

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1635

June 21, 1944.

DIAMOND EMBLEM FOR WINTERBOTTOM'S 30 YEARS' SERVICE

Just thirty years ago - William A. Winterbottom walked into the executive offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. in New York and sat down at his new desk carrying the title "Commercial Manager" in preparation for the first direct trans-Atlantic wireless service. He had just quit the north Atlantic cable service after 12 years, having decided that the future of communications was in the newer art.

At midday he was invited out to lunch by the Contract Manager. By the time coffee was served the Contract Manager asked him how much he had hit E. J. Nally, the General Manager, for.

"Two hundred dollars a month, and a great opportunity," Mr. Winterbottom replied.

"I'm glad to hear it", said the Contract Manager. "I'll have to get going myself - I'm only making a hundred and fifty!"

On the anniversary of that occasion in 1944, the same Contract Manager - Col. David Sarnoff - President of RCA, on active duty overseas - presented, by proxy, a 30-year diamond service emblem to Mr. Winterbottom, the Vice President and General Manager, and a Director, of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Shortly before that there was another history-making occasion at R.C.A. Communications, when Miss Marjorie H. MacInnis was the guest of honor upon completion of 25 years as secretary to Mr. Winterbottom. At the luncheon Miss MacInnis wore a corsage grown by Mr. Winterbottom in his own greenhouse - a multiple orchid with four flowers on one stem, which, according to Ray Hutchens in the June issue of Relay Magazine "is almost as rare as a 25-year secretary".

Mr. Hutchens writes further:

"Mr. Winterbottom, who was born on May 31, 1884, at Liverpool, England, first heard the call of wireless in 1902 while he was a junior operator in the British Post Office at Manchester. He took a half-day off and went to the first commercial radio installation - a ship-to-shore station in the north of England. At that time, only four ships were equipped with wireless, and their working range was only about 250 miles. None were within range. The equipment at the shore station was simple: a large spark coil, condensers, tuning coils, and a giant hand key, but Mr. Winterbottom proved his ability to hold down an operator's job by pumping the hand key as fast as the transmitter would work.

"He was offered \$1 a week. He declined, stating that while he still had faith in the game, he intended to pick it up again when there was more to do and more to be paid for doing it.

"Rubbing his aching arm, he sought out the local cable company offices in Liverpool rather than write the afternoon off as a loss. They were next door to each other; one window read "Western Union", the other, "Commercial Cables". Standing in the doorway between them, he tossed a coin. Western Union lost.

"Commercial Cables sent him to New York, where he arrived in January, 1903. For the following 11 years he worked successively as cable operator, branch manager, solicitor, and director of traffic production.

"Meanwhile he followed the development of wireless. He built and operated his own station - before the days of government licenses - and even had his wife, an ex-telegrapher he had first met while he was working at Manchester, copying the nightly press from 'CC' at Cape Cod, Mass.

"Few cable men shared his confidence in radio; in fact, few shared his knowledge of it, and when he again decided to pick up the wireless game, he visited the Marconi Company and told them it was high time they hired some first-class communications men. He wanted to be on hand when those big stations the J. G. White Engineering Corp. was putting up began operation between New York and London.

"He was taken on the Marconi Company payroll June 1, 1914. He was sent to San Francisco as Division Manager in 1916, reorganized the Alaskan service before it was sold to the Government, and visited Hawaii to open the first radiotelegraph service with Japan.

"In 1919 he was appointed Traffic Manager, and when the newly-formed RCA took over the Marconi Company properties, he continued in the same office. RCAC was organized as the communications subsidiary in 1929, and he was elected Vice President in charge of Communications; he has been Vice-President and General Manager since 1930, and a Director since 1932.

"Mr. Winterbottom lives at Bayside, Long Island. His hobbies are woodworking, growing rare orchids, photography, and sailing his 48-foot cruiser, the 'Randa'. Since the war, the 'Randa' is no longer seen on the Sound; the administration of 52 international radio circuits for the public and other services for the Government leaves little time for a camera or a greenhouse, but he still likes to work with his hands for recreation. He built, for instance, a curved dais for the orchestra at the Bayside Yacht Club, an exacting task few wood-workers would take the pains to do as well."

