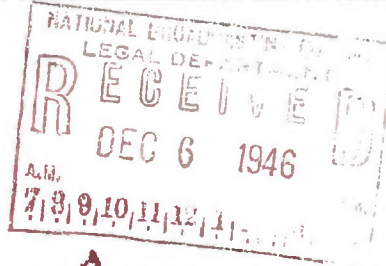


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



*WAV Alerts*

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No. 1753

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December 4, 1946

## FCC SEEN REVAMPED; PUBLIC, PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS UNITS

Before the Republicans get through going over the Federal Communications Commission, it is believed they may change the entire structure of the organization. Furthermore it is clearly indicated that if this is done the man who will have the most to say about the overhauling will be Senator Wallace White of Maine, veteran radio bill framer who even before the November landslide was the outstanding authority in Congress on radio and communications. Senator White hasn't been specially active in these matters, however, because for the past 14 years he has been in the minority. Beginning next month when the new Congress convenes, things will be quite different and the soft spoken Senator from Maine will have the whip-hand.

Whether or not he takes on the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee in addition to the strenuous job of majority leader, he will certainly continue as a member of the Interstate Committee. Should Senator Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire, or Senator Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas, head the Committee, they would turn to Senator White for advice and guidance.

In fact, even Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democratic Chairman, of Montana (now lame duck) used to lean heavily on Senator White for advice. As a result of this, a bill for reorganizing the Federal Communication Commission was introduced in 1943 by Senator White written jointly by Mr. Wheeler and himself. Due to wartime problems, the bill was not pressed but it represented the views of Senator White at that time which it is believed have not changed since.

All sorts of rumors are flying around about such as creating a five-man Commission and making it mandatory that they come from five different parts of the United States. This may be in the cards but regardless of the number of Commissioners, it is believed that one of the first acts of Senator White in connection with the FCC will be re-introduced substantially the same bill as he did in 1943 with perhaps some additions to take care of FM questions raised by Senator Tobey of New Hampshire and others which have arisen since.

Senator White said in explaining the 1943 bill when he introduced it jointly for Senator Wheeler and himself:

"This measure should not be regarded as a general revision of our Communications Act of 1934, but the changes in the organization of the Federal Communications Commission, in its procedure, in the sections of the present law with respect to appeals to the courts, in the efforts made to assure equality of right and opportunity among those who utilize radio for public discussion, in the attempt to further provide against censorship and in the authorization of declaratory judgments, make this bill of supreme importance and justify its study and approval in substantially its present form by the present Congress."

There followed a lengthy explanation of the bill which covered 2½ pages of the Congressional Record of March 2, 1943. The second and third sections of the bill basically change the administrative set-up and functions of the Commission. They can be summarized as the separation of the Commission of seven members into two statutory divisions of three members each and a clarification of the status and functions of the Chairman of the Commission.

Under this plan the whole Commission would have power and authority to adopt and promulgate any rule or regulation of general application required or authorized by the act, including procedural rules and regulations for the Commission and each division. The whole Commission would have plenary authority over amateur services, emergency services, the qualification and licensing of operators, the selection and control of personnel, the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services and many other subjects and services as at present. But the present judicial and quasi-judicial functions of the Commission would be vested in the proposed divisions insofar as those functions relate to the most important and controversial subjects within the present jurisdiction of the Commission.

Jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases arising under the Act or regulations, relating to broadcast, television, facsimile, and kindred communications intended for public reception is vested in the Division of Public Communications. Similar jurisdiction with respect to common carriers and communications intended for a designated addressee is vested in the Division of Private Communications. This plan not only recognizes the basic and fundamental differences between the two types of communications involved and the nature of the questions presented by each, but it also provides a method for obtaining proper consideration of those cases by persons who will be able to devote their time and attention to the questions committed to them without undue interruption or interference occasioned by the demands of basically different problems.

Under the plan proposed, the status of the Chairman would be that of an executive officer and coordinator participating fully in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission except the determination and decision of contested matters which are made the exclusive business of the divisions. Experience has amply demonstrated that the Chairman cannot be expected to devote the time and attention necessary to the proper handling and disposition of these matters and also efficiently to discharge the many other duties which are unavoidably his under the Act. As to these other duties, an attempt has also been made to clarify the status of the Chairman and to make him, and him only, the official spokesman and representative of the Commission in certain important respects.

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GENE McDONALD DISAPPOINTED AT FM'S PROGRESS; RAPS FCC

In a foreword to the advance Christmas programs of Zenith's FM Radio Station WEFM in Chicago, E. F. McDonald, Jr. takes a gloomy view of the FM situation.

"FM's progress since V-J day has been disappointing. One obstacle has been that universal reconversion headache; shortage of parts and material. Another, and far more serious, was the decision of FCC to move FM from the proved, efficient 50 mc band to the untried and since proved inefficient 100 mc band. The result was chaos in the industry, with efficient production of new transmitters and receivers set back at least two years.

"Today, more than a year after V-J day, there is not one new high-powered FM station on the air, and monthly production of FM sets is still measured in thousands instead of hundreds of thousands. Some large manufacturers have yet to market their first postwar FM set. Transmitters are being built where there are few FM set owners, and many owners of FM sets have as yet no FM station in range to which they can tune. Moreover, unless the FCC decision is modified to restore to FM the 50 mc band of frequencies, owners of pre-war FM sets will find at some time in the future that their receivers are valueless to them.

"Fortunately, existing FM stations have been permitted to continue on their established frequencies in the 50 mc band, and most FM receivers being manufactured today are equipped to receive both 50 mc and 100 mc bands. Consequently, although there will be few FM sets on the market for Christmas, Chicagoland FM owners will enjoy fine Christmas music this year as they have in the past. As usual, WEFM is programming an abundance of holiday music for your pleasure."

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WJR, DETROIT, SPLITS STATION'S STOCK TWO FOR ONE

Stockholders of WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc. last week voted to split the radio station's stock two for one, increasing the authorized shares of common from 400,000 to 800,000 and reducing par value from \$2.50 to \$1.25, it was announced by President G. A. Richards. The company's 44th consecutive quarterly dividend also was announced.

The shares were split two-for-one on June 21, 1945, with subsequent quarterly dividends set at 35 cents instead of 50 cents per quarter paid in the five preceding years, plus extras. Fifty cents was paid last September, however, and the Board of Directors meeting after the shareholders' session voted to pay on December 12 a dividend of thirty cents per share on the newly split stock of record December 2, equivalent to sixty cents on the shares outstanding in the past 17 months. The latest split will result in a total of 520,000 shares outstanding in the hands of approximately 600 shareholders.

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FORT INDUSTRY BUYS LAND FOR NEW DETROIT RADIO CENTER

Foreshadowing a new radio center in Detroit, the Fort Industry Company now successfully operating station WSPD in Toledo (5 KW); WWVA in Wheeling (50 KW), WMMN, Fairmont, West Va. (5 KW), WLOK, Lima (250 w.), WHIZ, Zanesville, O. (250 w) WAGA, Atlanta (5 KW), and WGBS, Miami, Florida (10 KW) has acquired from the Ford Motor Company a \$200,000 piece of property as the home of the newly acquired Station WJBK. It is located on Woodward Avenue opposite the Detroit Public Library and Institute of Fine Arts and approximately covers one acre.

The purchase of WJBK, Detroit, by the Fort Industry Company, of which Commander George B. Storer is President, and J. Harold Ryan, former head of the National Association of Broadcasters is Vice-President, for \$550,000, is now up for approval by the Federal Communications Commission.

Following an unwritten policy the Commission has been trying to keep one company from controlling more than six broadcasting stations. Ditto FM outlets. It refused to O.K. the purchase of KQW, San Francisco, by the Columbia Broadcasting System, a deal which would have given Columbia its eighth wholly-owned station. It is understood Fort Industry with seven stations has already committed itself to sell one of its low powered units in order to take on WJBK, Detroit, but as the present radio law is written, the FCC has no power to force the company to do this.

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"PUBLIC SHOULD BE ONLY CENSOR OF RADIO PROGRAMS" - PALEY

The keynote of the address of William S. Paley, Chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System, introducing the new series aimed at critics of broadcasting entitled: "Time for Reason - About Radio" (CBS, Sundays 1:30 P.M. EST) was "We welcome fair and informed criticism of the radio but fear any changes that will make anybody but the listener the judge of what he is to hear on the air."

Mr. Paley continued: "First we have an obligation to give most of the people what they want most of the time. Second, our clients, as advertisers, need to reach most of the people most of the time...It is one of the great strengths of our kind of broadcasting that the advertiser's desire to sell his product to the largest cross section of the public coincides with our obligation to serve the largest cross section of our audience."

Mr. Paley also subscribed fully, however, to the rights of minority listener groups, saying: "I believe we should be just as honest in recognizing and serving their secondary claims upon our time...The vigorous existence of minorities is not only inevitable - it is necessary - to the democratic process. Deny them or suppress them and you have dictatorship."

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PETRILLO DECISION PUTS IT UP TO NEW REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

Another baby which the new Republican Congress will find on its doorstep when it convenes next month will be James C. Petrillo, the problem of just what, if anything, can be done to him for defying Congress, and what, if anything, can be done to prevent his further thumbing his nose at that august body.

Representative Lea, of California, author of the Lea Act for the violation of which Petrillo was acquitted, criticized the U. S. Court decisions in recent years "which by hypercritical and superficial reasoning have thrown an amazing number of protective shields around certain labor union practices."

Representative Lea, who though a Democrat has also been re-elected as the nominee of the Republicans every term since 1938, further termed the Petrillo decision "a challenge to the incoming Congress which I hope it will accept".

The Chicago Court's ruling naturally pleased Petrillo, who said:

"Thank God for the Federal courts, where they preach and practice democracy, where they say that the Constitution applies to musicians as well as to the National Association of Broadcasters, and where they say Congress cannot discriminate against 200,000 musicians."

The Lea Act was passed by Congress to prohibit compelling or attempting to compel broadcasters to hire more employees than are needed to perform actual service.

In an eight-page opinion, Judge LaBuy said:

"The court holds that the statute involved in the application here sought to be made violates the fifth amendment because of indefiniteness and uncertainty in the definition of a criminal offense; violates the first amendment by its restriction upon freedom of speech by peaceful picketing; violates the fifth and thirteenth amendments by its restriction upon employment of labor, and violates the fifth amendment by an arbitrary classification as between employers and employees and as to other communication industries."

Commenting upon the Chicago decision and at the same time taking a fling at Judge Walter J. La Buy who ruled the Lea Act unconstitutional, Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writes:

"The chief argument made by the defendant, Mr. Petrillo, and sustained by Judge La Buy was offered against the measure when it was being debated in Congress: That it singles out this labor leader and union by outlawing activities which are not legally



banned to others, and thus is 'class legislation.' The case, which will go to the Supreme Court on appeal, accordingly will appear before that tribunal with marked resemblance to many others in which it was not denied that Congress has the power to legislate for the objectives in view but is charged with having used an unlawful method."

Charging that Judge La Buy was put on the U. S. Bench to hold Chicago Poles-Roosevelt vote, Mr. Krock writes further:

"Chicago citizens of Polish extraction are very numerous and both major parties strive constantly for their votes. Hence, in 1944, when Republicans of that city were attempting to draw Polish votes away from the Democrats by charging that President Roosevelt had surrendered on every point to Marshal Stalin in the international war conferences, the Democrats urged conspicuous recognition of a member of that group.

"Judge La Buy particularly qualified, and the Federal Judgeship was given to him. He was confirmed by the Senate without objection on March 29, 1944, after a perfunctory hearing, which moved Representative T. S. Gordon of Chicago to say in the House of Representatives:

"This is the first time in the history of our country that an American of Polish descent has been elevated to such a high and distinguished position. \* \* \* All Americans of Polish descent feel that they share in this high honor as well as this recognition of ability and have received the news with a deep feeling of gratitude."

"Now Judge La Buy belongs, if not to the ages, at least to the current headlines on page one."

