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FRANK E. MULLEN

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 23, 1944

No New Radios Until Germany Surrenders Industry Told	1
Radio Set Makers Lose No Time Making Reconversion Plans	2
Despite Control Fear Stations Doing O.K. New Dealer Says	3
Gould New "Times" Radio Editor; Hutchens Goes Literary	5
Great Majority Living Up To NAB Code Says Edgar Bill	6
Charges Concealment of Jap Indian Ocean Sub Activities	7
WPB Eases Wholesale Radio Distributors Restrictions	8
Busy Schedule For NAB Chicago War Conference Next Week	9
FM For 100,000,000 After War Says FM Broadcasters	9
Says Tele Entered War Adolescent--Will Emerge Adult	10
Something New in Sound Effects--Announcer Blopped On Air	11
E. Anthony & Sons Seek Boston Television Station	11
Salvage of Old Model "Walkie-Talkies"	12
Rules Amended For Different Day and Night Transmitters	12
Scissors and Paste	14
Trade Notes	13

No. 1644

August 23, 1944.

NO NEW RADIOS UNTIL GERMANY SURRENDERS INDUSTRY TOLD

If you know how long it will be before Germany collapses you can tell when the manufacturing of civilian radio sets will be resumed. Not until then the War Production Board Radio Industry Advisory Committee was told when it met in Washington last week will there be any new radios. Since no one knows when Germany will throw up the sponge that makes the date any one's guess but WPB officials held out very little hope that there would be anything doing this year.

These officials told the advisory committee that the radio-radar production program for 1944 must continue upward through next December and about 16.4 per cent above the July output rate. Army and Navy officials concurred in this estimate of over-all increase during the remainder of the year.

WPB Vice Chairman Wilson said:

"Many government controls may be removed after Germany surrenders and the over-all war production program will be reduced by about 40 per cent."

Mr. Wilson said that controls would be removed as soon as possible, but urged the radio and radar industry to maintain its present high levels of war production until after Germany surrenders.

Both Vice Chairman Wilson and Ray C. Ellis, director of WPB's Radio and Radar Division, who presided at the meeting, told the committee that cutbacks, after the collapse of Germany, might yield a sufficient supply of raw materials to enable civilian production without quota restrictions since the amounts of steel, copper, and other raw materials needed by the radio industry are comparatively small. In any event, there will be no authorizations for civilian production, beyond that currently permitted, until after the German collapse, officials advised the committee.

In discussing the "spot" authorization order of August 15, WPB officials pointed out that radio, as well as automobile, electric refrigerator and washing machine production, was excluded from the civilian output program. They said that though some WPB limitation orders have been rescinded or modified in the present civilian program, the L-265 order restricting civilian radio production was left untouched. Forthcoming OPA price ceilings also discussed by the committee. Mr. Jacobs, of the OPA Radio Section, said that OPA advisory committees of sets and parts manufacturers would soon be announced and meetings arranged in mid-September to work out specific civilian price ranges.

8/23/44

Also discussed was the manpower situation, which was reported as "spotty," especially in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. Suggestions also were made for more adequate information to manufacturers regarding program reductions in cutback procedures on "V" Day. The methods providing for such information are being arranged by the WPB radio and radar staff together with the Army and Navy. The spreading of contracts and equalization of the war production program was urged upon the committee by government officials. The WPB components recovery plan was discussed. Radio manufacturers suggested better descriptions of items and more speedy distribution of information regarding available components for war production. Committee members advised WPB that components were in adequate supply.

The WPB Radio Industry Advisory committee follows: M. F. Balcom, Sylvania Electric Products, Emporium, Pa.; M. Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield, Mass.; R. C. Cosgrove, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati; W. P. Milliard, Bendix Radio, Baltimore; W. S. Hosford, Western Electric Company, New York City; E. E. Lewis, RCA Corp., Camden, N. J.; G. W. Henyan, General Electric Company, Schenectady; E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind.; P. L. Schoenen, Hamilton Radio Corp., New York City; Joseph M. Spain, Packard Bell Company, Los Angeles; A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner Company, Chicago; and F. D. Williams, Philco Corp., Philadelphia.