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PETRILLO'S HAND SEEN IN POSSIBLE DEFEAT OF SEN. CLARK

There are those who see the influence of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, in what appears to be the defeat of Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, a member of the Senate Committee having to do with radio and communications, in the latter's race for senatorial renomination in Idaho's primary election.

At this writing, Glen H. Taylor, one-time cowpuncher and later a radio entertainer, was leading Senator Clark by 196 votes. Returns from 815 of the State's 845 precincts give Taylor, whose programs are heard over KSEI, Pocatello, 10,702 votes to 10,506 for Clark. It was such a close race that it took a week for these returns to come in and it may be another week before the official count is made and Senator Clark knows definitely whether he is in or out.

Senator Clark who himself recently purchased an interest in Station KJBS in San Francisco, aroused the ire of Mr. Petrillo several years ago by championing the broadcasters when the A.F.M. czar ordered the making of records stopped. In an effort to force Petrillo to raise the ban, Senator Clark on September 14, 1942, heading an Interstate Commerce subcommittee, began an investigation of the entire situation. Principal witnesses then were Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, and others. Following their testimony, Senator Clark introduced a resolution calling for a full investigation and it was adopted by the Senate without objection.

Senator Clark, however, did not press the matter further until January 12, 1943, when he called Mr. Petrillo before his committee for a show-down. It was one of the comparatively few public appearances of Petrillo in Washington. He has repeatedly defied the War Labor Board and other governmental agencies but apparently was afraid to ignore the senatorial call to the woodshed. He appeared but apparently was annoyed and fought constantly the entire two days he was on the witness stand.

It was at this hearing that Petrillo, under the sharp cross-examination of Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, made the famous admission about his "pancake turner" demands, which Ralph L. Atlass of WJJD in Chicago, is now putting up such a hot fight on.

The exchange between the Senator and the music union leader was as follows:

Senator Tobey. I could not put the record on myself.

Mr. Petrillo. No, sir.

Senator Tobey. I would have to have a separate employee, a pancake turner, they call them, and pay him from \$45 to \$90 to do that job; is that correct?

Mr. Petrillo. That is correct.

Senator Tobey. Now how far does that theory go in the operation of union labor?

Mr. Petrillo. Well, I can only say this to you. In Chicago I happened to negotiate the contract myself and when I made the demands for the pancake turners, there was no opposition to it. They gave them to me, so I took them.

Senator Tobey. Well now, if it is a good thing for Chicago, why is it not a good thing everywhere else in the country?

Mr. Petrillo. Well, all of the unions are not powerful enough to make those demands, Senator. I probably would have dropped it myself if they said "You will have to call a strike, because I am not going to give you the pancake turners." But, as I said, I put it in there and they gave it to me, and I couldn't turn it down.

Senator Tobey. But the principle you believe in. You believe in the principle regardless. It all depends on the size and power of the labor union.

Mr. Petrillo. Oh, yes.

At the time this admission was greeted by a big laugh but later when Mr. Petrillo evidently realized that his foot had slipped and that he had made a damaging statement, his anger began to mount and it was said that he blamed Senator Clark personally as the prime mover in the investigation which caused him to be dragged down to Washington. Since then Senator Clark has threatened several times to call Petrillo back for another grilling, the last time being shortly before the Idaho primaries.

Senator Tobey is up for re-election this Fall and it will be interesting to see if he suffers any unusual opposition as the result of his gilling the labor leader on the witness stand. Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, has also been making it pretty hot for Mr. Petrillo for forcing the High School musicians in Michigan off the air. However, Mr. Vandenberg is not up for election for several years to come.