In addition to Mr. Krock's article, the New York Times had a lengthy editorial today (December 4th) which concluded:

"The simple fact of the matter is that even if the Supreme Court should reverse this finding and declare the anti-Petrillo measure constitutional, it would still be an anti-Petrillo measure, and nothing more. It would do nothing to halt the reckless career of John L. Lewis in the coal industry or to prevent racketeering and conspiracy on the part of unions disposed to employ them. Petrillo is merely a symbol - a symptom of an organic weakness which has been permitted to develop in our labor laws over recent years. This will not be cured by passing laws directed at any one man, any one union or any one industry. It can only be cured by attacking the trouble at its source. This means that the Wagner Act, which, instead of 'diminishing the causes of labor unrest', has multiplied them, must be made bilateral, instead of unilateral, as it now is, and that the Government's police powers must be made applicable to union labor as well as to industry. For it is this, the basic labor law of the land, that is the breeding ground of the monopolistic power of the Petrillos and the Lewises."

The Washington Post said:

"The feudal state in which Petrillo holds musicians, the ruthless featherbedding, costly outmoded practices and indefensible boycotts which he perpetrates, are excrescences which remain with us. \* \* \* Certainly there is dire need for Federal action which will effectively end the outrages which Petrillo now commits with impunity.

"Yet in a sense the Nation owes a debt of gratitude to Petrillo for deliberately challenging the Lea Act and thus bringing the issue into sharper focus. For, however, infuriating the strutting of some of our labor leaders in thumbing their noses at the public, we never shall find the way to labor peace as long as our lawmakers allow their emotions to mislead them into skirting only the fringe of the problem. Various members of the Republican Congress have indicated that they intend to come to grips with the definition of the legal limits of union activity.

"There is much that can be done to bring dictators such as Petrillo to heel by placing unions on an equal status with management, by subjecting unions to antitrust laws and making them responsible for their actions. To do this, however, requires long-range statesmanship above the level of petty vindictiveness. That is something to remember when the time comes for Congress to deal with the aberrations of John L. Lewis, who is but a giant-size edition of Petrillo.

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MBS BROADCAST RECORDING MAY AID IN SEN. BILBO'S UNDOING

Although a recording of a broadcast has never been used in that way, and as far as known has not up to this time been admitted as evidence in court, a recording of what Senator Bilbo (D), said about the Ku Klux Klan and negro voting in Mississippi over Cowles Station WOL in Washington and the Mutual Broadcasting System last August, may set a precedent for the use of such recordings in legal proceedings. Proof that the members of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee investigating the election of Senator Bilbo know about the existence of this recording and evidently intend to use it at some stage of the investigation, either in Jackson or Washington, was the fact that one of the last things Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R), of Iowa, a member of the Committee did before leaving Washington was to ask Charter Heslep, MBS Washington, for a copy of it to take with him to Mississippi.

The August radio program was one of the series "Meet The Press" and Senator Bilbo was interviewed by Al Warner, MBS Washington News Director, Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune, and others. It was here that Senator Bilbo put himself flatly on record as a member of the Ku Klux Klan which he said he believed in and belonged to. It was likewise in this broadcast that the Senator is believed to have made the first mention of "the night-before-election" treatment accorded to Mississippi negroes about which so much has been said in the Senate Committee hearings in Jackson.



It was in reply to a question by one of the newspaper men on the broadcast that Senator Bilbo replied:

"You know and I know what's the best way to keep the nigger from voting. You do it the night before election. I don't have to tell you more than that. Red-blooded men know what I mean."

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DENNY TO BE NEW FCC CHAIRMAN; POLITICOS EYE PORTER VACANCY

President Truman at his press and radio conference at the White House confirmed a general expectation by saying that he proposed to advance Charles R. Denny, Acting Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to Chairman to succeed Paul A. Porter.

Questioned on the appointment of a Chairman by Morgan Beatty of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Truman unintentionally threw a scare into Mr. Denny's friends by saying that he would fill the job when he found the proper man. Charter Heslep, Washington Representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System, sensing that the President was referring to the vacancy caused by the exit of Paul Porter, caused the mistake to be cleared up. Later, Charles G. Ross, White House Press Secretary, told reporters that the President had not understood the question and was, in fact, planning to appoint Mr. Denny, Chairman today (Wednesday, December 4th). Mr. Denny has been Acting Chairman since early this year when Mr. Porter, then FCC Chairman, was appointed Price Administrator. Mr. Truman, however, held the FCC place open for Porter.

There was no further White House indication as to who might be appointed to fill the now vacant FCC commissionership. Numerous names have been mentioned but it would surprise no one if, as usual, the politicians would name the man. There isn't a case on record where the National Association of Broadcasters or the radio industry have been strong enough or have had the courage to take off the fake whiskers and even try to nominate a Commissioner. This despite the fact that the FCC has a strangle-hold on the broadcasting and communications industries such as no other Government bureau has over any other group. Also despite the fact that the broadcasters have the strongest voice in the world. If they dared to use it, they not only could name any radio Commissioner or Commissioners they wanted but they could virtually blow an Administration off the map. One or two powerful stations could take care of a commissionership and cause the politicians, regardless of party, to run for cover.

Due to the fact that the new Commissioner will have to be confirmed by the new Republican Senate, it is believed President Truman will use unusual care in making the selection. It may even be a Republican. The political line-up at present is Commissioners Denny, Durr and Walker, Democrats, Wakefield and Hyde, Republicans and Jett, Independent. The law says there can't be more than four of one party. Or if a Republican is not named, the President may

even consult some of his former Republican colleagues as to who might be acceptable. The logical man for him to talk with on this would be Senator Wallace White of Maine, slated for Republican leadership and possibly Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio and communications matters. Senator White, veteran radio expert of Congress, it would seem could very have a voice in the matter.

Mr. Porter said that he was planning to go South for an extended vacation, during which he would make up his mind about future activities. He indicated, however, that these activities would not be along governmental or political lines, quoting himself that "the acme of my ambition is to be known as the former Price Administrator".

The rumor still persists that Porter might become President of Broadcast Music, Inc. BMI Directors are to meet next week at which time it is said the job may be offered to him at a salary which has been variously reported to range from \$35,000 to \$50,000 a year.

Of Mr. Porter's departure from the Government service the Washington Post says:

"The resignation of Price Administrator Porter removes from the Government service a public official having both the experience and the personal qualifications required of a good administrator. Mr. Porter left his comparatively sheltered post as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to undertake the thankless job of heading the OPA at a time when that agency was under fire from powerful pressure groups. It was a public-spirited act for which the country owes him a debt of gratitude, as President Truman says.

An editorial in the New York Times concluded:

"Mr. Porter did the best he could in a battle that came to be one continuous retreat. There will long be arguments as to whether the peacetime continuation of OPA restrained inflation, or whether it did not toward the end do more to restrain production. But no one will dispute President Truman's praise of Mr. Porter for 'unselfish service at personal sacrifice'. A selfish man would have left for greener pastures after the passage of the OPA extension bill of last July. May Mr. Porter find his greener pastures now. He deserves them."

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Limited purchases on extended credit (installment buying) has been okayed by the Government, on all items excepting automobiles, radios, furniture, refrigerators, cooking stoves and ranges, washing machines, ironers, dishwashers, air conditioners, phonographs, sewing machines and vacuum cleaners.

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FRANK MULLEN, NBC'S OLD GRAY BEARD, REMEMBERS WHEN --

Frank E. Mullen, having ascended to the dizzy heights of Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the largest broadcasting systems in the world, took a little time out to reminisce to the Radio Executives Club of New York recently. Said Mr. Mullen:

"I am a little amused today at some of the discussions about radio broadcasting, because these arguments mostly go off at tangents and ignore some of the realities. I can remember that I paid ASCAP the first fee they ever received from a broadcasting station. That fee was \$500, from KDKA - and the lawyer who represented ASCAP took \$250, and \$250 went into New York. And that was for a year -- for all the music!

"I can remember, too, as can a number of you - going down to talk to a distinguished artist and saying, 'Won't you please come up and sing on my radio station?' - for nothing!

"We succeeded in that; we got quite a few of them to do it. We got orchestras to play, singers to sing, performers to perform. We had quite a broadcasting service, which went on for quite a while - and nobody got paid anything for it.

"The fact, however, that no one was getting anything for it almost resulted in this country's not having any broadcasting. I don't believe that many of you here can appreciate, nor can I tell you, how close we were to not having a broadcasting system. I was a member of one of the early conferences called by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. We took three days to decide that advertising did not belong on radio, and we passed a resolution, at the end of the conference, saying that it didn't.

"We debated what was direct advertising and what was indirect advertising. We had quite a time trying to define that - and, if you want some fun, you try to define it. We thought that maybe indirect advertising might work, but that most certainly direct advertising wouldn't work. That was the conclusion of the conference, attended by some three or four hundred people - and all of them with quite a lot of intelligence, too.

"To sum up, I think that a broadcaster's responsibility is, to serve 99 percent of his audience all of the time, and one percent of his audience part of the time.

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RADIO AND OTHER PRODUCTION IN GERMAN-U.S. ZONE LAGS

Total industrial production in the U. S. Zone in Germany just about held its own during July, according to the latest Military Government Report just made public. By and large, July was a month of marking time, of waiting for the solution of fundamental problems such as economic unification and the supply of raw materials. The U.S. Zone is still far from the minimum economy outlined in the four power Reparations Agreement. In July only 110 radios were manufactured.

The total production of radio sets from January to June was 25,405, loud-speakers 58,997, and radio tubes, 70,000.

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DON LEE ADDS 41ST WEST COAST STATION

The Don Lee Broadcasting System adds another station to its network this week when Station KPRL, Paso Robles, California, begins broadcasting Mutual Don Lee programs, it was announced by Lewis Allen Weiss, network Vice-President and General Manager. KPRL becomes the 41st affiliate of the Don Lee Net.

In the heart of the almond-nut empire in the lower end of the Salinas Valley, Paso Robles, atown of 8,500 up to now did not receive radio service from any other source. KPRL itself a newly licensed station, going on the air for the first time November 15.

Leslie Henry Hacker is the owner of the station. Afflicted with a tropical ailment while with a large steamship line eleven years ago, Hacker landed at San Luis Obispo for his health but later helped start Don Lee radio station KVEC which he will continue to manage in addition to his duties connected with the new station. The power of KPRL is 250 watts on 1230 KC.

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FUNERAL OF GEORGE B. STORER'S MOTHER IN TOLEDO

The funeral of Mrs. Mabel M. Storer, mother of Commander George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company, and of Mrs. J. Harold Ryan, wife of the Fort Industry Vice-President and former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, was held at her home in Toledo last Wednesday.

Mrs. Storer passed away after a lingering illness and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Toledo.

Born in Edison, Ohio, Mrs. Storer, with her family, moved to Toledo in 1908 when her husband, the late George B. Storer, became Secretary of the Toledo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Storer, who died in 1920, later founded the Standard Tube Co.

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NAB PRESIDENT WARNS FCC AGAINST PROGRAM MEDDLING

Revisions of the Communications Act of 1934 to clarify the rights of American broadcasters and the authority of the Federal Communications Commission were suggested by Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters in an address Sunday, December 1st, at Miami Beach, Florida, to members of the Florida Association of Broadcasters.

After outlining to his audience, which included many political leaders of the State, several instances of what he called "subtle encroachments" by the FCC on the constitutional guarantee of free speech, the NAB President named specific ways in which the Communications Act should be amended to eliminate these "abuses".

The present provisions of the Act which prohibit any interference by the FCC with freedom of speech should, he emphasized, be expanded to make explicit the scope of these limitations on the Commission's powers.

These amendments, he continued, should provide expressly that the FCC shall have no supervision over program content or structure, and should expressly repudiate the so-called "scarcity theory" as a limitation upon freedom of speech. Judge Miller reminded his audience that the Commission's power to license radio stations is based solely on the Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution and not upon a theoretical scarcity of radio frequencies. "As a matter of fact", he stated, "there is no question of scarcity." Pointing to FM broadcasting and the almost limitless opportunities for broadcasting on ultra high frequencies, Judge Miller contended: "If there is a scarcity, the FCC has created it."

Judge Miller also called for a redefinition of the property rights of broadcast licensees. Recalling that in the settling of the West the Government granted ownership rights to homesteaders, he suggested that some property rights should accrue to broadcasters who develop virgin space in the radio spectrum into valuable sources of information and entertainment.

He further suggested that the scope of judicial review of all the Commission's decision should be enlarged. In this connection he suggested that the law should provide for appeal by any citizen where freedom of speech is abridged.

