW PLANE "INDEPENDENCE" HAS RADAR AND EVERYTHING

An up-to-the-minute radio installation will be a feature of President Truman's private transport plane "Independence" now being built at the Douglas plant at Santa Monica, Calif.

It is equipped, according to the makers, with "every known device for flying safety", including blind-landing equipment and military-type radar for scanning both the terrain and the sky. There is also a radio typewriter with 3,000-mile range which automatically codes and decodes messages, printing them on tape.

The "Independence" has a speed of 358 miles an hour and a cruising range of greater than from coast to coast.

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SCHREIBER, WGN, TO PARTICIPATE IN N.W. UNIVERSITY BROADCAST

Frank F. Schreiber, Manager of WGN, and Don Maxwell, city editor of The Chicago Tribune, will be two of the participants on the "Northwestern University Reviewing Stand" broadcast Sunday, June 8, when "Radio, the Press and the Public" is discussed. This will be a special program commemorating the Tribune's centennial and the 25th anniversary of radio and the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern.

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FCC SEEKS TO MAKE CHEAPER STENOGRAPHIC REPORTS

In inviting bids from stenographic reporting companies for reporting its hearings during the next fiscal year, the Federal Communications Commission is placing special emphasis upon the importance of lowering the cost of transcripts to the industry and other interested parties as much as possible.

It is endeavoring to accomplish this by foregoing the bonus which the stenographic reporting companies have paid the Government in the past for the exclusive privilege of doing this work, and by specifying that the cost to the public will be one of the important factors in award of the contract. These private firms depend upon transcript sales for their income. That the return from such sales must be considerable is indicated by the bonus which they have in the past offered for stenographic reporting contracts. In the case of the Federal Communications Commission, a bonus of \$15,000 was paid for the privilege of reporting Commission hearings in Washington during the present fiscal year. The Commission is hopeful that the saving to interested parties resulting from these new bid specifications will be substantial.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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British Turn Out Tiny Electric Motors
("Foreign Commerce Weekly", U. S. Commerce Dept.,
Washington, D. C., May 17)

Production in Great Britain of electric motors so small that two of them can be inserted in a thimble is reported in the British press. One motor, only 3/16 inch in diameter and 3/16 inch wide, probably is the smallest electric motor ever made. Weighing less than one twenty-eighth of an ounce, this motor requires 1 1/2 volts and has a speed of 7,000 revolutions a minute. It can be used for special highly sensitive instruments.

Other types produced by the same two inventors are described as 7/8 by 9/16 inch (consuming less current than a flashlight bulb); 1 1/2 x 3/4 inches (taking 4 1/2 to 6 volts); and 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches (taking from 6 to 24 volts).

Output of 5,000,000 of these midget motors, known as "electrototers", is planned in 1948 when full production is reached.

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Dealers Back At Old Game Cutting Fair Trade Radio Prices
("New York Times")

Some radio specialty stores, faced with heavy inventories of well-known standard brand table radios retailing at more than \$25 and table radio-phonograph combinations selling for more than \$100, have begun to reduce prices on such items despite their being fair traded or under a list price suggested by the manufacturer, a representative of a leading retailer said this week. He emphasized that department stores are not participating in the action.

Manufacturers are aware of such action, said a spokesman for one leading producer whose products are fair traded, but feel that the transactions are not yet widespread enough to go to the trouble and expense of legal actions to restrain them under the fair trade laws. He said that his organization was still unable to fill the demand for the type of radios in question.

An executive of a large distributing organization stated that many of his suppliers recognize that table model radios and combinations are definitely returning to their limited market status and have concentrated production in consoles, one discontinuing entirely his table model line. Where table model production is being continued, he said, manufacturers are keeping it to a reasonable level to make certain that dealer and distributor stocks are not overloaded, he said.

The drastic price cuts in types of sets referred to, long in evidence among off-brand merchandise, have moved into the class which cannot be considered either as standard or off-brand, it is reported. * * * The distributors' representative acknowledged that Philadelphia, along with New York and a few other centers, is a traditional cut-price radio area but did not deny table model reductions are in the wind for the two classifications in question.

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New Bill "Smacks Broadcasting Industry Harder Than FCC"
("Variety")

The way it looks here, Sen. Wallace White's proposed new radio legislation will probably nose FCC out of the running as the broadcasters' No. 1 punching bag for the next few months. Both NAB and the networks are crying in their beer because the bill - far from being the "free radio" document it was supposed to be - actually smacks the industry much harder than it does the FCC.

So far their only consolation is White's assurance that the bill is a trial balloon whose faults can be mended during the course of public hearings. He and co-sponsor Rep. Charles Wolverton, head of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, are plugging for speedy hearings.

NAB is particularly gloomy because the bill does not rule FCC completely out of the program field. FCC is forbidden to tell broadcasters - even generally - what types of programs to broadcast or not to broadcast - but is not barred from considering a station's overall performance in deciding whether to give a license renewal. And programming is certainly a factor in overall performance.

The NAB men say it doesn't matter whether the Commission dips into programming before or at the time a license is up for renewal. It's bad business, anyway you slice it. They gain some cheer in the belief the White Bill would rule out any future editions of the Blue Book.

In Senator White's efforts to safeguard listeners and the industry against monopoly, he hit the networks in their most tender spot. For the bill forbids any one outfit to control more stations (AM, FM or television) than would in the aggregate give a primary service to one-fourth of the 140,000,000 U. S. population. CBS' m. and o. stations, according to coverage figures submitted in an earlier FCC hearing, claim primary service to over 43,000,000 people - without counting WAPI, Birmingham, or WEEI, Boston. NBC brags that its m. and o.'s reach about 55,000,000, while tentative figures for ABC show that its audience may well spill over the 40,000,000 mark. In any event, the nets are reported gathering ammunition to blast the provision. (Meanwhile, they may take another look at their coverage patterns and decide they were puffed.)

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200-Foot Dutch Directional Antenna On Wheels
("Collier's")

Radio Station PCJ in Hilversum, Holland, has the only directional antenna of its kind in the world. It consists of two 200-foot towers mounted on an undercarriage having four pairs of wheels on each end which enable it to revolve, under electric power, on a wide circular track and thus quickly be turned to the necessary position for beaming a short-wave program to a particular country.

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TRADE NOTES

Station WINS, operated by the Crosley Broadcasting Corp. in New York, N. Y., has been granted modification of license by the Federal Communications Commission to operate on 1010 kc., 10 KW night, 50 KW, Local Sunset, unlimited time, instead of 1000 kc., 50 KW unlimited time, subject to condition in original grant that licensee satisfy legitimate complaints of blanketing within 250 mv/m contour, including cross modulation.

Directors of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. last week declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share on the \$4.00 cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1, 1947 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1947.

The directors also declared a dividend of 35 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 1, 1947 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1947.

The Federal Telephone & Radio Company, the plants of which at Clifton and East Newark, N. J. were closed last week after a dispute with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, announced Monday, June 2nd, that close to 4,000 employees had been paid off or dismissed.

Production of a new television console receiver, incorporating standard and frequency modulation radio and a record changer, has been started by the General Electric Company, Paul L. Chamberlain, Manager of Sales of the Receiver Division, has announced.

Stewart-Warner, of Chicago, also expect soon to place television receivers on the market.

Possibilities for the sale of television receivers are "overwhelming", Joseph Gerl, President of Sonora Radio and Television Corporation told the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club.

The Federal Communications has granted the American Overseas Airlines, Inc., of Washington, D. C., blanket application for license to operate public service aircraft stations aboard its entire fleet of 20 aircraft engaged in transatlantic service. This is the first grant for paid message traffic using radiotelegraphy in that type of service.

Also, U-Dryvit Auto Rental Co., Inc., of Cambridge Mass. has been granted applications for licenses to cover construction permits for two experimental Class 2 (Urban Mobile) stations for a system to communicate with 100 rental autos in connection with the development and testing of mobile radiocommunications systems and equipment. The service may be used for rendition of communication service for hire.

Paul Porter, former FCC Chairman and special envoy to Greece, will be the principal speaker at the annual luncheon of the Liberal party of New York County on Saturday night, June 7th.

The first RCA Victor table model radio incorporating FM (frequency modulation) reception was announced this week by Joseph B. Elliott, Vice-President in charge of the RCA Victor Home Instrument Department. This set, Mr. Elliott said, is the first of a series of RCA Victor table model FM receivers in cabinets of plastics and selected woods, with others soon to be introduced. All will feature the Golden Throat tone system. (Suggested retail price of the initial set is \$95. Suggested prices for others in the series will range from \$79.95 to \$95).

G. S. Perkins has been appointed Sales Manager of General Electric's deluxe line of radio receivers, the Musaphonic. He has been GE's receiver representative for northern California and Nevada. He served during the war under General MacArthur as Deputy Civil Censorship officer.

Of its new "invisible" combination set, a Bendix release says:

"Its maker calls it the "invisible radio-phonograph". It's not exactly invisible. In fact, it's most inviting to the eye. What he means is that when you look at this gracefully styled mahogany step-table, you cannot see that it is also a radio-phonograph combination.

"No, it hasn't the bulky appearance we've noted before in sets with trick doors, drawers, and other gadgets. There's a reason - it hasn't any! . . .

"Instead, there's the almost magic Phantom Dial. Revealing no trace when the set is Off, it instantly glows through the mahogany grained drawer panel when a simulated drawer knob is turned On. Then you enjoy your radio."

The following correction has been received from Harper & Brothers, Publishers, in New York.

"We have just discovered an error in the biographical sketch of Hoyland Bettinger on the back flap of the jacket of his book 'Television Techniques'.

"If any mention is to be made of his experience, instead of being referred to as the 'General Manager of the General Electric Television Station', he should be mentioned as the 'Program Manager'.

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith, said recently:

"Going downtown one night through traffic in Chicago, I had my radio turned on and I started laughing so hard, I had to stop my car and hold up traffic. I don't know when I have heard anything that struck me as being funnier.

"The announcer had just said that 320 Chinese laundries in Chicago were going to close their doors and not open, and the reason was that the organized steam laundries had raised the price 30% for doing the Chinamen's washing."

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HEINL NEWS SERVICE

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

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Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heinel, Editor

Founded in 1924

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HILES TRAMMELL

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June 11, 1947

TAFT SAYS LABOR BILL WOULD HAMSTRING UNIONS BUYING TIME

In the discussion of the labor-management bill conference report in the Senate, there were several references to radio. One was the question of a labor union buying time in a presidential campaign. It came about through the following exchange of Senators Taft (R), of Ohio, Pepper (D), of Florida, and Barkley (D), of Kentucky:

Mr. Pepper. If a national labor union, for example, should believe that it was in the public interest to elect the Democratic Party instead of the Republican Party, or vice versa, would it be forbidden by this proposed act to pay for any radio time, for anybody to make a speech that would express to the people the point of view of that organization?

Mr. Taft. If it contributed its own funds to get somebody to make the speech, I would say they would violate the law.

Mr. Pepper. If they paid for the radio time?

Mr. Taft. If they are simply giving the time, I would say not; I would say that is in the course of their regular business.

Mr. Pepper. I was not assuming that the radio station was owned by the labor organization. Suppose that in the 1948 campaign, Mr. William Green, as president of the American Federation of Labor, should believe it to be in the interest of his membership to go on the radio and support one party or the other in the national election, and should use American Federation of Labor funds to pay for the radio time. Would that be an expenditure which is forbidden to a labor organization under the statute?

Mr. Taft. Yes.

Mr. Barkley. Suppose a certain corporation, for instance, the corporation that makes Bayer aspirin, or Jergens lotion, employs a commentator to talk about various things, winding up with an advertisement of the product, and suppose that the radio commentator from day to day takes advantage of his employment or his sponsorship to make comments which are calculated to influence the opinions of men or women as to political candidates. Would the corporation sponsoring the particular commentator be violating the law?

Mr. Taft. I should have to know the exact facts. If, for instance, apart from commentators and the radio, and taking the case of a paid advertisement, suppose a corporation advertises its products, and that every day for 2 weeks before the election it advertises a candidate. I should say that would be a violation of the law. I would say the same thing probably would be true of a radio broadcast of that kind, under certain circumstances.

Mr. Barkley. In the case of a commentator who is paid to advertise a certain produce, and who in the course of his 15 minutes on the radio may also seek to influence votes, the sponsor may say, either before or after the broadcast, that he is not responsible for what the commentary says; yet he is paying the commentator for his broadcast. Would that still be a violation of law, although the sponsor might excuse himself or attempt to excuse himself by saying

he was not responsible for the opinions expressed by the commentator?

Mr. Taft. I think there are all degrees. It would be for a court to decide. I think as a matter of fact, if that had happened under the old law, there would have been the same question.

Then Senator Magnuson (D), of Washington State chimed in: "Let us consider the teamsters. Suppose they have a weekly radio program, as indeed, they have had for a long time back. Or let us say the AFL has such a radio program. Let us assume I am running for office and they ask me to be a guest on their program. Suppose I talk on the subject of labor and do not advocate my own candidacy. Nevertheless I am on that program. My name is being advertised and I am being heard by many thousands of people. Would that be an unlawful contribution to my candidacy?"

Mr. Taft. If a labor organization is using the funds provided by its members through payment of union dues to put speakers on the radio for Mr. X against Mr. Y, that should be a violation of the law.

Mr. Magnuson. They are not paying me anything. They have asked me to be a guest.

Mr. Taft. I understand but they are paying for the time on the air. Of course, in each case there is a question of fact to be decided. I cannot answer various hypotheses without knowing all the circumstances. But in each case the question is whether or not a union or a corporation is making a contribution or expenditure of funds to elect A as against B. Labor unions are supposed to keep out of politics in the same way that corporations are supposed to keep out of politics.

