

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1648

September 20, 1944.

## CONGRESS GETS BUSY ON FREE PRESS AND RADIO; HULL ALSO

Maybe election has something to do with it but Congress and the Administration have been falling all over themselves speeding up the move to include freedom of the press and radio in the World War peace pact. Climaxing the effort, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has named a subcommittee of which Majority Leader Barkley (D), of Kentucky, is the Chairman, to study the three resolutions recently introduced, one by Representative Fulbright (D), of Arkansas, another by Senator Taft (R), of Ohio, and the third by Senator Connally (D), of Texas. The other members of the subcommittee are Senators Gillette (D), of Iowa; Thomas (D), of Utah; White (R), of Maine, and Vandenberg (R), of Michigan.

Secretary Hull got aboard the band-wagon through a question submitted to him by the Associated Press to which he replied:

"The whole question of freedom of information has been under study in the Department of State for some time. I have consistently supported the cause of freedom of news and I would support any practical measure to give international recognition to this principle."

Senator Connally's resolution follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States believes in the world right of all men to write, send, and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly and that right should be protected by treaty;

"That the representatives of the United States at the peace conference and at the conference called to create an international organization for the maintenance of peace be requested to urge that there be incorporated in the peace treaty or in the treaty creating the international organization for peace provisions to guarantee that each nation signatory to the treaty shall give to all responsible press and radio representatives the same access to information at the source and the same freedom from censorship as may be accorded to press services and radio representatives of such country;

"That such agreements provide for the freedom for accredited press and radio representatives to write, transmit, and publish the news without private or governmental interference and at the same rates of charge for communications, national and international, as are given to the press or radio representatives of such nation."

The objectives of the Taft and Fulbright resolutions are pretty much the same. Senator Taft declared his resolution had the same purpose as Representative Fulbright's but that he had sought to spell out objectives in more detail.

Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, believed the Fulbright resolution would receive "the closest attention of governments everywhere.

"The world is looking for American leadership in advancing the principles of accurate and unbiased news dissemination", he said, "in order that better understanding between the nations of the world may be engendered."

The Congressional resolutions likewise affirmed belief in the right of press and radio to send news at uniform rates and publish it without Government interference. Incorporation of the principle in the peace treaty was also suggested.

Furthermore, the New York State Publishers' Association at Syracuse last week also went to bat on the matter. Following an address by John S. Knight, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Association passed this resolution:

"Whereas: It is universally recognized that the most powerful thing in all the world is truth, and

"Whereas: A guarantee against future wars is a better understanding among nations:

"Be it resolved: That the New York State Publishers' Association declare for peace treaty provisions proclaiming the worldwide right of all men to get, send, and publish the news for the information of the public - without interference by governments and at uniform communication rates.

"Specifically, we urge these three points:

"1. No peacetime censorship. No distortion or tainting of the flow of news or information.

"Equality of access in all countries by properly accredited press and radio representatives to news at its source.

"3. Equality of access for properly accredited press and radio representatives to transmission facilities, which shall be adequate and which shall transmit news promptly at reasonable rates."

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To facilitate better understanding of radio audiences and radio research among college students, the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, Inc., will offer its research service to recognized educational institutions.

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## ONCE POWERFUL NAZI RADIO DISCREDITED, IMPOTENT - PALEY

How the battle of the airwaves in Europe has been won is told in the following North American Newspaper Alliance dispatch from London by William S. Paley, Chief of Radio, Psychological Warfare Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, now on leave as President of the Columbia Broadcasting System:

"The battle of the airwaves in Europe has been won by the Allies, hands down. .... The German radio machine which was once a powerful and aggressive instrument for the advancement of the Nazi game of conquest is now discredited and impotent throughout Europe.

