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October 25, 1944

RADIO'S 100 MEN OF SCIENCE; NEW BOOK BY DUNLAP

The future of radio and its unlimited opportunities for discovery and invention, mirrored against the background of the past, are graphically revealed in the new book "Radio's 100 Men of Science" by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., just published. In 100 biographical narratives, each in itself an individual story of achievement, Mr. Dunlap interweaves the lives of the scientists with their discoveries and interprets the significance of their contributions to the advance of radio.

The history of radio, electronics and television unfolds as a progressive story extending from Thales of Miletus, who first observed "elektron sparks" on through Faraday, Maxwell, Hertz, and Marconi, from Fessenden and DeForest to Zworykin and other contemporaries of television fame.

Although many pre-Marconi men experimenting in the realm of electricity believed that they had found clues to wireless, history discloses that they failed to recognize radiation as the key to success in signaling through space. Marconi grasped the idea and made electromagnetic radiation a practical means of electrical communication thereby gaining the title "Inventor of Wireless".

Selecting from radio's 100 pioneers in science, the most outstanding according to the importance of their contribution to the advance of radio, Mr. Dunlap names the "Big Ten" as follows: Faraday, Henry, Maxwell, Hertz, Marconi, Fessenden, Fleming, DeForest, Armstrong and Zworykin.

Having met and talked with many of the radio pioneers and having corresponded with others, Mr. Dunlap recalls numerous anecdotes and gives his impressions of their personalities. To mention briefly several as he saw them:

Marconi - reserved, modest, punctual and neat; always the diplomat moving within a small circle of his own choice, keeping his thoughts and observations much to himself, wondering when he might find a few leisure hours.

De Forest - restless, enthusiastic; in his shirt sleeves testing some new idea in a maze of wires, oblivious to those waiting for him at the doorway; a good letter writer - a man who enjoyed the strife of life.

Zworykin - quiet, daring, an outstanding scientist in electronics, telling of new wonders in television and no more excited about it than when relating his experience of being lost in the fog, skimming New York Harbor while flying his own plane; a genius with a good sense of humor. Ask him if he ever dreamed about electrons and he would answer, "I sleep soundly!"

Tesla - tall, mysterious octogenarian, seemingly disappointed with much of the past, looking with a cynical eye on the future, in his frock coat delivering a sermon-like talk on the ether, on light, on transmission of power by wireless, and on immortality.

Edison - tireless, endowed with fine simplicities, broadcasting in an improvised glass studio in Madison Square Garden, throwing up his hands over his head as if surrendering to the mystery of it all, then smiling bashfully like a boy caught talking to himself as he hurried away from the microphone to sit alongside Mrs. Edison and his cronies, Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone.

Sir Robert Watson-Watt - England's radar expert, visiting Radio City as the head of a distinguished British Scientific Commission; extremely friendly, radiating a quick sense of humor, most gracious in manner, the short, spectacled Sir Robert appearing more as the typical professor than a warrior of science who had done so much to save Britain from being blitzed to defeat.

Inventors are recognized as having their own individual styles as do artists, authors, composers and songwriters. Mr. Dunlap places inventors in two classes - those who create systems and those who invent devices. Maxwell and Marconi are classified as systemic. They dealt with a broad general field, or association of things into vast functional aggregations. Edison and De Forest were device inventors, whose achievements greatly stimulated systemic developments - Edison, electric lighting, the phonograph and the motion picture; De Forest, broadcasting.

In the Foreword it is pointed out that the men on the roster of "Radio's 100 Men of Science" have played important parts to effect in radio a radical change or entire change. The story records how they drove stakes along the pathways of progress; they erected mileposts. They built stairways, not merely steps, from floor to floor in the mighty and towering structure of radio. Their charm was and is in their simplicity; their fame in electricity, radio and electronics.

"Of "Radio's 100 Men of Science" forty-six were born in the United States. Eighteen others came from foreign lands to seek freedom and opportunity under the Stars and Stripes; the majority, including Tesla, Pupin, Steinmetz, Alexanderson and Zworykin, became naturalized American citizens.

Out of the Second World War, Mr. Dunlap sees scientists marching into the boundless realm of microwaves in which radio is used not only for signaling but for new applications of communication, including television, collision prevention, navigation, radiothermics and industrial services.