Mr. Magnuson. Let us take the reverse situation. Suppose the General Electric Co. asked me to be its guest on its Sunday afternoon hour to talk about electrical matters. I am running for office at the time. I am introduced on their program.

Mr. Taft. Oh, I do not think that would be a contribution.

Mr. Magnuson. It would not be.

Mr. Taft. There are many useful things done which do not represent contributions. Many Senators like to obtain publicity, and all sorts of indirect aids are given which cannot properly be said to be political contributions or expenditures.

Senator Taylor (D), of Idaho, came in with a question:

"I think the AFL or the CIO, one or the other, has a news commentator who comments on the news. Could he comment on political candidates favorably or unfavorably?"

Mr. Taft. If the General Motors Corp. had a man speaking on the radio every week to advocate the election of a Republican, or a Democratic presidential candidate, the corporation ought to be punished, and it would be punished under the law. Labor organizations should be subject to the same rule.

Mr. Taylor. That is altogether different. It is a more subtle thing. When a commentator is broadcasting the news every day, he can do a lot more good or harm to a man by coloring his broadcast and presenting it in the guise of a news commentary than he could openly.

Mr. Taft. The Senator is right. It is a question of fact which would have to be raised in every case. Is it a contribution to a candidate or is it not? Possibly a knock is a boost sometimes. That argument might well be made by a person who was taking part in an election.

Mr. Taylor. I should be happy to have him mention my name at any time, in any capacity, good or bad. There will be some very fine definitions required. I am afraid we shall wind up with our radio commentators absolutely hamstrung if they are sponsored by anyone.

With regard to the "featherbedding" clause in the labor bill, Senator Taft said:

"We declined to adopt the provisions which are now in the Petrillo Act. After all, that statute applies to only one industry. Those provisions are now the subject of court procedure. Their constitutionality has been questioned. We thought that probably we had better wait and see what happened, in any event, even though we are in favor of prohibiting all featherbedding practices. However, we did accept one provision which makes it an unlawful-labor practice for a union to accept money for people who do not work."

"It is intended to make it an unfair labor practice for a man to say, 'You must have 10 musicians, and if you insist that there is room for only 6, you must pay for the other 4 anyway.' That is in the nature of an exaction from the employer for services which he does not want, does not need, and is not even willing to accept."

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CBS PRESS CRITICISM GETS QUITE A RISE OUT OF NEWSPAPERS

Early comment of editors indicates there may be a spirited comeback and maybe reprisals on the part of the newspapers in connection with Columbia's new program, "CBS Views the Press", criticizing the manner in which the papers handle the news. Thus far the program is heard only on WCBS in New York (Saturday, 6:15 P.M. EDT.) CBS officials state that at present they do not contemplate making it a network feature. It is thought, nevertheless, that other stations may take it up.

Commenting upon the program, Jack Gould, Radio Editor of the New York Times, said:

"CBS indicated that it does not intend to pussy-foot in its analysis and that it is serious about its new-found role of referee of the news columns.

"Editors, columnists and reporters hereafter will have to bask in the critical spotlight which their trade so often requires that they focus on others. For many, if not most, it will be a new experience.

"Aside from stimulating self-examination by the papers themselves, the coming weeks of 'CBS Views the Press' should afford the Fourth Estate a rare opportunity to demonstrate that it not only can dish it out, as it has in the case of radio for one, but also can take it with good grace and sportsmanship."

Comment of New York newspaper editors interviewed by the Editor & Publisher included:

Richard Clarke, Executive Editor, New York News - "CBS has to strain pretty hard in its critical review of New York papers. The papers could do a better job on radio any week."

Keats Speed, Executive Editor, New York Sun - "Several newspapers follow the Communist line, so why shouldn't a radio station?"

George Cornish, Managing Editor, New York Herald Tribune - "Newspapermen are convinced that criticism is good for politicians, preachers, engineers, actors, industrialists, plumbers, labor leaders and, in fact, all other trades and professions. How then can we complain about taking a sip of our own medicine?"

Ted O. Thackrey, editor, New York Post - "I am utterly in favor of critical comment whatever the source and welcome the new CBS programs which opened with a critical review of New York newspapers. The more the merrier."

John P. Lewis, editor, PM - "The radio is a part of the press, but it doesn't belong to the newspaper club, and has been slapped around every so often by the newspapers for its own shortcomings - and for its own good."

"Now the radio, via CBS is going to do some slapping back. (PM itself came in for a mild bit of dusting off on the first program when Hollenbeck caught us passing on to our readers a bit of phony information which had originated with the Daily News.) It's a healthy thing and PM welcomes it, even in the knowledge that bits of our own hide may be tacked up on the radio tower along with the others."

Previously Mr. Lewis had described the program as "the hottest news in journalism." Lewis told his readers, "Hollenbeck is going to ride herd on the papers, tripping them up on their own misstatements, misinterpretations, deficiencies and bulls of one kind or another."

Don Hollenbeck, the commentator who is doing the radio program joined CBS as a reporter last October after a long career in journalism and a brief period with the Office of War Information in London. He is 40 years old, a native of Lincoln, Nebr., and a graduate of the University of Nebraska.

He began his newspaper career on the Nebraska State Journal, switched to the Omaha Bee-News, then worked for nine years for Hearst Newspapers. In 1937 he came to New York as picture editor of Associated Press; two years later was transferred to the AP bureau

in San Francisco. He returned to New York as picture editor of PM, soon became national affairs editor of that newspaper. Then came OWI, a spell with National Broadcasting Co. abroad as a war correspondent, and CBS.

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MERCHANDISE FM SETS AND YOU'LL SELL 'EM, MERCHANTS TOLD

Points were given to the National Association of Music Merchants in Chicago last week on how to sell FM sets. The speaker was J. N. (Bill) Bailey, Executive Director of the FM Association, who said, in part:

"Not long ago I walked into an electrical appliance shop in Washington. The show room was one large room. Along the wall on one side were radios - FM and AM. In one corner were phonographs. Jammed into that display room were a dozen and one other electric appliances.

"I asked about an FM set. The salesman informed me that I didn't want an FM set, what I wanted was a new radio. Did I want a table model or console? I told him I was interested only in FM. He had a console model on the floor, surrounded by other sets - both AM and FM. He turned on the AM. I still had to insist on FM. He didn't tune it in sharply. You know what happened - it was noisy. I tuned the set - got splendid reception.

"Over in the corner some young people were listening to a jive record on a phonograph that was turned high. Ten feet away a salesman was demonstrating a vacuum cleaner. Over on the other side somebody else was listening to an AM set blaring forth. Some 50 to 75 people were milling about the store, talking. No, I couldn't be interested in FM under those conditions. * * * *

"If you operate one of those appliance stores, for goodness sake give FM the place it deserves. Build a soundproof booth or two. Move in a nice console - or two or three if you like - the kind that mean more money to you. Furnish the booth with home-like surroundings. Let your customers settle down, light a cigarette or cigar, let them get the feel of home. Then demonstrate FM.

"If possible arrange some trick gadgets. Set up an electric shaver and show them what happens on AM, and how FM rejects that interference. But be sure you know what you're doing, because if an FM station's signal is not too strong and your set is not equipped with an antenna, you might get some interference. By late in the Summer or early Fall the transmitter manufacturers will be turning out ten kw transmitters. Those stations on interim low power will be able to step up their output and that will mean better FM signals. "

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PETRILLO TIMING POOR DEFYING CONGRESS WITH LABOR BILL UP

Defying President Roosevelt (in wartime at that) having left a bad taste in the mouth of the Administration, it seemed to be the opinion in official Washington that James C. Petrillo picked a poor time this week to threaten Representative Carroll D. Kearns, Republican, and indirectly to attack Congress. Especially so since Representative Kearns is the Chairman of the House subcommittee which is preparing to investigate Petrillo, since the Labor Bill which has a featherbedding clause in it aimed at Petrillo is now before the President, and the Supreme Court is just due to hand down a decision on the constitutionality of the anti-Petrillo bill. Mr. Kearns' hearings will begin on the first Monday after the Supreme Court rules on the constitutionality of the bill (Lea Act) which is directed against Petrillo's practice of insisting upon "stand-by" employees in radio.

Kearns, who at one time was a music teacher by profession and a member of Petrillo's union, had accepted an invitation to conduct the students orchestra July 4 of Dr. Joseph Maddy at Interlochen, Michigan, which Petrillo had ruled off the air.

"I warn you, Congressman Kearns, we are going to drop you right in Maddy's lap if you pick up that baton on July 4 and we are going to expel you from this organization", Mr. Petrillo declared at an AFM convention in Detroit Monday.

Replying to this the Pennsylvania Congressman said that the Petrillo Congressional investigation would take about ten days or two weeks and that if he could complete this work before July 4 he would go to Interlochen, Mich., to conduct the Maddy Orchestra.

"I am interested in what is being done up there", he added. "I will go up if I can get away."

He said that the announcement of Mr. Petrillo in Detroit yesterday was "a little premature".

"I am not worried about the toss, anyhow", Mr. Kearns asserted in reference to Mr. Petrillo's threat.

The Representative formerly taught music, but he became Superintendent of Schools in his home town several years ago. He indicated that the loss of his union card would not worry him.

"Like a lot of others", Mr. Kearns said, "I don't make my living at it." He added that he did not believe that more than 9 or 10 per cent of the AFM members depended on music as their principal source of income."

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TAM CRAVEN TAKES OVER AT WOL COWLES WASHINGTON, D.C. STATION

Gardner Cowles, President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, owner-operator of Station WOL in Washington, D. C., announced Tuesday that T.A.M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Company in charge of engineering will also head the WOL organization as General Manager, with William Murdock continuing as Commercial Manager, Roy Passman, Program Director, Albert Warner, News and Robert H. Thren, Office Manager.

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"VOICE OF AMERICA" BILL GETS NOWHERE - FILIEUSTER MAYBE

After two days of rough going in the House, and despite another eleventh hour plea by Secretary of State Marshall, the Mundt bill to continue the "Voice of America" broadcasts and educational exchange activities, further consideration was postponed until tomorrow (Thursday, June 12). Although they are not supposed to have "filibusters" in the House, the concerted action against America's "Voice" was in the opinion of one legislator, "A filibuster if I ever saw one".

As the House bogged down in its second attempt to pass the bill, Secretary of State George C. Marshall appealed to the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore \$55,267,388 in House-slashed State Department funds.

He warned that the Communist coup in Hungary and other European developments "emphasize the importance of not whittling down the State Department.

Marshall termed "essential" the House-rejected \$34,201,200 for information and cultural activities. Even while he spoke the Mundt bill, designed to bridge the gap by specifically authorizing the program, ran into its second House snag in five days.

Three quorum calls, while the House was considering the unrelated Reorganization Plan No. 2, delayed calling up the bill until late afternoon. A motion to strike out the enacting clause, rejected at a similar session last Friday, was reoffered by Representative Noah Mason (R), of Illinois. The motion, aimed at killing the bill, was rejected, 119 to 92. But when the House quit at 5:35 P.M. the bill was no nearer passage.

Representative Frances P. Bolton (R), of Ohio, bluntly charged quorum calls and other delaying moves were designed to hold up House passage "until it's too late for the Senate to act."

Leading the opposition fight were Representatives Mason, Clare E. Hoffman (R), of Michigan, William C. Cole (R), of Missouri; Hubert S. Ellis (R), of West Virginia, George H. Bender (R), of Ohio; and Harold Knutson (R), of Minnesota.

A Gallup Poll found sentiment about 50-50 on U.S. broadcasts to Russia.

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KATE SMITH BOILS OVER ON CENSORSHIP; CBS SAYS ONLY ROUTINE

Kate Smith, "the Moon Comes Over the Mountain" soprano, isn't so hot in her judgment as to what is libelous and tactful in news broadcasts copy if the comeback of the Columbia Broadcasting System is correct. Miss Smith said she welcomed leaving Columbia June 23, where she has been 16 years, to escape censorship.

She told the American Brotherhood of Arts in Chicago where she received the 1947 American Brotherhood Arts citation of the National Conference of Christians and Jews that "you don't have freedom of speech on the Columbia System.

"Every day", she declared, "it's 'delete this' or 'cut out that.' Why, they wouldn't even let me talk about Lucky Luciano when he slipped out to Cuba, even though I was only using what was being carried by the news services and the news wires."

CBS quickly countered that the only reason Kate left the network was because General Foods had not renewed her contract. Columbia further stated that Miss Smith's news comments were subject to routine review the same as all others. It declared that, while it respected Miss Smith's abilities as a popular singer, it had been forced to exercise final judgment when she entered the field of news dissemination.

Kate Smith moves to the Mutual Broadcasting System June 23rd where she told her Chicago listeners she was starting a "disk jockey" show on WOR, New York, and would rely exclusively on her own recordings.

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TRUMAN AMUSES CANADIANS WITH TALE OF REINSCH'S LEFT SHOES

President Truman had a fine time at the gala dinner given to him at Ottawa Tuesday night telling about the predicament Leonard Reinsch, his radio secretary, found himself in. It seems in Mr. Reinsch's haste in packing his evening clothes to wear at the formal dinner, he threw in a pair of shoes without looking at them. Leonard found to his embarrassment upon arrival in Ottawa that both were left shoes. Mr. Truman explained to the diners, however, that thanks to the good neighbor Canadians, Reinsch had been able to borrow a right shoe and had been able to attend the dinner afterwards.

Mr. Reinsch, who is General Manager of the Governor Cox stations in Miami, Dayton and Atlanta, recently accompanied President Truman to Mexico and, in fact, goes with him on all speaking trips such as Kansas City last week.

