

National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
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BROADCASTERS AND COMPOSERS GO TO IT HAMMER AND TONGS

"Harsh Words and Music" might well be the theme song of the clash between the Broadcasters and the Composers over the proposed increase September 1st to 4% of a station's gross receipts for the playing of copyrighted music.

As a result of representation said to have been made by Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and counsel for the National Association of Broadcasters, and Oswald F. Schuette, of the Broadcasters, official notice may be taken of the controversy by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Baker recently conferred with Attorney General Cummings and on the same day met with Alfred J. McCosker, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, and Mr. Schuette. Officials at both the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission have been exceedingly "mum".

In the meantime, Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, and E. C. Mills, the Society's fighting General Manager, have not been idle. A pamphlet which they issued, "The Murder of Music", naming radio as the murderer, has probably caused more discussion than anything which has happened in the long fight.

The main cause of the controversy between the broadcasters and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, arises out of the demand of the latter for an arbitrary annual sustaining fee and a fixed percentage of the gross revenue of the broadcasting stations regardless of the amount of ASCAP music that is used or whether music is used at all in the broadcasting programs.

At present this fixed percentage is 3 per cent, but after September 1, it is to be 4 per cent and in 1935, 5 per cent of the income from every program that is put on a broadcasting station.

This demand was embodied in the contract submitted to the broadcasters a year ago and each station was compelled to accept the contract without change under penalty of unlimited infringement suits. Inasmuch as every performance of a copyrighted number would be a separate infringement with a minimum statutory penalty of \$250, it is said the Composers Society found itself in a position to threaten so vast a total of infringement suits that it refused to argue with the stations about the details of the contract. Each station had to sign the contract as it was presented or risk these unlimited suits.

Out of possibly a thousand music publishers in the United States - little and big - 140 are said to belong to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Out of a roll of composers that has been estimated to run as high as 10,000, the Society is credited with a membership of 800.

The terms of the Composers broadcasting contract practically made it impossible for these independent composers or publishers to deal with broadcasters, inasmuch as any payment to an independent composer would represent a double payment on the part of the station for the music used by it. The station had already paid a percentage of its revenue for the use of the Society's music for the entire program.

This was a double burden on independent composers and publishers as it practically resulted in keeping them off the air - the only access which these composers and publishers had to a public audition of their music. It is this phase of the situation that has been the center of attention on the part of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. Another complaint of the broadcasters is that the Composers Society has refused to submit a list of the compositions on which it claims the copyrights.

In an effort to overcome this handicap and to broaden the fields from which American broadcasting stations may obtain their music, the Radio Program Foundation was created by the broadcasters as a non-profit, cooperative organization of the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Schuette, director of copyright of the NAB was made President. His first step was to obtain for the American radio stations the "air rights" to the world famous Ricordi catalogue comprising some 123,000 compositions. The cost of this license was prorated among the broadcasting stations, but in each case the use of this music represented a double payment, inasmuch as the broadcasters must also pay for the Society's music which the Ricordi compositions might displace. Even though Ricordi numbers be used exclusively in a program, the royalty percentage on that program must also be paid to the American Society of Composers, the broadcasters contend.

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MONTREAL STATIONS MAY MERGE

"La Patrie", Montreal French daily newspaper which also controls radio station CHLP in the building of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has been taken over by "La Presse", the largest French daily on the North American continent. Both papers are in the evening field.

CHLP will continue to operate, it was affirmed, with perhaps a few changes in the personnel. The possibility was hinted at that the Presse station CKAC would be moved in with CHLP in the Sun Life Building.

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R.M.A. GETS BLUE EAGLE

Authority to execute modified Presidential Reemployment Agreements was granted by National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson to five great industries - the electrical manufacturing industry, the radio manufacturing industry, the rayon weaving industry, the bedding industry and a rayon and synthetic yarn producing industry.

More than 250,000 workers now employed, and an additional estimated 40,000 to be reemployed in these five industries, are directly affected by the modified agreements.

As a result, units of those industries who signed certificates of compliance with the modified Agreements, will immediately be entitled to display the N. R. A. Blue Eagle insignia. In these negotiations the Radio Manufacturers' Association signed the certificate of compliance for the radio manufacturing industry. All the members of the RMA who signed the President's Voluntary Agreement are therefore given the full privileges and benefits of the Blue Eagle.