In his study of the lives and accomplishments of the scientists who have made radio, Mr. Dunlap offers a great encouragement to youth when he points out that nothing is new in radio for

long; what is new today is old tomorrow. The ethereal spectrum is described as still unexplored.

"The realm of themicrowave is a wide open and mysterious empery across which will be blazed the trails of the future of radio", Mr. Dunlap predicts. "No barrier is there to block the alert young man enthusiastically interested, with an aptitude for science and an ardor for work. For him radio-electronics is a field that will be forever new and unlimited as the lives and achievements of radio's men of science attest.

"Limitless in its scope, infinite in its opportunities, the future of radio is an unfathomed and uncharted as the boundless space in which it performs. Its past is as if measured by seconds, and its wonders are as if worked within a passing moment compared to the vastness of its future and the miracles to be expected in the years to come. In the infinitesimal electron is found the great promise of radio's future; the electron is to radio what a second is to time and what time is to the future. It has been called the cornerstone of a billion-dollar wartime industry traveling on a meteoric path brilliant with prospects."

Harper and Brothers in New York are the publishers and the price is \$3.50.

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ASKS SEN. WAGNER NOT TO SEND TELE TO RADIO SIBERIA

Appealing to Senator Robert Wagner (D), of New York, a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which handles radio and television legislation, O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio and Television Retailing wrote:

"The present threat to delay television by banishing it to a sort of radio-Siberia, is actually a threat to delay employment - to hold up jobs for half a million people, postwar, at a time when jobs will be so vitally needed.

"Let us look at radio's past record as a producer of employment. The radio broadcasting industry since 1920 has produced at least 18 million dollars worth of employment - or 30 billion man-hours of jobs - all created out 'of the blue'!

"And now television right on its present channels has a potential employment-creating value at least equal, if not double, that of present radio broadcasting. This means that television can shortly be creating 30 to 60 billion man-hours of new employment - spread among half a million men and women, beginning immediately after the European hostilities cease, when four million workers will be in search of jobs.

"Television is ready now, and I hope your own influential aid may be exercised on the side of making available the jobs that television is all ready to provide."

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BREWER BUCKS SENATOR GREEN ON PEARL HARBOR EDITORIAL

Apparently Senator Green (D), of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, will not get to first base in his effort to make a political issue out of the full-page paid editorial "The Truth About Pearl Harbor", widely circulated recently by Basil Brewer, New England publisher and broadcaster.

Replying to an inquiry by the 77-year old Senate Chairman, who called attention to the fact that expenditures of \$50 or more made to influence the outcome of an election and reaching voters in more than two States, was reportable to Congress under the law, Mr. Brewer said there was no violation because the editorial did not mention any candidates for Congress and because its purpose was not to influence the election of any candidate.

The editorial was placed in other newspapers, Mr. Brewer said, because his New Bedford paper has a limited circulation and he thought it was "of such significance as to deserve wider dissemination". Any law which could be construed as preventing this procedure, he wrote, "would be in violation of the First Amendment, and would seem to me to raise grave implications affecting the freedom of speech and of the press."

Declining to answer questions asked by Senator Green about financing of the republication of the Pearl Harbor editorial, whether it was paid for personally by Mr. Brewer, the latter wrote that he found nothing in the resolution creating the Senate Committee which gave it "authority to investigate or request information regarding this matter."

The editorial was published in the Washington Star, Washington Times-Herald, New York World-Telegram, New York News, San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Call-Bulletin, San Francisco Examiner, Columbus (O.) Citizen, Boston Herald-Traveler, Chicago Tribune, St. Louis Star-Times, in addition to the New Bedford Standard Times.

Mr. Brewer in a front page editorial in the Standard-Times, stated that the New York Times "long a willing publisher, in its advertising columns, of this newspaper's editorials - refused to publish 'The Truth About Pearl Harbor', a non-political demand that the people be told the truth of this historic debacle." Mr. Brewer charged political reasons were controlling in the Times' decision.

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Every NBC man and woman in the armed forces will receive a check and a personal letter from Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, as the network's 1944 Christmas gift.

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FLY FLIES NOV. 15 IF PRESIDENT ACCEPTS RESIGNATION

An excellent source of information states definitely that the resignation of Chairman James L. Fly, now on President Roosevelt's desk, is dated November 15. As previously reported, Mr. Fly expects to engage in the practice of law with offices in Radio City, New York City, and an offer from William Benton, President of Muzak as his No. 1 client.