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RADIO TUBE MFG. PLANT FOR SALE

War Assets Administration announced today that efforts are now being made to find a new purchaser for the radio-tube manufacturing plant at Bowling Green, Ky., leased and operated during the war by the General Electric Company.

New disposal activities for the property have been occasioned by the fact that WAA has been notified by the Electra-Voice Corporation, of Chicago, successful bidder for the plant last February, that present conditions are such that it is unable to complete the transaction. Since the war the plant has been kept in operation by the General Electric Company, and Electra-Voice was to take it over July 1, 1947.

Sale of the property to Electra-Voice for \$781,000 was approved February 20, 1947. The property had a reported original cost to the government of \$1,061,481. Because of its economic importance to the city of Bowling Green, as well as its immediate availability for productive use, WAA is making every effort to effect satisfactory disposal of the plant as quickly as possible for use either as an electronic plant or for general manufacturing purposes.

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NO OBJECTION YET MADE TO WAKEFIELD RENOMINATION

The office of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee said as of today (Wednesday, June 11th), no objections had been received regarding the renomination of Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield to the Federal Communications Commission.

Hearings having been held at the time Mr. Wakefield was nominated for his first term, no further hearings are planned at this time.

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GEN. SAMUEL THOMAS NEW V-P, GEN. SUPT. RCA COMMUNICATIONS

Appointment of Samuel M. Thomas as Vice President and General Superintendent of RCA Communications, Inc., was announced last week by Thompson H. Mitchell, Executive Vice President.

Since joining RCA Communications in 1946, Mr. Thomas has been responsible for the engineering and planning phases of the company's modernization program which includes conversion of its worldwide radiotelegraph system from Morse to automatic tape-relay and telegraph printing operations. Mr. Thomas was formerly associated with the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

Prior to his retirement from the Army with the rank of Brigadier General, Mr. Thomas had served as Chief of Staff to the Commanding General of the Persian Gulf Command, and later was appointed Director of the Communications Division, Office of Military Government, in Berlin.

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FEDERAL RADIO TELLS STRIKERS DOUBLE STANDARDS CONDUCT OUT

In the labor dispute which began May 28th when the Federal Radio & Telephone Corporation laid off 4,000 workers at the Clifton and East Newark plants in New Jersey, E. N. Wendell, Vice-President in charge, told the striking union, Local 447 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, that Federal Radio has reached the limit of its ability to submit to the "double standards of conduct which has applied to its relations with Local 447".

Mr. Wendell continued:

"Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation finds its very existence threatened as a result of flagrant breaches of its contract by Local 447 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America.

"The circumstances leading up to this state of affairs are typical of those of a great many other industrial organizations which experienced a great expansion during the war and which, in order to maintain full war production at any cost acceded, time after time, to the Union demands which in many cases are apparently insatiable. However, we have reached the limit of our ability to submit to the double standards of conduct which have applied to our relations with Local 447. We cannot continue to operate economically under a system in which one party to a mutually accepted agreement endeavors sincerely to observe the contract while the other party proceeds to disregard its terms.* * * *

"It is my belief that the condition which has come to the surface here at Federal is symptomatic of a nationwide disease which, if unchecked, can quickly sap the industrial strength of our country. Despite this unhealthy state of affairs, it seems to me that the people at Federal and at all other progressive and liberal industrial organizations, should be willing to work together in harmony for their mutual welfare. We may always have differences of opinion concerning what constitutes ideal working conditions, but these differences should be settled in an orderly manner without resorting to slow-downs, disruption of production, picketing and violation of contractual obligations. This country needs a general understanding that our future safety and security depends on our maintaining the world's highest level of industry and production which in turn is based on the efficiency and productivity of the individual.

"This Company has a backlog of orders on hand representing a year and a half of production - with reasonable assurance of at least five years of steady production which eliminates entirely the likelihood of our operations being affected by any general business recession."

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G.E. ADVISES ITS TELEVISION NETWORK MICROWAVE RELAY IS READY

The General Electric Company has a one-way microwave radio relay circuit ready for commercial television operation between New York City and Schenectady, N.Y., and will extend the circuit to Syracuse, N.Y., if these plans are approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

This was revealed in Washington this week at the conference on intercity television relays in testimony before the Federal Communications Commission by C. A. Priest, Manager of the G.E. Transmitter Division at Syracuse which built the microwave relay equipment now ready for operation. The division expects to supply similar units to the industry.

The conference, which had for its purpose consideration of television network programs, was informed by the FCC that 65 commercial television stations are now authorized. Of this number, six are licensed and 59 have received construction permits. Eleven stations are on the air regularly, the others testing preparatory to such service. In addition, nine applications are pending.

Television service to 39 cities in 25 States (including the District of Columbia) is proposed in current grants and applications. California leads all the States with a total of 13 grants or applications, followed by New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania in the order mentioned.

The FCC report listed television licensees construction permittees, and applicants by States and cities.

Mr. Priest told the conference that G-E television station WRGB at Schenectady now has pending before the Commission an application to use this circuit commercially for relaying to the Troy-Albany-Schenectady area television programs available in New York City. The company has been relaying television programs from New York City for the past 7 years on an experimental basis.

The new relay operates in the 2,000 megacycle region. Extremely directional, the microwaves are beamed from a transmitter atop the General Electric Office building at 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, to a relay station on Beacon Mountain 55 miles north of New York. From there they travel 55 miles to Round Top Mountain where another relay tower transmits them 29 miles to the Helderberg Mountains. Picked up by a third relay tower there, the signals are sent 14 miles to the Schenectady terminus.

Commenting on the possible westward expansion of the television relay to Rochester and beyond, Mr. Priest explained that such a program will bring television programs to the great majority of the residents of upstate New York, and lay an excellent foundation for expansion of this network either by additional channels over the area or extension into new areas.

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FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF U.S. TELEVISION IN EUROPE PLANNED

The first demonstration of an American television system on the Continent of Europe will be conducted by the Radio Corporation of America at the Milan International Fair, scheduled to open on June 14 at Milan, Italy.

Latest mobile television pickup units, studio equipment and receivers are being dispatched to Italy for the event, which will mark the 50th anniversary of Marconi's invention of radio. Arrangements are being made to exhibit other modern radio-electronic services and products, including the RCA electron microscope, sound and theater equipment, FM (frequency modulation) transmitters, police FM equipment, shipboard communications units, air navigation aids and marine radar apparatus.

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PHILCO INTRODUCES ITS FIRST TV RECEIVER; OVER 2,000 SETS SOLD

Philco Corporation has just introduced in the Philadelphia area its first commercial television receiver, a table model set with 10-inch picture tube and many new and exclusive features in a beautiful modern mahogany cabinet, it was announced today (release dated June 12) by John Ballantyne, President.

For the present, sales and installations will be limited to the Philadelphia television area, which will be utilized as a training ground for the Company's sales and service organization, Mr. Ballantyne said. The price of the new Philco receiver, Model 49-1000, is \$395, plus excise tax of \$1.25, and a charge of \$45 is made for installation, service and warranty.

"More than 2,000 of these Philco television receivers were sold to dealers at the first two meetings when they were presented, and installations in customers' homes are proceeding at a rapid rate."

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TEEN-AGERS' RADIO ENDANGERS PLANES; CONFISCATED

When CAA officials appealed to the Federal Communications Commission to investigate the source of radio interference to planes in the Tulsa area, the Broken Arrow, Okla., monitoring station traced the offending transmissions to two homemade radio transmitters being operated illegally in the autos of two Tulsa high school boys. The apparatus was confiscated and the lads were warned that their operations might have had serious consequences.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Chicago "Trib" Centennial Edition Radioed Around World ("Editor and Publisher")

The front page of the Chicago Tribune Centennial Edition June 10 will be transmitted by radio and direct wire to nearly 50 newspapers in 35 foreign countries.

In order to distribute the Tribune's front page for publication on the same days as in Chicago, a proof of the first edition will be photographed there on the evening of June 9. This will be sent by Photo transmission machines directly to Toronto, Washington, Mexico City and Miami. From Miami it will go by airplane to Havana.

At the same time, copies will be transmitted to New York and to San Francisco. The latter will relay the picture to Honolulu; Sydney, Australia; Tokyo and Osaka in Japan, and Manila. The transmission will be handled by the 6th Army Signal Corps, which will send the picture into Japan.

From New York, the picture will be carried by radio to Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, London, Paris, Berlin, Bombay, Rome, Stockholm, Bern and Buenos Aires. Copenhagen newspapers will receive the transmission from Stockholm

Editors of newspapers who are publishing the Centennial front page have agreed to photograph their pages showing the facsimile. These pictures, in turn, will be airmailed to the Tribune for reproduction within a few days.

At New York and San Francisco, prints will be processed in about 10 minutes and then placed on transmitters that will send them simultaneously to the principal foreign distribution points. Thus, North American newspapers will have the reproductions in their offices for publication in little more than half an hour, while those in other continents having direct radio facilities should receive theirs in about 50 minutes.

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Only Time Can Answer The Television Question (From the Topeka Capital)

Will television prove a boon or detriment to those who depend upon crowds for making money? That is a question which only time can answer.

Unquestionably, the world series baseball games will become top television fare, as will the Rose Bowl football classics. Heavyweight boxing matches, provided Joe Louis ever finds any one worthy of his gloves, will rank high on the program list. More important, however, will be the daily offerings which prove so lucrative now in other forms.

From the pocketbook viewpoint, Hollywood may be hardest hit. When people can see a show within their own living rooms, why go to the corner movie? This is an argument, however, which may not work out in actual practice. It may be that television will stimulate rather than harm movie receipts. It may be that it will create additional on-the-spot interest in such sports as baseball. No one can be certain until television comes into general use.

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Petrillo Accused Of Using Royalties To Curry Public Favor
("Variety")

James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, apparently is no longer brushing off the lack of love displayed by the public and press toward his organization. He wants to change the unfavorable tone of public reaction to the AFM snarls, which have been given front-page attention in recent years. To do this he is using the proceeds from his victorious battle with the recording companies for a royalty from each record they sell.

Petrillo has impressed various AFM locals with the thought that press and public be told as often and as brightly as possible about the work being done by the AFM to entertain crippled vets at hospitals. This entertainment, using musicians in each local at scale pay, is being underwritten by the record royalty fund. More than \$1,000,000 has been earmarked from the fund for such entertainment, which is covering schools, veterans' hospitals and the like. But for the press, public, and the AFM's aims, the latter is emphasized. Most locals are prepping press books to show the boss how well they are drum-beating the charity.

Move is an abrupt about-face for Petrillo, who has always disdained numerous hints from his aides that he would benefit from a public relations campaign. Now under fire from sundry state legislatures as well as on Capitol Hill in Washington, the AFM prexy finally is making a stab at getting himself a glow in print to offset the attacks.

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Bikini Test Adds To Radio Knowledge
("Relay" - RCA Communications Magazine)

More than 1000 persons watched the atom bomb explode before their eyes on the screen of the Western Union auditorium during a motion picture exhibit of the official bomb tests at Bikini.

Arthur F. Van Dyck of RCA Laboratories, one of the official U. S. observers at "Operations Crossroads", pointed out that everything within a radius of one-quarter of a mile was completely destroyed by the first bomb which was dropped from a plane. The second test, the underwater charge, sent up waves 100 feet high in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. Although these motion pictures were taken from a distance of three miles there were several instances when the screen was completely void of any picture. Mr. Van Dyck explained that the radioactivity flash was so brilliant that the film could not record it.

The main purpose of the Bikini tests was to secure scientific data on the atomic bomb, and the great concentration of radio and electronic equipment assembled there enabled scientists to correlate much information heretofore not known to them.

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:::: **TRADE NOTES** ::::
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Paul Porter, President Truman's former special envoy to Greece, and former FCC head, said at a luncheon-forum of the Liberal Party in New York last week that American foreign policy must strive for the twin objectives of "economic abundance for all, political freedom for all."

A pretty large order. Sounds as if Paul were running for Senator, or something!

Invitations have been issued by Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation to inspect a display of America's foremost train passenger program distribution systems and electronic railway radio-telephone equipment, which will be available for study at the Railway Supply Manufacturers' Association Exhibit, June 23-28 in the Convention Hall at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

A recent mail count for WGN farm programs revealed that during one month, more than a thousand pieces of mail from 20 States came to the station from its early morning listeners. A similar test conducted by WGN's "Song Title Time" program showed a mail count from 43 States, plus the District of Columbia, Canada and Cuba.

The Federal Works Administration will distribute 13 million dollars worth of electronic equipment - including three radar stations and 118 radar transmitters - to colleges, universities and some secondary schools.

It will be distributed free to institutions having veterans programs, but the schools must pay the shipping costs from Akron, Ohio.

If the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee plans postponing the hearings scheduled for next Tuesday, June 17th, on the White Radio Bill, to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission, there was no evidence of it at the Capitol today (Wed., June 11th).

A trial operation of a three-way FM radio-telephone system by the New York State Police is underway in an area which includes Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Dutchess, Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Supt. John A. Gaffney said that the New York Telephone Company was installing additional facilities and that the complete state-wide system is expected to be ready for testing within a few months.

The state-wide network will provide communication between each troop headquarters and patrol cars in the troop area, between each zone station and police vehicles in the zones and between the cars themselves.

Deems Taylor, President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), accompanied by Mrs. Taylor, sails on the Queen Elizabeth today (Wednesday, June 11th). He will attend a congress of the Confederation Internationale des Societes d'Auteurs et Compositeurs which will be held in London from June 23-28th.

What is said to be the lowest-priced console model television receiver made available to the public to date, having a suggested retail price of \$450, is now in production in the RCA's Camden, N.J. plant, and initial shipments are scheduled for this week.