Judge Miller also took a firm stand in opposition to suggestions which have been made in some quarters that legislative limitations be placed on the freedom with which radio commentators speak over the air. In this respect he rejected any suggestion that the situation could be remedied by giving a Federal agency power to control the broadcasts of radio commentators.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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Army's Communications Net Called World's Worst  
(Drew Pearson)

One of the most important links in a military network is signal communications, of which the United States has the most ineffective, inefficient and amateurish of any modern army.

Reason for this is not hard to find. Since Maj. Gen. George S. Gibbs retired as Chief Signal Officer in 1931 to become President of Postal Telegraph, the Army has had a continuous succession of misfits in that important post.

Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, who held the post at the outbreak of World War II, was fired by the mild-mannered General Marshall with less than two months left of his unexpired term. His successor, Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, was fired by explosive Gen. Brehon B. Somervell.

Olmstead was succeeded by the present incumbent, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, who has made all the mistakes of his predecessors and originated a few of his own.

Meanwhile, the most competent senior officer in the Signal Corps, Col. Otis K. Sadtler, is in the doghouse because he warned the General Staff on December 6, 1941, that the Japs were about to attack, and later made the mistake of telling the whole truth about Pearl Harbor.

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Jap Broadcasters Quickly Fall In Line With American Ideas  
(Noel F. Busch in "Life")

Even more enthusiastic than the cooperation of the newspapers - whose owners and reporters welcome their opportunity to tell the truth - has been the cooperation of radio and movies. Japanese radio used to be a monopoly, supported not by advertising but by the fees of some 5,000,000 set owners. Programs were 60% speeches, delivered in a flat monotone by politicians or announcers who had little incentive to be interesting. Now program directors come to the Civil Information and Education Section's radio department for advice on how to use the medium along U.S. lines. Public opinion forums of the air, special programs for workmen audiences, straight entertainment and every other sort of novelty has been received by Japanese artists and audiences with almost alarming eagerness.

Sixty percent of Jap programs now consist not of speeches but of popular music, both Japanese and American. More disturbing are the latest trends in Japanese microphone manners. These suggest that, along with the blessings of democracy, the Japanese are going to swallow the honey-voiced radio announcer without even those sensations of retching that so steadily accompany a quiet evening at the dials in the U.S. Soap opera has already started and may soon excel the U.S. model in imbecility.

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Navy Perfects Radio Guided Missiles; Atomic Robots  
(Commodore H. A. Schade, Director Naval Research Laboratory in "Army and Navy Journal")

The physicists and electrical engineers have made flying safer by vanquishing the radio gremlin known as precipitation static. Similarly, the radio engineers are continually assisting in the safety of aircraft by coming up with better communication and navigation equipment. When war-developed radar reaches full commercial application, there should be no reason for weather interference with flight schedules. \* \* \*

The radar specialists are at work in an effort to improve range and accuracy of detection and control activities. The problem of fool-proof identification of friendly forces by electronic means is still with us and some progress is being made. Radio countermeasures, so valuable in confounding our enemies in the recent war, remains active with sights set on the dim future and a watchful eye upon every advance that is made in the radio and radar fields. \* \* \* A large portion of the Naval Research Laboratory's effort in a variety of fields is directed toward ultimate application in guided missiles, pilotless aircraft and other remotely controlled devices.

In conclusion, it can be stated that we are basking in the relative sunshine of peace here on the Potomac. We are thankful that the era of pushbutton warfare of stupendous proportions is not with us today. However, we are grimly aware of the possibilities of the future. If it becomes necessary for the United States to send atomic robots to blot out the populations of the enemies of freedom, Naval Research Laboratory scientists, engineers and technicians will stand ready to push the buttons, read the meters and grease the launching skids.

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Orson Welles Tears Up A Radio Script  
(From Earl Wilson's book, "Pike's Peak Or Bust")

An example of Orson's Horsin', was a wicked trick he played on radio impresario Charles Martin during a broadcast. It is still discussed by radio people who shudder with terror thinking of it.

In the deadly serious radio drama that was set for that evening, Welles was a guest actor, and now he waited in the wings, with the crowd out front panting for a look at him.

"On the air!"

It was Welles' cue and he walked out to the mike while the crowd roared its applause. But, suddenly, as he neared the mike, Welles stumbled. He spilled with a thick thud on the floor and his radio script flew in all directions - across the platform, even down into the audience. Picture the horror! Welles was due on the air. His script is scattered everywhere. Hands are clutching, snatching for the lost sheets. Welles is flailing for the script, Martin is apoplectic - there is that dead air, that contract!

Welles hopped up, jumped to the mike, and pulled from his coat the REAL radio script. The one he purposely scattered was a phony.

Some jokes are simple and inexpensive. Lum and Abner, for example, used to set fire to their announcer's radio script while he was on the air, reading it.

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: : : TRADE NOTES : : :  
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While 102,000 Army-Navy fans saw the service classic in the Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia, another 35,000 Philadelphians viewed the game in the comfort of their homes and RCA Victor dealer display rooms. This, according to Raymond Rosen, head of the RCA Victor distributing company for the Philadelphia area, was the largest audience yet to see a televised news event in that vicinity.

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Directors of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. last week declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock payable January 2, 1947 to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1946, and a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock payable December 20th to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10, 1946. Including this payment, 1946 common dividends will equal the \$1.25 per share paid in 1945.

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The Federal Communications Commission has sidetracked its hearing for the fourth time on the alleged failure of the Don Lee net to comply with the chain broadcasting regulations. The date now scheduled is Tuesday, January 14th in Los Angeles, with FCC Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde presiding.

The last hearing date was set for December 10th but was postponed, according to the Commission, to give more time for preparation and to ease the Commission's hearing calendar.

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Two construction permits for commercial television stations in Cincinnati and Columbus, O., were granted by the Federal Communications Commission to the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation of Cincinnati. Channel No. 4 has been assigned for the Cincinnati station and Channel No. 3 in Columbus.

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Warren Lee Pierson, President of the American Cable & Radio Corporation, last week was elected a Director of the Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar Company of Cuba at the annual meeting of stockholders of the sugar corporation held in Havana, Cuba. Prior to his association with American Cable & Radio, Mr. Pierson served as President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C.

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Electronic Corporation of America - Year to June 30. Net loss, \$78,816, contrasted with net income in previous year of \$130,845, or 71 cents a common share; net sales \$2,529,193, against \$5,423,165.

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Thirty-one consumer products and classes of products, including radio receiving sets and radio and phonograph combinations, not in short supply or essential to the national economy, have been freed from retailers' and wholesalers' compulsory inventory control by the Civilian Production Administration.

A. R. Hopkins has been appointed Manager of Communications and Electronic Equipment Sales in the RCA Engineering Products Department. Prior to his present assignment, Mr. Hopkins was Regional Manager of the department for the Chicago area. In his new position, Mr. Hopkins will direct sales of product lines which include: broadcast, television, test, scientific, and electronic equipment.

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A District of Columbia press and radio wing of the American Veterans Committee has just been started in Washington. Membership will be open to veterans on the news and editorial staffs of newspapers, magazines and radio stations, as well as writers, authors, press photographers, public relations officials, and advertising men in copy writing or layout.

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NBC tele engineers and production men who were watching the National Tennis Singles championships at Forest Hills, L.I. recently during a test pickup were surprised, however, at the cancellation of the match on account of darkness. On the screens they were watching, the image was still bright as daylight due to improved cameras which now can pick up objects in total darkness.

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Development by a member of the engineering staff of WBBM, Columbia-owned station in Chicago, of a radically new type of peak-limiting amplifier, which makes it impossible for any broadcast program peak to exceed the predetermined maximum output level, was announced yesterday (Tuesday, December 3rd) by A. B. Chamberlain, CBS Chief Engineer.

The amplifier, designated the CBS Type 1-A Automatic Gain-Adjusting Amplifier, was invented and developed by E. E. Schroeder, of the WBBM technical staff, under the direction of J. J. Beloungy, formerly Chief Engineer of WBBM, and now Chief Engineer of WCCO, Columbia-owned station in Minneapolis-St. Paul. It has been in operation at WBBM for nearly a year, and its performance has proved so superior that it is planned to make the CBS 1-A Amplifier standard equipment at all Columbia-owned stations.

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In the cartoon "Unseen Audience" by Webster is shown a husband and his wife listening to the radio and the following dialogue:

Radio: "-And where do you live?" "Bicuspid, Montana" (Applause) "And now this little lady - may I ask where you are from?" "I'm from East Revolting, Ohio." (Applause) "And you, Sir, where is your home?" "Brooklyn". (Deafening Applause)

Wife: "Bert why do people beat their paws together when any town is mentioned on the radio?"

Husband: "That's one of the mysteries of radio. Maybe the Audience signs a written agreement to applaud towns before they're given their tickets."

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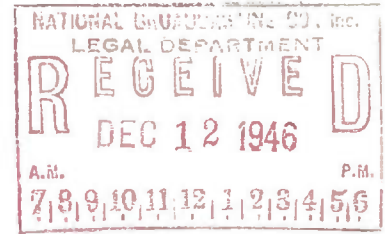


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December 11, 1946

CBS PRESSES FCC FOR COLOR TV WAVE NOW; LET PUBLIC DECIDE

Dr. Frank S. Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, fired the opening gun in what appeared to be a showdown before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington this week as to whether or not the commercial operation of television in color should have "equal treatment with black-and-white television". The keynote of Dr. Stanton's plea was that color television is ready for a real test and that all it needs is the cooperation of the FCC in assigning to it adequate wave lengths and definitions of engineering standards for manufacturing sets.

RCA, NBC and other opponents of giving color the right of way now but who favor black and white pictures, also have an impressive number of witnesses in Washington ready to testify when their time before the FCC comes. Dr. Stanton said CBS could launch color TV in a few weeks and build it into a substantial regular system within a year. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, had previously stated that it might take many years.

It is predicted that the hearings which began on Monday may continue through Friday and probably longer. Monday of next week the Commission will journey to the DuMont Laboratories at Passaic, N. J., and later in the day to CBS in New York where at both places they will witness color demonstrations. So if the color television hearings in Washington are not concluded Friday, December 13th, they will be resumed again next Tuesday, December 17th.

It was the impression of one who observed the first sessions closely that the Communications Commissioners were following the proceedings with unusual interest and with an open mind.

"Maybe some of them have reached final conclusions in the controversy and are being swayed this way or that", said this observer, "but my own belief is both color and black and white television are really on trial and that the outcome of these hearings may have great bearing on the future of both."

Charles R. Denny in his new capacity of Chairman - after serving for a long period as Acting Chairman when it was thought Paul Porter might return - even went so far as to say it might be a duty of the Commission to consider whether more space might be made available for television.

Dr. Stanton in behalf of color, testified in part as follows:

"In the final analysis, as long as any system is technically feasible, it isn't what Columbia, or any other television broadcaster, or any manufacturer, or the Commission thinks about it that really counts - it is what the people of this country think. The

Commission should not deprive the public of their opportunity to decide which kind of television they want."

"The subject of television has been bedevilled by confusion. There are, however, some areas of agreement and clarity in the field. For instance, the main contenders seem to be agreed that the future of television lies in color. The immediate question is how far in the future is the future of television. Some would consign the future of television once again to the laboratory. This result would be disastrous for broadcasters and public alike."

Warning that American television is now at the crossroads, after pointing out that Columbia within the past two years has spent more than \$2,000,000 in color television development, maintained a laboratory staff numbering more than 100, and held 200 demonstrations for more than 2,700 representatives of government, industry, press and public, he said:

"We are not prepared to expend further substantial corporate energies in this direction should the Commission rule adversely upon our petition, or should the Commission modify or delay its actions thereon to the point where Columbia must incur considerable additional costs."

"Some advertisers have said that they would find it impracticable to utilize any television medium other than color", he continued.... "We all know that advertisers are attracted as the audience grows, and the audience grows as advertisers spend enough money to support a program service with adequate public appeal."

With the rapid development of "circulation" as the ultimate criterion, he said, "the broadcaster's interest in shortening the period during which he must operate necessarily at a substantial loss impels him to do everything he can to expand his audience - both in number of sets and hours of viewing."

Favorable action by the Commission, he said, will spur CBS to convert its present extensive black-and-white operations into ultra-high frequency color television.