"As in many other fields, Germany started out with a great superiority in radio facilities. The Nazis used their radio as ruthlessly as they used their tanks, planes and guns. Facts were distorted and manufactured; fanciful and fantastic arguments were the order of the day. Never was there a better example of how radio can be used for evil ends. The German radio offensive played a key role in the bloodless conquests of Austria and Czechoslovakia and the armed blitz that over-ran Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and the Balkans. Her lies were believed. Her boasts and threats intimidated and demoralized large sections of populations.

"Coincident with her radio blitz, Germany went to the greatest pains to keep true news and the ideas of her enemies from getting into the territories she controlled. Severe penalties for listening to outside stations, including the death penalty, were introduced by the Nazis in Germany and the countries enslaved by the Reich. At one time, more than 10,000 Germans were employed in jamming the Allied radio signal beamed toward enemy and enemy-occupied countries. I have seen jamming equipment in Italy and Sicily which was the equivalent of some of our 50,000-watt transmitters.

"However, even at the height of the jamming, Allied signals got through. The increased number of transmitters and the high power put into operation by the Allies made it impossible for the Germans to shut us out.

"The opening of OWI's American broadcasting station in Europe, using multiple medium and shortwave transmitters of high power, acted as an important and effective reinforcement of OWI's transmissions from America. I was surprised to learn during my recent trip to Normandy of the popularity of this service and of the manner in which the French were relying on it despite the fact that it has been on the air for only three months.

"I would like to pay special tribute to the British Broadcasting Company's European Service. Its policy of telling the truth even during England's darkest hours has earned for it the high confidence and respect of listeners throughout Europe. Her engineers performed miracles in designing and erecting new facilities in order to overcome the powerful radio forces which Germany had turned loose.



"Today the German radio outpouring is entirely discredited. Information obtained from liberated areas and from prisoners of war of all nationalities give convincing proof of this fact. Never again will the people of Europe have confidence in Nazi-controlled information. The Allied radio, on the other hand, is now looked upon as a service which will tell the truth under all circumstances and it is to that service that the people of Europe are turning for reliable information.

"Now that the tide of battle has definitely turned in our favor the true reports of our superior position and the hopelessness of the German position are acting as great demoralizing influences on the people of Germany and her satellite countries.

"It is true that many Germans, especially those in the armed forces, continue to live in a complete vacuum. These people are afraid to risk the penalty of listening to our transmissions and can only think in terms of what they get from their German propaganda masters. This is particularly true in the German Army. Radio listening in the Army is supervised very carefully.

"Truth will continue to be the basis for the broadcasts of the Allied radio into Europe. Here is a clear case where truth has been paying increased dividends at the expense of an enemy who believed that people could be shut off from the world and made to swallow information which he manufactured and fed to them. As long as radio waves travel around the world carrying the truth no people who want the truth will be kept in darkness."

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#### FLY AND ROCKEFELLER TO SALUTE S.W. PSYCHOLOGY FIGHTERS

Most important weapon on the psychological warfare front is shortwave propaganda broadcasting. Four outstanding speakers will take part in a special program titled "The Voice of America" Saturday Sept. 23, paying tribute to the American broadcasters who have been battering the Nazi fortress from within (NBC, 7:00 P.M., EWT).

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; Robert Sherwood, Director of Overseas Operations of the OWI, and Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will speak on NBC from various points. Their addresses will be augmented by dramatizations and music originating in Station WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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A man, supposedly well acquainted with the radio industry, asked Gene McDonald if it required a special kind of a set to receive FM programs. "Yes, thank God!" Gene replied. "I am surprised you are that naive."

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## ORGANIZATION MEETING OPA-RADIO MANUFACTURERS' ADVISORY GROUP

An organizational meeting of an industry advisory committee representing manufacturers of radio sets will be held in Washington with the Office of Price Administration on September 22, 1944, that agency has announced.

The members of the Committee have been requested to come prepared to offer advice and information to OPA as to the various factors affecting the pricing of new radios. The Industry Committee will also assist OPA in preparing a specific regulation covering the pricing of radio sets.