Other RCA Victor models now in quantity production include table models with 7-inch and 10-inch picture tubes, a "5-in-1" complete home entertainment console combining FM, AM and shortwave radio, a Victrola phonograph, and a 52 square inch television screen. Prices of these set range from about \$250 to \$795, exclusive of excise tax and television owner's policy fee.

Colonel McCormick was told by one of his friends that WGN is regularly listened to in the Aleutian Islands.

Gross salaries last year of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America; Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and Frank M. Folsom, Vice-President in charge of RCA Victor, were \$132,703, \$90,460, and \$75,460, as reported by the Securities and Exchange Commission in Philadelphia.

"Gulf Television News", with Douglas Edwards as newscaster, has been renewed by the Gulf Oil Corporation for its fifth straight 13-week Thursday cycle over CBS Television Station WCBS-TV, effective June 26.

The Washington Post is now listing the complete program of all six broadcasting stations in the metropolitan area in addition to the seven local stations.

The Washington stations are WMAL (ABC), WRC (NBC), WOL (MBS) and WTOP (MBS). To these have now been added WINX, WWDC and WQQW. The Metropolitan area stations are WARL, Arlington, Va.; WEAM, Arlington, WPIK, Alexandria, Va.; WGAY, Silver Spring, Md.; WOOK, Silver Spring and WBCC, Bethesda, Md.

Before the war there were only the four Washington, D.C. stations in this entire area - WMAL, WRC, WOL and WTOP. Now there are 13.

United States Television Mfg. Corp. Net income for the March quarter was \$128,404 vs. a deficit of \$27,000 in the same 1946 period.

The Spanish Government has decided to install a 200-kilo-watt radio transmitter on the little island Fernando Po, off the coast of Africa, the New York Times learns, by an unusually reliable source. The informant says the principal purpose of the transmitter is propaganda to Spanish areas in Africa. No news of this decision has been made public.



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No. 1779

B U L L E T I N

President Truman late this afternoon, Wednesday, June 18th, withdrew the nomination of Ray C. Wakefield (R), of California, for a second term as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, and sent to the Senate instead, the name of Representative Robert F. Jones (R), of Lima, Ohio.

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June 18, 1947

WEST COAST CAPTURES 1ST BIG NET CHAIRMAN; WEISS HEADS MBS

Radio history was made last week in Chicago when Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President of the Don Lee Network in Los Angeles, was elected Chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting System, the first man from the Pacific Coast ever to head one of the country's four major networks. David Sarnoff, of NBC, William S. Paley, of CBS, and Edward J. Noble, of ABC, the other three, were all selected from the East. Weiss will succeed Alfred J. McCosker who was born and raised in New York City.

Mr. Weiss, as was the case with Mr. Paley, was born in Chicago, Mr. Noble in Gouverneur, N.Y., and General Sarnoff in Russia and brought to this country when only nine years old. With the exception of Mr. Paley, who is 46 years old, Mr. Weiss at 54, will be the youngest major network chairman with Sarnoff next in line at 56 and Mr. Noble, senior of the group at 64. This makes their average age 55, which again brings to mind that though the big networks are headed by pioneers of broadcasting, the "gray-beards" of the industry are still comparatively young men.

Mr. Weiss was graduated from Chicago-Kent College of Law in 1915. Subsequently he enrolled in the University of Southern California where he majored in Economics. Not many are aware of the fact that he was a Captain of Cavalry in the Regular Army in the 1st World War, Commander of the famous "Black Horse Troop", 4th U.S. Cavalry, and is a past Commander of the Military Order World Wars.

Before joining Don Lee, Mr. Weiss was an advertising executive with the Hearst newspapers for four years.

The current executive capacity of Mr. Weiss, gives him control and direction of Don Lee, the country's largest regional network (43 stations) as well as participation in administration of what is said to be the largest transcontinental network (431 stations).

Because of Don Lee's pioneering in television, he has likewise been a prominent figure in the development of that phase of the art. For that reason his testimony at the Federal Communications Commission hearings attracted considerable attention. Mr. Weiss said that he regards color television as remote and urged the Commission to proceed with the system now in use. Don Lee has a quarter of a million dollars invested in present standard television, which would be lost should video be moved elsewhere in the spectrum.

He estimated the technical cost of producing television on a 12-hour daily basis at \$150 per hour. Among problems facing telecasters are the "craft unions", he said, many of which now are organized among movie workers and which have been eyeing radio, particularly television.

Mr. Weiss said he didn't think television could be self-supporting in a community of less than a half-million population. "Television is not a poor man's paradise", he declared. "It's a luxury item. It will take several years yet to be self-sustaining."

The Don Lee executive said he didn't think television could be operated on a full commercial basis, four hours daily, for at least "three or four years". He said he couldn't anticipate when the art would reach the point where broadcasters could sell a program service 12 hours daily. He visioned video as primarily an evening service when the entire family could enjoy it.

Other membership rolls list Mr. Weiss Vice-President of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles and Hollywood Advertising Clubs, Director of Hollywood Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club of Los Angeles, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, all year Club of Southern California, and Advertising Federation of America. He is also a member of the University Club of Los Angeles, Delta Theta Phi and Alpha Delta Sigma. He recently completed duties as member of Board of Municipal Airport Commissioners. As a public speaker, Mr. Weiss is rated with the highest classification accorded by Rotary International.

Mr. Weiss will succeed Alfred J. McCosker, who resigned as Chairman of the Mutual Board to devote himself primarily to his duties as consultant and advisor to WOR. Mr. McCosker held the post as Chairman of the Board since the network was founded in 1934. Mr. McCosker resigned his office as Chairman of the Board of WOR, effective June 1st. However, he will continue for an additional term of years as Director and regular employee for consultation and other advisory services relating to WOR.

Theodore C. Streibert, President of WOR, was named Vice-Chairman of the Board and J. R. Poppele, Vice-President of WOR, was elected to succeed Mr. McCosker on the Board of Directors.

Edgar Kobak was reelected President and a Director of the Network, and the following Vice-Presidents were renamed: Robert D. Swezey, Phillips Carlin, Z. C. Barnes, A. A. Schechter, Robert Schmid and A. N. Hult. E. P. H. James, Director of Advertising, Promotion and Research, was also named a Vice-President of Mutual.

James E. Wallen was reelected Treasurer and Controller of the Network and Elbert M. Antrim of WGN was reelected Secretary.

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In a six weeks' drive, 102,165 listeners of WLS, Chicago, mostly from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, contributed 10 cents for the station's "Surprise Garden Seed" packet.

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"RADIO CHANGED READERS TO HEADLINE LISTENERS", SCHREIBER, WGN

By way of celebrating the silver anniversary of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, the 25th anniversary of radio and the 100th anniversary of the Chicago Tribune, the Medill School staged a lively four cornered debate as to the merits of the two great media of communication - the press and radio. Frank P. Schreiber, Manager of WGN (Chicago Tribune station), and Baskett Mosse, former NBC News Editor, now assistant professor at Medill, went to bat for radio and Don Maxwell, City Editor of the Chicago Tribune and Everett C. Norlander, Managing Editor of the Chicago Daily News for the press. Dean Kenneth E. Olson, of the Medill School, the Moderator, got the first rise out of the radio proponents by saying:

"I recall how the press welcomed this new infant radio, among communications media and how we plugged it in our news columns. Before manufacturers were producing radio sets, my newspaper ran articles every week showing our readers how they might build their own home receiving sets. We mounted sets on trucks and made the rounds of city parks to hold radio concerts. Thousands of people came Sunday afternoons to hear this new marvel. But few of us who played with radio in its earliest days sensed its possibilities. We thought of it as a new gadget which would bring music and entertainment into our homes - better music than we could get on the scratchy tinhorn phonographs of that day.

"None of us dreamt that in a few years this infant in swaddling clothes which the press had adopted was to turn about and bite us by taking from newspapers great quantities of advertising. Nor could we dream that the day would come when radio would invade our holy of holies and broadcast news itself. We fought radio's invasion of our sacred precincts for many bitter years, but today we have come to realize that both press and radio have their place in keeping our people informed and that together they can better serve the American public than either one alone."

Whereupon Dean Olson called upon Mr. Schreiber, who replied:

"I don't agree with what you said about radio biting the hand that fed it. I think radio and newspapers can live together. I think that radio stations have the advantage of speed and spontaneity in transmission of news. I think it has the advantage of on the scene coverage - interviews with people who make the news. I think that the clear channel stations deliver radio news to isolated rural areas where newspapers are slow, places that newspapers are slow in reaching because of the mail or the delivery systems. And I think that radio has turned the nation of radio listeners into headline readers into headline listeners, and I think that radio is doing an outstanding job of news coverage."

Mr. Maxwell said he didn't think there was a rivalry between the newspaper and radio in disseminating news. They each have their fields. "The radio can reach you quickest if you are available to hear it", he declared.

Mr. Mosse said he thought radio was more than just a supplement to the newspaper, that it was trying to do a complete job of covering and commentating on the news.

"If you have got the listener there at the time you are on the air", Mr. Norlander retorted. "In the newspaper he has the opportunity to read the news at his convenience. On the radio he has to be sitting at his receiver listening or he has missed it."

Further extracts from the debate follow:

Mr. Maxwell: I was surprised that you (Mosse) say that one of the chief functions of the radio is to report the news. I thought radio was an entertainment factor.

Mr. Norlander: I always thought that, Maxwell.

Mr. Mosse: Well, radio is an entertainment media, but it also certainly has a responsibility to report the news. I don't think we will argue about that. That is our field, too.

Mr. Schreiber: Mr. Mosse, do you actually think that radio competes with the newspapers, and that newspapers compete with the radio in the matter of news coverage? Don't you think that each has a separate function, that the radio reporters give you the news as it occurs and follow it up with further bulletins and repeat the news; whereas the newspaper gives you a complete story that you can read at your leisure, take your time about it, do it whenever you choose?

Mr. Mosse: I think that is very true.

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Mr. Maxwell: The Tribune has at least 450 to 500 men and women working in its news department every day. I don't think if you took all the news people from all the radio stations in Chicago you would have more than one-tenth of that, would you? I don't see how you can say that radio can compete with newspapers in disseminating news when we have been at this - the Tribune's been doing it now for a hundred years, and we have a far-flung staff. We have correspondents in the principal countries of the world. We have 15 or 20 men working in our Washington bureau. The news departments of the radio stations in Chicago certainly have 5 or 10 men at the most.

Mr. Schreiber: Well, of course, WGN is peculiarly situated in that respect, Mr. Maxwell, because we, as you know, have the benefit of all the Tribune reporters' efforts. Most radio stations don't have that. They just have the benefits of the efforts of the standard news associations, the same associations that the newspapers use throughout the country - Associated Press, United Press, I.N.S., and so forth.

Mr. Maxwell: What would be the file of a radio press association during the day. My idea would be that it would be about 1/20 of the file of the press association to the newspaper.

Mr. Schreiber: No, we get the same copy. We use exactly the same wires. We have the APA wire, for instance....

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Mr. Maxwell: It is rather interesting, isn't it, that with all the radio stations, well, say, in this territory, broadcasting news, 18 to 20 times a day, the circulation of the newspapers in this territory has increased steadily every year.

Mr. Olson: How do you account for that?

Mr. Maxwell: Well, because I don't think that radio is anything more than a supplementary news service.

Mr. Mosse: Probably it whets the appetite for details.

Mr. Schreiber: By the same token, it is an increase in the interest in news. Radio stations are scheduling more news every day. From a commercial viewpoint news program is the most salable type of program to the average advertiser. You can take a news program to an agency and sell it with greater ease than anything else. It is a broad picture of increased interest in news. It may be born from the war. I don't know. But generally speaking I think there is a rising interest in news.

* * * * *

Mr. Schreiber: I don't think so. I am not in favor of a radio station editorializing. A station hasn't a right under its present license to editorialize. There is a big discussion going on now between the trade and the Communications Commission as to whether a station does have the right to editorialize. But the general rule now is that you shall give equal time to all sides of all controversial questions. And if you get into too many controversies, I don't think your clock would run far, far enough to give you enough time to handle all of the arguments.

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OVERSEAS RADIO TELEGRAPH RATE HIKE URGED BY ALL AMERICA

That there is immediate need for additional revenue and that the Federal Communications Commission should approve an increase in outbound rates to place U. S. companies engaged in international telegraph communications on a sound economic basis, was the conclusion of a brief filed this week by James A. Kennedy, attorney, in behalf of All America Cables And Radio, Commercial Cable and Mackay Radio in connection with a general investigation the Commission is making in overseas rates. Mr. Kennedy filed a similar brief in behalf of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company.

Highlights of the plea follow:

"The record is clear that, with a few exceptions, inbound rates from foreign countries to the United States are generally higher than outbound rates from the United States. Hence, the American carriers' operations would result in even greater losses if it were not for the higher revenue and revenue-per-word derived from inbound traffic.

"It is apparent that the international telegraph industry, as represented by the American carriers, is in an unsound and unhealthy condition. The record is clear that this condition was brought about primarily, if not entirely, as the result of reductions

in outbound rates made during the years 1945 and 1946, and as the result of increases in wages and other operating expenses. If said reductions in rates had not been made, the telegraph industry would be currently operating at a profit. There is no evidence in the record that the unhealthy financial condition of the industry can be attributed to inefficiency or other uneconomic conditions or practices.