Several reasons have been attributed to Mr. Fly's timing his departure immediately after election, in addition to his wanting to get out and make some real money. They are (a) the cooling of relations between the President and Mr. Fly; (b) the possibility of Mr. Roosevelt's defeat; (c) even if FDR were re-elected, the fear of a Republican House of Representatives. The present House, in what was believed to have been a rebuke to Mr. Fly, almost eliminated the FCC and on another occasion lopped off more than \$2,000,000 of its appropriations; (d) to go while the going is good in an effort to take the sting out of an adverse report by the House Committee investigating the FCC.

With regard to the Benton proposition, Drew Pearson had this to say:

"Forthright Chairman Larry Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was listening to testimony by New York lawyer Joe Weiner, former OPA official, regarding a new subscription radio service.

"Weiner proposed an FM radio service with no support from advertisers. Instead of commercial plugs, listeners would pay a small charge - estimated at 5 cents a day - to subscribe to this special service. A patented device to eliminate noise would be given each subscriber. Without this device a nonsubscriber attempting to tune in the service would get noise, not news.

"Behind the idea is William Benton, former President of ad-agency Benton ' Bowles, now Chairman of Encyclopedia Britannica. With him will be Weiner, Taxman Beardsley Ruml and OPA Head Chet Bowles.

"Suddenly as Weiner began to testify, Chairman Fly got up and left the room. This is the tip-off on Fly's new job. He is planning to join the Benton firm, and doesn't want it charged that he used his Government position to enable the new subscription service to get approval for frequencies.

"Big question is: Who will succeed Fly in about the most thankless job in Washington? Logical successor is straight-thinking FCC Commissioner Cliff Durr, who has won universal respect. Paul Porter, now public relations chief of the Democratic National Committee, could probably get Fly's job but doesn't want it. Likewise Captain Krug of the War Production Board. Durr has made no overtures, but the betting is strong he will be next Chairman of the FCC."

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McCLINTOCK RESIGNS AS MUTUAL HEAD; KOBAK FROM BLUE

The big news of the week was the resignation of Miller McClintock, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and closely following, that of Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President of the Blue Network.

Mr. McClintock will retire January 1st at the termination of his present two year contract. Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System said, "Mr. McClintock's retirement is in accordance with terms of the original agreement and the Board of Directors will announce a successor in the near future."

Mr. Kobak's resignation becomes effective October 28th. Mr. Kobak has been in charge of future developments for the Blue Network, including Television, Facsimile and Frequency Modulation. Mr. Noble stated that no successor had been selected to Mr. Kobak.

The following was Mr. Noble's letter to Mr. Kobak:

"It was with the greatest regret that I received your letter of resignation. I am extremely sorry that you are leaving the Blue Network.

"Ever since the Blue Network was separated from the National Broadcasting Company in January, 1942, its progress has been guided, in great part, by the talents and abilities of you and Mark Woods. I know something of the difficulties you faced in that task. You did the job with your usual capacity and hard work.

"We, who are newer at the Blue Network, have a deep appreciation of the organization that you built. As you point out, the foundation of the Blue has now been laid and we are moving rapidly to build the type of network that you envisioned.

"I have the greatest faith in your ability and I am hopeful that, in your future activity, you may have even greater success than has been yours at the Blue Network. I know that our friendship will continue, for like you, I value it highly.

"I appreciate more than I can say your expression of confidence in the future of the Blue. We all here will miss you, and Mark, Chet and I sincerely hope that you will find happiness in your future work."

A regrouping and consolidation of the sales activities of the Blue Network Company, with the designation of C. P. Jaeger as General Sales Manager, was announced today (Wednesday) by Chester J. LaRoche, Vice Chairman of the Blue Network Company.

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CROSLEY GETS READY TO GO INTO TELEVISION IN A BIG WAY

The appointment of Richard W. Hubbell as Broadcasting Production Manager for The Crosley Radio Corporation in Cincinnati is a step in Crosley plans to resume experimental television broadcasts which were interrupted by the war.

Crosley, which may erect a huge television tower in Kentucky that would provide television coverage for metropolitan Cincinnati, is revamping television apparatus in the Carew Tower for possible resumption of broadcasts about January 1st, James D. Shouse, Vice-President and General Manager in Charge of Broadcasting, said.