One question by the OPA that will be discussed at length is: "What changes should be made in reporting forms used under Revised Price Schedule No. 83, which will simplify it?"

Members of the Industry Advisory Committee, all members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, are:

Benjamin Abrams, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.; R. C. Cosgrove, Manufacturing Division, The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Nance, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Spain, Packard-Bell Company, Washington, D. C.; A. B. Wells, Wells-Gardner and Company, Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Billings, Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; P. V. Galvin, Galvin Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Lewis, Radio Corporation of America, New York, New York; H. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Radio and Television Corp., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Fred D. Williams, Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.

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HOFFMAN, NEW IOWA BROADCASTING CO. V-P

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Iowa Broadcasting Company, Philip R. Hoffman, Station Manager of KRNT was named Vice President of the Iowa Broadcasting Co., and Don E. Inman was named Vice President and Treasurer of Station WNAX with studios in Yankton, South Dakota, and Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Inman, who was formerly with WMT in Waterloo, Iowa, recently joined WNAX as Station Manager. He succeeded Mr. Hoffman when the latter took over KRNT.

Mr. Hoffman is taking the position recently held by Craig Lawrence who is now General Manager of WHOM in New York City. Mr. Lawrence is also a Vice President and Director of the Iowa Broadcasting Company and the South Dakota Broadcasting Corporation, and a Vice President of WNAX.

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## WFTL DEAL CLOSED BEFORE FLY MET BENNETT, STORER STATES

Denying the charge made by John J. Sirica, counsel of the House Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission, that Ralph A. Horton only agreed to sell WFTL at Fort Lauderdale, Fla. to Commander George B. Storer after a conference with Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, in Atlanta, Commander Storer stated last week that the transaction was closed before Mr. Horton ever conferred with Mr. Fly.

"Mr. Horton accepted our offer of \$275,000 six or seven days before he talked to Mr. Fly in Atlanta", Commander Storer set forth in a letter to Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee.

"One year and five months have passed, and Mr. Horton is still apparently satisfied with the deal. If he feels that he has been unfairly treated in any way, he should so advise us and we shall be glad to consider any reasonable request. Up to the time of this hearing, we had not been advised of any dissatisfaction with the deal by Mr. Horton but, quite to the contrary, we had been informed that Mr. Horton was most happy to have been relieved of the responsibility in the operation of WFTL, which was verified by his testimony in the present hearing.

"The price we offered Mr. Horton, according to his own statement, represented a profit of \$25,000, or better than 10% of his investment. At the time we made this offer, WFTL had been operating on 10,000 watts only two weeks. I think \$25,000 profit on such a new enterprise is pretty fair.

"If the Committee wishes to compare the fairness of our offer with others, suppose they take the case of the deal with Mr. Carl T. Hoffman and Mr. Stephen A. Vetter. Mr. Hoffman was to advance Mr. Horton \$50,000 for which he was to obtain an ownership of 34%. This was on Dec. 30, 1942, after 10,000 watts had been authorized for WFTL. According to this, the station on that date was worth \$150,000. Three and one-half months later, we offered \$275,000, or \$125,000 more than Hoffman did. Does this look like we were trying to cheat Mr. Horton?

"The price we paid was actually above the market value of similar stations which changed hands at or near the same time. Only a few weeks after our purchase of WFTL, or on June 1, 1943, WDSU New Orleans was sold for \$200,000. This is \$75,000 less than we paid for WFTL in spite of the fact that New Orleans is a city of 500,000 population as contrasted with Miami with a population of 230,000, and WDSU has a substantially more lucrative network contract, being on the Blue Network.

"Mr. Horton testified that both Mr. Bennett, our counsel, and myself informed him that in our opinion the contract between Mr. Horton, Carl T. Hoffman, Miami attorney, and Stephen Vetter,



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former Manager of WFTL, dated Dec. 30, 1942, violated the Communications Act of 1934, as well as the Rules and Regulations of the FCC. (Editor's Note: Messrs. Hoffman and Vetter had options to acquire minority interests in WFTL).