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RADIO SET MAKERS LOSE NO TIME MAKING RECONVERSION PLANS

Notwithstanding the fact that WPB has given notice that the production of civilian radio sets will not be resumed until after Germany surrenders, the radio manufacturing industry is going ahead with its reconversion plans as well as its war program, both of which will be considered at a meeting of entire Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers Association called by its President, R. C. Cosgrove, of the Crosley Radio Corporation, Thursday, September 21, in New York City.

Preceding the RMA Board session in New York next month, there will be meetings of several committees. Chairman R. C. Sprague of the Parts Division has called a meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 19. Postwar employment of returning servicemen and also other personnel problems will be considered on Wednesday, Sept. 20, of the Employment and Personnel Committee, of which G. W. Thompson is Chairman. The executive committee of the RMA Engineering Department, Dr. W.R.G. Baker, of General Electric, chairman, will be held in New York September 6.

The RMA Advertising Committee at its recent meeting in Philadelphia began a program to explain the gigantic contributions of the radio-electronic companies to the war effort and inform the public that no "miracle" radios may be expected as soon as civilian production is resumed, but that there will be substantial improvements from war experiences. The committee members were guests of Philco and witnessed a television demonstration. The next meeting of the committee will be in Chicago in October with the Zenith Radio Corporation as the hosts.

8/23/44

Industry cooperation with the Defense Supplies Corporation on disposal of war surpluses was considered at a conference in Washington last week of an RMA Industry Reconversion Subcommittee. Plans by set as well as parts manufacturers to assist in classification of economically usable surpluses or those to be scrapped were considered in detail.

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DESPITE CONTROL FEAR STATIONS DOING O.K. NEW DEALER SAYS

Lowell Mellett, hailed by President Roosevelt as a columnist who at last would tell the people the truth, is a trifle caustic about the broadcasting situation. Mr. Mellett, of the well known Mellett newspaper family, and former White House secretary, last week wrote in the WASHINGTON STAR and other newspapers that print his syndicated column:

"From time to time our free air is filled with magnificent nonsense. Referring, not to what we hear on the radio, but to what we hear about radio.

"An effort has been made to convince the American people that freedom of the airwaves is in dire danger because of Government control. Passionate speeches have been made in Congress. Editorial writers have viewed with alarm. The basis for all this is the law under which a radio station must have a Government license, renewable every three years, in order to operate. The result, we have been told, is that radio folks cannot call their souls their own.

"As expressed by Neville Miller, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, before a Senate committee: "Today uncertainty underlies the whole basis of the relationship between the Federal Communications Commission and the licensee. Eligible and reputable persons are dissuaded from making investments in the broadcast field because of this fact.

"And by Niles Trammell, president of the National Broadcasting Co.: 'If American radio is to remain the greatest radio service in the world, it must be given new freedom from fear, the feat of the blight of Government control.'

"And by William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting System: 'I have become convinced that radio, in Lincoln's phrase, cannot exist half slave and half free.'

"Of the newspaper editorials, this one from the Memphis Commercial Appeal sums up what a lot of others have said: 'As things go, the FCC has a noose around the neck of radio and is anxious to find any excuse to jerk the rope tight.'

"How true is this and how real these fears? There is a record on the subject that provides the answers.

8/23/44

"It is said that the most timid thing in the world is money. It doesn't have to be said that hard-headed American businessmen don't buy nooses for their own necks. They don't buy radio stations for the fun of being half slave and half free. Are they 'being dissuaded from making investments in the broadcast field?'