Linking improved program service with public acceptance and set manufacturing, he declared Columbia's readiness to inaugurate a color television program service within a few weeks and build it into a substantial regular one within a year.

"We intend also to proceed with the development of a nation-wide color television network as soon as ultra-high frequency color stations are operating and relay facilities are available", he said.

Commercial status for color television, Dr. Stanton emphasized, "will provide the needed stimulus to large-scale color television set manufacturing so that the improved service can be brought to the public within a year."



Because of its primary interest in broadcasting, rather than operation of a patent pool, he stated that Columbia's color television inventions are available to manufacturers at nominal license fees, adding:

"The CBS color television development is fully practicable and covers all necessary components of a broadcast system."

Addressing the FCC members of his closing remarks, Dr. Stanton told them:

"This Commission is now in the position of being able to eliminate further delay and confusion about television. This is the critical turning point in television and if the Commission should fail to act quickly and decisively, it may soon find itself deprived, as a practical matter, of the power to act."

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TRUMAN BACKBONE PLUS FEAR OF RADIO APPEAL LICKED LEWIS

From all accounts, John L. Lewis isn't afraid of the devil himself, physically at least, but when President Truman, following the staggering \$3,500,000 fine prepared to administer a final smashing blow - a direct appeal to the miners by radio - John L. decided it was time to throw up the sponge. Certainly no higher tribute has ever been paid to the effectiveness of radio than that. Unless perhaps it was the only other time John, called by one of his critics as the "biggest bully in the schoolyard", ran up the white flag. This also was caused by his fear of radio. At the time of the threatened coal strike in 1943 when the war was in full swing, Lewis boldly defied President Roosevelt until the latter decided to broadcast an appeal direct to the miners to ignore their glum, black-browed leader and return to work. Just a few minutes before Mr. Roosevelt went on the air, Mr. Lewis called off the strike.

The two cases were similar in that each involved a defiance of the President of the United States. They were different in this respect, however. President Roosevelt had built a name for himself as one of the world's greatest broadcasters. One might have assumed then if the other case hadn't come up that it was Mr. Roosevelt's persuasive voice and its effect on the miners, rather than the man himself that Lewis feared.

However, Mr. Truman has never even pretended to be in a class with Mr. Roosevelt as a broadcaster but it must be regarded as a tribute to the effectiveness of radio, as well as by Leonard Reinsch, Truman's radio mentor, that Lewis appeared to fear a broadcast to his men by Truman as much as he did by Roosevelt so widely touted as a past master of the art of mass persuasion. Of course the crushing \$3,500,000 fine (with the possibility of \$250,000 a day being added) administered by a strong U. S. Judge plus the square-

jawed determination of Mr. Truman, had something to do with the more recent victory but both President Roosevelt and President Truman had one of the world's most effective weapons to bring John L. Lewis to his knees - the four great networks of the United States.

According to one usually well-informed White House observer, President Truman was writing his radio address Saturday afternoon when he received a telephone message that the strike was off. In that address, according to the observer, doubtless the most scorching thing he ever penned, he was not going to the miners to go back to work; he was going to state the case as he saw it and announce the Government's unswerving determination to fight to a finish.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross rushed into his office to give Mr. Truman the news as the Chief Executive was hanging up the telephone receiver. "There will be no broadcast by the President Sunday night", Mr. Ross told the reporters later, "and no comment by the President."

It was the climax of hectic days the network and press representatives had covering the strike developments. Washington is usually pretty dead Saturday afternoons and the men assigned to the strike were watching it in a routine kind of way. Out of a clear sky came a flash at 1:30 that Mr. Lewis was calling a press conference at the United Mine Workers Headquarters (the old University Club at 15th and I Streets, N.W., across the street from the RFC and Veterans Administration Buildings, and only about two long blocks directly across Lafayette Square from the White House.)

The three press associations - the Associated Press, the United Press and International News - were provided with telephones in the Mine Workers Building but, as was the case of Justice Goldsborough's court, no provision was made for the broadcasters. The Mutual Broadcasting System, Cowles Station WOL, had the best break on this being located only about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  blocks to the north on K Street near 17th Street. NBC (WRC) and ABC (WMAL) at 14th and New York Avenue were only a short distance farther to the south, but CBS (WTOP) at 13th and E Streets (Pennsylvania Ave.) was about 7 blocks to the South. Some of the boys took it on the run (as was the case with the ABC commentator almost breathless which this writer heard break into the Metropolitan Opera broadcast); others managed to grab a telephone.

Altogether it was a most unsatisfactory arrangement for the hard-working network and other station representatives and a situation that will be taken up later by the Radio Correspondents' Association, along with objections to the obstacles placed in their way in Mr. Justice Goldsborough's Court where they were also not allowed to set up their microphones. This will all be gone into with the hope that in the future the broadcasters may be accorded better facilities for covering such outstanding events, especially those in which legal proceedings are involved.

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MACKAY SEEKS NEW ORLEANS-RIO-LIMA RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE

Briefs have been filed with the Federal Communications Commission by James A. Kennedy, Vice-President and General Attorney of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company with respect to Mackay's application to construct a new public radio telegraph station near New Orleans for the purpose of establishing circuits with Rio de Janeiro and Lima, Peru. Proposed findings were also filed by three New Orleans organizations - the Green Coffee Association, the Association of Commerce, and the Board of Trade, who intervened in the proceedings and who are supporting the Mackay application.

The New Orleans people, it was stated, have been dissatisfied with their international telegraph service, particularly with Brazil, because of the tremendous coffee business between the two places, and last February requested each of the international radio carriers to consider setting up a direct circuit between New Orleans and Rio. RCA Communications, Inc. and Tropical Radio Company turned down the invitation while Mackay, after considerable study, offered to meet their requirements and filed an application for such with the FCC. Tropical and Western Union intervened and opposed the Mackay application. Thereafter, the FCC attempted to enlarge the issues to make Tropical a party respondent (because it already has a station in New Orleans) and to investigate the propriety of requiring Tropical to set up the service. This presumably, if followed through, would mean an ultimate denial to the Mackay application.

Some of the conclusions in the Mackay Proposed Findings of Fact are:

"The over-all elapsed time experienced by the New Orleans users of their telegraph traffic between New Orleans and Brazil and Peru is demonstrated by the record in this proceeding to be excessive from a standpoint of user requirement. The delay experienced on New Orleans traffic is largely attributable to the fact that such traffic must be processed through at least three different offices, each of which adds 'office drag' to the over-all elapsed time. Unquestionably, however, the inauguration of the new direct service proposed by Mackay will do much to rectify such delays in New Orleans telegraph traffic, and most of the delay now experienced on such traffic will be eliminated."

"The facilities proposed to be installed and operated by the Applicant for the purpose of rendering direct communication service between New Orleans and Brazil and Peru will provide an efficient and rapid communication service not currently available to the United States public, and with particular advantage to the telegraph users in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf Coast areas. The applicant has not requested additional frequencies for the purpose of providing the proposed direct circuits, and it appears conclusive that the proposed new service can be effectively provided without the assignment of additional frequencies."



"Tropical does not desire to inaugurate a direct service between New Orleans and Peru. It will submit to the establishment of a circuit between New Orleans and Brazil if required to do so, although it believes that the present method of handling telegraph traffic between said points through the New York gateway is adequate and is the logical method. As has been noted, Tropical has not in the past engaged in a telegraph business between the United States and South America generally. There would appear to be no reason therefore, to require such expansion of the Tropical system into a new area in which it has no service interest, when Mackay, through the installation of a station at an existing gateway city, can provide such a service and is desirous of doing so."

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### TAXI, TRUCK RADIO ASSURED; FURTHER EXPERIMENTATION NEEDED

The Federal Communications Commission last week denied a petition by the National Association of Taxicab Owners, Cab Research Bureau, Inc., American Taxicab Association, City of Boston Taxicab Association, and certain manufacturers requesting a five-year experimental license period for taxicab radiotelephone systems and assignment of at least four, and probably six, channels for such use. In so doing, the Commission reiterated its recognition of the need for such a service and gave assurance that it will make every effort to establish this service on a permanent basis within a year. The Commission recognizes that at least two channels will be required on a permanent basis. Whether additional channels can be assigned will depend upon other demands for urban mobile service. No determination can be made at this time, but it is expected that a general hearing on the urban mobile service will be held to consider frequency and regulatory problems. Establishment of a permanent service for taxicab systems must be preceded by further experimentation and development, by reports on actual operations, and by conferences between representatives of the industry and the Commission. Meanwhile, the Commission will continue to grant experimental licenses for taxicab operation on the frequencies 152.27 and 157.53 megacycles.

At the same time, the Commission advised the trucking industry that highway mobile radiotelephone licenses cannot be extended for five years. The Commission pointed out that it has heretofore announced that there will be a highway service and that a specific number of channels will be assigned for truck use, pending a final determination of the best method of operation of this service. The Commission cannot give the trucking interests further assurance in this matter until a program of experimentation has been underway or at least a plan has been worked out for a nation-wide coordinated use of the frequencies tentatively assigned for trucks. The temporary frequency assignment plan made 152.15 and 157.41 megacycles available on a non-common carrier experimental basis for department stores, delivery services, etc. There will naturally be some overlapping of the urban and highway services, but whether it will be

necessary for trucks, in some instances, to hold licenses in both services is a detail which can be worked out by experiences. Further applications for experimental authorizations for truck radio systems are invited. "The more active the role trucking interests play in experimenting with and planning for radio", commented the Commission, "the closer we will be to the establishment of a permanent service."

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N. Y. DAILY NEWS HITS FCC; CONTENDS CAN'T CONTROL EDITORIALS

Denying that it is biased against Jews and Negroes and contending that the Federal Communications Commission has no jurisdiction over newspaper editorials, the New York Daily News struck back at the Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Tuesday, December 10th). The News applying for an FM license has been opposed by the American Jewish Congress.

In a sharply worded brief the newspaper denied the right of the Commission to take evidence relating to the content of a newspaper

The American Jewish Congress has taken the position that the Commission has the power to deny a radio station to a newspaper if it disapproves of its news and editorial policies. The Daily News assailed this argument as one which, if upheld, would whittle away the rights and privileges assured by the First Amendment (freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly).

"If the Commission has this power with respect to newspaper applicants", the brief continues, "it has the same power with respect to all applicants. Insofar as any applicant has made known his views in type, by radio, on the public platform or even in social conversation, they become evidence relevant to his qualifications to a radio license.

"Not merely newspaper publishers but publishers and authors of magazines, books and pamphlets, educational institutions, religious institutions, labor unions, moving picture concerns, in fact all who have had occasion to make public statements of fact or of opinion, are caught in this dragnet of censorship."

Alexander H. Pekelis, an official of the Congress who prepared the data on which racial prejudice was alleged, is described by The New York Daily News "as legal consultant for one of the parties to a controversy and as impartial expert witness in the same controversy."

Hearings have been held in the case and a decision is expected from the FCC early in January.

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HIGH COURT DOOMS WOKO; STATION HID STOCKHOLDERS' NAMES

There was a complete victory for the Federal Communications Commission Monday when the Supreme Court upheld the Commission's refusal to renew a license for Station WOKO, Albany, N.Y., because Sam Pickard, a former Federal Radio Commissioner, and his family for 12 years had concealed ownership of 240 shares of stock in the station. Eight justices concurred in the decision and there was no dissent. The Supreme Court's decision reversed that of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Washington which ruled that the FCC lacked authority to deny the renewal of WOKO's license on the ground of concealment of stock ownership.

Justice Robert H. Jackson wrote the Supreme Court opinion.

The Commission, and not the courts, must be satisfied that public interest will be served by a license renewal, Mr. Jackson said, adding that the Supreme Court could not substitute its judicial discretion for the administrative authority of the FCC.

Counsel in the case pointed out that the court had not been asked to decide the powers of the Commission in a constitutional issue - such as ruling in violation of the guarantees of due process, freedom of speech, religion, assembly and the press. The issue was entirely statutory.

"Mr. Pickard was also a Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting Company", Justice Jackson wrote, "and had obtained the stock on assurance that he would help to secure Columbia affiliation for Station WOKO, would furnish without charge Columbia engineers to construct the station at Albany, and supply a grand piano and certain newspaper publicity."