On the front page of the Washington Star last Sunday, June 18th, and no doubt seen by most everyone in official Washington, was a cartoon dealing with Petrillo by Berryman, captioned "Midsummer Night's Dream by Sewell Avery." It was a takeoff on the picture of Mr. Avery being carried out of Montgomery Ward. Instead it was Petrillo being carried out of the American Federation of Musicians. One soldier was tooting a bugle and another was beating a drum. They were being led by Attorney General Biddle in the role of drum-major. An inset showed Mr. Avery in bed laughing and apparently enjoying thoroughly the dream.

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I.T. & T. AND BLUE NET SECURE VALUABLE BRAZIL RIGHTS

Within a few days of each other came the news that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the Blue Network had obtained important concessions in Brazil in their respective fields. President Getulio Vargas, of Brazil, has promulgated a decree under which the capitals of all states and territories of Brazil will be linked together into a comprehensive radiotelephone network. Existing internal radio and wire lines are to be supplemented by a new radiotelephone system, built and operated by Companhia do Brasil, an I. T. & T. subsidiary.

An agreement has just been signed between the Blue Network and a group of radio stations owned by A. J. Byington, Jr., in Brazil for an interchange of both sustaining and commercial programs. This arrangement marks the Blue Net's entry into the international field.

Speaking of the new Brazilian affiliation, Edward J. Noble, Chairman, said:

"After careful consideration and study of the many important factors involved, the Blue Network has decided to expand its service into the international field.

"Through the interchange of properly selected programs, it is our aim to build a better understanding between the peoples of the United States and foreign countries.

"Brazil, as the traditional Ally and friend of the United States, and the largest and one of the most progressive countries in South America, with a population in excess of 45,000,000, was selected to join with us in the inauguration of this enterprise."

After the inaugural period of operation between the Blue Network and Brazil, studies will be completed with a view to making similar arrangements with radio stations in other foreign countries.

Announcement of the I. T. & T.'s expansion program was made as follows:

"Companhia Radio Internacional do Brasil operates international radiotelephone and telegraph service from Rio de Janeiro to Europe and the United States and to other countries throughout South America. C.R.I.B. recently has built radio stations for this purpose in seven of the state capitals of Brazil, and plans to put stations in all of the other Brazilian state capitals.

"Since Brazil has no connections between the central sections of the country around Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos by land wire telephone to the south, north and west areas of the Republic, the decree of President Vargas will permit these international stations of C.R.I.B. to supply internal radiotelephone connections between the various sections of Brazil and all of the state capitals when the network has been built by C.R.I.B.

"Operation of the C.R.I.B. system then will be permitted for domestic transmission by radiotelephone but not by domestic radiotelegraph, that operation being limited to its international service."

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FREE SPEECH FIGHT FORECAST WITH RADIO AS TARGET

A further indication that radio would be a live topic of discussion at the forthcoming national conventions and maybe be included in the platform resolutions, was former Democratic Rep. John J. O'Connor, of New York, breaking loose at the American Democratic National Committee meeting in Chicago with the charge that the U.S. was about to witness an unprecedented onslaught on free speech during the coming campaign.

Mr. O'Connor, who once was on President Roosevelt's "purge" list and as a result failed of re-election, charged that a free press "has had a better chance of surviving than free speech via radio because the Government has more direct control over the operation of radio through the legislative power to license and regulate the use of the air for the purpose of broadcasting."

The speaker told the meeting of anti-fourth term Democrats that "this Fascist control of our airways has been going on at least since 1938."

In 1938, he said, he brought to the floor of the House a resolution calling for an investigation of "the monopoly in radio". This resolution, he said, had been prepared by a presidential advisor and introduced by him at the request of the President. Later, he added, "the President made peace with those in control of radio and his 'rubber stamps in Congress' killed the resolution."

Former Representative O'Connor cited time given Earl Browder, head of the Communist Political Association, on a National Broadcasting hookup to make "the opening keynote speech for the fourth term." He said the American Democratic National Committee asked for equal time to answer Browder.

"Not hearing from National Broadcasting Company for about three weeks, we again presented our request," he said, "to their head office in New York. They then designed to acknowledge our letter from their Washington office - first demanding that we satisfy their examination of our membership and purpose - which, if satisfactory to them, might induce them to consider giving us an opportunity to answer Mr. Browder."