"Forget the four networks. (They are doing right well, by the way. NBC, which in 1942 earned a return before income tax, of 137 per cent on the value of its property, in 1943 earned 190 per cent. The Blue Network, with a return of only 8 per cent in 1942, earned 149 per cent in 1943. CBS increased its return from 97 per cent to 158 per cent. The Mutual Network went up from 59 per cent to 84 per cent.)

"Consider the individual stations--whose net income, between 1942 and 1943, increased 50 per cent. Much new money is being invested in stations. Since the first of January many transfers involving the payment of big money have occurred. Prices have ranged from \$100,000 to a million dollars.

"The FCC found that Station WINX, 250-watt, operating in Washington on a local channel, had total assets, tangible and intangible, according to its own books, of only \$48,254. For the year 1943, its net income before Federal taxes, was only \$20,186. Yet WINX was sold this summer for \$500,000--to Eugene Meyer, publisher of the WASHINGTON POST, who wears no man's noose.

"But, you may say, Mr. Meyer had other than business reasons for buying, a desire, perhaps, to make his voice heard in the National Capital. Take then the case of Station WJLD, Bessemer, Ala. A nice little property worth, according to its own books, only \$14,236. Last year its net income before Federal taxes and before paying the proprietor's salary, was only \$4,966. Somebody bought that station last month for \$106,000.

"There are dozens of such examples, but take as a final one WQXR. The New York Times, following the trend of newspapers into the broadcasting business, has purchased Station WQXR, whose net worth is given as \$227,037. For this property the Times has pungled up one million cold hard dollars.

"Observing this hot desire to buy into the radio business, the American people probably will get over their fear, if they have any, that there may be something sinister in the law establishing Government control or in the Government agency exercising that control.'

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A talk "The American System of Broadcasting" given by Frank E. Mullen, vice-president and general manager of the National Broadcasting Company to the New York University Summer Radio Workshop last month has been reprinted in pamphlet form. In this address Mr. Mullen raised two questions in connection with our broadcasting system (a) What makes it a system; (b) What makes it American?

8/23/44

GOULD NEW "TIMES" RADIO EDITOR; HUTCHENS GOES LITERARY

Jack Gould, well known to the broadcasting industry for his coverage of the ASCAP fight, the Petrillo strike, the Columbia television row and other big stories has succeeded John K. Hutchens as Radio Editor of the NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Hutchens yielding to an enticing offer, and one very much to his taste, has joined the staff of Robert Van Gelder TIMES Book Review Editor.

Mr. Gould is one of those rare individuals who was born in New York City and didn't go to the great city from somewhere else. He went to the TIMES in 1937 (as a member of the drama department) from the NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE where for 5 years he had been a crack general reporter specializing in show business trade stories (union matters mostly). Gould stayed in the drama department until the summer of 1941, during which time he was Night Club Editor. He was described by a close associate as "one of the best general news hawks in the business." Mr. Gould was away from the paper on leave for six months or so in 1941-42 joining the radio department in the summer of '42.

John Hutchens, born in Chicago, went to New York via Montana and the West in the fall of 1927 to the NEW YORK POST where he was Film Critic and Assistant Drama Editor. He was a member of the TIMES drama department from 1929-32 and 1934-38; Drama Editor of the BOSTON TRANSCRIPT from 1938 to 1941 and Radio Editor of the NEW YORK TIMES from the summer of 1941 until now. (During that 1932-34 gap Mr. Hutchens was travelling in Europe).

Sidney Lohman, who has also been with the TIMES for many years and an important man in the radio department, now moves up a notch and takes over the radio program gossip column "One Thing and Another" and other features which Mr. Gould has been doing.

Tom Kennedy who was one of the country's first radio editors, carries on as the Associate Radio Editor of the TIMES. Out of Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1915 Mr. Kennedy served in the Navy in a radio engineering capacity in World War I, then became Radio Editor of the PITTSBURGH POST and SUN in 1925, Technical Radio Editor, PHILADELPHIA EVENING LEDGER 1926 and a specialist in engineering and radio industry matters with the TIMES since 1927.