Further, the Justice observed, the company "concealed the fact that the Pickards held this stock interest and represented that the shares were held by others." The General Manager furnished "false testimony". The purpose of the "concealment" was to "prevent the facts from becoming known to Pickard's Columbia colleagues."

The fact of concealment, Mr. Jackson said, "may be more significant than the facts concealed."

In addition, the Justice noted that in refusing the license innocent stockholders might suffer, but he said "the fact that there are innocent stockholders cannot immunize the corporation from the consequences of such deception."

It may very well be, the opinion continued, "that this station has established such a standard of public service that the Commission would be justified in considering that its deception was not a matter that affected its qualifications to serve the public.

"But it is the Commission, not the courts, which must be satisfied that the public interest will be served by renewing the license."



17,500,000 RADIO SETS PREDICTED BY RMA FOR 1947

A record of 1947 output of 17,500,000 or more radio sets was forecast by individual manufacturers attending a three-day conference of industry leaders of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in New York, which opened Tuesday. Of this total probably 1,500,000 or more sets will be sold for export next year, if present peak export sales continue into 1947, they revealed. Total 1946 output of all types of radios, including television, was estimated at about 15,000,000 sets, with by far the largest portion concentrated on table models due to shortages of wood cabinets for consoles.

Minimum radio set production next year was informally estimated by individual manufacturers at about equal to the highest pre-war rate. This figure, 13,670,000 sets, was reached in 1941, and minimum output for next year was set at an average estimate of 13,500,000. With regard to prices, it was agreed the trend would be toward lower levels, with the possibility seen that the sellers market may be over and a buyer's market beginning.

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WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION GIVEN TO PRESS AND RADIO

President and Mrs. Truman were hosts last Friday night to the Washington representatives of newspapers, magazines and radio stations and their wives, who filed by for almost two hours.

Maj. Gen. Harry B. Vaughn, USA, the President's military aide, introduced the guests to Mr. Truman and the First Lady as picked men of the three branches of the Army, Navy and Marine service in dress uniforms ushered the throng into the Blue Room.

Following the reception, the guests sipped punch, ate cakes, cookies and candy and danced in the famous East Room to the music of the U. S. Marine Band.

It was the first reception of the current postwar social season, although two formal White House dinners have been held. The previous reception to newsmen had been held a few months before Pearl Harbor by the Franklin D. Roosevelts on the lawn outside the presidential residence.

The guests were limited to those newsmen, photographers and radio representatives who are accredited to the White House or the Congress, with their wives.

Among those noticed at the reception were Leonard Reinsch, radio adviser to President Truman; Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; D. Harold McGrath, Superintendent of the Senate Radio Gallery and Robert M. Menaugh, Superintendent of the House Radio Gallery.

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WORLD CONFERENCE ON USE OF RADIO AS PEACE AGENCY

A world conference on public service broadcasting will be held in New York during April, 1947, under auspices of the National Broadcasting Company, to develop worldwide use of radio as a prime agency for international peace and understanding. This announcement was made by Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor, at an organizational meeting in the network offices in New York.

The prospective agenda for the conference includes plans for establishment of a system of international program and script exchange, a worldwide music contest and music festival and an international radio-recording library. Discussion of how the broadcasting industry in other countries can best use the radio facilities to be established by the United Nations, probably through UNESCO, also is contemplated.

Benjamin A. Cohen, United Nations assistant secretary-general for information, promised at the meeting that the UN would convey to representatives attending the conference its views on how radio in various countries can best aid the United Nations.

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DON LEE JAN. 14 FCC HEARING WILL SIDESTEP PROGRAM QUIZ

Program service quiz portion has been deleted from the forthcoming inquiry into network practices of Don Lee Broadcasting System, according to an order adopted last week by the Federal Communications Commission amending certain of the hearing issues. The Commission will concentrate on determining whether or not the rule limiting time optioned from affiliates for network programs has been violated.

Originally termed an unprecedented action on the part of the FCC, such inquiry centers on renewal hearing of KGB, San Diego, KDB, Santa Barbara, KFRC, San Francisco and KHJ and KHJ-FM, Los Angeles, all licensed to Don Lee. Hearing is set for January 14th. Also deleted in the amended order is issue of whether or not applicant is legally, technically, financially and otherwise qualified to operate stations.

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Approximately 450 commercially sponsored and sustaining radio programs are now carrying public service messages in cooperation with the Advertising Council, it was announced by George P. Ludlam, the Council's radio director.

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FCC TOLD CBS COLOR PROVIDES BEST POSSIBLE TELEVISION

Urging the Federal Communications Commission to adopt the sequential color television standards proposed by the Columbia Broadcasting System as "the most effective utilization of the frequency space in the ultra-high frequency television band", Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, Director of the CBS Engineering Research and Development Department said Tuesday (December 10th) these standards would prove "the best possible television for the greatest number of people."

Dr. Goldmark is the brilliant, young physicist who invented the CBS color television system and whose original achievements in color video last January won him the coveted Morris Liebmann Memorial Prize of the Institute of Radio Engineers, highest award in radio engineering. It was electronic research he did during the recent war for the armed forces, at Harvard University, in the CBS laboratories and in England, which led him to conclude that vastly improved television would be achieved in the ultra-high frequencies.

Columbia's final witness in the hearing being held on CBS' petition to the FCC to authorize commercial color television and adopt engineering standards for the new service, the CBS engineer pointed out that all the necessary equipment for u-h-f color television operation had been designed, built and operated by CBS and is now ready for commercial operation.

Columbia's color video system, the standards it is proposing and the equipment it has been using for u-h-f broadcasting have all been thoroughly field tested, he said.

Describing coaxial cable tests from New York to Washington and back, Dr. Goldmark said that the CBS proposed sequential standards permit the networking of color television programs right now, and will enable advantage to be taken of any future improvements in coaxial lines.

He also announced that he had built a dual-band, combination receiver which would permit the reception of both color programs broadcast by the CBS proposed standards and black and white broadcasts, as well as a table model which can receive color broadcasts on the u-h-f band.

Discussing the proposed simultaneous color systems, Dr. Goldmark listed several of the technical difficulties involved in such a system. There would be receiver obstacles to overcome, such as warping of cabinet or project screen, non-uniform light output across the three cathode ray tube screens, and cross talk; live pickup difficulties, and transmission difficulties. Also, networking would be more difficult as compared with sequential standards. Moreover, he pointed out, a simultaneous three-color television system would require a total bandwidth of at least 18 megacycles for transmission over the air, resulting in less definition as compared with the 16 megacycles for sequential standards.

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SEES ADVERTISING SPARKING COMPETITION; ELEVATES MANKIND

Paul Ellison, Director of Public Relations of Sylvania, retiring as Chairman of the Board of the Association of National Advertisers, speaking before the Association's 37th anniversary convention at Atlantic City recently, placed emphasis upon the increasingly important role of advertising as a medium for public information. It has a great effect on the day-to-day living habits of the ordinary citizen, Mr. Ellison averred.

"It is going to take all of our creative ingenuity to demonstrate before the world that competitive enterprise is not an archaic and decadent form of society" - he said, "that competition among individuals does work to elevate the lot of mankind."

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SENATOR WHEELER TO HANG OUT HIS SHINGLE IN CAPITAL

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce (Radio and Communications) Committee who a year ago probably little thought he would so soon be in the "Lame Duck" class, but who was defeated for renomination in the last election, has now definitely stated that he will open a law office in Washington upon the expiration of his term January 3rd, and may be in Butte also which he says will continue to be his home though he said he had no intention of running for public office again.

The talk has been that President Truman would appoint Senator Wheeler to some lucrative public office. He has also been mentioned to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Paul Porter on the Federal Communications Commission but his acceptance of this has been doubted.

Senator and Mrs. Wheeler were among those who attended the Judiciary Reception at the White House last night (December 10th)

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EFFECT OF METEORS ON RADIO WAVES AND FM DETECTED BY RADAR

Scientists of the Bureau are now using radar to investigate the ionization caused by meteors. Beginning the night of October 7 and continuing through October 12, reflections from the meteor shower associated with the Giacobini-Zinner Comet were clearly visible on the oscilloscope screens of the radar set at Sterling, Va. The investigations, which are to be continued, are expected to indicate the effect of meteors on radio waves, particularly important in FM broadcasting and long-range radio communication and navigation. Moreover, the technic is significant in astronomy as a method of observation on overcast nights and during the day, when meteors are not visible.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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Sarnoff Sought As John L. Lewis Arbitrator  
(Joseph and Stewart Also in "Washington Post")

It is of course known that Mr. Lewis began to search for some way out as soon as he learned that the President would stand firm. What has not been disclosed is the note of frenzy which occasionally characterized this search. During the last 10 days, any reasonably eminent man, no matter how distant his connection with the problem, had a good chance of being asked to intervene.

David Sarnoff of the Radio Corp. of America was requested, for example, to serve as a sort of arbitrator. Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal was approached to act as the architect of peace. The man who makes the President laugh, George Allen, was induced to add his persuasive talents to those of Dr. Steelman, but succeeded only in producing a tentative settlement which Mr. Lewis rejected because the Government would not withdraw its suit.

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Believes Perpetual Waves Would Mean Program Independence  
("Chicago Tribune")

Radio is as bad as it is for the same reason that some centuries ago newspapers were as bad as they were - namely, censorship. If the Federal Communications Commission were out of business and the radio stations were given title to their wave lengths, a new independence and interest would shortly be expected to develop among radio enterprises.

As it is, radio stations are subject to the pleasure of the FCC. They hold their wave lengths upon sufferance. They fear that if they offend the political prejudices of those in control, or even fail to provide programs which are acceptable under arbitrary standards set in Washington, they stand to have their wave lengths taken away from them and assigned to some one else.

Operating constantly under the shadow of the FCC and subject to virtual confiscation, radio stations have little option except to reduce themselves to dull conformity in order to keep in good grace.

If, however, wave lengths were made a property right we could expect a new vigor and freedom on the air. Stations which now shy from anything controversial would be free to show initiative and independence. While there would necessarily be some degree of standardization because of the network programs, every station would be free to experiment as it saw fit. In time it is probable that there would be variety and diversification in the character of programs.

Newspapers may be sued for libel and prosecuted for sedition or obscenity. The same degree of accountability is all that need be visited upon radio.

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A British Critic Sizes Up U.S. Radio  
(Don Foster in "Chicago Times")

Marsland Gander, radio critic of the London Daily Telegraph stopped off in Chicago long enough to make it plain that he was not exactly "sold American" when it came to radio. Mr. Gander's biggest grievance, it seems, was against radio advertising. In Britain there is no taint of commercialism in broadcasting because there are no sponsors, or perhaps we should say because there is one big "sponsor", John Bull Associates, who runs the whole shebang through a subsidiary, the British Broadcasting Corp. In other words, British radio is a marvel of alphabetical simplification. There are no NBC, CBS, ABC or MBS, no BO and no LSMFT. Nothing but BBC, which stands for government monopoly.

Mr. Gander was reported as saying there had been a bit of talk about giving the BBC some competition and that he was in favor of competitive broadcasting, but in almost the same breath, he was also reported as saying that the British listening public would never tolerate having radio advertising "thrust down their throats".

What Mr. Gander seems to be saying is that he favors competitive broadcasting without the advertising. But what Mr. Gander seems to be forgetting is that in competitive broadcasting there is a long established rule that somebody has to foot the bill. Of course, in competitive radio, if you don't like what is being "thrust down your throat" on one network, you have three other choices. In a government monopoly you have four choices of the same thing.

Surely Mr. Gander must realize that he can't have competitive radio without singing commercials, and that if British radio ever goes competitive he may have to eat those "simply frightful" words, along with his crumpets. ("Hip, hip, hip and a jolly well, too; Cadwallader's Crumpets are the ones for you.")\* \* \* \*

Mr. Gander said at least one other thing to which we readily take exception. In the matter of musical programs he was quoted as stating that, except for Toscanini and the Metropolitan Opera, they (the British) had us licked 10 ways from Christmas. Well, when he mentioned Toscanini and the Met it seems that Mr. G. just about covered the field on both sides of the Atlantic. Who and what else is there?

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Again Mrs. Roosevelt And Her Radio And Other Earnings  
(Frank Kent in "Washington Star")

Three broad charges are made against Elliott Roosevelt - (1) that he has capitalized his father's name to make considerable money for himself, and plans further commercial exploitation along the same lucrative lines (2) that he has given aid and encouragement to the Communists (3) that he has degraded his father's name by distorting his views.