"Do you want to make a bet on the outcome? What the final decision will be after our correspondence has passed from Mr. Sarnoff's company through Mr. Fly, James C. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and then to the White House?"

"The Republicans can expect the same 'tossing around' - maybe somewhat less crude, but to my own, intimate, personal knowledge, this Fascist control of our air waves has been going on at least since 1938."

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FCC STILL CAN SAY THUMBS DOWN ON NEWSPAPERS, SEZ FLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, reminded the House FCC investigators yesterday (Tuesday) that the Commission had never reached a conclusion with regard to newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations but in the meantime had adopted a policy to "determine on their merits" in each case the applications of newspapers for a station in a community. In doing this, Mr. Fly said, the FCC took into consideration "the importance of avoiding monopoly of the avenues of communicating fact and opinion to the public" and the desirability of "diversification of such media".

"The question as to the authority of the Commission to issue a general rule on newspaper ownership of radio stations remains, then, undetermined and unsettled?" the Chairman was asked.

"Yes", Mr. Fly replied.

The proceeding which led to the general notice issued Jan. 13 was the long investigation conducted by the Commission of newspaper-owned stations to determine whether joint ownership was or was not in the public interest. The authority of the Commission to conduct the inquiry, which was undertaken at the request of President Roosevelt, was contested throughout the public hearings but upheld, with limitations on its scope, by the United States Court of Appeals, leaving open the question of its legal right under the 1934 Communications Act to exclude from consideration newspaper applicants under a ruling against joint ownership.

Chairman Fly also said that a request of the joint chiefs of staff to take over the FCC's Radio Intelligence Division was "based upon incorrect facts" and a misunderstanding.

Mr. Fly said that he believed military authorities had referred only to military radio intelligence work when they recommended the transfer to President Roosevelt in February, 1943. The transfer was not effected. Mr. Fly pointed out that had the transfer been made, the Army and Navy would have had to answer all complaints of radio interference throughout the nation, make intercepts of foreign radio-telegraph traffic, and conduct a general patrol of the ether to enforce civil regulations.

Had the military desired only to halt the FCC's military radio intelligence work, Mr. Fly said, "all they had to do was to stop asking us for assistance in the military field, since we were doing military intelligence work only at the specific request of the Army and Navy."

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DRY CELL BATTERY INDUSTRIES URGED TO EXPAND PRODUCTION

"Requirements of the Army and Navy have increased to such an extent that, unless battery production is stepped up immediately and continued at an increasingly high rate, military operations will be seriously handicapped", Charles E. Wilson, WPB Executive Vice Chairman, said. "In addition to military requirements, certain civilian needs must be met to assure support of the war effort. Total essential requirements are so great and so urgent that no time can be lost in waiting for anticipated new facilities for dry cell battery production. Ways and means must be found to obtain the immediate increase with existing facilities."

Mr. Wilson expressed confidence that the dry cell battery industry, which in the face of many difficulties has already increased production far beyond the prewar rate, will bring all its ingenuity to bear upon the present difficult situation. He assured the industry that WPB will render all possible assistance to each member of the industry in obtaining equipment, material, or labor, in working out wage incentive plans, or in solving any other individual production problem.

Army and Navy representatives, estimating that military requirements exceed production of batteries for military purposes by 30 percent, stressed the importance of increasing the supply. Dry cell batteries, produced in sufficient quantities for communications and other military equipment for ground, sea, and air operations, not only assure the success of those operations, but also reduce casualties, they said.

William Y. Elliott, Vice Chairman for Civilian Requirements, WPB, said, "the Office of Civilian Requirements recognizes the prime importance of meeting military battery requirements and will not press any claims for civilian production that might interfere with the military battery program for 'walkie-talkie' and urgently needed Signal Corps equipment." He urged, however, that particular efforts be made to take care of as many civilian requirements as possible. He mentioned in particular the importance of supplying enough hearing aid batteries for war workers and other civilians in essential occupations, and stressed especially the essentiality of farm radio batteries and flashlight batteries, now under tighter controls.