"During 1946 the international telegraph carriers combined had total operating revenues of \$42,873,000 and operating revenue deductions of \$42,899,000 with a resulting net operating loss for the industry of approximately \$26,000. In the absence of any change in rate levels and assuming no increase in the level of wages and other operating expenses, the carriers estimate total operating revenues of \$40,057,000 during 1947 and operating deductions of \$43,941,000. The penalty to the international telegraph industry for doing business in 1947 would be a net loss of \$3,884,000.

"The record shows, furthermore, that several of the carriers negotiated increased wages during the proceeding in this matter and that other carriers are presently confronted with demands for wage increases which were not taken into consideration in their respective estimates."

* * * * *

"Taking into consideration the investment of all American carriers devoted to the service, including required working capital, it appears that there is approximately \$72,545,000 now invested in the international telegraph business. Based upon the carriers' estimates for 1947, the industry needs \$3,884,000 additional revenue to break even, assuming the same volume of traffic and operating expense levels. The industry would require \$10,900,000 annually in excess of estimated operating revenue for 1947 in order to earn a 6% return, and would require \$15,600,000 in order to earn a 10% return. While there is considerable disagreement on the record concerning the proper rate of return for international telegraph carriers as compared to domestic public utility companies, it is our belief that there are unusual and extraordinary hazards inherent in the international telegraph business, as it is necessarily operated by the American carriers which justify a return of 10% on the investment in the industry."

* * * * *

"Legislation now before the Congress (S. 816) to remove the rate preference applicable to United States Government messages will not remedy this situation in the field of international communication. Since rates for government messages can be increased to the level of applicable commercial rates only by agreement with other nations, we earnestly recommend that steps be taken as early as possible to bring about the result.

"This can be accomplished in the World Telecommunications Conference at Atlantic City to revise the International Telecommunications Convention (Madrid, 1932).

* * * * *

"Consideration of the matter should not be deferred until the Conference to study the International Telegraph Regulations takes place about two years hence. It would be entirely proper to have the question settled in the Convention since none of the supplementary Regulations provide for special rates for government messages. It is noted that the Telephone Regulations expressly provide that Government calls shall be chargeable as private calls of the same classification."

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FCC HEAD AGAINST WHITE BILL NEWSPAPER STATION CLAUSE

Opposing the section which would prevent the Federal Communications Commission from denying the right of newspapers to own radio stations, Charles R. Denny, Jr. Chairman of the Commission, testified at length Tuesday as the first witness in the opening of hearings on the bill introduced by Senator White to revise the present radio law and its proposed reorganization of the Communications Commission.

"We believe that newspaper ownership per se is not necessarily a good or bad thing but must be considered in the light of all the surrounding circumstances", Chairman Denny told a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. "Thus, where there are two equally qualified applicants for a station serving a community and one of the two is the sole newspaper in the town, it may be advisable and in the public interest to grant the radio station license to the non-newspaper. We believe that this policy is designed to prevent a local monopoly of the principal media of mass communications or at least it encourages a diversity of an ownership of such media.

"Thus, to the extent that this section would merely deprive the Commission of power to prohibit radio station ownership by newspapers or any other group, it merely represents present practice. From a careful reading of the section, it is my opinion that the section means only that. However, if one of its purposes is to prevent the Commission from considering as one factor any aspect of an applicant's business which may be a reasonable basis for determining that the grant of a license to that particular applicant would be more or less preferable than the grant to a competing applicant, I believe that the section may be seriously detrimental to the Commission's ability to carry out its responsibility to grant licenses to applicants who are best able to serve the public interest."

Chairman Denny declared that the Commission should be given flexibility with respect to such matters as the chain broadcasting regulations, adding:

"However, if the Committee is of the opinion that the chain broadcasting regulations should be written into the statute I believe that they should be adopted in precisely the form in which the Commission has enacted them. These rules were promulgated by the Commission only after a long and thorough investigation and in some

cases they have been modified at the request of the broadcasters. In spite of the dire prophecies of chaos and disaster with which they were originally greeted, they have not brought an end to network broadcasting, but on the contrary have led to improvements and benefits in the broadcast service.

"These rules have now been in operation for more than four years, and have been the subject matter of much discussion and interpretation. Moreover, the substance of these provisions have been written into virtually all existing network contracts. To change the substance of these regulations by statute would introduce new ambiguities requiring clarification and would require extensive revision in network affiliation contracts."

Mr. Denny expressed the belief that by limiting the number of stations, the public would be adversely affected.

"The Commission does not share the fears held by some broadcasters of the dangers of increased competition", he said. "Of course new competition brings with it some changes; it always does. It brings in men with new ideas, new ways of doing business and new ways of programming. To meet this competition the existing stations will have to find new and better ways of serving the public, and it is, of course, possible that in the process some of the less progressive broadcasters will fall by the wayside. But by this very competition to find new and better ways to serve the public, the public interest should be advanced. And we do not subscribe to the idea that a new station entering the field can only secure business and listeners at the expense of stations already in existence. There are vast opportunities in radio and large reservoirs of both listening audiences and sources of revenue which are as yet untapped.

"We feel that the theory of free competition in broadcasting upon which the present law is based has worked well. We urge that this basic theory be left unchanged. But, if the Committee feels that it should be changed then the precise formula to be applied for restricting competition in the broadcast field should be written into the bill so that we will know just how much of the present theory of free competition is retained and how much is discarded. In other words, please do not simply tell us to 'give effect to the needs and requirements.' Give us the yardstick to apply in determining how many stations a particular community can properly support."

Of the proposed amendments to the sections governing political and news broadcasts several were opposed by Mr. Denny as "impractical" and two as "serious limitations in the right of free speech".

Under one of these sections the licensee would be forbidden during a political campaign to permit the use of his station for or against any candidate for public office excepting the candidate himself, his qualified opponents, persons authorized by them, or authorized representatives of recognized political parties whose candidate's name appears on the ballot.

This, Mr. Denny argued, would mean the exclusion of parties fighting for an opportunity to get on the ballot at succeeding elections and also of minority and non-political parties or groups, such as county or state bar associations, labor unions and others, who might wish to express support or opposition of one or more candidates.

"The health of our democratic system depends in large measure upon the rights of minority groups to present their views to the American public", he said.

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MAX BALCOM, SYLVANIA, HEADS RADIO MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Greatly expanded industry services to help radio manufacturers readjust their operations to postwar conditions were authorized by the new Board of Directors last week at the concluding business session of the 23rd annual Radio Manufacturers' Association convention in Chicago.

Max F. Balcom, Vice-President and Treasurer of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., of Emporium, Pa. was elected President of the Association to succeed Ray C. Cosgrove, General Manager of The Crosley Division, Cincinnati, who concluded three years of service as RMA head.

Mr. Balcom has been an active leader in RMA affairs for the past 12 years. He has been a member of the Board of Directors for five years, a Vice-President for two separate two-year terms, and Chairman of the Tube Division for two separate two-year terms. During the war and through the reconversion period, Mr. Balcom represented the Association in numerous contacts with Government agencies in an effort to expedite production. He served the industry as Chairman of the OPA Radio Tube Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee, and as Chairman of the RMA Surplus Disposal Committee, as well as in numerous other general capacities.

R. E. Carlson, Vice-President of Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N.J., and W. J. Barkley, Executive Vice-President of the Collins Radio Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were elected Vice-Presidents of RMA by the newly organized Board of Directors following the election of Mr. Balcom as President.

The Directors also re-elected three other Vice-Presidents: Paul V. Galvin, President of Motorola, Inc.; J. J. Kahn, President of Standard Transformer Corp.; and Allen Shoup, President of Sound, Inc., all of Chicago.

The four new RMA Directors elected for three-year terms are H. L. Hoffman, President, Hoffman Radio Corp., Los Angeles; Harry C. Sparks, President of the Sparks-Withington Company, Jackson, Mich.; E. N. Wendell, Executive Vice President, Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., Clifton, N.J.; and W. A. MacDonald, President, Hazeltine Electronics Corp., New York City.

Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice-President of General Electric Co., Syracuse, N.Y., was reappointed Director of the RMA Engineering Department and remains a member of the Board of Directors.

The three-day convention concluded with an industry banquet attended by nearly 800 industry leaders and their guests. Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, forecast tremendous developments in the radio, television and electronics fields in an address on "The Outlook for the Radio Industry."

President Balcom, in his first address, expressed the opinion that the radio industry is entering its greatest period despite current readjustment problems.

Among the new industry services authorized by the newly organized Board of Directors at its meeting was the expansion and modernization of statistical services to cover the movement of radio and television receivers through distribution channels and their retail sales.

Uniform FM receiver dial markings, using megacycle listings instead of FCC channel numbers, was recommended for the RMA Set Division by Chairman Paul Galvin. This recommendation concurs with that of the RMA Engineering Department. Its adoption by set manufacturers is optional.

An appropriation of \$20,000 for the preparation of National Radio Week promotion material, to be used by radio dealers and broadcasters, was made by the retiring RMA Board of Directors upon recommendation of the RMA Advertising Committee.

Publication of a report on recommended basic standards for school sound recording and playback equipment was made by the Board upon recommendation of the School Equipment Committee. This published report prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education, will supplement the "School Sound Systems" brochure published by the RMA last Fall and distributed to schools and colleges by the Office of Education.

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FCC APPOINTS FIRST WOMAN AS HEARING EXAMINER

Characterized by one official of the Federal Communications Commission as an "able, hard-working gal", the Commission has added Mrs. Fanny N. Litvin to its staff of hearing examiners. Mrs. Litvin is the first woman named to that Commission post. She is presently Chief of the Motions and Rehearings Section of the Law Department's Broadcast Division.

Mrs. Litvin has served in a legal capacity with the Commission during its entire existence, and before that was with the Federal Radio Commission. She completed her undergraduate work at Montana State College and received her LLB degree from George Washington University. For a time she practiced law at Butte, Mont., with the firm headed by the now Senior Senator James E. Murray of Montana. Joining the Federal Radio Commission in 1928, she continued with the FCC. Until about 1938 she was assigned to the litigation staff, writing briefs and arguing cases before the courts. She has been in charge of broadcast motions and petitions for several years.

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COURT RULES AGAINST STATION IN SEN. TAYLOR'S BROADCAST

The first ruling in a \$100,000 defamation suit filed against Station KIDO in Boise, Idaho, by the Boise Statesman, was a memorandum decision in favor of the paper in which District Judge Charles E. Winstead has overruled a general demurrer filed by the station and has held that the newspaper's complaint "states facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action."

The Statesman's libel suit against KIDO was the first of four filed by the newspaper against southern Idaho broadcasters last Fall following the station's use of a recorded political address by Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D), of Idaho, which the publication charges contained "false representations" and was "defamatory of plaintiff as publisher of a newspaper as it denied the authenticity of the news contained in said newspapers and the value of said newspapers for commercial advertising purposes."

Answered affirmatively by Winstead in his decision were the three following questions raised in KIDO's demurrer:

- "1. May a corporation in Idaho sue for libel?
- "2. Is the alleged defamatory matter libelous per se, so that the complaint states a cause of action without alleging special damages?
- "3. Does the complaint state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the defendant?"

The court ruled negatively on the query, "Was the address broadcast on its face privileged and therefore not libelous in the sense of express malice?"

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N.Y. DAILY NEWS IS CLEARED BY FCC OF ANTI-JEWISH CHARGES

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the motion of the News Syndicate Company, Inc., to strike from the record in the New York FM cases the evidence adduced in these proceedings by the American Jewish Congress relating to the content and policies of the New York Daily News and the New York Sunday News. The Commission stated that "the evidence referred to does not have probative value for the purpose of determining the issues of the case. The motion of the News Syndicate Company, Inc., to strike the same has been granted in order that the record may be clear that it has not entered into our decision upon the merits of the applications considered in this proceeding." Commissioner Jett concurred in the result.

Commissioner Durr dissented in a separate opinion, feeling that "the evidence offered by the American Jewish Congress is relevant, competent, material, and has probative value, and the motion of News Syndicate Company, Inc., to strike it from the record should be denied."

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RADIO IS SECOND TO NEWSPAPERS IN IOWA POLL

The latest Iowa Poll which carried questions having to do with radio and the press showed that those interviewed think the newspapers are fairer than radio in news presentation. Only one in ten Iowa listeners reported skipping newspaper stories that have been heard in radio news broadcasts.

About 35% of those polled said newspapers and the radio are equally fair in their presentation of the news. Another 35% said newspapers do a better job in presenting the news fairly while 25% thought radio was preferable in this respect.

One of the questions, and the replies, of the Iowa Poll, which is made from time to time by the Des Moines Register & Tribune of which Gardner Cowles, Jr., who is also President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company is the head, follows:

"In trying to make up your mind about some public questions or issues, which do you go by most - Farm Magazines? Magazines? Newspapers? Radio?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Farm</u>
Newspapers	51%	59%	42%	46%
Radio	31	26	36	34
Magazines	5	6	7	1
Farm magazine	4	1	4	10
Other	2	1	3	3
Don't know	7	7	8	6

Reliance on the newspapers was slightly higher among the men (51%) than among women. The women (33%) depend on radio more than men do.

The reaction to advertising media was surveyed through this question:

"Which kind of advertising would you say seems to be most helpful to you? Farm magazine? Magazine? Newspaper? Radio?"

The replies were tabulated as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Farm</u>
Newspaper	48%	59%	38%	39%
Radio	22	20	29	21
Farm magazine	10	1	8	24
Magazine	9	10	11	5
Other	2	1	3	3
Don't Know	9	9	11	8

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

Times Marches On ("Variety")

The publicity boys around the networks and the indie stations in N.Y. have been out on the w.k. limb the past few weeks since the N.Y. Times preemed its daily radio column.

Times radio ed Jack Gould has managed to crash through with a goodly number of news breaks, beating some of the other daily radio eds to the punch. Latter, particularly the Daily News, have been squawking out loud, demanding to know of the press dept. heads, "what gives?"