It seems entirely legitimate to point out that on the first two charges his mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt herself has not been altogether free from well-founded criticism. Certainly for nearly 13 years she capitalized her husband's position as President and through newspapers, magazines and radio and the lecture platform

(Continued at bottom of Page 16)



TRADE NOTES

Statements issued at the first public demonstration of All-electronic Color Television at the RCA Laboratories recently by Brig. Gen. Sarnoff, President; Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice-President in Charge of RCA Laboratories, and Niles Trammell, President of NBC, have now been printed in a booklet entitled "All-Electronic Color Television Created by RCA".

Construction permits for both television and FM at Toledo have been issued to Fort Industry Co., of which Commander George B. Storer is President and J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President, by the Federal Communications Commission. TV grant for Channel 13 (210-216 mc), visual power 27.4 kw, aural 14.4 kw, antenna height 524 feet. FM grant for Class B station, 98.5 mc (Channel 253), 20 kw, antenna height 480 feet.

As of November 1, 1946, there remained 53 consolidated hearings which had been completed more than two months prior to said date and where proposed decisions had not been issued. Of this number 11 had been completed from two to four months prior to said date; 25 were completed from four to six months prior to said date; and 17 had been completed more than six months prior to said date. These 53 consolidated hearings involved 171 applications. As of December 1, 1946, 117 hearings were pending.

General Manager Merle S. Jones of Station WOL, received a wire from Ed Kobak, President of Mutual and A. A. Schechter, Vice-President in Charge of Special Events, congratulating WOL on its coverage of the John L. Lewis contempt trial. Said the message: "We want you to know what a great job the WOL gang did on the Lewis coverage. Please thank them all for us."

From WOL: "Thank you very much. Glad to be of service."

Television broadcast service for Latin America is being considered by leaders of the radio broadcasting industry in Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile as a sequel to RCA's first demonstration of modern television "south of the border", it was reported by Meade Brunet, Managing Director of the RCA International Division.

At the same time DuMont advises the people of Cuba are having a look at television in a demonstration in Havana. The showing is under the auspices of the Compania Importadora de Lubricantes, S.A. which is installing a modern television station, completely Du Mont equipped, in Havana.

The RCA annual Christmas party will be given in the Rainbow Room, RCA Building, 65th floor, on Wednesday, December 18th, four to seven o'clock.

The first commercial model of a color television receiver which is in limited production was demonstrated in New York City by Bendix Radio Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation before a group of its executives and members of the press.

"We have such confidence in the public's acceptance of full-color television that, provided satisfactory standards are established and with even a limited schedule of programs, Bendix is prepared to speed the full commercial introduction of this new medium", said W. P. Hilliard, General Manager of Bendix Radio Division.

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The Federal Communications Commission on December 9, 1946 adopted for release new sections 1.841 to 1.858, inclusive, of Part I of the Rules and Regulations Relating to Organization and Practice and Procedure. These new sections become effective December 11 and are designed to meet the requirements of Sections 5(c), 7 and 8 of the Administrative Procedure Act. Old Sections 1.841 to 1,852, inclusive, are withdrawn as of December 11, 1946.

Section 5(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act creates two classes of hearings. The first group consists of cases in which hearing officers and other Commission employees are required to adhere to those provisions of the section which deal with separation of functions. The second group consists of cases which are exempt from such provisions. The Commission has given serious consideration to the advisability of applying the separation of functions provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act to all hearings conducted by the Commission.

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Television receivers as such are exempt from the Federal 10 percent excise tax law, but radio components included in television sets are subject to the tax, according to a ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau given to the RCA Victor Division and made available to the industry by RMA.

The Treasury ruling specifies that the following radio components of television receivers are taxable: Standard radio broadcast receiver chassis; speakers; knobs for radio chassis; phonograph mechanisms; receiving tubes; and radio power supply units including audio amplifiers. Straight video receivers without sound and not containing such radio components are tax exempt.

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Lighting especially designed to permit one group of people to enjoy a television show while others in the same room read or play cards, a kitchen with fluorescent lamps concealed in cabinets to give a high level of virtually shadowless illumination directly on work surfaces, and a combination bedroom-den decorated in light were shown in New York by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. at the formal opening of the newly restyled rooms of the Sylvania Lighting Center.

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Continuation of "Again Mrs. Roosevelt And Her Radio and Other Earnings" from bottom of page 14)

made a lot more money than Elliott - money which no one contends she could have made if she had not been the President's wife. This can be - and is - defended as proper by Mrs. Roosevelt and her friends. Perhaps it is - but it is exactly what the "close associates" of the late President Roosevelt now are fiercely angry with Elliott about.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

# HEINL NEWS SERVICE

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Radio — Television — FM — Communications

2400 California Street, N. W.

Washington 8, D. C.

Robert D. Heisl, Editor

DEC 23 1946

M. MACDONALD

Founded in 1924

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December 18, 1946

## ZENITH SUES RCA; DEMANDS RCA ADJUDICATE PRESENT PATENTS

The Radio Corporation of America was named defendant in a suit for declaratory judgment filed in Wilmington, Delaware, last Saturday, December 14th, by the Zenith Radio Corporation, through its attorneys Samuel E. Darby of New York, Irving Herriott of Chicago, and Col. E. Ennalls Berl of Wilmington.

The complaint stated that Zenith Radio Corporation has a license from the Radio Corporation expiring December 31, 1946, and has manufactured radios for sale in the United States and foreign countries and that it intends to continue such manufacture and sale after the expiration of this license. It stated that the Radio Corporation has indicated that the patents it owns or controls, or under which it has the right to grant licenses, number in the thousands and has threatened Zenith with suit for infringement if Zenith continues to manufacture radio apparatus after December 31, 1946, without renewing its license. However, Zenith pointed out in its complaint that none of the patents under which rights are available from R.C.A. have been adjudicated.

Zenith lists something over one hundred patents which R.C.A. has asked it to mark on its sets, and states that only fifteen radio and television patents have even colorable relevancy to the sets it makes. The U. S. District Court of Delaware, in which State R.C.A. is incorporated, is asked to declare these fifteen television and radio patents invalid, and not infringed, as well as any other patents that R.C.A. may assert against Zenith.

When reached for comment, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., Zenith president, stated that twenty years ago Zenith was the first radio manufacturer in the United States to take a license from R.C.A., and to acknowledge the great inventions of Armstrong, Alexanderson, and DeForest, under whose patents this original license carried rights in 1926. He pointed out, however, that these patents have long since expired, and said that Zenith today is the first manufacturer to demand that R.C.A. adjudicate its present day patents, if any of them can be adjudicated and found valid by a competent court.

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"GLOBE-DEMOCRAT" TO HAVE FIRST 100% ST. LOUIS FM STATION

Construction plans for a modern broadcasting building to house St. Louis' first exclusive frequency modulation radio station, KWGD, have been completed by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Publishing Co. The station will be erected on a plot of ground diagonally northwest of the Globe-Democrat plant.

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NO TV COLOR DECISION SOON; FCC HEARINGS RESUME JAN. 6

The new Republican Congress will be well in the saddle by the time the Federal Communications makes up its mind about the merits of color television versus black-and-white. What was expected to be a dry technical affair and an engineers' battle, the hearings last week proved of considerable popular interest.

With the new Congress looking over the FCC with a fishy eye, it would not be surprising if politics were injected into the situation regardless of what the Commission's decision may be.

Hearings will be resumed January 6th or shortly thereafter for sessions which may occupy another week and then the Commission will hold a series of executive sessions to determine the outcome. Guesses as to the time this might take ranged all the way from February 1 to March 15th.

FCC Commissioners who went to New York Monday to secure first hand information, visited the Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories where they saw a new color device which they were told would operate equally well with either of the two television systems now in operation or proposed, namely "continuous" scanning or "sequential" scanning, or with ordinary black-and-white images, and thus will be capable of "effective savings" in the manufacture and ultimate cost of such apparatus. It was said the equipment would provide at least 15 times the brilliance of any other system of home color television reception. Likewise the Washington visitors saw a new black-and-white television tube that makes possible the reception of television images outdoors in full sunlight.

One of the last witnesses to testify in behalf of black-and-white television in the Washington hearings last week - George L. Beers, Assistant Director of Engineering of RCA Victor - apprised the Communications Commission of RCA Victor's plans to build 160,000 black-and-white television sets in 1947 which he said would have a retail value of \$65,000,000.

Firing a parting shot in favor of color, T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company and former Communications Commissioner, urged the Commission to promulgate standards for television in the upper bands now set aside for television broadcasting.

"My experience is that if we wait upon the scientists to decide upon standards, we will never make a decision", Commander Craven who has had 34 years' professional experience in the field of radio, declared.

"More is known about color television in the upper bands today than was known about black-and-white television in the lower bands when the Commission promulgated monochrome standards. The mere fact that not everything is known in great detail about the

upper bands is no valid reason for further delay. Were such a reason valid before the war and the Commission had waited longer than it did or until more was known, one can safely state that we would not have black-and-white television even today.\* \* \* \*

"Those of us who advocate the encouragement of the early standardization of color television in the upper bands are not voicing any new philosophy. This is the same philosophy which was advanced prior to the war by the very persons who now advocate delay. But, when these persons were urging the Commission to adopt standards before the war, the shoe was on the other foot. I recall that they begged the Commission to set standards for black and white television in the lower bands and blamed the Commission bitterly for delaying the development of television. Yet, today they are pleaders for delay when a competitive system is just as ready as low-band monochrome television was before the war. Today's pleaders for delay were then begging the Commission to go ahead without delay. I think it would be a pity if the Commission should retard color television further until today's proponents of delay develop a system of their own at their own leisure during the course of five or ten years hence.\* \* \* \*

"We have a construction permit to erect an experimental television station here in Washington, utilizing color television in the upper bands. Our transmitter is being manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. We should have been on the air by now. Unfortunately, delivery of the transmitter has been delayed because of lengthy strikes. We now expect to commence experimental operation in either March or April of 1947. It would be very helpful to us if the Commission would promulgate standards for the upper bands before our transmitter is delivered.

"We believe that the development of a competitive system of television is absolutely essential if television is to be a service to the public in accordance with the American system of free enterprise. Consequently, we urge the Commission to encourage the rapid development of color television in the upper spectrum by the adoption of standards in the very near future. We believe that the standards proposed by CBS form an excellent basis for discussion."

Advocating color, J. E. Brown, Assistant Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Zenith Radio Corporation, said:

"The television industry at this time is starting with its program of installing transmitters and selling receivers for black-and-white pictures. There is reason for grave doubt in the light of the public's known preference that this system with its absence of color will provide all that the public has a right to expect in the way of visual entertainment and education; as for example, it is well known that in amateur motion picture photography, color film is used three times as much as is black-and-white film although color film costs much more. It has also been stated that many mediocre movies become box-office attractions by producing them in color. The public wants color and a side-by-side comparison of color and black-and-white television is all that is required to show the



value of color. On this basis we believe that color television must be permitted to go ahead as a public service.

"There has been discussion of obsolescence of black-and-white television receivers through the adoption of color television. One proposal advance to avoid this obsolescence has been that adapters can be made which will convert existing black-and-white receivers to operate on the high frequency television band. History is replete with attempts to extend the utility of radio receivers into other fields through the use of adapters. Such efforts have been made to make ordinary broadcast receivers useful for short-wave radio reception and to make FM receivers designed for the 50 mc. band useful on the 100 mc. band. As a practical commercial matter such adapters are failures. An attempt to develop color television standards based on the premise of harnessing existing or newly produced black-and-white television receivers to television operations in the 480-920 mc. band could very well ham-string the color television development."

Norman H. Young, Chief, Television Department, Federal Telecommunications Laboratories, told the development of a color transmitter for CBS which was delivered last December. It can develop 1 KW up to 600 mc., 500 w to 700 mc and 100 w to 920, he said, but steady advance in tubes should bring higher power. Joseph Lampe, of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp., another I. T. & T. subsidiary, introduced data on television station cost. He said a standard station would cost \$305,625, small station \$252,500 and master station \$498,675. Federal could deliver transmitters for the uhf band in late 1947, he predicted.