Pending final disposition of the electrical manufacturing industry code, public hearings on which were concluded several days ago, workers in that industry "engaged in the processing of the products" will receive a minimum of 40¢ an hour for a 36 hour work week. Other employees except commission sales people will receive a minimum of fifteen dollars a week for a 40 hour work week. Executive, administrative and supervisory employees and traveling and commission sales people are exempted from the 40 hour maximum limit.

Similar minimums and maximums will apply in the radio industry until its code has been heard by the National Recovery Administration and approved by the President.

All of the modified Agreements specifically ban child labor in the affected industries.

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WKAV WITHDRAWS ITS APPEAL

The appeal of Station WKAV at Laconia, N. H., has been dismissed at the request of the station. It had previously been denied a renewal of license.

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GLOOMY MEXICAN OUTLOOK REPORTED

Advices reaching Washington are to the effect that there has been a deadlock at the North American Radio Conference at Mexico City for the past week and if this is not broken soon, the Conference may be dissolved. Inasmuch as all sessions are secret, it is exceedingly difficult to secure reliable information. One report is that the Mexicans have demanded 12 cleared channels, which the Americans declared was out of all proportion to their needs.

Likewise, it is understood that others of the Central American countries have from time to time asked for channels which would result, if lumped together in "the United States having about one cleared channel left", according to a broadcaster facetiously commenting upon the subject in Washington.

According to the information reaching here, the Canadians are not taking any part in the controversy, apparently being satisfied with what they have. There are conflicting reports with regard to the fate of Dr. Brinkley, whose station was closed down in Kansas and who is now operating a station on the Mexican border. One report is to the effect that his station is now being considered more favorably by the Mexicans.

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NAB TO ISSUE UP-TO-DATE CALL LIST

After waiting since January 1, 1932, for the Federal Radio Commission, which has been handicapped due to lack of funds, to issue a revised list of the broadcasting stations of the United States, the National Association of Broadcasters, upon the initiative of Phil Loucks, General Manager, has undertaken the work. Since the last Government printed list in 1932, additional supplements have been printed but the task of locating a new station or securing the latest information has been very annoying.

Accordingly, the Broadcasters have issued a printed list of stations as of August 1, 1933, carrying with it likewise quota units. There will be correction sheets every month and every six months, the entire list will be reprinted.

Mr. Loucks laughingly remarked that about the first people to be heard from after the new list had been printed was the Federal Radio Commission which asked for a "flock" of copies.

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COMMISSIONER TO INSPECT MONITORING STATIONS

Col. Thad H. Brown, who has been acting Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission during the absence of Judge E. O. Sykes, who heads the American Delegation at the North American Radio Conference in session at Mexico City, today (Friday) outlined his plans for an extensive trip in the field to obtain first-hand information in his capacity as Commissioner in charge of Field Operations.

Commissioner Brown will inspect monitoring stations and will confer with the Inspectors in Charge of a number of the radio districts. He is anxious to see that the Economy program recently inaugurated by the Commission does not reduce the efficiency of the field force. He is convinced that by proper administration of the reorganization plan there will be no let-up in the fight against "air pirates" and in the reporting of broadcasters who violate the rules and regulations of the Commission. He believes the new plan will eliminate much overlapping and will tend to more efficient service at less expense.

On August 21st he will go to Chicago and will inspect the new monitoring equipment set up by the Great Lakes Naval Training School; then he will visit the field offices in Kansas City to confer with officials there.

He will spend a week in Texas visiting Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Beaumont, Galveston, and Houston. In Texas, he will confer with Government officials, especially the District Attorneys, regarding the illegal operation of radio stations in that State. The Commission has received reports indicating 43 "Air Pirates" are operating in Texas, and the names of 13 of those alleged violators have been submitted to the Department of Justice for action.

Commissioner Brown will also visit the field offices in New Orleans and Atlanta on his return trip to Washington. He will be accompanied by Assistant Secretary John B. Reynolds.

Subject to some slight changes, Commissioner Brown's itinerary follows:

Chicago, August 21; Kansas City, August 22; Dallas and Fort Worth, August 23, 24, 25; San Antonio, August 26, 27; Houston, Galveston and Beaumont, August 28, 29, 30; New Orleans, August 31, September 1; Atlanta, September 2, 3, 4.