"What Mr. Sirica has failed to bring out is that my opinion was formed and held in good faith at that time. So far as I am personally concerned, I still believe that the contract in question violated the Act and the Regulations. I, therefore, did not deceive Mr. Horton when I told him that was my opinion.

"Mr. Sirica has repeatedly referred to our 'breaking' the Hoffman-Vetter contract. Actually no such thing occurred. Carl Hoffman loaned Mr. Horton \$30,000 and sold him equipment he valued at \$15,000, or a total of \$45,000. Less than six months later, Mr. Hoffman voluntarily surrendered his rights under the contract for \$55,000. He made a profit of \$10,000. I wouldn't call that 'breaking' Mr. Hoffman's contract.

"With respect to Mr. Vetter, the contract of December 1942 was an employment contract, and a bonus contract to reward him with a 10% interest in the station if he did a certain gross business.

"In fact, we tried at intervals, from April 1943 to January 1944, to 'take care of Mr. Vetter', as Mr. Horton says I agreed to do. But Mr. Vetter's demands were so exorbitant that we were unable to agree. However, on Jan. 12, 1944, we did come to an agreement with Mr. Vetter - to employ him for five years on exactly the same terms as had Mr. Horton, and to give him the exact money equivalent of a 10% ownership in the station. I wouldn't call that 'breaking' Mr. Vetter's contract.

"As a matter of fact, we agreed to pay Mr. Vetter \$16,700 over and above what Mr. Horton agreed to pay.

"My conscience is entirely clear of any misdeeds in this matter, and I would welcome a full and impartial investigation by Mr. Sirica or anyone else."

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#### LIMITED PRODUCTION OF RADIO TUBES AND FARM BATTERIES

The WPB has set aside a reserve of metal and other materials which will be drawn upon during the fourth quarter of this year for the manufacture of 17 groups of critically needed civilian articles among which, tentatively programmed, are batteries for farm radios.

In addition to the metal reserves for the seventeen programs further material was earmarked for the production of carpet sweepers, and radio vacuum tubes. All are already in production on a small scale, but not at a level which makes them generally available.

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## WPB RADIO DIVISION ASKS ORDERS BE REFUSED IF CAN'T BE FILLED

Members of the General Purpose and Specialty Transformer Industry Advisory Committee were told by the War Production Board officials at a recent meeting that some prime contractors fabricating electronic equipment for the armed services are believed to have ordered component parts far above their requirements during the last six months, with the result that some transformer manufacturers are overloaded while others have available capacity, WPB said.

The Radio and Radar Division is eager to spread the orders evenly throughout the industry, so that schedules may be met and backlogs reduced as soon as possible, it was pointed out. To that end, division officials asked manufacturers of transformers to refuse orders when they cannot deliver and advise WPB of such action. Such orders should be passed on to manufacturers having available capacity and WPB will aid in placing them, the officials said. It was asserted that adequate components will be available if manufacturing facilities are used properly.

Backlogs were said to be decreasing slowly in most plants, and a reduction in delivery time was anticipated. The Radio and Radar Division is confident that orders for transformers in the plants will be balanced and scheduled to meet the capacity of the prime equipment manufacturers, and thus meet the requirements of the armed services.

Even though military requirements as of "X" and "V" day may be cut 30 percent, it was pointed out that considerable equipment will be needed in the Pacific theater of war and that much of it would have to be tropicalized, adding materially to production problems.

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C-O-R-R-E-C-T-I-O-N

Referring to our story about Vice President Bricker's broadcast from French Lick in last week's issue, Ted Church of the Republican Committee writes:

"I think someone did Ford Bond a dis-service when he said Mr. Bond identified French Lick as being 'in the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains'. Ford wasn't on the Bricker French Lick show, since it was a sustaining program, and he is on our commercial programs. It must have been a network special events announcer doing the job from the scene."

