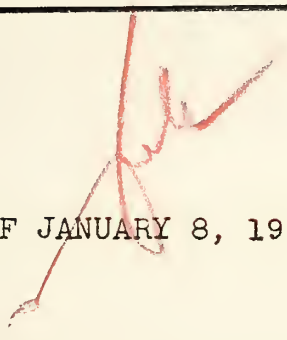


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20 ZONE, INTER-ZONE POLICE STATIONS NOW AUTHORIZED

The Federal Communications Commission disclosed this week that 20 zone and inter-zone radiotelegraph police stations have been authorized as the result of an allocation of frequencies to the service last September.

Bringing police agencies of cities and States into closer coordination in the pursuit of criminals, the 20 stations constitute the beginning of what eventually may become a nationwide network with the key station at the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation.

The zone stations are those which are authorized to communicate with other police stations within their respective States, while the inter-zone stations may exchange information with adjoining States, as well as with cities in the State in which the inter-zone outlet is located.

Practically all of the licensees so far have permits to operate both zone and inter-zone transmitters. Among the cities which have obtained the new police radio facilities is Leavenworth, Kans., where the Federal prison is located.

Others are: Atlanta, Buffalo, Detroit, Houston, State Department of Public Safety at Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, State Highway Patrol at Columbus, O., St. Louis, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Mich., City of Indianapolis, State of Minnesota at Redwood Falls, State Highway Patrol at Jefferson City, Mo., Richmond, Ind., and Tulsa, Okla.

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COPYRIGHT ISSUE REVIVAL SEEN AS DUFFY BILL REAPPEARS

Revival of the copyright issue that stirred up acrimonious debates between members of the 74th Congress is in prospect.

Senator Duffy (D.), of Wisconsin, reintroduced his bill, favored by the broadcasting industry, with slight changes, and authors of other copyright bills are expected to resubmit their measures momentarily.

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PAYNE STRONGLY MENTIONED AS CRUSE SUCCESSOR

Although officials of the Commerce Department declared that the appointment as yet had not been made, there was every indication that John G. Payne, formerly with the Westinghouse Company, had the inside track as successor to Andrew W. Cruse as Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In picking someone to succeed Mr. Cruse, who resigned last month to become an Assistant Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Ernest G. Draper, asked various interested industrial organizations, such as the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the Edison Electric Institute, and the National Association of Broadcasters, to make recommendations as to the new man. It is understood that most of these organizations have agreed upon Mr. Payne.

It was said at the Commerce Department that Mr. Payne "was about 49 or 50 years old, a business man with a technical background and one who would have a practical approach to the problems of the Electrical Division."

Mr. Payne was reported to have served the Westinghouse Company as a foreign representative and to have made export surveys for that concern. The position of Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce pays \$5,800 a year.

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THREE NEW STATIONS AUTHORIZED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission this week granted construction permits for the establishment of three new broadcasting stations. They are:

Free A. Baxter, Superior, Wis., 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; Tulare-Kings Counties Radio Associates, Visalia, Cal., 1190 kc., 2500 watts, daytime; Eastern States Broadcasting Corp., Bridgeton, N. J., 1210 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

McNary & Chambers, of College Park, Md., were granted a permit for a new experimental station on 1060 kc., 100 watts, for the purpose of experimenting with synchronizing a booster broadcast station without the use of wire lines.

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GENE IS NOW "MIZPAH - PA"!

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, and Mrs. McDonald are receiving the congratulations of the radio industry upon the birth of a daughter. Of the happy event, the Chicago Herald-Examiner has the following to say:

"One of the nicest cabins on 'Mizpah', the Eugene McDonalds' yacht, is being turned into a nursery for the little daughter born Saturday at Henrotin Hospital to the 'Mizpah's' 'skipper' and his pretty young wife.

"The little girl, who hasn't been given a name yet, will spend the Winter 'on land' with her proud and happy parents in their Lake Shore Drive apartment, but as soon as 'Mizpah' is out of dry dock, she will take her rightful place as the real commander of the largest and most palatial yacht on the Great Lakes.

"Until this Winter the McDonalds have made their home aboard the yacht since their marriage several years ago, and if there's anything to the theory of 'like father, like daughter', Miss McDonald will be more at home on the water than on dry land."

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RADIO STILL TRAILS FILMS IN YEARLY SALARIES PAID

Despite the payment of large weekly salaries to big-name entertainers for a few months of broadcasting, radio talent is still behind the motion picture stars in the volume and extent of salaries received over a 12-month period. This was apparent in the lists of salaries made public this week by the House Ways and Means Committee upon receipt of a report from the Treasury Department.

Radio could produce no name that carried earnings as much as the \$480,833 listed by Mae West. In fact, the preponderant majority of entertainers who reported salaries of more than \$50,000 came from the films and stage.