Mr. Hubbell, a 29-year old native of Mount Vernon, N. Y., is the author of several books on television. Best known of these is "4,000 Years of Television".

His activities have been varied since he worked as an actor in 1936 at the Westchester Playhouse, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., following his graduation from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with a B.A. degree.

Mr. Hubbell's next job was with WQXR, New York, as announcer and producer for two and a half years. His knowledge of television was enriched during the next three and a half years by his work with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, as a director, producer, writer and news editor.

He was with two advertising agencies, N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., and Buchanan and Company, Inc., as radio writer-director and television consultant.

Mr. Shouse, who believes television has a brighter post-war future than the much publicized Frequency Modulation, declares that "It is my personal opinion, and not necessarily an opinion shared by our manufacturing division, that television may be expected to develop much more rapidly than was generally thought until a few months ago. For the past two or three years Frequency Modulation seemed to be attracting much more attention than television. This I could never fully understand."

Another sign of the return to television experimentation by Crosley is the shift of J. R. Duncan, Crosley engineer in charge of television, and his staff back to television from the manufacturing division, where they had been moved for war work.

Ultimate cost to Crosley of giving Cincinnati television broadcasts is expected by Mr. Shouse to be \$350,000 to \$400,000. When the metropolitan coverage has been established, he believes receiving sets will be available for from \$150 to \$250.

The high tower on a Kentucky hill is under consideration because television waves, unlike regular radio waves, do not go around hills and buildings but bounce off and are lost. Carew Tower

is about 200 feet higher than Cincinnati's highest hill, but a tower in Kentucky would double that leeway.

Before the war 10 to 15 sets received Crosley telecasts. Most of these were in the homes of Crosley executives.

Standards have gone up since the war began so that clearer pictures can be provided in the postwar era.

Besides Television Station W8XCT, the Crosley Corporation operates Station WLW and five shortwave stations, three of which are the powerful 200,000-watt stations at Bethany over which the Office of War Information and Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs carry on psychological warfare to 24 countries.

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ZENITH TO RE-EMPLOY ALL EMPLOYEES RETURNING FROM WAR

In view of the nature of Zenith's orders for war equipment, and its readiness to resume civilian production when authorized, no large scale lay-off of its employees is expected when the European phase of the war is finished, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., said in making the company's quarterly report. All members of the organization now in the Armed Services are expected to return to Zenith as they are released from military duty.

Zenith reports an estimated consolidated operating profit for the first quarter ended July 31, 1944, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$2,533,263, after depreciation, excise taxes and reserves including reserves for voluntary price reductions on war contracts, but before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes. Federal income and excess profits taxes on this profit are estimated at \$1,466,985 net.

Production and shipments during the quarter were the largest of any three-month period in the Company's history. They may be exceeded, however, by that of the present quarter which ends October 31, 1944.

The Company holds large contracts for highly secret and vital war equipment which will be needed by the Services until the final end of the war on all fronts. Therefore, we do not anticipate any severe cancellations or cutbacks while the war with Japan continues. We will be in a position, however, to take full advantage of any authorization for the resumption of civilian production, which will go forward as quickly as materials are obtainable.

"Sales of the Company's new Hearing Aid continue to increase at a steady rate, however, production has not been able to keep abreast of the demand due to our inability to obtain materials in sufficient quantity", Commander McDonald said. "This condition is improving, however."

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RCA OPPOSES MOVING TELEVISION UPSTAIRS

Shifting television from its present channels to a higher range in the frequency spectrum would necessitate the development of a new television system that would take five years or more to engineer, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, of the Radio Corporation of America, told the Federal Communications Commission at the Allocations hearing Tuesday. He laid the groundwork for further testimony along that line by E. W. Engstrom, Research Director of RCA Laboratories and H. H. Beverage of RCA.

Harold R. Flory of the United Press and Paul Miller of the Associated Press asked the FCC to continue to set aside radio channels for the press so that it could develop use of "walkie-talkies" in gathering news after the war.

Supporting the Radio Technical Planning Board's recommendations to the FCC that television be conducted at a position below 300 megacycles in the wavelength band, which would make sight-and-sound broadcasting a reality for the public as soon after the war as possible, Dr. Jolliffe said:

"RCA now has in the design stage all the equipment that is necessary to provide good television broadcasting service and good television reception in the home. RCA desires to give the public this type of service and is ready to start as soon as war conditions permit."