Other WPB representatives outlined the general battery situation. Present and anticipated production does not meet the carefully screened requirements of the claimants - Army, Navy, OCR, Foreign Economic Administration, War Shipping Administration, Maritime Commission - and the demand for special industrial applications, they said. Requirements for all types of military batteries, farm radio batteries, and hearing aid batteries are particularly difficult to meet. During the next three months, increases in one type of battery can be made only at the expense of other types.

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Though farm radio batteries compete with military batteries for production facilities, every effort is being made to increase the supply, WPB representatives said. Most of the limited quantity of flashlight batteries that can be made will go to war plants, public utilities, farmers, and other users of importance to the war effort. Only a few will be available for general consumption. Production of multiple cell #6 ("hot shot") and lantern batteries is not expected to present great difficulties.

Battery manufacturers fall into two classes, those who are qualified to produce military and the more difficult types of civilian batteries, and those who have not qualified for such production, WPB representatives said. Manufacturers who are not now producing military batteries will be aided in entering that field by WPB.

Definite steps have been taken by WPB to assure speedy action in rendering assistance to manufacturers, Stanley B. Adams, Director, Consumers Durable Goods Division, said. To enable manufacturers to obtain as much assistance as possible through the WPB regional offices and to save them the necessity of coming to Washington, one man has been assigned to each of four regional offices in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Cleveland, to handle battery problems. These offices cover the four regions in which most of the battery plants are located, Mr. Adams said.

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SHOUSE SEES RADIO, PRESS AND FILMS SEEKING TELEVISION

There may be a three-sided fight between radio, the newspaper and the motion pictures for possession of television, James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Radio Corporation in charge of broadcasting, told the Radio Executives Club at its television seminar.

According to Mr. Shouse, the receiving set manufacturers will be sitting on the sidelines and the Federal Communications Commission will be umpiring the scrap.

Predicting that television will develop much more rapidly than was expected up to two or three months ago, Mr. Shouse said that up to that time FM apparently had had precedence. He expressed the opinion that a great deal of FM's preferential consideration has arisen out of the general problem of allocation, adding that he could not understand why "the mere fact of being able to do approximately the same thing in a somewhat different way represented an impelling reason to induce a replacement of one form of broadcasting for another."

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STERLING, "RADIO G MAN", MAKES HIT WITH PRESS WOMEN

Notwithstanding that Mrs. Roosevelt was present as a counter-attraction, George E. Sterling, Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission, went over big at the Women's Press Club luncheon last week. Of the occasion Eileen Etten writes in the Washington Times-Herald:

"There's a saying in journalistic circles that the women of the press here in the Nation's Capital are the most cynical and hardest to please of all writers.

"So, when a man tosses aside his fears of a critical woman audience, addresses the National Women's Press Club and is called 'the hit of the evening', he's got personality plus a lot of other things.

"In the case of George E Sterling a lot of other things include imagination, intelligence, a flair for story telling, and a thorough knowledge of his work and its place in modern times.

"Also present was a goodly dash of courage when the personable Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division of the Federal Communications Commission addressed the women at their club's inaugural dinner last week and almost brought down the rafters with applause.

"Of course Sterling, who's frequently called 'the chief G-man of the air ways', since the division he heads guards America against radio espionage and other illegal operations, isn't afraid of the novel.

"As a school boy back home in Maine, he and a friend built a wireless telegraphy set before radio was invented. At the age of 14 in 1908, when radio was a bawling baby, he established an amateur radio station.

"Appropriately enough, since he comes from a long line of sea-faring people, Sterling spent some time at sea as a radio operator.

"He now has had over 20 years' experience in the enforcement of radio laws, regulations and treaties, having been with the Federal Government since 1923.

"The two years that he's been Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division have held plenty of thrills like catching the staff of the Germany Embassy in their attempt at radio communication with the homeland after war was declared, and catching German spies in South America.