The business of broadcasting produced one high-salaried executive, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who drew \$169,097 in 1935, which was almost double the \$96,000 earned by Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of General Electric. Edward Klauber, Vice-President of CBS, got \$50,269.

Maj. Edward J. Bowes, listed as Executive Director of Edmar Enterprises, Inc., drew \$135,642, and for similar position in the Tyro Productions, Inc., \$114,357.

Some of the outstanding radio entertainers and their earnings were:

George Burns and Gracie Allen, \$92,000; Joe Penner, \$100,000 stage and \$69,500, radio; Sigmund Romberg, the composer, got \$65,905 from radio; Rudy Vallee, \$166,348; Paul Whiteman, \$242,372; Walter Winchell, radio, \$77,500; Al Jolson, \$78,200; and Victor Young, \$58,701.

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38 NEW STATIONS AUTHORIZED BY FCC LAST FISCAL YEAR

The Federal Communications Commission authorized 38 new broadcasting stations and deleted five existing stations in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, its report to Congress this week disclosed.

Out of 3,567 applications of various sorts for improved facilities, 3,407 were granted by the FCC. These comprised construction permits, licenses, modifications of construction permits and licenses, consent to voluntary assignments of construction permits, extension of licenses, installation of automatic frequency control equipment, special authorizations, emergency authorizations, consent to transfer control of corporations, and permits to locate, maintain or use studio or apparatus for production of programs to be transmitted to foreign stations.

There were less licensed stations in operation at the close of the fiscal year 1936 than at the end of the fiscal year 1927, the report shows, although the former number has been increased since last June.

The total number of stations licensed or under construction on June 30, 1936, was 656 as against 681 in the corresponding period of 1927.

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DRYS CHARGED WITH USING BOOTLEG STATION; BILL HITS ADS

A complaint that "organized drys" of the United States are using a "bootleg" broadcasting station on the Mexican border to disseminate propaganda in this country was filed with the Federal Communications Commission as a bill was filed in Congress to bar liquor advertising from the air.

The complaint came from C. D. Cecil, secretary of the National Institute of Manufacturers and Distributors, Inc., while the bill was introduced by Representative Culin (R.),

of New York. It was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The complaint specifically asks investigation of an announcement by Miss Ethel Hubler, editor and publisher of "The National Voice", of Los Angeles, Calif., of "dry" broadcasts from Del Rio, Texas, by means of Station XERA, which is located in Villa Acuna, Mexico, "and over approximately 60 other stations in 30 different States." The XERA station is operated by Dr. John R. Brinkley, whose station, KFBB at Milford, Kans., was closed by the Federal Radio Commission about six years ago after a public hearing on charges that its broadcasts were "inimical to public health and welfare" and the nature of its programs conflicted with the law prohibiting the broadcasting of "profane, obscene, or indecent" utterances.

The complaint made by the National Institute of Manufacturers and Distributors, Inc., which is an organization of industrialists opposed to Prohibition, contends that the broadcast as announced by the "dry" publication, indicates violation of United States Law. It quotes Miss Hubler's statement that her broadcast will emanate from Del Rio, Texas, and be transmitted by Station XERA, and declares:

"This announcement would indicate violation of the Federal Communications Act of 1934 (Public Law No. 416). The radio broadcasting station named XERA, is located on foreign soil, at Villa Acuna, Mexico, and the Communications Act of 1934 specifically prohibits transmission of programs from the United States to foreign stations which can be heard in the United States.

"Further, this announcement by The National Voice suggests that this foreign station, XERA, one of the so-called 'bootleg' stations along the Rio Grande, which, seriously interfere with the operation of stations in the United States licensed by your Commission, has been made an integral part of a broadcasting chain in this country which includes 60 stations in 30 States."

The complaint also cites that the action of the Federal Radio Commission in closing the station operated by Brinkley in Kansas, was upheld by the United States District Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in a decision which quoted the Biblical injunction: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

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ZEH SOCKS TELEVISION

Writing in the January issue of All-Wave Radio magazine, Jah Bouck says:

"After a few rounds, television never even came out of the corner.

"As in several past occasions, it is quite possible that for some years to come television's most important corner will be on the stock market."

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BBC REPORTS SMALL PROFIT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1936

The British Broadcasting Corporation, which is barred by law from broadcasting advertisements of sponsored programs, earned a net profit of 324,161 British pounds in the calendar year 1936, according to a BBC press release.

Every owner of a radio receiving set in Great Britain must pay a license fee of ten shillings a year, which is collected by the British Post Office. Under the terms of the new agreement, which became effective January 1st, the BBC will get approximately six shillings and tenpence from each license fee.

As there are 7,897,518 licensed receivers now in use, the BBC estimates its 1937 income at more than £2,500,000. Last year its revenue, including income from publications, was £2,472,572 pounds.