The first radio executive of the TIMES was Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., who was a wireless operator in the first World War. A graduate of Colgate and the Harvard Business School, he was on the TIMES for 18 years. He is the author of the only authorized biography of Marconi, and of numerous books on radio and television. Mr. Dunlap is now Director of Advertising and Publicity of the Radio Corporation of America.

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Tom Treanor, 35 years old, correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company and the Los Angeles Times, was killed on the road to Paris last Saturday. A Third Army jeep in which Mr. Treanor was riding was run over by a tank.

8/23/44

GREAT MAJORITY LIVING UP TO NAB CODE SAYS EDGAR BILL

A reassuring report on the way the National Association of Broadcasters Code of Ethics is working is given by Edgar L. Bill, President of WMBD, Peoria, chairman of the NAB Public Relations Committee. In a special program managers bulletin issued by the NAB August 18 Mr. Bill writes:

"The NAB Code is the result of the experiences of hundreds of broadcasters in all parts of the country. The Code outlines basic standards of good programming and it was made for the purpose of being a guide to individual stations. It was adopted by the NAB convention in 1939 in a much milder form than originated by the Committee. It is always subject to additions and change as we see the need for it.

"No one will make you as a program manager carry out the Code. Its enforcement is voluntary. However, the broadcasting industry as a whole has said it is sound, it is good business, and it is common sense.

"The great majority of radio stations do live up to the Code. The few that fail to live up to it usually do so because they are having financial troubles and they let down the bars to get the business or because they are short sighted and selfish. The radio facilities we work with are very limited. There are many who would like to get into the business but it is impossible. It is a special privilege to own and operate a radio station, isn't it? And radio is a powerful influence in educating, informing, entertaining, and molding public opinion. Then that makes our job as operators of radio stations a public trust. We are regulated by law and by government commission. In reality we are regulated to a greater extent by public opinion. Every minute we are on the air we are bidding for the good will of the listener. When the public or any part of it thinks we are not making the best use of radio, the public will then ask for more regulations.

"At regular intervals public opinion sticks its head up against radio. A few years ago it was the problem of children's programs, too much commercial copy and plug uglies. Later it was a question of fair distribution of time for controversial issues. More recently it has been on the question of our news policy and radio commentators.

"The big question in the minds of all radio operators is what the future will bring. Will radio be a medium of free speech or will it be operated or further regulated by the government? That is another way of asking if radio can operate itself, take responsibility in good program building and be fair to all sides in its discussions.

"After four and a half years of having a Code for our industry, there are still some stations that hide behind the Code rather than make full use of it. They use it as armor against the things they do not want to do rather than taking advantage of it. One station that disregards the Code brings on public criticism that hurts the whole industry.

8/23/44

"The future of radio depends upon how well we as operators live up to our public responsibility and our tremendous opportunity in programming. That is the reason why we should follow our Code and make use of it in all of our programming."

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CHARGES CONCEALMENT OF JAP INDIAN OCEAN SUB ACTIVITIES

In a letter to Editor of the WASHINGTON STAR last week F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of RCA Communications, Inc., wrote:

"I cannot refrain from protesting against the editorial, "The U-Boat Defeat," which appeared in The Star of August 11, the same issue which listed my dear son as "missing in action" in the Asiatic area. The account of the dastardly attack on his ship, the sinking of the lifeboats and the murdering of the victims was carried only in your final edition of July 31.

Your editorial gives the impression that the U-boat menace is a thing of the past. There seems to be a campaign of concealment of the field-day the Japanese U-boats are having in the Indian Ocean, where our boys are sent on slow cargo boats, not in convoy nor escorted in any manner. Why is not something done about that? They say the British are in charge in the Indian Ocean, but that circumstance does not absolve the United States authorities of responsibility for sending our boys to be murdered by the Jap U-boats without any protection whatever."