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## BLUE NET REORGANIZES; LA ROCHE VICE-CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

A reorganization of executive responsibilities of officials of the Blue Network Company, Inc., occasioned by the greatly increased growth of the Network and by plans for future expansion, was announced Monday by Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board.

Chester J. LaRoche has been elected Vice Chairman of the Board and becomes the chief executive officer of the company, Mr. Noble said. Mr. LaRoche joined the Blue Network in June, 1944, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, a position which has been abolished. As a part of his duties, Mr. LaRoche will supervise the program activities of the Blue Network.

"A reorganization and expansion of the Executive Division of the Blue Network Company", Mr. Noble said, "has been necessitated by a sixty per cent increase in business in the last year and by a determination to intensify our efforts in the fields of television, frequency modulation and facsimile. As soon as the war is successfully completed, these developments will require the building of the most modern studios in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Hollywood."

Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network Company, will work directly with Mr. LaRoche in executive responsibility for the network's operation. Mr. Woods will assume added duties formerly carried out by Edgar Kobak. As Executive Vice President, Mr. Kobak will now direct the network's plans for television, frequency modulation, facsimile and international broadcasting. He will also supervise studio expansion throughout the country.

Before becoming associated with the Blue Network, Mr. LaRoche was Chairman of the War Advertising Council, which is a co-operative effort by the advertising business to make available its informational facilities to the government in wartime. Mr. LaRoche was formerly Chairman of Young & Rubicam, Inc., an advertising agency.

In assuming his new position, Mr. LaRoche said:

"Radio, through the efforts of advertisers and the networks, has had its biggest development and maturity in the entertainment field. Major growth and recognition as a respected and mature informational force lie ahead. These opportunities will be immeasurably increased with television.

"Radio can help millions of people see clearly how national and world events affect their lives. This will be done on the Blue Network by devoting important evening hours to featured service and informational shows and by putting behind these shows the experienced production that has gone into the entertainment field.

"Along with the press, radio is and should be a potent informational force for preparing this country to recognize its obligation to world peace and economic leadership.



"The Blue will venture boldly in this field. Its policy is summed up in the words (in the service of the people'."

The Blue Network Company owns radio stations in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and has affiliations with 196 radio stations, located from coast to coast. The Blue Network, formerly a part of the National Broadcasting Company was purchased from the Radio Corporation of America by Mr. Noble in October 14, 1943.

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#### NAB TO EXPLAIN AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT TO ADVERTISERS

The National Association of Broadcasters will make a formal presentation of the Standard Circulation Measurement method, developed by its Research Committee, to representatives of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies at the Waldorf-Astoria, Friday, September 22.

Paul B. West, President of the ANA, and Frederick R. Gamble, President of the AAAA, will attend with representatives of their associations.

Harold Ryan, NAB President, will head the NAB representation and introduce Hugh M. Feltis, KFAB, Lincoln, Nebraska, who will make the presentation. Mr. Feltis was chairman of the Research Committee last year and is now Chairman of a Board of Director's sub-committee assigned to supervise the circulation measurement project.

Roger W. Clipp, WFIL, Philadelphia, newly elected Chairman of the NAB Research Committee will attend with the Technical Subcommittee of which he served as Chairman last year. The members are Edward F. Evans, Blue Network; Richard Puff, MBS; Barry T. Rumble, NBC; and Frank N. Stanton, CBS. Paul F. Peter, NAB Director of Research, who serves as Secretary for the Research Committee and Lewis H. Avery, NAB Director of Broadcast Advertising, will also attend.

It is planned that out of this meeting of representatives of the three associations will develop some definite plans for organizing a bureau to operate the circulation measurement.