Expenditures were divided as follows:

Programs:	£	£
Artists, Speakers, etc.	401,380	
Permanent Orchestras	201,080	
Performing Rights, Copyright Fees, and News Royalties	187,361	
Program Staff Salaries	227,200	
Miscellaneous	<u>93,551</u>	1,110,572
Engineering		386,529
Maintenance of Premises		182,560
Administration		118,898
Contribution to Staff Pension Scheme and Benevolent Fund		37,537
Governors' Fees		5,207
Depreciation and Renewal of plant and premises		187,000
Provision for Income Tax		<u>120,108</u>
		2,148,411
Balance		<u>324,161</u>
		£2,472,572

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F.D.R. RUNS TENTH IN RADIO POPULARITY POLL

President Roosevelt, who didn't even choose to run, outfinished such sars as "Amos 'n' Andy", Nino Martini and Lawrence Tibbett in a national poll of radio popularity conducted by Motion Picture Daily.

The President wasn't the leader of this all-American open radio artists selection, made by more than 400 radio writers, but he finished well up in the money: tenth, in fact.

While the President's radio popularity with the radio writers didn't measure up to his political popularity with the people last November, it probably was greater than his popularity with the political writers before the election.

Those who finished ahead of the President in the open group were, in order, Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Rudy Vallee, Helen Hayes, Eddie Cantor, Bob Burns, Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire and Jessica Dragonette.

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WORLD DEMAND FOR RADIO FACILITIES CROWDS SPECTRUM

The problem of finding space for new radio facilities is becoming increasingly acute, the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission stated in its report to Congress this week.

"During the past year many new assignments were made to stations in all parts of the world, and the problem of finding adequate space in the needed portions of the spectrum for the United States was more difficult than at any time before", the report stated.

"To show the tremendously rapid growth in the use of radio frequencies during the last few years, a comparison with the original international frequency list established by the Berne Bureau in December 1928 is illuminating. In the original list of December, 1928, a total of approximately 1,700 stations were listed. Five years later the number of stations was approximately 17,000, or a 10-fold increase. A rough check of the latest list dated March, 1936, shows a total of 25,000 stations. These figures are for stations at fixed locations and do not include ship, aircraft, amateur, and portable stations.

"Thus it is obvious that the difficulties of fulfilling the radio phase of the requirement of the Communications Act of 1934 for the establishment and maintenance of a rapid efficient world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges for the public and for the pur-

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pose of the national defense are becoming increasingly difficult by reason of the lack of space in the useful radio spectrum. Detailed studies of an engineering nature are being made of the existing facilities both wire and radio, and the advantages and disadvantages of 'direct communication' versus 'indirect communication' are being thoroughly investigated, as well as technical improvements leading to increasing the availability of space in the 'ether'."

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DOUBLE RADIO CENSORSHIP PREVAILS IN HOLLAND

One of the difficulties with which the Dutchman who broadcasts a "talk", especially if that talk is topical or one on religion or politics, is confronted is the fact that his words are subject to the double censorship of the society which engages him (or allows him to use its time) and of the Government censor, according to World Radio.

This "preventive censorship", as it is called, is regarded, according to a correspondent in Holland, as irksome both in its mere existence and in the manner in which it is applied. Even the most topical of such talks must be submitted, with eight typed copies, to the Radio Central Control Commission three days before being broadcast, the only exceptions being the scanty news supplied by the official Press Bureau and descriptions, made at the time, of sporting and other public events.

The broadcasting societies and their speakers point out that this method makes the "topical" talks nearly a week old before they are heard by the public and thus places the radio reporter at a great disadvantage with the press, which, one of such speakers points out in the weekly organ of the N.C.R.V., "can always report and comment in the evening editions upon what has happened the same day."

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Renewal of the license of WHBC, Canton, O., and the granting of authority to transfer the license from Edward P. Graham to the Ohio Broadcasting Co., and modification of the station's construction permit, were recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner Melvin H. Dalberg.

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NOTES

Among the members newly appointed to the President's Inaugural Finance Committee in Washington are Harry Butcher, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Vincent Callahan, Assistant to the Vice-President of National Broadcasting Company, and Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of NBC. John Littlepage, radio counsellor, has been appointed Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

J. E. Smith, President of the National Radio Institute, Washington, and E. R. Haas, Vice-President, are listed as receiving salaries of \$20,000 each in the Treasury salary reports made public by the House Ways and Means Committee.

A "Reuter" message states that a powerful ultra-short-wave television station is now being built in Moscow. The new station will have an aerial nearly 490 ft. high to insure reception of pictures within a radius of 30 to 40 miles. Transmissions are expected to commence during next Summer.