The account which appeared in the STAR July 31 which Mr. Guthrie referred to read:

"Roy Porter of NBC broadcast today from Chengtu, China, a story of the slaying of about three-quarters of the crew of a United States Liberty ship in the Indian Ocean in mid-June by seamen of a Japanese submarine.

"Mr. Porter said the story was substantiated by an American who recently arrived in China. Of about 100 crew members of the ship only 23 were saved and hospitalized following their rescue by a United States scouting plane. Among the survivors, Mr. Porter said, are Capt. John Gussack, Brooklyn, and the ship's first engineer, Charles Pyle, Lodi, Calif.

"According to the story, Mr. Porter said, the American ship was first torpedoed, the crew members taking to lifeboats. Then the enemy sub surfaced and ordered all the Americans to the foredeck, where they were beaten and tortured, their hands tied behind their backs. Many were killed and their bodies kicked overboard, Mr. Porter added.

"The orgy ended only when a scout plane approached and the Japanese vessel submerged, leaving the surviving seamen thrashing in the water, their hands still tied. They were finally rescued after 15 hours in the water."

8/23/44

The connecting link was the name Gussack as Capt. Walter Guthrie, Mr. Guthrie's son had written him from Australia that one of his room mates was a Capt. Gussack.

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WPB EASES WHOLESALE RADIO DISTRIBUTORS RESTRICTIONS

Lifting of important restrictions governing wholesale radio distributors was announced Monday by Ray C. Ellis, director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

As a result of a revision of the radio and radar section of Priorities Regulation 13, WPB said, wholesale radio distributors will be in a position to offer substantial aid to the war effort.

The relaxed order establishes a rating floor of AA-5 or better for all wholesale distributors, who may now obtain stocks to meet the emergency requirements of prime contractors from idle and excess component stocks that are on hand in other contractor plants.

Prior to the revision of PR-13, wholesale radio distributors were not permitted to purchase electronic parts of equipment without special sales authorization from WPB.

WPB officials explained that the revision is not intended to permit stockpiling by wholesale distributors, but is primarily intended to implement the movement of idle and excess stocks, and also to allow wholesale radio jobbers to fill rated orders for electronic parts.

WPB officials believe that this forward movement in establishing an AA-5 rating floor will result in stimulating and expediting fulfillment of prime contractor short range requirements with hitherto unprecedented speed and precision. The freeing of certified rejected components without priorities, from idle and excess stocks, minimizes paper work and also marks material that has no military significance immediately available for other uses, it was explained.

Another important revision in the order includes the free sale of rejected components to wholesale radio distributors without priorities. Under the order, distributors may purchase rejected components direct from the prime contractor's idle and excess stock without coming to headquarters for approval.

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The Board of Directors of Philco Corporation last week declared a dividend of twenty cents (20¢) per share of common stock. Previous dividend was 20¢ per share paid last June.

8/23/44

BUSY SCHEDULE FOR NAB CHICAGO WAR CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK

Every minute will be made to count at the National Association of Broadcasters Executives War Conference in Chicago next week. Committee meetings will start the ball rolling Monday, August 28, with a dinner meeting of the NAB Board. J. Harold Ryan will keynote the opening session Tuesday morning, August 29, "Radio Broadcasting and the War Effort." There will be a Broadcast Advertising Clinic participated in by Paul W. Morency of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., John M. Cutler, Jr., WSB, Atlanta, T.A.M. Craven of the Iowa Broadcasting Co., and others.

Assistant Secretary of War for Air Robert A. Lovett will address the general luncheon Tuesday. Edgar Bill, of WMBD Peoria, Chairman of the NAB Public Relations Executive Committee, will preside over the Public Relations Clinic at 2:15 p.m. Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, a session will be devoted to station coverage and at 11 o'clock a business session of NAB.