U. A. Cummings, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., said the company is setting up production lines for monochrome (black and white) receivers. He felt introduction of color now would handicap development of television. No color method is satisfactory, he claimed, but favored simultaneous over sequential.

Premature attempts to introduce color television on a commercial basis might deprive the American public of all television service now and for some time to come, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, told the FCC and requested that the Commission deny a petition of the Columbia Broadcasting System for establishment of standards for color television and authorization for commercial operation in the higher radio frequencies.

"Further developments and improvements in television must and will be made", Dr. Jolliffe declared. "One of these developments will be a color television system which can become an integral part of the present monochrome (black-and-white) television service. RCA has developed the basic elements of an electronic simultaneous color television system which can be introduced, when it is ready in the future, without obsoleting the present excellent electronic monochrome system."

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BROADCAST WARNING COULD PREVENT HOTEL FIRE TRAGEDIES

Demands for Congressional action to compel installation of central communication systems for hotels to provide means of warning occupants of all rooms in case of a terrible fire such as Atlanta, brought comment from G. E. Smith, President of Communications Co., Coral Gables, that such a system had been perfected by his company and was already in Miami. With this system, called "Comtone", a small receiver, equipped among other things to receive the four major network programs, is plugged into the light socket.

Instantly available for emergency warnings or other messages is a fifth "silent" channel in the receiver, which is always kept open, even when the radio apparently is turned off. Through it a hotel office can broadcast a fire warning at any time, and give hotel guests directions for escaping.

"In the time it took the switchboard operator to call one room at Atlanta, the entire hotel could have been alerted to the fire danger", Mr. Smith said. "In addition, the broadcast could aid in directing evacuation and keep down the danger of panic, which in itself is often the cause of many deaths in tragedies of this type.

"A number of department stores, such as Burdine's in Miami, already have had the company install the system, and it is being used to provide music programs to shoppers as well as for a public address system. "

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"RADIO OPERATED BY HUMAN BEINGS, NOT MACHINES" - MARK WOODS

A copy of revised remarks of Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting System, on "America's Town Meeting of the Air" last Thursday night (December 12th) has just come in. Others who participated in the debate, "Is Radio Operating in the Public Interest?" were Sydney Kay, General Counsel of Broadcast Music, Inc., who along with Mr. Woods took the affirmative while Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner, and Frederick Wakeham, author of "The Hucksters" upheld the negative.

Mr. Woods said, in part:

"As I have listened to Mr. Wakeman and Commissioner Durr, it seems to me that they are saying something along this line: Both agree that radio is doing a good job, but Mr. Wakeman says that all programs should be concentrated in the hands of the networks, while Commissioner Durr says, in effect, that advertisers dominate radio too much and that radio does not realize all of its potentialities.

"But before I begin my discussion I should like to point out, particularly to Commissioner Durr, that radio in America today

is a young and imperfect voice. It is operated by human beings, not perfect machines.

"Therefore, I must ask you to judge the radio you know - not by the standards of perfection which no person can expect to meet - but by the reasonable standards of performance, which you would ordinarily apply to the best efforts of your fellow-men.

"We know that a free nation encourages an extremely wide variety of tastes. Yet these tastes are satisfied even now to the extent that the radio listener - which includes 92% of the country's families - devotes more than four hours every day to his radio set. This is more time than he devotes to his daily newspapers, his motion pictures, his books, and his magazines, combined.

"Still, we hear of intelligent people who apply a kind of 'blindfold test' to radio. If they fail to find something they like on the air at the very moment they tune in - these people say they are through with it. But do they walk blindfold into their bookstore? Do they buy the nearest magazine on the newsstand? Do they want to abolish all newspapers because they do not like the comics? The answer is 'no'."

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#### NORTON, STORMY FCC FM FIGURE, GETS HIGH GOVERNMENT POST

Page Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM!

K. A. Norton, his old enemy, former FCC expert and the scientist upon whose calculations FM was boosted upstairs into the 100 megacycle band, has just been made Chief of the Frequency Utilization Research Section of the newly created Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards.

At the hearings preceding the FM shift, which caused one of the biggest rows in the history of radio and at which time Norton's figures were accepted in the face of an adverse report by almost all the rest of the industry, Major Armstrong went after the scientist hammer and tongs.

Armstrong made the sensational charge which even at this late date has not been denied, that the FCC confidential FM reallocation report had conceded the error of the calculations of Mr. Norton then acting as FCC advisor but that a report given out for public consumption later repudiated it - in other words that the FCC report to the public had been falsified.

If Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, follows through in his intention of investigating this now famous FM reallocation or if Representative Lemke (R), of North Dakota, reintroduces his bill to reassign FM to the 50 mc band, as he is expected to do, Mr. Norton



now just out of the Army, will no doubt be in great demand on Capitol Hill to explain how he arrived at the figures which to the broadcasting industry was like waving a red flag at a bull.

Mr. Norton served in the War Department where his duties were analyses of tactical counter measures with the 8th Air Force in England.

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MILLIONS OF SURPLUS RADIO AND RADAR TUBES FOR SALE

Millions of special purpose electronic tubes for radio and radar sets have been placed on sale by War Assets Administration. The tubes include types designed for transmitting and receiving sets and control devices.

Fifteen percent of the total amount available has been reserved for veterans and other priority claimants, who may exercise preference through January 2nd. The remainder is for sale immediately without priority.

Prices for the tubes range from 40 cents to \$4.00. A minimum of 100 tubes must be purchased. All orders and inquiries should be addressed to Akron Sales Center, Electronics Division, War Assets Administration, P. O. Box "J", East Akron 5, Ohio.

The following is a partial list of the large inventory of tubes for sale. Many additional types also are in stock.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	PRICE
705A	Transmitting Diode Rectifier (L. V.)	64,000	\$4.00
5BPI	Cathode Ray Tube (5")	96,000	4.00
VUIII	Diode Rectifier	10,000	.40
7193	Transmitting-Receiving UHF Amp.	173,000	.40
3713	Transmitting Diode Rectifier (H. V.)	143,000	1.50
2C26A	Transmitting UHF Triode	74,000	.50
2C44	Transmitting-Receiving Amplifying	25,000	1.00
5BP4	Cathode Ray (5")	67,000	4.00
464A	Transmitting-Receiving Amplifying	158,000	3.00
1616	Transmitting Diode Rectifier	51,000	2.00

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The Rev. H. J. Freiensener of Malvern, England, asked that the British Broadcasting Corp. omit its news broadcasts on Christmas Day.

"For one day in the year let us forget Russia and Greece and riots and concentrate on the peace which God offers", he said in a message to his parishioners.

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RADIO TOP EXECUTIVES ENJOY GRIDIRON SKITS

The dinner with more notables in attendance than any other in Washington this season or any other city in the country, in fact, was the Gridiron's midwinter celebration in honor of President Truman at the Statler last Saturday night.

Among those present who in one way or another were connected with the radio and communications industries were:

Gene Buck, Past President, ASCAP; Louis G. Caldwell, counsel WGN, Chicago; Gardner Cowles, Des Moines Register and Tribune, and President Cowles Broadcasting Company; John Cowles, Minneapolis Star and Tribune and Vice-President, Cowles Broadcasting Co.; Wayne Coy, Manager WINX, Washington, D. C.; Charles R. Denny, Jr., Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; William B. Dolph, Vice-President, American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Richard L. Harkness, commentator, National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D.C.; Ewell K. Jett, Federal Communications Commissioner; Edgar Kobak, President, Mutual Broadcasting System, New York City; Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, Station WOL, Washington, D. C.; Horace L. Lohne, radio counsellor.

Also, Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Eugene Meyer, President, Washington Post and Station WINX; Edgar Morris, Washington Zenith representative; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager, National Broadcasting Company; Robert S. Peare, Vice-President in Charge of Public Relations, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; Paul A. Porter, former Chairman Federal Communications Commission; Frank M. Russell, Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company, Washington; David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, New York, N.Y., and Carleton Smith, General Manager, National Broadcasting Company, Washington; Niles Trammell, President, National Broadcasting Company, New York, N.Y.; Albert L. Warner, radio commentator, American Broadcasting Company.

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GOSSIP TIES PORTER'S TRIP TO GREECE TO CONGRESS FCC PROBE

One version of President Truman appointing Paul Porter to head a United States economic mission to Greece was that it was a move to get Mr. Porter out of the country if, as believed, the Republican Congress should investigate the Federal Communications Commission of which Mr. Porter was former Chairman. An answer given to this was that though Porder does not leave Washington until January 10th, he is expected to be back by May list which would be just about the time a Congressional investigation of the FCC would be going on, if there is to be one.

In the meantime, it is expected Mr. Porter will make known his plans and whether or not he will accept the presidency of Broadcast Music, Inc.

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LEA, ANTI-PETRILLO BILL AUTHOR, IS DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN

Democrats will go to the foot of the class in the new Congress next month but this may not be the case with the veteran Clarence F. Lea of California, and five other Congressional Representatives from the same State who have been re-elected on both the Democratic and Republican tickets.

What the Republican leadership has to decide is whether these self-admitted Democrats are entitled to sit in on the Republican Party caucus January 2 to choose a Speaker of the House, Republican floor leader and other majority party officials for the Eightieth Congress beginning the following day.

If Representative Lea were classed as a Republican, it might be argued that technically he should be allowed to retain the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee which handles radio and communications matters in the House but, of course, there is small chance of this. Mr. Lea, instead, unquestionably, will follow the usual course of becoming the ranking minority member of the Committee but his added Republican status may help him in other ways.

Indignant at the Chicago Court deciding that the Lea anti-Petrillo bill is unconstitutional, Representative Lea has stated he will do his best to get the Republicans to frame a new bill with more teeth in it. Having served 15 terms (30 years) in Congress, the last five of which have been on both Democratic and Republican tickets. Representative Leais a very popular and powerful figure, regardless of party, and the chances are if he desires to do so, which at this writing seems likely, he still can stir up plenty of trouble for Mr. Petrillo.

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DIPLOMATIC CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTY TO BE TELEVISED

For the first time in the history of the program, the Twelfth International Children's Christmas Broadcast at 4:30 P.M. (E.S.T.) next Sunday, December 22nd, will be televised. As usual, those participating will be the little daughters and sons of the Diplomatic representatives in Washington. The children will be dressed in costumes of their native lands and will extend their greetings to children abroad either in their native tongue or in English as they prefer. Airs of the Nations will be played by the U. S. Marine Band under the direction of Capt. William F. Santelmann.

The broadcast will be given under the sponsorship of the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade of which Edgar Morris, Washington Zenith representative is Chairman in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company and carried on a coast-to-coast hookup and relayed to foreign countries by short-wave.

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ELECTRONICS, COMMUNICATIONS ON SAME DISPOSAL AS AIRCRAFT

A new regulation placing electronics and communications equipment on virtually the same disposal basis as aircraft and components will be placed in effect tomorrow, December 19th, by the War Assets Administration.

The new regulation provides that non-profit and tax-supported schools and similar institutions may obtain commercially unsalable electronics material for instructional and allied uses at nominal cost.

Also included are provisions allowing the automatic scrapping of electronics materials by owning agencies when the equipment has been determined to be commercially unsalable. WAA at the same time announced signing of "Memoranda of Understanding" with the War and Navy Departments and the Coast Guard setting up procedures for this automatic scrapping.

Another provision establishes an Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on Surplus Electronic Property Disposal to function as an Advisory Council to the WAA Administrator. This Committee consists of representatives of the Federal Communications Commission, the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, and WAA.

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MAYBE IT'S GOOSEY GANDER!

The following letter has been received:

"I suppose when CBS and NBC read what Mørsland Gander, of the London Daily Telegraph, had to say about American broadcasting, reprinted on Page 14 of your issue of December 11, and saw themselves classed with BC by the Britisher, they were delighted.

"Note Gander's comments on our low-brow music and the high-brow music that comes out of England. I have listened for hours to the English broadcasts (when I am in Canada) to their transcriptions of various speeches that were given earlier in the day, or earlier in the week, or earlier in the year that are put on by BBC 'in the North American service'.

"After listening for hours to this propoganda, I am wondering whether or not BBC does not mean British Bolony Canned, as they speak of all recorded speeches and music as 'canned'."

(Signed) A Subscriber

P.S. "Another BBC definition might be Boring British Concepts."