Fact that Gould has frequently bypassed the publicity dept. in going direct to the source for his info apparently doesn't cut any ice with the others, who feel they've been getting the brusheroo and want an equal break on exclusives.

Petrillo In A Corner ("Philadelphia Bulletin")

James C. Petrillo, boss of the American Federation of Musicians, is a man of few words. But when he uses them, especially in the form of epithets, his choice leaves no doubt of his meaning. Usually he prefers action to words, and the more high-handed the action, the better it suits his purpose.

Petrillo is now on the defensive, and his opening speech to the Federation's annual convention showed it. He threatened to expel Congressman Kearns from the union, and lashed out against pending labor legislation.

That legislation would clip Petrillo's wings. It would prevent hiring stand-by musicians, and bar an employer from firing a union member for anything except nonpayment of dues. Besides that, the Lea bill, aimed directly at Petrillo, is now being tested in the Supreme Court.

The Petrillos in the labor movement are responsible for whatever restrictions may be written into law. State legislatures in number have ended the closed shop and curbed union activities. The temper of the public has been aroused to such an extent that there is widespread demand for the elimination of abuses from union practices.

Organized labor will do itself a service by getting rid of all the Petrillos.

ABC'S Daytime Air Sold Out; \$12,000,000 Business Increase ("Variety")

ABC has hung the SRO sign on its weekday daytime air in a multiple signaturing of sponsors for the net's few remaining unsold segments. Neat coup in shuffling programs to wrap up bankrollers for a total of 154 daytime quarter-hours weekly in a period of generally downward trends in billings boosts ABC's total new business since Jan. 1 to well over the \$12,000,000 mark.

"Voice of Congress" Still Scowls at "Voice of America"
("Washington Post")

The fate that seems to be in store for the State Department foreign information program is nothing short of disastrous. By a series of pettifogging delays the unrepentant isolationists in the House have prevented the Mundt bill from reaching the floor. This is the bill that would continue after July 1 the "Voice of America" short-wave broadcasts, the American libraries abroad and the other informational and educational services which seek to present a true picture of this country. The strategy of the House die-hards is to kill the program entirely by talking it to death. The disturbing part is that now the Senate Republican leadership, which should know better, apparently has thrown in the towel. Influential GOP Senators are reported to have consented to a compromise which would narrow the information activities to a constricted broadcasting program with an appropriation of only six million dollars instead of the 34 million originally asked. * * *

The issue now becomes a matter of principle. Either we present the facts, along the line established by the Mundt bill, or we leave it to the Kremlin to explain our motives. No American who knows the diet of falsehood dished out by Pravda can want that. But we may rest assured that if we do not continue to tell our story, no one else will do it for us.

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Mother Picks The Winner
(Leonard Lyons in "Washington Post")

Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher and President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, tells this story about his brothers - John Cowles, the publisher, and Russell Cowles, the distinguished painter. One day Herbert Hoover was introduced to their mother, Mrs. Gardner Cowles, Sr. Mr. Hoover had been spending some time with John and Gardner, Jr., and said: "Mrs. Cowles, you should be very happy about your boys. They're smart. In fact, I think one is a genius". . . Mrs. Cowles turned to one of the people present and whispered: "I didn't know Mr. Hoover knew Russell."

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Sea-Going Radiotelephone Operators
("Long Lines")

Upon visiting the mighty "Queen Elizabeth", at her dock in New York, you realize that the telephone is just about as important for the passenger at sea as it is for the stay-at-home landlubber. While she is at sea, the "Elizabeth's" passengers can talk to people on either side of the Atlantic via the ship-to-shore radiotelephone services of the A. T. & T. Long Lines Department and the telephone system in Great Britain. In port, six shore lines are established for the use of the ship's staff.

Mrs. Margaret Morgan, chief operator of the "Queen Elizabeth" will explain that the "Elizabeth's" switchboard is manned by a staff of four operators, called "telephonists". Like American operators, they handle deftly the peak loads on the switchboard when the vessel lies at her Hudson River pier as well as at sea, with a large part of her service carried by shore lines which connect with Bell System circuits to any part of the country.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

Among the FM authorizations by the Federal Communications Commission last week were to the Capital Radio, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, which is partially owned by Senator John W. Bricker, of Ohio, and to Elmer A. Senson, ex-Governor and former Senator of Minnesota, for a station at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Membership in the Radio Manufacturers' Association reached its highest peak of 347 at the 23rd Annual Convention in Chicago last week with the admission of twelve new member companies.

The current RMA membership is nine higher than it was a year ago, and is 238 more than it was in June, 1941, the last prewar year.

Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, delivering the Commencement address at Smith College on "America As An Island", warned the graduates that we in America were moving in one direction while the rest of the world moved in another and that there was real and urgent danger that we would be isolated.

By way of giving the listeners a sample of the real thing, Claude Mahoney, WTOP-CBS commentator in Washington, D. C., cut in on his description of the Henry Wallace Washington meeting with a portion of Wallace's speech from a wire recording.

Mahoney also used a wire recording in connection with his broadcast of the plane crash at Port Deposit, Md. where WTOP had recorded the story of one of the only persons who had witnessed the catastrophe.

The Board of Education of the City of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., has been granted a construction permit for a new FM Station by the Federal Communications Commission; Channel No. 218, 91.5 Mcs; 12.5 KW; 370 feet.

E. A. Nicholas, President of the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Ind., is author of a 2,000-word article on radio appearing in the Americana Annual for 1947 just released by the publishers of the Encyclopedia Americana.

Articles in the Americana publication, which for 25 years has been an authoritative source of information about developments in all branches of knowledge, are written by foremost experts in each of the fields described. Mr. Nicholas' article reviews the radio industry's conversion to peace-time production, its latest progress in research, and radio manufacturing activities in other countries of the world.

The Texas City Broadcasting Service, Texas City, Texas, has been granted a construction permit for a new station by the FCC to operate on 920 kc., 1 KW, daytime only, engineering conditions.

Six fellowships, given cooperatively by the National Broadcasting Company and the Joint Religious Radio Committee, have been awarded for the fourth consecutive year by a Committee headed by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor. The fellowships make it possible for appointees to study at any one of three NBC Summer radio institutes at Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Applicants were chosen on the basis of the quality of the work they have done in promoting religious radio programs on a sustaining basis for federations of churches and other inter-denominational agencies.

Larry E. Gubb, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Philco Corporation, declared Tuesday at Atlantic City that his company could duplicate 1941 prices only if it could return to 1941 material and wage conditions.

Addressing the Philco national sales convention at the Municipal Auditorium, Mr. Gubb said prices for refrigerators and radios manufactured by his company had not advanced in proportion with with the 55 per cent increase in the cost of living since 1941.

"Research and engineering are our only hope today to give greater value for less money", he said.

The North Missouri Broadcasting Co., Kirksville, Mo., has been granted a construction permit for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., 250 watts and unlimited time.

A new all-electric automatic record player has been released by the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation at \$39.95, the model which plays 10 or 12-inch records, features a three-tube amplifier, a 6-inch oval Alnico 5 permanent dynamic speaker and a self-starting constant speed AC motor.

Ray Henle, WOL newsman in Washington, D. C., was in a stew on his Monday 12:30 PM broadcast when he was unable to use the information that the President had vetoed the tax bill because the reading of the bill had not begun in the House. Henle, not to be outdone, however, told his listeners a message had been received from the President and that when messages on a bill come from the President it usually indicates disapproval. All through his broadcast Henle was careful not to use the word "Veto". No sooner did he complete his commentary than the one minute commercial following used the word nine times in plugging "Veto Underarm Deodorant."

Lighting of fluorescent lamps without the use of wires, transmission of the human voice by a flashlight beam and direction of radar energy by reflectors, were among the things demonstrated at the luncheon of the Sales Executives Club in New York Tuesday by Dr. Phillips Thomas, Research Engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Dr. Thomas stressed the advances made in the field of electronics since the discovery of the vacuum tube, and ranked radar as second only to the atomic bomb.



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June 25, 1947

FCC GETS ANOTHER POLITICIAN; INDUSTRY APATHETIC, AS USUAL

(Editorial by Robert D. Heinl)

Again the White House, by withdrawing the nomination of FCC Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield (R), of California, has wished another politician on the Federal Communications Commission and the broadcasting and communications industries by naming Representative Robert F. Jones (R), of Ohio, with no experience in these fields, to the Republican vacancy on the Communications Commission. And standing silently by the industries directly affected and the National Association of Broadcasters with its highly paid president and its constantly increasing staff are, as usual, allowing the Administration to get away with it.

Could anyone imagine the President making a comparable appointment in the labor field without consulting the CIO and the A. F. of L. or in the industrial field without getting a nod from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States? In the FCC appointments, the White House doesn't pay any more attention to the NAB group than if they didn't exist.

Yet the broadcasters, the most powerful group in the world, are never consulted with regard to appointments on the Federal Communications Commission which holds their very existence in its hands.

Furthermore, there have been few who have ever served on the Commission who have had the slightest technical qualifications. That such outstanding Commissioners as T.A.M. Craven, E. K. Jett, E. M. Webster, and the dean of them all, the late Admiral Bullard of the old Radio Commission were appointed, has been a lucky break for the industry not due to its own feeble efforts.

From the beginning, the broadcasters and the NAB have been afraid to speak above a whisper, yet they have the most powerful voice in the world. If only a few independent stations or even one network dared to speak out, far from losing their licenses as they seem to fear, thereafter not only would the White House stop, look and listen, but the blast would dump the apple-cart on Capitol Hill. In fact, a single fearless station such as WGN, in Chicago, with Col. Robert R. McCormick directing the attack, could almost do the job alone.

Another group which the broadcasters have evidently overlooked who could command considerable more respect from the President and Congress than the industry is now getting is the Radio Correspondents' Galleries. If this organization of commentators were ever turned loose, properly backed by their employers, they could create consternation at the White House and on Capitol Hill.

The very fact that four nominations have been withdrawn by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman for the FCC (such a withdrawal being a thing normally that rarely occurs) all Republicans and all for political reasons, show how Democratic Presidents defer to the will of even the Republicans in Congress.

The Commissioners who had their renominations yanked from the Senate were Thad Brown, George Henry Payne, Norman S. Case and Ray C. Wakefield. Did anyone ever hear of a presidential nomination being withdrawn - or made - out of deference to the broadcasting or communications industries or as a result of any effort on the part of the NAB?

According to Drew Pearson in his last Sunday night broadcast over ABC, the reason President Truman withdrew the nomination of Commissioner Wakefield was that Wakefield had voted against giving a broadcasting station license to Robert Eartley, a nephew of Speaker Sam Rayburn, at Houston, Texas, and a former employee of the FCC. Mr. Pearson said that Rayburn was furious and had high-pressured the President into calling back the Wakefield nomination and naming Representative Jones (R), of Ohio, instead, despite the fact that Jones was the man who caused the axe to descend upon the Reclamation Bureau appropriations which, according to Pearson, may cause Truman to lose the vote of the West in the forthcoming presidential campaign.

Of President Truman's sudden about-face with regard to Mr. Wakefield, the Washington Post had this to say:

"The President's withdrawal of his own nomination of Commissioner Wakefield for reappointment to the Federal Communications Commission is a mystery that demands explanation. The nomination was sent to the Senate some six weeks ago. It was indorsed alike by the Democratic Senator and the Republican Senator from California, Mr. Wakefield's home State. It was referred to an Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee which, judging from every available indication, was prepared to report it favorably. However, before any hearings had been held by the subcommittee and in the absence of any open opposition, the President suddenly withdrew the nomination and substituted the name of Representative Robert F. Jones of Ohio. This change of mind, unprecedented so far as we know, is the more astonishing since it was made without any prior notification to Mr. Wakefield himself or to the Senators from California and without any expressed reason.

"Commissioner Wakefield's record during his first term on the FCC thoroughly entitled him to reappointment. Indeed, on the grounds of merit and general qualification, he seems immeasurably superior to Representative Jones. In addition to his seven years of direct experience with national communications problems as a member of the FCC, Mr. Wakefield had admirable training for this regulatory post as Chairman of the California Utilities Commission. Mr. Jones has no comparable background. An Ohio county prosecuting attorney, he has been in Congress since 1939 with a record dis-

tinguished only by the consistency of its conservatism and opposition to nearly every major measure desired by the Administration.

"In the absence of explanation, it is difficult to escape the suspicion that it was Mr. Jones' nuisance value that won him preferment over Mr. Wakefield. Opposition seems the normal avenue to advancement nowadays. But the FCC is far too important an agency to be made a mere repository for the removal of obstructionists from Congress. If President Truman does not want this construction to be put upon his choice of Mr. Jones, then he owes it to himself to offer a more satisfactory explanation. In any case, as a matter of common courtesy, he owes an explanation to Mr. Wakefield whom he has subjected to extreme embarrassment. And, above all, he owes an explanation to a public perplexed by what appears to be thoroughly capricious conduct."

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RADIO STATIONS USED TO PROBE FOR OIL NOW NUMBER OVER 500

Little known to the general public is the utilization of radio to probe for new sources of oil. More than 500 "Geological Radio Stations" devoted to this purpose are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission. A single "station" authorization can include various mobile and portable units.

These stations are modern "divining rods" which investigate the underlying strata of the earth for nature's faults which may serve as oil traps. Any disarrangement of rock layers might hide an untapped supply. Even in water depths, sea-going oilmen equipped with radio sound out salt domes that were pushed up from the deep ages ago.