"Sterling's a commuter to Washington since he, his wife, and two daughters live near Baltimore. He's the author of the 'Radio Manual', and in peacetime an enthusiastic amateur radio operator on his own amateur station W3DF."

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RADIO ENGINEERS SEEK CHANGES IN WPB WIRE SPECIFICATIONS

The Molybdenum and Tungsten Wire and Rod Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting in Washington this past week discussed problems of wire straightness, tolerances on radio component parts, tensile strength and inspection methods of wires and rods, the War Production Board reported last Saturday.

At the joint meeting, radio engineers and wire rod producers explained their difficulties in forming with the various specifications of the radio industry, WPB reported. Radio engineers said the tolerances set up by the Army and Navy for tungsten components are too narrow for efficient production, an opinion that was shared by tube manufacturers, WPB said. The radio engineers will discuss these problems in the near future with Army and Navy representatives and with their own firms in an effort to widen the critical tolerances.

In discussing straightness problems, it was brought out at the meeting that several degrees of wire straightness are required, and an effort should be made to so inform tungsten producers receiving the various orders whenever special straightness is necessary.

No particular uniformity exists in the inspection methods of ground seal rod, committee members said. Repeated inspections usually reveal additional material to be rejected, one radio engineer pointed out. The general practice of the tube industry, he said, is to accept material from wire and rod manufacturers, which they, in turn, inspect and cull. The procedure of returning complete shipments on the basis of spot inspections was reported not to be a general practice.

A discussion on the methods of testing stretch in molybdenum wire indicated a more or less uniform procedure, the committee told WPB. No answer was given to the request of the tungsten producers to set a minimum stretch figure. Present stretch requirements are set too high, producers indicated, according to WPB.

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DR. LEIGH OF FCC TO DIRECT PRESS FREEDOM INQUIRY

Dr. Robert D. Leigh, who since 1942 has been in charge of the Federal Communication's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, has resigned, effective July 15th, to take over the direction of the University of Chicago's inquiry into the freedom of the press. His headquarters will be in New York City. Dr. Leigh will be succeeded by Dr. Charles Hyneman, who is now with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Dr. Leigh, who was born in Wilson, Neb. in 1890, was formerly President of Bennington College, a member of the staff of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University, and Acting Dean of Barnard College at Columbia University.

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KSTP WINS FIRST ROUND IN COURT IN PETRILLO STRIKE

District Judge Paul W. Guilford, in Minneapolis, last Saturday issued a temporary restraining order resulting in the postponement for a week of a meeting called by the Minneapolis Musicians' Association to determine whether the Union should withdraw musical services from Station KSTP in Minneapolis. The order enjoined the Union from conducting the meeting called for Saturday or any other meeting "in which any vote shall be taken ordering musical services shall be withheld from KSTP."

The Court order also restrains the Union from "in any manner violating the terms and conditions of the directive order of the War Labor Board or doing anything which would create a work stoppage in the Minneapolis studios." The order continues effective until 9:30 A.M. next Friday when Union representatives must appear before Judge Guilford to show cause why the order would not be continued in force until the Regional War Labor Board hands down its decision in the controversy.

On June 5th, the Union musicians employed in the KSTP Minneapolis studios, participated in Government conducted election, eight voting against strike, six voting for strike, and two not voting.

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COLONIAL RADIO CORPORATION IS NOW SYLVANIA SUBSIDIARY

Purchase has been completed of the capital stock of Colonial Radio Corporation, of Buffalo, by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Colonial, as a wholly owned Sylvania subsidiary, will retain its own identity. Allen H. Gardner will continue as President of Colonial. No changes are contemplated in any of the executive or administrative personnel of Colonial.

Since 1931 Colonial has been a manufacturer of radio receivers principally for Sears, Roebuck & Company and leading automobile manufacturers. It is expected that the Company will continue to operate in these markets.

Colonial's 1943 volume of \$56,000,000 was made up entirely of radio equipment for the armed services.