Chairman J. L. Fly of the FCC will address the Wednesday luncheon and at 2:15 the Small Market Station Panel will convene, at 3:15 the 6th War Loan will be discussed, and at 3:35 p.m. the Music Clinic will meet. Thursday morning at 9:30 the Labor Clinic will have the floor, and at 11 o'clock the Legislative Committee will take over. Thursday afternoon the post-war future of broadcasting, television, FM, and facsimile will be the topic for discussion with T.A.M. Craven presiding and Paul Chamberlain, GE; Thomas F. Joyce, RCA; W. B. Lodge, CBS; Niles Trammell, NBC; Major Armstrong and others taking part. The conference will wind up with an NAB Board of Directors meeting Friday.

Unofficial gatherings in connection with the Broadcasters War Conference are on Monday Blue Networks Affiliates Business Meeting, CBS Districts Nos. 2 and 6 Business meeting, NBC Parade of Stars and MBS Affiliates Business meeting, NBC, Blue, MBS, Affiliates Cocktail parties and Blue Net Affiliates Dinner. Tuesday, Keystone Broadcasting System Affiliates Business Meeting and CBS Advisory Board and Keystone Affiliates Dinner.

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FM FOR 100,000,000 AFTER WAR SAY FM BROADCASTERS

Static-free, high fidelity radio will be ready for 100,000,000 Americans after the war through use of Frequency Modulation, an improved system of broadcasting better known as FM, according to FM Broadcasters, Inc., who continue: "These millions reside within areas totalling 2,000,000 square miles which will be served by stations now on the air and those planned to date.

"FM was ready before the war. An estimated 500,000 FM receivers are now in use. But only 46 FM stations have been able to complete construction because the armed forces have taken over all production for use in battle communications.

8/23/44

"Last winter when there were 42 FM stations and 62 applications filed with the Federal Communications Commission for permission to build, industry leaders predicted the manufacture of 5,000,000 FM sets within a year after the war and 20,000,000 in public hands within four years.

"But recent events have scuttled their predictions. There are now 210 requests at the FCC for FM stations. These are representative of 150 metropolitan communities located in all but nine of the less-densely populated western states. They constitute a heavy majority of the nation's buying power and advertising, the industry's life blood, has been taking notice."

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SAYS TELE ENTERED WAR ADOLESCENT -- WILL EMERGE ADULT

"Television entered the war an adolescent. It will emerge an adult. Like our young men who have been similarly catapulted into maturity, it may come home to a family anxious to impose upon it old habits and a planned career, which it has outgrown."

Thus wrote Alan Barth in an article "Television Comes of Age" in the July 29 issue of the NATION. Mr. Barth declared that the "war blasted the lid off" television and told about the "hot controversy" the Columbia Broadcasting System recently stirred up over television. Columbia liked the article so well that it reprinted it and is now giving it the widest distribution saying:

"The words which Mr. Barth wrote for the NATION are so clear and informative that we think you will find them worth reading. * * * It is in our opinion one of the most thoughtful and lucid appraisals which has been written concerning the post war prospects for better television pictures."

Referring to the Columbia controversy Mr. Barth, who is an editorial writer on the WASHINGTON POST wrote:

"The CBS proposal has stirred up a hot controversy in the radio trade. Two objections to it have been raised, apart from the fact that it has not yet been incontrovertibly proved feasible. One is that the entire prewar investment in television -- the transmitters of pioneer broadcasters as well as the seven thousand receiving sets in the hands of the public -- would have to be scrapped. The other is that the change-over would retard production and employment in the industry in the immediate postwar period.

"These objections have been voiced most volubly by Niles Trammell, president of the National Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. While CBS is interested exclusively in broadcasting, not in manufacturing, postponement of production would work a real hardship upon RCA, which possesses the facilities, the dies, and the know-how to turn out prewar television transmitters

8/23/44

and receivers as soon as the materials become available. Philco, Dumont, and Emerson, all makers of equipment, feel much the same way. Zenith and Westinghouse, though manufacturers, are squarely on the side of CBS. General Electric and Farnsworth have taken no part in the controversy. General Electric, indeed, has accepted an order to turn out the first postwar ultra-high-frequency transmitter for Columbia."