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BOSTON STATION APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

A petition for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court will be filed by Station WLOE, of Boston, operated by the Boston Broadcasting Co. It is a 100 watt station with 250 watts during the daytime, operating on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles.

The Radio Commission denied a renewal of license to William S. Pote, who bought the station from a receiver in bankruptcy. Pote was also denied an assignment of the license. Both Pote and the station took the case to the District Court of Appeals which upheld the Radio Commission. Now they will appeal to the Supreme Court for a review of the case.

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BROADCASTERS GET BUSY ON CODE

A questionnaire has been sent to all members of the National Association of Broadcasters by Alfred J. McCosker, President, for the purpose of finding out what changes will be required in employment, hours of labor and wages paid by broadcasting stations by reason of their compliance with the President's Blanket Code.

The National Association of Broadcasters - and indeed all broadcasters, we believe - are heartily in accord with the principles underlying the code and the policy of the National Recovery Administration. Mr. McCosker said in his questionnaire addressed to the broadcasters. At the same time, there is not sufficient information available to determine what will be the actual effects upon the broadcasters by subscription to the code and by complete and whole-hearted compliance with its provisions. Nor is there enough information available from the industry to furnish an adequate basis for the preparation of the code which the President has required from all forms of business by no later than the first of September.

There has been an immediate and tremendous response to the appeal made by Alfred J. McCosker for the cooperation of stations throughout the country with the National Recovery Administration.

Already 400 stations have actually signed up on this, according to Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the Association, and more continue to come in.

Scripts are being sent to the station, also announcements by the National Recovery Administration. The question is now up as to whether or not electrical transcriptions may be made.

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SHORTWAVE AND TELEVISION CORP. BEGINS PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

What is evidently the beginning of a vigorous publicity campaign is the first of a series of releases to radio editors sent by the Shortwave and Television Corporation of Boston. The first release bears the following note to the Editor:

"The authenticity of this article is guaranteed by Shortwave and Television Corporation who refer you to patents Nos. 1903112 and 1903113 issued in the name of Dr. Francois Henroteau."

"Ten years ago, while radio engineers were delving into the mysteries of radio receiver research, a young astronomer, Dr. Francois Henroteau, now head of the Astrophysical Department of the Dominion of Canada, scanning the heavens at night, was originating an idea that was eventually to prove the evident solution of television," the press release sets forth.

"Dr. Henroteau's ambition was to eliminate the use of cumbersome telescopic lenses and apply in their stead light sensitive devices, such as photo-electric cells, to bring the stars closer to the human eye. Photocells are sensitive to a wider band of colors than the eye, hence their value in astronomy.

"Finally an idea came to him which would provide an ultra-flexible means of star-gazing, in fact, a real 'eye', as facile as the human eye, but as sensitive to the colors of the spectrum as a photocell - a Super Eye.

"With the development of a Super Eye, which would be electrical in nature, its application to the coming art of television was an obvious step - and the device suited the idea perfectly.

"Patents were taken out in many countries and have been issued for over three years. The natural question that arises is why hasn't the Henroteau Super Eye been used in television long before this? The answer is that this eye needs the cathode ray type of receiver or reproducer to be fully effective and since the receiver itself had not been perfected, little thought was given to a television 'camera'.

"Like all good inventions, the Henroteau Super Eye is simple, as simple as the cathode ray tube itself. The image to be televised is picked up by a high grade photographic lense and focused on a plate inside a glass tube, much like a television cathode ray tube. This plate is made up of millions of tiny globules which are miniature photocells. A sweeping beam of light or electrons rapidly scans this plate in the familiar cathode ray manner.

"With the image playing constantly on the plate, each cell has the opportunity to fully register the amount of light or shade the lense directs upon it. As the scanning beam sweeps each minute cell, it releases the electricity charged up in that cell, the amount varying according to the amount of light or shade playing

upon it from the lense. The discharge places the voltage upon the grid of an amplifying tube.

"The outstanding advantages of this method of television pickup, besides the simplicity, is the fact that pictures of tremendously fine detail, up to 500 lines a frame, are possible; pictures with such good light pickup that the long dreamed of out-of-door scenes of basebell and football games become near realities.

"It is this powerful light pickup and consequent impulse which makes this Super Eye the connecting link in bringing cathode ray television to a point of practical utility.