In one method the presence of hidden oil is indicated by signals and impulses obtained by seismic instruments and transmitted by radio from the various pickup points to a centrally located recording truck or boat within a distance of 15 miles. At the same time, geological radio stations are used for communication purposes by crews so engaged in isolated places.

In 1935 there were only 131 such stations. The growing use of radio for this purpose is due to the drain on readily available oil deposits and the necessity of seeking new fields. Since the war, radar has come into the picture to the extent that the Commission recently authorized a geophysical exploration company to experiment with radar (in the 2900-3246 megacycle band).

It is possible, too, that geological radio stations may some day be employed to ferret out new mineral and metal deposits. In anticipation of such development, the Commission, in connection with its recent service frequency allocations, increased from nine to 49 the number of radio channels allocated to this service.

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E. ANTHONY & SONS TO TAKE EMPLOYEES' DISPUTE TO HIGH COURT

Following a decision by the U. S. Court of Appeals Monday ordering Massachusetts newspapers of E. Anthony & Sons, the president of which is Basil Brewer, who also operates WNEH in New Bedford and WOGB in West Yarmouth, to reinstate employees dismissed for union activity, counsel for the papers said the case would be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Seven employees of the company's newspapers in New Bedford and Hyannis were discharged after they had been questioned about union activity. They were members of the Newspaper and Radio Workers Protective Association of Southern Massachusetts.

This organization was formed principally by the General Manager and the Circulation Director of the Anthony Company. These two men were subsequently fired and convicted of plotting to engage in a business competing and conflicting with the interests of their employer.

The Anthony company objected to the Association formed, but admitted it was technically a "company union". It was tainted, however, the company said, by being formed by an "unconscionable breach of trust by two supposedly loyal executives."

For this reason, the company said, the employees involved could not seek protection under the National Labor Relations Act. The company charged the NLRB had no right to interfere and the management had the right to dismiss employees for joining an "illegal" labor union.

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SALTZMAN, SON OF EX-FRC CHAIRMAN, UP FOR ASST. SEC. OF STATE

Charles E. Saltzman, 44 years old, Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, and son of the late, Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, former Chairman of the old Federal Radio Commission, was nominated last week to be an Assistant Secretary of State. He will succeed Maj. Gen. John H. Hildring, retired, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of affairs of occupied areas, who is resigning for personal reasons effective September 1. However, Mr. Saltzman will enter the State Department on July 15 as a special assistant to Secretary of State Marshall and will work with General Hildring to familiarize himself with the duties of the office.

Mr. Saltzman was a Brigadier General in World War II. He went overseas in 1942 as Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen. Mark W. Clark and won the Distinguished Service Medal. He returned to the New York Stock Exchange early in 1946.

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EX-FCC CHAIRMEN, FLY, PORTER, IN OPPOSITION IN ATLANTA CASE

Former FCC Chairman J. L. Fly, in one of the few radio cases in which he has appeared in his private capacity as a lawyer, and former FCC Chairman Paul Porter, in his first suit since leaving the Commission, will face each other tomorrow (Thursday, June 26) in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia at Atlanta. The case to be argued is whether or not the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Fort Industry stations, of which George B. Storer is the President, violated anti-trust laws and FCC rules by conspiring to shift WGST, CBS Atlanta affiliate to WAGA, Fort Industry's Atlanta outlet.

Mr. Fly will represent the Fort Industry Stations and Mr. Porter CBS, of which he was formerly counsel in Washington.

FCC's rules governing network contracts, designed to prevent monopoly, were conceived, argued, adopted and enforced during the Fly regime. They were rigidly enforced during the ensuing Porter regime.

Last Monday Judge E. Marvin Underwood, of the District Court, granted a temporary order directing CBS and WAGA not to make any affiliation commitments until the court can hear argument on the WGST petition for a temporary injunction.

WGST charged that CBS had entered into a conspiracy in restraint of trade by agreeing with the Storer group to change its Atlanta outlet from WGST to WAGA Dec. 15 next when the present two-year contract expires.

Specifically WGST alleged that the Sherman Act and Clayton Act, as well as the Federal Communications Act and Declaratory Judgment Act were violated. The State has a \$1,500,000 investment in WGST, it argued, with annual net exceeding \$200,000 for several years. CBS affiliation was described as "the most vital single factor in the high earning capacity of WGST for 17 years."

Audience would be drastically cut and revenue curtailed, with WGST reduced to insignificant status with loss on its investment if the affiliation were lost, WGST contended.

The station claimed illegal agreement or understanding in restraint of trade occurred when CBS allegedly approached the Storer management last Autumn to obtain affiliation of WWVA, Wheeling, 50 kw station. WGST claimed the Storer group agreed to a CBS affiliation for WWVA if WGES, Miami, and WAGA, Atlanta, also were given CBS contracts. CBS granted such an option, WGST alleges.

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ASCAP CHARGED WITH WORLD CONSPIRACY

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) was accused of illegally engaging in a world-wide cartel and conspiracy to monopolize music-performing rights in a suit filed in Federal court in New York Monday by the Anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice.

At almost the same time in London, where a convention of Authors and Composers Societies is now being held, ASCAP resigned its membership.

One of the principal purposes of the Government's suit, according to John F. Sonnett, Chief of the Anti-trust Division, is to obtain "a directive from the court requiring ASCAP to withdraw from membership in illegal foreign societies like the confederation."

The Government alleges that ASCAP has joined with similar organizations in principal foreign countries to cross-license each other exclusively, thus barring other groups or individuals from access to the musical compositions controlled. The cross-licensing has been done, the complaint charges, through the International Confederation of Authors and Composers Societies, which has headquarters in Paris and is composed of ASCAP and twenty-five foreign societies.

Attorney General Tom Clark said the Justice Department had found that thousands of businesses, such as radio stations, theatres, hotels, dance halls and restaurants, had been prevented from getting music from abroad except through ASCAP, and that the cartel arrangements had hindered American composers and authors not members of ASCAP from reaching the foreign markets.

Besides a court order directing ASCAP's withdrawal from the International Confederation, the Government asks that ASCAP be enjoined from accepting music rights in the United States from any foreign society unless the foreign society also makes its music available to other United States societies. It also asks for the cancellation of existing agreements.

"Last Fall the International Confederation held its meeting in Washington", Deems Taylor, President of ASCAP, was quoted as saying in a London dispatch to the New York Times. "At that time the State Department gave us the privilege, never accorded to any other international organization, of holding meetings in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress.

"At that time the State Department was immensely interested, as was the United States Government, in having the meeting in Washington because the gathering helped international relations.

"We were just as much a monopoly then as the Justice Department claims we are now.

"I wonder what State Department officials are thinking today about the action of the Justice Department?"

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PETRILLO STILL MUST FACE BRAND NEW GOING OVER BY CONGRESS

Although James C. Petrillo almost fell over himself bowing low before the Supreme Court following the anti-Petrillo jolt the court gave him, it is still not expected to save Petrillo from facing a brand new investigation by the House Labor Subcommittee tentatively set for next Monday, June 30th, in addition to the forthcoming trial ordered by the high court.

Representative Nixon (R), of California, a subcommittee member, told the Associated Press:

"We've done a considerable amount of groundwork on the case and have plenty of questions to fire at him about his union's policies and practices.

"We want to ask him about featherbedding, about making an employer hire more musicians than he needs; about his famous welfare fund and how it is being used.

"We are interested in whether he has adopted practices that have had the effect of discouraging the use of new inventions, as in the television and frequency modulation fields."

Although summoned to the Capitol many times, Mr. Petrillo has only appeared once in recent years when he testified before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. It may be only a coincidence but the man who was most instrumental in dragging him to Washington on that occasion bit the dust in the next election - ex-Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho. Whether or not there will be any reprisals this trip, one thing is certain, Petrillo will put on one of the best shows of his life with plenty of brickbats aimed at the National Association of Broadcasters.

With regard to the Supreme Court upholding the Lea Act, which was passed by the House 222 to 43 and the Senate 47 to 3, the New York Times said, in part:

"The vast powers enjoyed by James C. Petrillo of the musicians' union have been in large part the result of one-sided Federal law. Mr. Petrillo has thrived on a policy of forcing broadcasters and others to employ more musicians than they needed. It has been an outrageous instance of feather-bedding. Mr. Petrillo contributed further to the indignation against him by behaving like a dictator, not only in fixing the exorbitant terms on which his own members would work but also in restricting the performance of amateurs.

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"If it has done nothing else, the Supreme Court has established an employer's right to court review of his decision on how many men he needs to hire. This is an important principle, and the decision has its implications on legality of the provision in the Taft-Hartley law. It has an immediate bearing in the Petrillo field for opening FM broadcasting to live musicians, where Mr. Petrillo has been insisting successfully that if a program produced for standard

broadcast is to go out over FM, a complete stand-by second orchestra must be hired, even if it never blows a note. The result, to the public's loss, has been no live music on FM. Under the Taft-Hartley law Mr. Petrillo may also find his musicians contributing to the new art of television, which he has chosen to regard as premature. Perhaps we are gradually getting him cut down legally to size, in the public interest."

Said the Washington Times-Herald:

"The Associated Press quotes Petrillo as saying:

"The Supreme Court has spoken. This is my country, and the Supreme Court makes the final rulings on its laws. No one will ever say that Jim Petrillo fought his country or the Supreme Court. I thought that I had the law on my side, and I made the best fight I knew how. The Supreme Court has spoken, and I bow to its dictates."

"Let's admit that Petrillo may have been talking in this instance mainly to help himself in his forthcoming trial. * * *

"Nevertheless, Petrillo on the occasion of this Supreme Court defeat did make the patriotic and sportsmanlike remarks quoted above.

"He did not fly off the handle, rage publicly against the high court, mumble about general strikes and labor-management civil wars, or in any other way lose his poise. Whatever his secret feelings may have been, he talked for the record like a true American who considers his first duty to be to his country.

"Congress has overridden President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor-curb bill, and that bill is now law.

"It also happens that not all of the labor chiefs involved in this reduction of their power are reacting as patriotically as Petrillo did to his Supreme Court reversal. We are hearing a great deal of violent talk, some of it downright disloyal, from some of these men."

The Washington Daily News (Scripps-Howard) spoke as follows:

"The union leaders who are breathing fire and threatening defiance of the new Taft-Hartley Act would do well to pause, think and ask themselves whether it is not time to change the tactics that brought about the inevitable passage of this law.

"If they want a timely example of the lack of wisdom in those tactics, there is James C. Petrillo, boss of the musicians' union. He is an outstanding symbol of arrogance, of dictatorial methods, of restrictive practices, of abuse of power. Eminent labor lawyers advised him to defy a law intended to curb his activities. The Supreme Court, they said, would never let Congress do that to him.

"But the Supreme Court spoke for itself, Mr. Petrillo now must face trial, and the authority of Congress is sustained. That's thought food for the union attorneys who - just as the Liberty League's 58 famous lawyers did with the Wagnet Act in 1935 - are taking it upon themselves to declare the Taft-Hartley Act unconstitutional."

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HOUSE VOTE FAVORS "VOICE OF AMERICA"; STILL SHY OF FUNDS

By a vote of 272 to 97 the House Tuesday authorized the State Department to continue its foreign information service, while in the Senate the Appropriations Committee recommended a total of 13 million dollars for the purpose.

The overwhelming House vote on passage of the Mundt bill came after three weeks of delaying tactics on the part of a group of die-hard Republican opponents.

In the expectation that the Senate will not have time to act on the Mundt measure before the end of this session, the full Senate Appropriations Committee requested a suspension of the rules so that the appropriations measure can carry legislative authority for the overseas information service.

It is predicted the House will be forced to agree to a Senate appropriation of \$13,000,000, which would sharply limit the department's Office of Information but permit curtailed "voice" broadcasts aimed principally at Russia.

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RUSSIA CLAIMS 5,500,000 RADIOS; NUMBER SHORT-WAVE SETS UNKNOWN

A Moscow broadcast heard by the Associated Press in London last Sunday said that more than 5,500,000 Russians had radios in their homes. The broadcast said the figure was more than before the war, but gave no comparative figure. Total population of Russia is slightly under 197,000,000.

The United States had 60,000,000 radio sets in use last year, according to the 1947 World Almanac. The total population is 139,621,431.

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John Cowles, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company and publisher of the Minneapolis Star Journal and Tribune is a passenger on the Pan American Airways Clipper which is now making the first commercial flight around the world.

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RADIO STATIONS EMPLOY 34,831 PERSONS; EMPLOYMENT UP 18%

As a result of its new form for the reporting of broadcast employment, the Federal Communications Commission states that the seven networks and 924 standard broadcast stations employed 34,831 persons in the first week of February 1947, an increase of 18 percent above the 29,405 employees of 9 networks and 876 stations in October 1945. The February 1947 employees included 30,100 full-time staff employees and 4,731 non-staffprogram employees.

Such data was summarized from reports by stations and networks to the Commission. The schedule "Employees and Their Compensation" was substantially revised after its last use in 1945, both as to items of information required, and as to definitions and procedures to be followed. This revision permitted for the first time the compilation of substantially complete and homogeneous information with respect to the number, hours, and compensation of all classes of staff employees, and the number and compensation of non-staff employees. This report form is the only comprehensive source of information on broadcast employees. Because of the substantial changes made in the report form, detailed comparisons between the 1947 data and those for earlier years are not possible. As indications of trends, however, such general comparisons are probably not misleading.

Excluding executive, supervisory, and non-staff personnel, the 24,513 broadcast employees reported in February 1947 were scheduled to receive an average of about \$61.00 weekly, as against average compensation (in some cases including overtime and other non-scheduled payments) of about \$58.00 to the comparable 26,151 employees reported in 1945. Similar comparisons may be made for non-supervisory staff employees in the several departments of stations by the use of previously published tabulations for 1945. In 1947, the total of 30,100 staff employees were scheduled to receive an average of about \$71.50 weekly, while the 4,731 non-staff program employees averaged about \$51.50 weekly.