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#### I.T.&T. PLANTS SAFE IN PARIS AND BUCHAREST

The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. announced receipt of information from Europe that its factories and plants in Paris and Bucharest escaped unharmed from the war and were prepared to help restore communications and supply radio equipment for Allied needs. The company's subsidiary, International Standard Electric Corp., operated two plants in Paris and one in Bucharest.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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### WPB Cracks Down On Eastern Radio Distributor

Suspension order has been issued against prominent Eastern distributor, prohibiting him until October 30, from accepting any radio tubes or other electronic equipment except on A-1-a orders. WPB claims distributor ordered 30,978 tubes in June, 1943, and 625 more in July, on certifications later found false. Also charges distributor accepted 1830 tubes, though entitled to only 1298.

- (Radio Retailing)

### Wheeler On Digest's "Town Meeting" Debut Causes Comment

Possible reawakening of the controversy regarding sponsorship of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" by Reader's Digest is seen in some quarters stemming from one eyebrow-raising aspect of last Thursday's forum teeoff under commercial auspices.

The appearance on the program of Joseph Scott, Los Angeles politician and Catholic layman, in conjunction with Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, recalled the "church and politics" issue that stirred up a heated controversy back in October, 1941. At that time Sen. Wheeler was regarded as the primary force in convincing NBC to break down its principle of not permitting church and politics to mix, a policy switch that resulted in Archbishop Francis J. Beckman of Dubuque, famous chiefly as an admirer of Father Coughlin, in getting network time to hurl invectives at President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Archbishop Beckman in turn chose habilitation, reorientation and other politico-sociological themes.

- (Variety)

### If He Doesn't Beat Them To It!

James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission is first of the New Deal's unofficial Cabinet members slated for a pre-election purge.

(Danton Walker - Washington Times-Herald)

### U.S. Tells How To Sell Radios

Handbook on Radio-Appliance selling is being completed by Department of Commerce, for study by soldiers who desire to enter radio retailing postwar. This office gladly helped supply material.

- (Radio Retailing).

### Short-Wave Overseas Interviews Appreciated

One of the most-appreciated services performed by Station WLW for its listeners is the broadcasting by shortwave from overseas of interviews with service men and women from this area.

During the first five months of this year, a total of 52 of these interviews were aired over the Nation's Station. Those who related their war experiences were from 33 communities in six States, including 37 from 17 Ohio towns, and one each from seven Indiana and six Kentucky towns. Other States represented were Illinois, Oklahoma and Massachusetts.

Most of the interviews were broadcast from London through the cooperation of the British Broadcasting Corporation; while others were from Australia through the cooperation of the Australian News and Information Bureau and the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and from Chungking in cooperation with the Chinese News Service.

- (Crosley Corporation Press Release)

### Should Find It Easy

Radioman Tweed, who for 2½ years on Guam eluded the Japs, will have RMA's help in entering retail radio business there, announces Prexy R. C. Cosgrove. Certainly Tweed may be expected to have developed necessary stamina to withstand sniping of normal radio business activity.

-(Radio Retailing)

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### RCA RE-ESTABLISHES RADIO SERVICE BETWEEN N.Y. AND PARIS

Direct radiotelegraph communication between New York and Paris, suspended since June, 1940, by German occupation of the French capital, was re-established last week by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

For the present, according to RCAC, the New York-Paris circuit will carry only Government and press messages. No commercial traffic can be accepted. Movement of press dispatches from the war fronts in France and Germany is expected to be greatly facilitated.

The Paris circuit is one of the United States' oldest radio communication links with the European continent, having been opened by RCA in December, 1920. After the Germans took over Paris, direct radiotelegraph service with France was maintained through Bordeaux and Roanne, near Vichy. This service was discontinued, however, in December, 1942, when the United States broke off relations with the Vichy government.

Paris is the second great European capital with which RCA has re-established direct radio communication this Summer as the Germans have been driven back toward their homeland by Allied forces. The circuit between New York and Rome was re-opened on June 13.