"The cathode ray receiver had been foreseen by early workers, but a method of picking up the picture which could work up to the 500 line possibilities of the cathode ray picture reproducer seemed remote. Mechanical methods completely failed. Even though the speed could be obtained by high speed and unwieldy apparatus, the breaking up of the picture into so many fine dots made each one so small and in turn its impression upon the photocell so small that amplification to any useful point was impossible to all intents and purposes.

"With the Henroteau device, the scanning beam sweeps with the speed required for the 500 line television, but instead of being limited to the microscopic amount of light impulse which would result in the ordinary method of pickup, the beam arrives at each dot to find it holding a relatively large electrical charge which the beam releases instantly. On a basis of 24 pictures a second, it means that each minute particle will give an electrical impulse based on an exposure of $1/24$ of a second, instead of $1/1,000,000$ of a second under ordinary scanning conditions.

"It is seldom that the literary figure of speech, 'stargazing', has such a literal parallel as in this case of the Canadian astronomer, who, scanning the remote stars, found the answer to television."

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LINIT SIGNS FOR SUNDAY NIGHT SERIES OF HOUR SHOWS ON CBS

A new series of one-hour programs will be heard over a nation-wide WABC-Columbia network every Sunday, beginning October 1st. The broadcasts will be sponsored by the Corn Products Refining Co. in the interests of Linit.

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IMPROVED ANTENNA SYSTEM FOR RADIO BEACONS

In the radio range-beacons located along the airways of the United States, the course indication is secured by the intersection of two space patterns produced by properly excited antenna structures. In the TL antenna system recently developed by the Bureau of Standards for these stations to eliminate night effect, four towers are employed to secure the desired space pattern. In order that this pattern may remain fixed in space, the relations between the currents in the various structures must be maintained constant, both as to phase and magnitude, to a high degree of accuracy.

To accomplish this the Bureau has developed an excitation system which automatically maintains this relationship even during adverse conditions of antenna tuning. This synchronizing action is secured in one of two ways, first by the use of transmission lines 90 electrical degrees in length connected in parallel to the power amplifiers, and second by lines 180° long connected in series.

The operation of the parallel connected lines is dependent upon the fact that the relation between sending voltage and receiving end current for a line 90° in length is independent of the impedance of the load. The series connection is based upon the condition that a 180° line acts as a simple series circuit and consequently the current is continuous throughout the system. Both of these are dependent upon the fact that the attenuation of the line is negligible.

Tests of the system show it to perform very satisfactorily and it has been adopted as the standard method of installation on the airways. A complete description of this development will appear as Research Paper No. 581 of the Bureau of Standards Journal of Research.

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BROADCASTERS COMPLAIN OF MUSIC PLUGGERS

The music "plugging" over radio stations by the American Society of Composers publishers is getting worse, according to Oswald F. Schuette of the National Association of Broadcasters.

"A report from a single New York studio for one week in July", Mr. Schuette declares, "shows that twenty-six 'representatives' of twenty-one publishing houses paid sixty-two visits to that studio in that single week. A far western studio reports 'plugging' letters from five companies in the same week. And yet the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers claims that radio 'murders' music!"

The latter refers to a pamphlet gotten out by Gene Buck, President, and E. C. Mills, General Manager of the Composers, entitled "The Murder of Music", in which radio is charged with being one of the murderers.

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HEARING SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9

WPRO - Cherry & Webb Broadcasting Co., Providence, R. I., special authority (experimental) asked for on 630 kc., 250 w., unlimited time. Present Assignment: 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time. Others Notified: WMAL, Washington, D. C.; WEAF, New York, WCAC, Storrs, Conn.; WEEI, Boston; WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; KFRU, Columbia, Mo.; KGFX, Pierre, S. Dak.; WOS, Jefferson City, Mo.; S. Geo. Webb, Newport, R. I., and John E. McGoff, Julius Schaeffer & Francis Thurston, Newport, R. I.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (August 1, 1933)

WIND, Johnson Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., modification of License to use old main transmitter as auxiliary, 560 kc., 1 KW; WKBC, R. B. Broyles Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala., authority to operate the transmitter without approved frequency monitor, provided frequency is kept, but to cease operation if frequency deviates, for period of 10 days while monitor is being repaired; KFWI, Radio Entertainments, Ltd., San Francisco, extension of authority to remain silent for 30 additional days from July 31st; WHDF, Upper Michigan Broadcasting Co., Calumet, Mich., special authority to operate 9 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., 1:30 to 5:30 P.M. and 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. CST on August 4.