The much-postponed hearing on the Brooklyn cases was postponed again by the Federal Communications Commission until March 18, 1937.

Issuance of a permit for construction of a new broadcasting station at Sweetwater, Texas, to operate on 1310 kc., with 100 watts power, daytime, was recommended to the Federal Communications Commission this week by Examiner R. H. Hyde.

Andrew G. Haley, Federal Communications Commission attorney for the last year assigned to Telegraph Division legal work, has been reassigned to the Broadcast Division under Assistant General Counsel George B. Porter, and will be detailed to hearing work.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, a government monopoly, has announced that Lieut. Col. R. S. H. Stafford, recently appointed to its staff, was engaged in preparations "for action to be adopted in event of war." The announcement said his work is being carried on in conjunction with several government departments, as part of a "long range plan" to utilize radio facilities in a national emergency.

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COPELAND REVIVES? REINTRODUCES FOOD-DRUG BILL

Of interest to broadcasters is the Copeland Pure Food and Drug Bill which was reintroduced this week in the Senate by its author in somewhat changed form.

Senator Copeland's program and also a measure which is backed by Representative Chapman, of Kentucky, now both propose to give control of advertising of the products to the Food and Drug Administration. The bill which passed the House last June gave this authority to the Federal Trade Commission. The Senate bill reposed the control in the Food and Drug Administration. This clash was one of the chief reasons the bill died in conference between the two Houses.

The term "advertisement" is newly defined in the Copeland bill. It now "means all representations of fact or opinion disseminated in any manner, or by any means, other than by the labeling, for the purpose of inducing, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics."

Senator Copeland explained, in a statement, the treatment of advertising under the revised bill, and alluded to the controversy over which agency should exercise control.

"The controversial subject of control of advertising has been met by providing for the prohibition of false advertising by injunction", the New York Senator said. "The bill also states differently the offense of false advertisement. Previous bills have defined false advertisements as those which are 'false or misleading in any particular.'

"That definition has occasioned no end of controversy - some of it quite meritorious - on the ground that when applied to the unlimited field of advertising it was too elastic and encompassed things far beyond the purposes of the bill. Also it would lend itself to unnecessary and unjustified governmental interference, and impose upon the government a job far beyond the government's financial and personnel capacities to enforce."

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GENERAL C.C.I.R. MEETING SCHEDULED JAN. 21

A general meeting of the Committees preparing for the Fourth Meeting of the C.C.I.R. will be held in the offices of the Federal Communications Commission, Room 1413, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C. on January 21, 1937 at 10 A.M. At this meeting consideration will be given the United States contribution as centralizing administration on Question 4, "Separation in kilocycles per second to be maintained between two broadcasting stations", and certain additional material to be submitted on Question 1, "Principles in the study and development of receiver selectivity curves."

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NBC BUILDS ULTRA-MODERN ANTENNAS FOR FOREIGN BROADCASTS

Two new and elaborate directional-beam antennas, under construction for several weeks at NBC's short-wave transmitting station, W3XAL, Bound Brook, N. J., are rapidly nearing completion and one of them, for South and Central America, is expected to be placed in operation on January 15. The other directive antenna, for transmissions to Europe, will be ready for use on or about February 20.

In addition to the directional-beam antennas, NBC is building new and improved non-directional systems for service to points other than South America and Europe. All of the new equipment occupies approximately twenty-five of the fifty-five acres belonging to WJZ, key station of the NBC-Blue Network at Bound Brook.

The addition of the directional-beam antennas will insure much finer service and reception of NBC programs in those countries upon which the force of the wave beam is directed.

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POPULARITY OF RADIO GROWING IN MEXICO, U.S. AGENT FINDS

Interest in radio in Mexico has shown a progressive increase in recent years, according to a report to the Commerce Department from the American Commercial Attache at Mexico City.

Imports of receiving sets and parts into the Mexican market during the year 1936 are expected to exceed 6,000,000 pesos (\$1,600,000). Approximately 99 percent of these imports originate in the United States, the report points out. While some American manufacturers ship fully assembled radios to Mexico, most prefer to ship chassis, cabinet and loud speaker for local assembling.

It is estimated that at the present time there are 250,000 radio receiving sets in use throughout Mexico, approximately 120,000 of which are in Federal District. Approximately 5 percent of the total represents battery sets. The great majority of the sets in use in the Republic are capable of receiving local programs only, although the popularity of all-wave sets is growing and there is an increasing interest evident in reception of United States programs.

There are 90 broadcasting stations in Mexico, according to latest reports, of which 75 are commercial stations, 2 cultural stations, and 11 official stations. According to law a license to operate a commercial station in Mexico is granted only to Mexicans or societies or corporations organized under the laws of Mexico. Licenses for the operation of cultural stations may be extended to either a Mexican or a foreigner, according to the report.

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