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## OFFICIAL PROGRAM FOR GENERAL FCC REALLOCATION HEARINGS

Because of the difficulty of securing hotel and railroad reservations, the Federal Communications Commission is endeavoring to estimate when each of the particular services will be reached in the matter of the allocation of frequencies to the Various Classes of Non-governmental Services in the Radio Spectrum from 10 kilocycles to 30,000,000 kilocycles. It should be emphasized, however, that it is impossible to foretell accurately in advance just when one phase of the hearing will end and another begin and all dates used are at best only approximate. However, every effort will be made to adhere to the schedule as closely as possible.

The hearings will open on September 28 at 10:30 A.M. at the Interdepartmental Auditorium, between 12 and 13th Streets, on Constitution Avenue in Washington. For the first three days of the hearing, September 28, 29 and 30, general information and data will be presented. The hearing will open with testimony by members of the Commission's staff concerning material which has been assembled concerning the effects of bursts, sporadic E transmission, and other propagation data about the very high frequency band. This will be followed by a statement of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the Radio Technical Planning Board. When Dr. Baker has completed his statement, Chairmen of Panels 4 through 9 and 11 through 13 of the Radio Technical Planning Board will present brief statements concerning the recommendations of their panels. Then the Chairman of Panel 1 and Panel 2 will submit their panels' reports.

The Commission will then proceed to consider the various services in the order listed below. In considering each service, the Commission will first hear testimony from the RTPB witnesses for the service in question and will then receive evidence from all other interested persons. For convenience in estimating the time to be consumed by the various services they have been divided into four groups and the time expected to be consumed by each group is set forth in the table below. (The topic number in the following table refers to the numerical designation of the services as set forth in Public Notice of August 17, 1944).

<u>Topic No.</u>	<u>Order of Services</u> <u>Services</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Date</u>
Group I		
8	Fixed Public Service (other than Alaska)	October 2, 4
9	Coastal, Marine Relay, Ship, Mobile Press, 5, 6, 7. and Fixed Public Service in Alaska	
10	Aviation	
14	Amateur	
6	International Broadcast	

<u>Topic No.</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Estimated Date</u>
Group II		
1	Standard Broadcast	October 9, 11
2	High Frequency (FM) Broadcast	12, 13, 14, 16.
3	Non-commercial Educational	
4	Television	
5	Facsimile Broadcast	
7	Other broadcast services	
Group III		
11	Police, Fire and Forestry Services	October 18, 19
12	Special Emergency, Provisional and Motion Picture Services	20, 21, 23.
13	Special Services (Geophysical, Relay Press)	
Group IV		
15	Industrial, Scientific and Medical Services	October 25, 26, 27, 28, 30.
16	Relay Systems (Program and Public and Private Communications)	
17	New Radio Services	

Upon the completion of all this testimony, the Commission will again receive evidence from the Chairmen of Panels 1 and 2 of the R.T.P.B. concerning the recommendation they have to make for overall allocation in light of the evidence adduced at the hearing. The Commission at that time will also receive evidence from any other person or group that has recommendations to make concerning overall allocation. It is estimated that this phase of the hearing will commence November 1.

Many questions have been raised concerning the September 20 date specified in the Commission's order for the filing of exhibits. These letters indicate that in many instances it is impossible to comply with the September 20 deadline. Because of these difficulties, the Commission will receive exhibits which have not been filed by September 20. However, it is requested that five copies of these exhibits be submitted to the Commission as soon as possible. This request applies to all exhibits which it is contemplated will be used at the hearing.

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Following the hurricane, Mayor LaGuardia wired the Office of Civilian Defense:

"The members of the War Emergency Radio Service in New York City were active in transmitting emergency messages wherever regular communication lines had been knocked out. WNYC, the city's own radio station, was of great assistance in issuing regular bulletins to the public before, during, and after the storm."