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SOMETHING NEW IN SOUND EFFECTS -- ANNOUNCER BLOPPED ON AIR

There was something entirely new in sound effects last Monday night at Station WINX in Washington when two announcers Sam Brown and Tony Wakeman engaged in a free for all fight while they were on the air. Brown allegedly interrupted a sports broadcast by Wakeman by allegedly blopping him over the head with the leg of a piano. Station officials said the trouble was caused by the two announcers disagreeing as to who would broadcast results of the third race at Washington Park, a feature with a wide following in Washington since the total is part of a "numbers" figure.

Whatever the cause the radio audience heard what a real fight sounds like over the air. As a result of the fracas Brown charged with assault was arrested but later released on \$1,000 bail for arraignment in Municipal Court today (Wednesday). The incident attracted considerable attention because WINX was recently purchased by Eugene Meyer, Publisher of the WASHINGTON POST and the station is now going through the process of reorganization.

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E. ANTHONY & SONS SEEK BOSTON TELEVISION STATION

E. Anthony & Sons, licensees of Station WNBH at New Bedford, Mass., and WOCB at West Yarmouth, have applied for a license for a commercial television station in Boston to be operated on channel #2 (60,000-66,000 kc). The Anthony Company likewise recently applied for a television at Providence, R. I.

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The RMA Parts Division, of which Robert C. Sprague is chairman, will join in sponsorship of the "Electronic Parts and Equipment Industry Conference," in October in Chicago. This will give the October meeting sponsorship of four organizations, including the National Electronic Distributors Association, the newly organized Association of Electronic Parts and Equipment Manufacturers, and the Sales Managers Group, Eastern Division.

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8/23/44

SALVAGE OF OLD MODEL "WALKIE-TALKIES"

As new model "walkie-talkie" radio sets become available for Army troops overseas and in the United States, soldiers at signal depots are salvaging virtually "everything but the squeal" from the older models, following instructions distributed by the Signal Corps of the Army Service Forces.

The exception of the squeal is made advisedly, since one of the reasons for replacement of the early sets, now rated as obsolete, is that some receivers had a tendency to re-radiate energy in the form of high-pitched signals. In combat areas these unintended broadcasts could be picked up by the enemy, sometimes with disastrous results to the radiomen.

Signal depot men are instructed to disassemble the old models, known as the SCR-194 and 195, and recover eighty-five parts, including twenty-seven items which, after inspection and reconditioning, can be used in or with other Signal Corps equipment.

Most of the capacitors, resistors, switches and sockets, and such individual articles as transformers, handsets, volt-meters, and antennas are either direct replacements or substitutes for similar components on other transmitting-receiving sets used by the Army. Even the two quartz crystals used in the old "walkie-talkie" can be turned over to a Signal Corps field grinding team for regrinding and further use. Nuts, screws and washers are neatly sorted and kept for general hardware stock. An example of the meticulous care of the conservation program is the War Department's recommendation that "in removing items such as resistors and capacitors, care should be taken to keep any attached pigtail leads as long as possible. In the event that the pigtail leads are less than one inch in length, the item should be salvaged."

The new "walkie-talkie," known as the SCR-300, has a super-heterodyne receiver, as did its predecessor, but the offending squeal is mercifully missing. Other improvements include tripled transmitting range, using the FM (frequency modulation) principle, an extra goose-neck antenna which enables the user to remain inconspicuous while lying on the ground or in a foxhole, and a thorough water-resisting and fungus-resisting treatment.

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RULES AMENDED FOR DIFFERENT DAY AND NIGHT TRANSMITTERS

The Commission en banc last Tuesday amended Section 3.64 of its Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations in order to permit a station operating with different power day and night to obtain a license authorizing the use of alternate transmitters of different power for day and night use.