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Peter Aylen, representative of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, while attending International General Electric's broadcasters' conference, announced that two 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitters are being installed in New Brunswick, Canada, and that this fall programs originating in Montreal, 600 miles away, will be broadcast to South America, Africa, Australia and the Far East in the nation's first venture into overseas broadcasting.

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U.S. RADIO PERFORMS MAGNIFICENTLY - PHOTOS IN 4 HOURS

A communications system unrivalled in the annals of warfare is enabling a fully aroused nation to back up America's fighting men on the beachheads of France with all the resources at its command, the War Department jubilates.

Army commanders in the front lines, in England and in the United States are in instantaneous contact through ultra-high speed radio channels that insure perfectly coordinated control of the operations. Information on the progress of our troops at scores of points is flashed in a matter of seconds to General Eisenhower's headquarters in England and on to the War Department in Washington.

"D" day found the U.S. Army Signal Corps ready with a system expanded, streamlined and foolproofed during the years the United States was gathering its full strength for the all-out blow. Radio and landline telephone and telegraph stations were installed at strategic points and equipped with ingenious apparatus designed and refined by the nation's greatest electronics experts. Alternate fallbacks were provided so that if one channel failed, another was ready to fill the gap and guarantee continuous communication.

From the instant the first landing ship shoved off in the English channel for the campaign of liberation, communications control has been maintained without a hitch.

Three weeks before the invasion, Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, said:

"Success in fast moving war is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the communication system. The United States equipment, methods and personnel are the best in the world."

For the first time in the history of warfare, high commanders in Washington may direct - instantly - the operations of our military forces throughout the world, without the loss of a second's time.

Less than four hours after General Eisenhower's announcement that the invasion of Europe had begun, the first photographs of the operation were given to news picture agencies in Washington for distribution to the public by the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

It was at 5:22 A.M., EWT, on 6 June that the first picture, showing Infantrymen embarking from England in a landing craft, was received over the radiotelephoto of the Signal Corps Army Communications Service on the fifth floor of The Pentagon. By 7:30 A.M. it had been developed, copies made, and sent to the Pictorial Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations for distribution.

From that time until 11:30 P.M., some 47 radiotelephotos were received, processed, and released. This represented pictorial coverage from the embarkation to the landing. The first picture of Allied Forces landing on French soil, an aerial reconnaissance shot, was handed to picture agency representatives at 11:30 P.M., 6 June.

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SANABRIA DENIES TELE-RADIO CORRESPONDENCE COURSE CHARGES

American Television Laboratories, Inc., 433 East Erie St., Chicago, and its President, Ulises A. Sanabria, have filed with the Federal Trade Commission a joint answer denying allegations of misrepresentation in connection with the sale of correspondence courses in television and radio.

The complaint charged that, contrary to the respondents' representations, their so-called "free" course in television is offered only to enroll students who will pay for the regular tuition course and that their school is operated for no other purpose than to make a profit, and regardless of any incidental benefit to the student, industry or the Government.

The answer asserts that the respondent corporation should not be properly called a correspondence school since less than 4 percent of its revenue is derived from its correspondence division and its activities are devoted almost entirely to manufacturing and to giving residence training in electronics in its laboratories. The facilities and teaching personnel of the residence school, the answer alleges, were sufficiently outstanding to attract the attention of the Sixth Service Command which contracted with the respondents for the training of more than 5,000 radar men for the U.S. Army Signal Corps at a tuition cost of \$200 per man. The respondents aver that the course was used by the Army as a yard stick to determine whether the school was capable of giving "the high level of engineering training necessary for the national emergency." The answer says that the school was commended by the commanding general of the area for "a satisfactory performance".

At numerous times, the answer continues, the respondent's school provided free training in its laboratories for men and women for all branches of the armed services without hope of any profit whatsoever.

In reply to other allegations of misrepresentation the respondents assert that their school does qualify students for positions, but does not guarantee them jobs, and that they do offer engineering courses as the term "engineering courses" is generally understood.

The answer further asserts that with but few exceptions all students taking laboratory training were personally instructed by the respondent Sanabria and given lectures by Dr. Lee DeForest.