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TO RE-DRAFT ANTI-RADIO AND PRESS LIQUOR ADVERTISING BILL

Senators Reed (R), of Kansas, and Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado have been appointed a subcommittee to re-draft a bill by Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, which would prohibit periodical and radio liquor advertising from crossing State lines in any form. Chairman White, (R), of Maine, told reporters that Constitutional questions, including possible infringement on freedom of the press, had been cited in Committee discussion of the Capper measure.

Senator White said "considerable interest" had been evidenced in behalf of the bill in thousands of telegrams and letters received by Senators, but declined to say whether the measure will find a place on the Republican policy committee's list of priority legislation for action in this session of Congress.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMAN ADMITS HELPING GET RADIO PERMITS

Pleas W. Greenlee, Democratic State Chairman of Indiana, told the Associated Press in Indianapolis last Friday, he "naturally was interested in helping Democrats" in efforts to get radio station permits.

Greenlee's statement came in answer to accusations made in Washington by Senator William E. Jenner, Republican, Indiana, that the Democratic chieftain "exerted political pressure" in favor of "a group of Hoosier Democratic politicians" seeking a license for the Tri-State Broadcasting Corporation of Evansville.

Tri-State's president is John K. Jennings of Evansville, former WPA Administrator for Indiana, and a stockholder is Frank M. McHale of Indianapolis, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana.

A May 9 letter from Greenlee to Democratic National headquarters, made public last Friday by Greenlee, did not mention Tri-State, but did say "something should be done to see that the Universal Broadcasting Company is given a station in Indiana."

"It may be only incidental", Jenner's statement said, "that the (Federal Communications) Commission recently denied an application of a group of prominent citizens of southern Indiana who sought a license for a station to be known as WJPS in Evansville. It may be coincidence, too, that several of the applicants . . . are Republicans."

He added, however, that the FCC has granted a petition to review the entire record of this proceedings.

Greenlee commented: "We need no help from Jenner in running the Democratic Party. Bill Jenner is having troubles enough in the Republican Party."

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RCA TELEVISION CAMERA REDUCES STUDIO LIGHT NEEDS 90 PERCENT

A studio type image orthicon television camera, requiring only one-tenth the amount of light needed with present day iconoscope cameras, has been developed by the RCA Engineering Products Department, it was announced by W. W. Watts, Vice-President in charge of the Department.

Producing pictures with excellent half-tone shading and with lower noise level than the field type image orthicon, the new unit is expected to revolutionize television studio operation.

Eliminating the need for expensive and uncomfortable studio lighting, and its attendant oversize air-conditioning plants and eye straining glare, the new RCA camera produces brilliant, sharply defined pictures at light levels of 100 to 200 foot candles. It will function at light levels down to 25 foot candles.

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RUSSIAN TWITS "VOICE OF AMERICA"

Describing the "Voice of America" as a good voice with a bad reception, Leonard Utyesov, Director of the State Jazz Band of the Russian Federated Republics, a dancer and comedian, in a recent performance in Moscow, according to Walter Cronkite of the United Press, pretended to take the role of announcer for the "Voice of America", saying:

"Our microphone is now in the house of an ordinary American of Russian extraction."

(Utyesov and his partner taking the part of an American, tramp hard, marking time, for sound effects.)

Utyesov: "You can imagine the large size of the flat of this American if we have to walk so far to the center of one of his rooms."

(To American): "May I place my microphone in one of your rooms?"

American: "Sure, all my eight rooms are at your disposal."

Utyesov: "Where are you working?"

American: "At present I'm not working anywhere - I'm unemployed."

Utyesov: "But how do you live? Have you any money?"

American: "Every unemployed man in the United States has at least a few dollars."

Utyesov: "Ring your dollars. Show you have them."

(The American searches his pockets fruitlessly.)

Utyesov (sotto voice): "Okay, we'll do the ringing."

(He makes a clanking sound).

Utyesov: "This is easy. Every unemployed man can ring a few dollars when he wants to."

This is the end of the skit, but Utyesov goes on: "This is a false voice, but then the United States is a young country and it is well known that voices change when one is growing up. It is also a country of great research in problems of hybridization. They take an old British conservative and crossbreed him with an American reactionary - and the result is half fascist and half fascist."

This gets loud applause.

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BBC TO INSTALL FIRST FM TRANSMITTER

A 25-kilowatt frequency-modulation transmitter is to be supplied to the British Broadcasting Corp. by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. for use in England. This will be the first FM transmitter to be put into regular service by the corporation, and will embody several improvements made possible through experimental work since the end of the war.

According to reports received by the American Embassy in London, the BBC's plan has been outlined to the Radio Industry Council, and the industry has been asked to make arrangements for sets to be available to receive the new FM transmissions in due time. The BBC expects that it will take about 2 years before a regular service can be provided. It will not replace the present service on the medium and long-wave lengths.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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New TV Wire Rate Estimated 9½ Times Higher Than For Radio
(Drew Pearson, in "Washington Post")

Today stations are on the air in half a dozen cities, providing regular television service, but the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has now dropped a bombshell by posting with the FCC rates it will charge for television service. They are so high they would never permit television to compete commercially with the standard broadcasting of today.

Therefore, unless telecasters can devise some other way to operate in network fashion, there is no telling how long network television will be held up. Expense of individual production is so great that single stations cannot provide a decent service operating independently. The answer may be movie films - but that has not yet been fully explored.

At a recent session with the FCC, Paramount Pictures Engineer Paul Railbourn glumly estimated that intercity movement of television programs would cost nine and one-half times - at the A. T. & T. rates - what it costs to send regular standard broadcast network programs over the wires between stations. Other unhappy telecasters made even more gloomy estimates.

The costs proposed by A. T. & T. are "out of the question" remarked David Smith of Philco. Directing his remarks toward two high A. T. & T. officials present, Smith attacked the cost proposals and declared that nobody has "a God-given right to this monopoly."

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Avers Congress Wouldn't Go Off Half-Cocked If Broadcast

(Extract from an article by Jack H. Pollack in Pageant magazine for July, 1947, reprinted in the Congressional Record June 11th by Senator Claude Pepper, D, of Florida.)

Adolph Sabath, of Illinois, whose 41 years of service make him the dean of the House of Representatives, puts it this way: "Broadcasting Congress would raise the level of debate. Members restrain themselves from reckless remarks and not go off half-cocked." And Mr. Bilbo, of Mississippi, expresses his own feeling: "If people back home heard everything we said in the Senate, I wouldn't get reelected - and neither would some of my high-falutin' colleagues."

Were Congress on the air, you probably would no longer hear Nebraska's Kenneth Wherry try to slug Oregon's Wayne Morse on the Senate floor. Pennsylvania's Representative Robert Rich might think twice before offering his solution for handling the atomic bomb: "Hide it so no one could get it." If Massachusetts housewives were listening to him, Representative Charles Gifford might pause before charging that women Congressmen are "dangerous".

In a recent exchange on the Senate floor between Brewster, of Maine, and Tobey, of New Hampshire, Brewster irritably declined to continue because "it would be like arguing the right of way with a skunk." This unparliamentary remark does not appear in the permanent Congressional Record because on reflection, Brewster

deleted it. Had he been facing a microphone at the time, however, chances are he never would have made it. * * * *

North Carolina's Clyde Hoey says, "Broadcasting us would only increase conversation. We need more action - less talk." Rhode Island's Theodore Green adds, "If the Senate were broadcast, it would never do any work."

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New Service By Radio Is Used On Ocean Planes
("New York Times")

Aboard American Airlines Flagship Boston, over North Atlantic, June 17 - you are now reading the first commercial public correspondence message ever transmitted by plane to ground radio telegraph from an airliner over the Atlantic under the American flag. The service is available to all passengers on board. We are at 9,000 feet and estimating our arrival at Shannon at 0800 G.
Larsen, Capt.

Addressed to the City Editor of the New York Times, the above message was received at 4:15 P.M. daylight time yesterday from Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company through its station at Amagansett, L.I. The company announced that the service, approved by the Federal Communications Commission, would be available to all ocean air passengers at the same rate as ship-to-shore radio messages.

Inquiry at the Mackay office in New York revealed the fact that the company handled eighteen messages between the Flagship Boston and the company's ground station on this first trip after commencement of the service and several messages were handled on each succeeding flight.

The Pan American Airways Clipper, which left yesterday for the first round-the-world commercial passenger flight, is equipped for similar service through the Radio Corporation of America.

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Anti-Labor Bill War Chest Provided \$400,000 For Radio Time
(Leonard Lyons in "Washington Post")

The AFL's radio and newspaper campaign against the Taft-Hartley bill cost over \$800,000. The six-week radio series, including spot-announcements, cost \$400,000, and the newspaper advertising campaign about \$480,000.

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Many Fire Departments Added Short-Wave Radio in 1946
("Fire Engineering")

It is reported that fire departments in eleven cities installed radio equipment in 1946. They were: Lansing, Michigan; Massillon, Ohio; Madison, Wisconsin; Keokuk, Iowa; Monroe, Louisiana; Long Beach, California; Fort Worth, Texas; Cleveland Heights, Ohio; Highland Park, Illinois; Hobbs, New Mexico, and Birmingham, Alabama. In addition many municipalities broadened their use of fire department radio.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Donald Nelson, President, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers, has been added to the speakers' list at the National Association of Broadcasters' freedom of expression conference in Washington on June 26th. The conference will be attended by leading representatives of the broadcasting, newspaper, magazine and book publishing fields.

Mrs. Virginia Durr, wife of FCC Commissioner C. J. Durr, and sister of Mrs. Hugo L. Black, wife of Supreme Court Justice Black, was listed in the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as a Vice-President of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which sponsored the appearance of Henry Wallace in Washington last week.

Washington, D. C. would have Daylight Saving Time every Summer if Senator J. Howard McGrath (D), of Rhode Island, gets his way.

Senator McGrath, who helped put in daylight time this year, introduced a Senate Bill last Friday to make Daylight Saving Time an annual event. The bill, which was sent to the Senate District Committee, would authorize the Commissioners each year to establish Daylight Saving Time from the last Sunday of April to the last Sunday of September.

Radio, St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., has been granted a construction permit for new station by the Federal Communications Commission, on 690 kc., 1 KW, daytime only; engineering conditions.

Success in the first demonstration of an American television system on the Continent of Europe is reported by Meade Brunet, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America and Managing Director of the RCA International Division.

Mr. Brunet said the demonstration, which employed the latest type of RCA television equipment, included a pick up of the complete program of three classic ballets at the celebrated La Scala Opera in Milan, Italy. The RCA television system is being exhibited during the Milan International Fair, which this year commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of radio by Marconi.

E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., of New Bedford, Mass., have been granted construction permits by the Federal Communications Commission for new Experimental Class 2 (Relay Press) radiocommunication facilities consisting of one land station at its newspaper office end, initially, one mobile unit for use by its newspaper reporters. Frequency 152.75 mc. is assigned on temporary basis in connection with the testing and development of radio systems and equipment for transmitting news for publication or communications pertaining to news-gathering. The proposed operation is similar to that authorized for the Boston Herald-Traveler last January.

Three thousand WLW Mailbag Club members are expected to attend the all-day annual picnic of the club, set for Saturday, July 19 in Sharon Woods, near Cincinnati.

Three top WLW programs will originate from the picnic and most of the station's performers will attend the event. Since 1928 the picnic has grown in importance to become the focal point of the year's Mailbag Club activities.

The Mailbag Club, which has its own monthly publication "Post-Mark", lists some 10,000 members in the WLW listening area, as well as in other portions of the United States and in several other countries.

Instruction in facsimile newspaper production, including a "short course" for editors claimed to be "the first of its kind in the world", will be inaugurated next Fall at the University of Miami.

Courses will be given in cooperation with the Miami Herald of which John S. Knight, publisher of the Chicago Daily News is also publisher, which is preparing to go into regular facsimile publication.

Television today broadcasts to regions in which lives nearly 25,000,000 people in eight metropolitan markets, Dan Halpin, RCA Victor Television Receiver Sales Manager, told members of the Electric Institute in Washington, D. C. this week. He estimated that by 1948, television broadcast service will be extended to cover the area in which 10,000,000 additional people live. The stations going on the air between 1948 and mid-1949 will bring television service to, conservatively, 15 additional cities, he added.

According to a survey recently conducted by ABC's Central Division publicity department in Chicago, midwestern radio editors request to be furnished with story material for their columns of the following types and in the following order : news-angle, human interest, humorous, technical, and holiday. One-fourth of the editors who replied to the survey requested "guest columns" which might be used during vacation periods, periods of illness, etc.

Three more Statler hotels are to be equipped with "Radaranges", by the Raytheon Mfg. Co. They are the Statlers in Washington, D. C., Buffalo and Cleveland.

The Boston Statler was the first hotel in the world to install "Radaranges" in its kitchen. This new electronic cooking device makes it possible for the hotel to prepare thick lamb chops, with new peas and Hawaiian pineapple, in 55 seconds; the same dish prepared by conventional methods requires 25 minutes. "Radarange" cooks a sirloin steak, medium, in 50 seconds; bakes lobster in two minutes, a large potato in one and a half minutes, chocolate fudge cake in 22 seconds.

Hampson Gary, former United States Minister to Egypt, and former member of the Federal Communications Commission, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening in Washington at the La Salle du Bois, for Pinkney Tuck, our Ambassador to Egypt, who is in Washington on leave. Mr. Tuck and Mr. Gary have been friends for many years.

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