8/23/44

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In order to accommodate those whose requests had to be turned down because of the more limited capacity of Carnegie Hall the N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Concert Sunday, October 1, will be broadcast by CBS from Madison Square Garden. Admission will be by tickets given out by the U. S. Rubber Company.

With the broadcast of October 8 the broadcasts again will come from Carnegie Hall as the orchestra begins its regular season.

A new Pyranol radio-noise-suppression capacitor, specially designed to reduce radio-noise voltage from generators, inverters, motors, and other equipment, has recently been announced by the General Electric Company. The capacitors are of the thru-stud type with a terminal at each end. One line of a d-c or a-c power circuit can be "fed" through the unit, thereby reducing internal inductance and resistance, and increasing filter efficiency for a given capacitance. The capacitors are especially effective in reducing radio noise at higher frequencies.

Television in post-war years, functioning in combination with fleets of airplanes and other electronic devices, will be one of the nation's most potent aids in crime prevention and law enforcement, Frank J. Wilson, chief of the Secret Service, said in Cleveland in a talk broadcast by NBC from the 51st Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Allen B. Dumont addressed the graduating class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

Mr. DuMont, who is president of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. and a graduate of RPI in 1924, was cited particularly as "a pioneer in the development and use of the cathode-ray tube, which today, is the heart of the weapon radar." He also improved the science and art of television, the citation added.

Station KALE of Portland, Ore. has been granted consent to transfer of control of station KALE, from C. W. Myers and Mrs. Josephine Hunt, to the Portland Journal Publishing Co., involving transfer of 800 share, or 66-2/3% of Issued and outstanding capital stock of KALE, Inc., to the Journal Pub. Co., in consideration of the transfer to Mr. Myers and Mrs. Hunt, share and share alike, of 250 shares, or 25% of Class A voting Common stock, and 250 shares or 25%, of Class B non-voting Common stock of KOIN, Inc., owned by the Journal Pub. Co.

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Arthur Krock on FDR's Bremerton Broadcast

One thing on which both Republicans and Roosevelt friends agree is that his Bremerton Navy Yard radio address fell flat, lacked the old F.D.R. zingo. Inside fact is that the President prepared the speech cold, without any outside help. No "ghosts" were along.

It was reported that Judge Samuel I. Rosenman was along on the entire trip and helped draft the Bremerton talk. Real fact, however, is that Rosenman and Elmer Davis, OWI chief, left the President at Pearl Harbor. Davis flew on to Saipan and Guam, Rosenman back to the White House.

NOTE -- One friend, listening to the President's broadcast, remarked: "It's so bad that 'Pa' Watson must have written it."
 - (Drew Pearson in "Washington Post")

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Cowles Talk Reverberating

AN ALL-TIME RECORD for pro and con discussion, of interest to promotion men particularly, in the trade press is being established by the talk of John Cowles, publisher of the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune, which was delivered before the NNPA convention in New York in April. Mr. Cowles advocated the formation of newspaper networks similar to radio networks as a way of making it easier for the advertiser and obtaining more national lineage. The arguments between those approving and disapproving are still going on four months later.

- (Editor & Publisher

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Soundproof Home Answer to Neighbor's Loud Radio

I was interested in E. W. A.'s letter complaining of radio noises, but he should cheer up. It isn't necessary that he hear his neighbor's radio, nor even his neighbor; it only happens because the building code doesn't yet require soundproofing in residential buildings, although for health reasons it should.

His "dream home" can be so soundproofed that he still can have a radio.

In this field, in my experience, New York and Washington are far behind London, where apartment buildings with any pretension to being modern are planned and detailed to reduce airborne and impact noises to a minimum.

I know of one fairly new apartment building here in Washington in which every step taken by the tenant above is distinctly heard, the lower tenant often being awakened by them during the night.

The home I dream of in the future also will be soundproofed.

- (Harry Barrett in a letter to the Editor of the "Washington Star")