Also, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.: New at Kylertown, Pa., C.P. 278 kc., 15 watts; WNAM, Bellefonte, Pa., C.P. to change location of transmitter to Ames Airport, Kylertown, Pa.; WSDH, Murfreesboro, Tenn., aviation license, frequencies 3127.5, 3232.5, 3242.5, 3257.5, 3447.5, 3457.5, 3467.5, 3485, 5602.5, 5612.5, 5632.5 kc., unlimited 3222.5, 4917.5 day only, 400 watts; WAEN, Evansville, Ind., same as above (WSDH) except 50 watts power; City of Lubbock, Dept. of Elect., Lubbock, Tex., C.P. for police service, frequency 2458 kc., 50 watts; City of Rockford, Ill., C.P. for police service, frequency 2458 kc., 50 watts.

August 4: WKEU, Allen Wright Marshall, Jr., et al, LaGrange, Ga., license covering erection of new station, 1500 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, modification of license to change hours of

operation from sharing with WPCB to unlimited; consolidate WMCA and WPCB, then delete WPCB; WHDF, Upper Michigan Broadcasting Co., Calumet, Mich., authority to remain silent from Aug. 7 to Sept. 11, 1933, on account of business conditions; WCFL, Chicago Fed. of Labor, Chicago, Ill., modification of C.P. extending completion date of C.P. from Sept. 1, 1933, to March 1, 1934; WSAI, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, authority to use directional antenna installed under special authority and C.P. on present power, 500 w. night, 1 KW day, 1330 kc.; WMBH, W. M. Robertson, Joplin, Mo., special temporary authority to operate from 9:30 to 10 P.M. CST, Sept. 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30; Oct. 7, 14, 21 and 28; Nov. 4, 11, 18 and 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, 1933.

Also, W9XAH, Incorporated Village of Tinley Park, Ill., general experimental license 1594 kc., 20 watts; W9XAD, Echophone Radio Manufacturing, Ltd., Portable & Mobile, Waukegan, Ill., general experimental license, 34600, 41000, 51400 kc., 20 watts; WPFA, City of Newton, Mass., Police Dept., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Aug. 16, 1933.

Applications Denied

WSPD, Toledo Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio, denied authority to operate experimentally on frequency 590 with 1 KW from 3 to 5 A.M. CST, August 15, 16, and 17; WHBC, Edward P. Graham, Canton, Ohio, denied authority to operate simultaneously with WNBO August 7, 9 to 10 P.M.; also denied authority to operate with WNBO Aug. 8, 9 P.M. to 12 midnight.

Authorizations

The following authorizations have been granted subject to ratification by the full Commission at some future date:

Action Taken July 26: Radiomarine Corp. of America: KUFF, aboard "Lake Floris", Washington, D. C., temporary authority (60 days) to operate aboard vessel pending receipt of formal application; frequency range 375 to 500 kc., 200 watts; KOJQ, aboard "Lake Fitch", Washington, same as above; KHJA, aboard "Commercial Traveler", Washington, D. C. same as above except 2 KW spark; WHER, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., aboard "Arthur B. Storey" Chicopee Falls, Mass., authority granted on July 22 covering operation of station on 2390 kc., aboard schooner, extended to include July 26 and 27; Action taken July 29: WIEW, National Broadcasting Co., New York City, authority to operate portable and mobile transmitter on July 30 and 31, 2390 kc.; KJXS, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., Inc., aboard "San Jacinto", N. Y. City, 60 day authority to operate 50 watt transmitter aboard vessel pending receipt of formal application, frequencies 375 to 500 kc.; WJMS, WJMS, Inc., Ironwood, Mich., modification of special temp. authority to operate from 7:30 to 9:15 A.M., 11:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. and 4:30 to 7 P.M. CST for period Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 1933; WMEH, Southern Radio Corp., NC-8495, special authority to operate aircraft station on plane as broadcast pickup station for period of 5 days, on 2390 kc., 15 watts; Action taken July 31: WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, extension of special temporary exp. authority, authorized from August 1 to Nov. 1 as originally granted on June 16, Comr. Hanley withheld his approval of application.

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