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The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday granted the American Telephone and Telegraph Company experimental licenses for two Class 2 radio stations, one to be located in New York and the other in Boston for the purpose of testing out the possibilities of relaying telephone, telegraph, FM and television in the ultra-high frequencies.

Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, has just received the official count showing that he has won the Republican nomination for re-election, which insures his return to Congress next Fall, as Mr. Lea on May 16th won the Democratic nomination. For 12 terms, Representative Lea, who is 70 years old, has been the candidate for both parties. In 1942 he was returned to office by a 29,000 majority.

Addition of twelve new members brings the membership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to a peak record of 210 companies, the largest since the RMA pre-war trade shows.

The July issue of the Reader's Digest will contain an article "The Irrepressible Gene McDonald", written by William F. McDermott and reprinted from Forbes Magazine.

With favorable flying conditions, television set owners in New York, Schenectady and Philadelphia should witness scenes at the opening of the Republican National Convention ten or twelve hours after the delegates are called to order in the Chicago Stadium, according to plans of C. L. Menser, NBC Vice President in Charge of Programs.

NBC also plans to telecast the keynote address by Governor Earl Warren at approximately the hour it is delivered at the Stadium. This will be done by filming the key noter several days before the convention opens.

General Electric News Bureau has just sent out a pamphlet entitled "Television at WRGB" (Publication No. GEB-146) describing the workings of G.E.'s television station at Schenectady.

Writes the Editor of Sylvania News:

"It is unfortunate that the actions of a relatively few dealers in charging unreasonable prices, made it necessary for OPA to issue the regulation setting a price ceiling on radio tubes. Obviously the real solution to this problem is to provide more tubes. More tubes would automatically eliminate 'black markets.'"

Television receivers for the postwar home head the list of products the American family hopes to purchase after peace comes, Arthur T. Roth, Executive Vice President of the Franklin Square National Bank of Nassau County, N. Y., declared Monday night.

He drew this conclusion from the results of a savings plan put into effect by his bank whereby residents of his Long Island community of 10,000 residents deposit a certain sum each week in accounts earmarked for specific purchases after the war.

Arthur Daniel Lord, 68, retired broker and President of the DeForest Radio Co., died last week of a heart ailment at the Brick Church Railroad Station, East Orange, N.J.

The Frequency Modulation Bulletin issued by FM Broadcasters Inc., 711 Colorado Building, Washington 5, D. C., formerly mimeographed, is now printed. The June 9th issue said:

"Because of the wartime equipment 'freeze', growth of the static-free, full-fidelity system must be measured largely by applications for FM stations. These arrive at the Federal Communications Commission daily. The map, as of June 1, spots 154 applicants. The list on page 4, compiled later, contains 163.

"Estimates reveal that these applicants will spend \$10,000,000 for broadcast equipment alone. Set manufacturers predict 20,000,000 receivers in the hands of listeners within four years after the war."

Executive Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board, has written President Roosevelt asking leave to return to the presidency of the General Electric Company, it was learned yesterday (Tuesday). Mr. Wilson submitted a resignation late last year, but agreed to defer putting it into effect at the request of the President to supervise the production preparations for the liberation drive into France.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) has petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to revoke the license of Station WHKC, Columbus, Ohio, on the ground of unfair censorship. The Union charged that although it paid full rates for time on the air, it was forbidden by the station to solicit new members or to discuss race, religion, politics or any controversial issue in its broadcasts.

Drew Pearson had this paragraph about ex-Senator Clarence Dill of Washington, co-author of the original Communications Act:

"When ex-Senator Dill ran for Governor of Washington in 1940, he was so confident of victory that, when he filled out his autobiographical sketch for 'Who's Who, 1942-43' edition, he put himself down as 'Governor'.

"He was defeated. Nevertheless, 'Who's Who,' Vol. 22, p. 683, lists 'Clarence C. Dill, Governor'. Later it states: 'elected Gov. State of Washington, 1940'.

Maybe he was not superstitious and didn't think it was bad luck to count his chickens before they were hatched."

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