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TEN MILLION RADIOS PRODUCED IN PAST NINE MONTHS

The data contained in the following report of the U. S. Bureau of Census include statistics on the radio and electronic phonograph industry for the 9-month period, January through September 1946:

<u>Product</u>	Production (number)	Shipments	
		Number	Value
TOTAL . . . . .	xxx	xxx	\$261,661,815
Radios . . . . .	10,003,108	9,949,901	244,321,416
Home sets (except battery) . .	6,482,336	6,457,715	108,727,384
Table models (including compact)			
AM factory value under \$12.50	1,485,636	1,478,917	16,011,879
AM and AM-FM, factory value \$12.50 and over	4,905,985	4,888,744	86,967,299
Console models, AM and AM-FM, all prices	90,715	90,054	5,748,206
Battery Sets . . . . .	2,272,414	2,258,431	54,097,785
Table models			
Factory value under \$15.	43,561	43,409	587,475
Factory value \$15 and over	588,778	580,958	11,746,781
Portable models			
3-way, AC-DC battery	483,521	482,120	12,446,878
All other	152,451	151,770	3,948,359
Automobile radios. . . . .	1,004,103	1,000,174	25,368,292
Radio-phonograph combinations . .	1,248,358	1,233,755	81,496,247
Table models			
AM, factory value under \$20.	53,406	52,969	1,521,956
AM, factory value \$30.00 and over	726,165	714,757	32,264,936
Console models, AM			
Factory value under \$65.	69,555	69,636	3,948,373
Factory value \$65 & over	323,151	321,342	33,208,670
All other radio-phonograph combinations	76,081	75,051	10,552,312
Electronic phonographs (except coin operated) . . . . .	880,044	884,089	16,660,601

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NOTE: DUE TO THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AND THE FACT THAT CHRISTMAS FALLS ON WEDNESDAY THIS YEAR WHEN THE NEWS SERVICE IS USUALLY SENT OUT, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE THIS COMING WEEK.

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SHOUSE OF CROSLEY IS NEW AVIATION CORPORATION V-P

Evidence that James D. Shouse, President of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation in Cincinnati, which operates WLW there and WINS in New York, has made good, is his elevation to a vice-presidency of the Aviation Corporation which a year ago last July purchased the Crosley radio broadcasting and manufacturing interests in a \$22,000,000 contract of sale between the two companies.

The announcement of the promotion of Mr. Shouse was made by Irving B. Babcock, President of AVCO.

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RMA LEADERS SEE BRIGHT 1947 OUTLOOK

Optimism for 1947 industry production, barring labor troubles, prevailed at the three-day RMA conferences of nearly 100 industry leaders at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City last week. In the first RMA industry sessions since release of radio products from OPA control, and with 1946 set production of around 15 million in prospect, the industry leaders canvassed 1947 prospects and voted \$50,000 for a national "Radio-In-Every-Room" sales promotion project.

In general, personal discussion, and without any statistics or figures except private viewpoint of the industry leaders, individual and personal expressions of opinion on 1947 set production ranged from 12 to 20 million sets. The apparent average of such individual opinions and beliefs indicated a minimum average of about 13,400,000 and a maximum average of around 18 million sets.

In addition to the 1947 sales promotion project, which will emphasize FM and combination radio phonograph receivers, new services for the RMA membership, new committees to expand RMA activities, and an appropriation of \$10,000 to enable the Institute of Radio Engineers to publish valuable technical engineering data, were approved by the RMA Board of Directors.

Action to assist both set and parts manufacturers on future production and unbalanced inventories was an important development of the meetings. Through RMA it was planned to exchange information in the future on the manufacturers' industry requirements and inventories. A new RMA joint committee, composed of both set and parts manufacturers, to which President Cosgrove appointed Director Ben Abrams of New York as Chairman, was established to consider development of uniform provisions in set manufacturers' contract purchase orders to parts manufacturers.

George M. Gardner, President of Wells-Gardner & Co., Chicago, and David Wald, President of DeWald Radio Mfg. Corp., New York City, were elected Directors and members of the RMA governing Board by the Set Division Executive Committee. Director H. C. Mattes of the Belmont Radio Division, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., Chicago also was elected a member of the Divisional Executive Committee.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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Making Public Realize "Commercials" Are Admission Fee  
(Larry Wolters in "Chicago Tribune")

When NBC presents Arturo Toscanini and its symphony orchestra it points out that though these concerts are not commercially sponsored, it is nevertheless radio's sponsors (and your support of them) that makes the programs possible. Probably this attention calling to the role of radio sponsors is done because of the increasing number and loudness of the critics of the American way of broadcasting.

The Federal Communications Commission has complained of excessive commercialism. And numerous vociferous individuals are raising their voices louder and louder against sponsors' sales talk.

Everyone knows that some advertisers are given to excesses that should be corrected. But it's a good thing to hear an occasional reminder of the importance of the sponsor if we are to maintain the American way of broadcasting. (The alternative is government broadcasting with all the evils that implies. In Britain the listener pays a \$4 tax annually and many listeners wonder whether what they hear is worth it.)

The other evening Red Skelton interrupted his comedy show to speak his mind on radio commercials. If you appreciate the American system of radio with its wealth of entertainment, information, and education, it may be worth pondering Skelton's words. They follow, in part:

"At this point, you usually get a commercial, but tonight at my request, you get me. I've had something on my mind for a long time, and I hope you'll listen.

"At one time or another we've all complained about radio commercials. Let's give the sponsors a break. When you hear a commercial, pay that sponsor the courtesy of listening. What he has to say is worth hearing. It's the cheapest box office admission in the world for good entertainment."

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Religious Broadcasters Need Cash; Decide To Go Commercial  
( "Variety " )

The only type of religion that can survive the pitfalls of radio station operation is "commercial" religion, one Birmingham, Ala., gospel-broadcasting company apparently has decided. The Courier Broadcast Service, Inc., a group of three gospel-tabernacle sects which has been operating WKAX, Birmingham, on a non-commercial basis for only 14 weeks, won FCC approval to sell enough time to "meet financial needs of the station itself and for necessary expansion.

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FCC Distortion Charged in WBAL Case  
(Dan Markel in "Chicago American")

Deliberate distortions in the notorious Federal Communications Commission "Blue Book" are being used to damage Hearst Radio, Inc., and throttle WBAL, its Baltimore station, radio legal experts charged last Saturday (Dec. 14).

FCC's Blue book contained false and unjust accusations which served as an open invitation to Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen to file for WBAL's identical power and radio frequency channel, the attorneys said in a petition to the Commission.

Filed late Saturday, the petition protested concessions to Pearson and his colleague in previous FCC actions, and called on FCC to:

1. Make a complete investigation of the "false, distorted and misleading" Blue Book statements concerning operation of WBAL;
2. Retract its unfair allegations against that Baltimore station;
3. Take appropriate action with respect to the person or persons responsible for the unfair and "wholly misleading" Blue Book statements;
4. Reconsider FCC's action in merging WBAL's application for license renewal with Pearson and Allen's application into one hearing, and to consider them separately;
5. Grant renewal of WBAL's license;
6. Require that Pearson and Allen's application be made complete, and remove it from the hearing docket entirely pending a full examination;
7. Set today's petition in behalf of Hearst Radio, Inc., and station WBAL for oral argument before FCC at the earliest convenient date "in view of the nature and importance of the subject matter involved."

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Broadcast Licenses  
("Washington Post")

The Federal Communications Commission possesses authority, according to a decision rendered last week by the Supreme Court to refuse renewal of a broadcast license to a licensee "guilty of a systematic course of deception". It seems to us that if the FCC did not have this authority it would have no authority at all.

The case under consideration involved a refusal by the FCC to renew the license of Station WOKO, Albany, N.Y., because of misrepresentation as to the ownership of some of the applicant's capital stock; the name of one stockholder had been concealed over a period of 12 years.\* \* \*

It would seem to follow from this, in our judgment, although the Supreme Court in no way alluded to it, that the Commission possesses authority also to refuse a license renewal on the basis of inadequate program performance and especially when that performance has fallen far short of an applicant's promises. This may amount, as it has in many cases, to no less "a systematic course of deception" than concealment of stock ownership.\* \* \*

"If the FCC were to tell broadcasters in advance what programs they must present, that would be censorship indeed. But we can see no encroachment upon freedom at all in a review, in the light of the public interest, of a broadcaster's performance at the expiration of his license. This leaves the industry quite free to do what its more statesmanly members are now urging it to do - set its own house in order and adhere of its own volition to higher standards of public service.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::  
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Don't discount the report entirely that Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, who was defeated for re-election and whose term expires January 3rd may be appointed Attorney General by President Truman if and when Attorney General Tom Clark should re-tire. If Clark resigns as has been rumored, Senator Wheeler, a close friend of the President's is believed to have a fine chance to succeed Clark.

Wheeler announced last week that he would open a law office in Washington.

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In American dollars Edwin W. Pauley estimated the Soviet damage to Manchuria radio and telegraph at \$25,000,000.

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Provisions for television have been included in the construction of the new Warner Brothers MacArthur Theatre moving picture theatre on MacArthur Boulevard in suburban Washington, D. C.

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An extra year-end dividend of fifteen cents per share, equivalent to 30 cents on the 260,000 shares of common outstanding before the two-for-one split effected November 26, was voted last week by Directors of WJR, The Goodwill Station, Inc. This payment compares with a 1945 year-end extra of 25 cents. It brings payments during 1946 to a total of \$2.10 on the basis of old shares. This latest dividend was directed payable December 28 to shareholders of record December 18.

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Sir Alan Powell resigned the Chairmanship of the British Broadcasting Corp. last week and Lord Inman, eminent Church of England layman, was appointed to succeed him. The BBC Vice Chairman, C. H. Millis, also resigned. He will be succeeded by Lady Reading, Chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services - uniformed civilian war service organization.

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An enormous sunspot is expected to disturb shortwave radio broadcasts, particularly those following North Atlantic paths this week. Signals will be weak and fading, and broadcasts may be blacked out, the National Bureau of Standards reports. The sun's pockmark, large enough to be seen through smoked glasses, will be in about the center of the disk.

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George O. Gillingham in charge of Press Relations of the Federal Communications Commission added the following to his holiday card this year:

- F-raternal
- C-ordial
- C-hristmas



Use of the call letters WGNA have been authorized for the Chicago Tribune's new television station by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington which, at the same time, authorized the use of WGNM as call letters for the WGN mobile unit, which has been using the WGNA designation.

Construction is proceeding according to schedule on transmitter facilities for WGNA, which will be situated on the 29th floor of Tribune Tower, with the antenna atop the tower. The new station expects to be in the television programming field by next May or June when delivery of the necessary equipment, now on order, is scheduled.

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New editions of the Coast Guard's radiobeacon charts are now in preparation, those for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for issue on January 1, 1947, and that for the Great Lakes at the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1947. These charts, intended for posting in the pilot houses or other convenient place on vessels having radio direction finders, will show all the stations in operation on the date of issue, with a condensed tabulation of operating characteristics.

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Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation - Six months to Oct. 31: Net loss after estimated tax carry-back was \$259,075, in contrast with net profit of \$627,566 for corresponding period last year.

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An article describing an experimental ultra-short-wave radio receiver, in use as a communications link between two Philips plants, is described in the July issue of Philips Technical Review, just received by Philips Laboratories, Inc. from overseas.

Apparatus described is specially designed to carry 48 calls simultaneously on one carrier wave using 90.5 and 99 cm. channels with frequency modulation. Transmitter equipment was described in Philips Technical Review for April. Using the superheterodyne principle, the most important feature of the network is the push-pull frequency-changing stage.

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The organization of two sections within the Bureau dealing with guided missiles research has recently been announced by the Director; the Guided Missiles Section in the Division of Mechanics and Sound, and the Guided Missile Electronics Section in the Ordnance Development Division. Dr. H. K. Skramstad has been designated chief of the former section, and Dr. B. J. Miller, chief of the latter.

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Thirteen of the home basketball games played by the University of Pennsylvania basketball team in the Palestra this season will be seen by the television audience in the Philadelphia area under the sponsorship of The Atlantic Refining Company over Philco television Station WPTZ.

With two new image orthicon cameras, used by Philco and Atlantic to televise all the Penn home football games last Fall, the local audience will have "center-court seats" for each basketball game.

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