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## 5 POLITICAL PARTIES TO GO ON AIR FOR TROOPS OVERSEAS

A schedule of five series of shortwave broadcasts of political speeches for troops overseas, with each of five parties using equal time, has been agreed on, the War Department announced last week.

The arrangement is subject to amendment if any other political party qualifies under the Federal election law.

In addition to the shortwave schedule, the political parties and the Army agreed on handling of recorded speeches in the first two of the series for rebroadcasting from the 116 Army expeditionary stations in the various theaters.

Following is the schedule for the broadcasts:

	Time Allowed	Demo- cratic	Repub- lican	Social- ist	Prohi- bition	Social ist-Lab
First (Sept. 18-22)	30 Min.	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Sept. 22
Second (Sept. 25-29)	30 Min.	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 25
Third (Oct. 16-20)	15 Min.	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 16	Oct. 17
Fourth (Oct. 23-27)	15 Min.	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25
Fifth (Oct. 30-Nov. 3)	15 Min.	Nov. 3	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 1	Nov. 2

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## TRAIN RADIO INCREASES LOCOMOTIVE USE 20 TO 25%

Use of radio communications to direct the operations of freight trains in large Government steel-loading plants and arsenals has increased the use of locomotives in such operations from 20 to 25 percent, the Federal Communications Commission has been informed.

A sub-committee of three FCC Commissioners heard the testimony at the opening of hearings on the practicability of providing wave-bands for a general extension of this means of train movement control.

The hearing was largely the result of assertions by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, that the use of radio in train movement communications might have prevented a number of disastrous railroad wrecks in the last few years.

Full meetings by the FCC will begin Sept. 28 to take up the question of general allocation of such frequencies.

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 ::::: TRADE NOTES :::::  
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Many department stores will be represented at a special television demonstration to be given by the General Electric Co. for store executives on Friday, Sept. 29. Promotion of five different products will be telecast during the demonstration to show how department stores can utilize television.

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 The New York Curb Exchange has been advised that registration of new 4½ percent convertible debentures of the Utah Radio Products Co. has become effective and that stockholders of record of Aug. 24 may subscribe to the issue until midnight, Sept. 24, on the basis of \$100 of debentures for each twenty-five shares of capital stock held. Holders of fewer than twenty-five shares, however, may purchase a \$100 debenture. Rights will not be dealt in on the Exchange.

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 Leslie J. Woods, who joined Philco in 1925, has been named Manager of the Industrial Radio Division of Philco Corporation with headquarters in Detroit where Philco will continue to maintain special facilities to serve the automobile and aircraft industries.

Martin F. Shea, who has been connected with Philco since 1930, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Industrial Radio Division.

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 Production of copper wire and cable, with the exception of certain communication wires, is at a level high enough to insure the completion of all military programs, and the progress made by the industry was most gratifying, the WPB Copper Wire and Cable Industry Advisory Committee reports.

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 Estimating that only 15 percent of the potential market for records is equipped with phonograph turntables, RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America predicted, in a news letter to its dealers and distributors, an enormous increase in record sales when production of phonograph instruments for civilians is resumed.

Discussing so-called "revolutionary" new methods of recording such as strips of film, or tape, or a wire, RCA Victor reported that its research laboratories are investigating the possibilities of these recording techniques for the benefit of the various fields in which RCA operates, but concludes that the present type of recording for home records is regarded as the most practical.

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 Mica fabricating industries no longer require specific authorization for securing and using certain types, qualities and grades of mica not in critical supply, the War Production Board reported last Saturday.

According to Conservation Order M-101, amended Saturday, the definition of strategic mica remains unchanged. However, relief is given the industry from wartime restrictions. Detailed applications are no longer required for authorizations to fabricate mica that is in plentiful supply. Applications on WPB Form-1085 should decrease 75 percent as a result of this amendment, Government officials indicated. For grades and qualities of mica still in short supply, filing of the form remains necessary.

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