Describing the vastly improved instruments which his company will have available for the public when television service is allowed to proceed, Dr. Jolliffe, who is Chief Engineer of the RCA Victor Division, said:

"We have now experimental models of projection receivers that reproduce a picture approximately 18" x 24" in size on a translucent screen with adequate brightness to be viewed in a fairly well-lighted room.

"Our experience indicates that this projected picture approaches the maximum size that will be useable in an ordinary living room. It has adequate detail to provide effective entertainment service and can be watched for long periods without eye strain."

For broadcasting, Dr. Jolliffe said RCA is able to manufacture transmitters which will operate on any frequency assigned to television from 40 to 300 megacycles, using present standards specified by the FCC.

In his recommendation, Dr. Jolliffe urged that commercial television on RTPB standards be permitted on adequate frequencies below 300 megacycles and that its authorization should be devoid of physical and psychological limitations which would prevent it from being universal and national in scope.

In addition, the RCA official suggested to the Commission that the frequency area above approximately 450 megacycles be authorized for experimental development of a new television system which would include color broadcasting.

While this experimental work is being conducted in the higher frequencies, Dr. Jolliffe said the present limited system, now operating in New York, Philadelphia, Schenectady, Chicago, and Hollywood, can be expanded and improved greatly if the Commission will reaffirm standards and allocate adequate channels.

"This development will not slow up or hinder development of a new and improved television service for higher frequencies; in my opinion, it will stimulate it", he maintained.

"The primary purpose of going to higher frequencies and wider bands should be to obtain adequate color television. The production of this type of new service is adequate incentive for engineering organizations to do rapid development work. RCA will continue actively its research and engineering to obtain satisfactory service of this kind."

"When color and higher quality monochrome television on higher frequencies is developed", he continued, "it need not obsolete the service on lower frequencies any more than FM broadcasting obsoletes radio broadcasting on the standard band."

"If, in the future, television service is located in the frequency bands below 300 mc and also above 450 mc, it may be possible to build into a single cabinet a receiver which will accept all services - whether they be black and white or color - regardless of the standards which may be used in the different frequency bands. This is no more complicated than many things radio engineers have done in the past."

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CIVILIAN TUBE OUTPUT MAY LOOSEN A LITTLE

A slight increase in shipments of civilian tubes for the fourth quarter of this year, as compared with the third quarter, is predicted by officials of the WPB Radio and Radar Division, following a temporary "freeze" in shipments. Third quarter shipments were said to be approximately 4 1/2 or 5 million.

The freeze of "MR" tubes, used as replacements for civilian radio sets, was ordered in the face of increasing military requirements to permit readjustment of inventories and production schedules. John Creutz, Chief of the Domestic and Foreign Branch of the Radio and Radar Division, explained that this action delayed for a short time October shipments to distributors. A new directive already has been prepared and shipments are being resumed.

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"GIVE RADIO ADVERTISER A CHANCE" - McKAY TELLS CLUB WOMEN

"If you want a free radio, and not a Government-owned system; if you want fine programs, such as we now have in the United States, then you have to give the advertiser a fair and reasonable chance to sell his wares."

Such was the advice given to the Federation of Women's Clubs of Greater Cleveland by John McKay, Manager of the Press Department of the National Broadcasting Company.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't look the truth in the face", Mr. McKay declared. "Radio is an advertising medium. The advertiser will use radio only so long as it is profitable for him to do so. If he can sell his merchandise through the use of radio, he will use radio. When the time comes when radio can no longer do an effectual selling job for him, he will turn to other media. If that should come to pass, then you no longer have the fine programs we have today."

"I am willing to admit that there is room for improvement in commercials. So will every advertiser and advertising agency. Here and there commercials are irritating and offensive. But in this category, you find a comparatively negligible number. Advertisers are keenly aware of the necessity of making friends for their products, and their advertising agencies, public relations advisers and research departments give the problem their best thinking."

Citing the long list of public service programs the network carries, Mr. McKay continued:

"And who pays the cost of these sustaining and public service programs? The advertiser. It is the advertiser who gives the United States the finest radio in the world. How do these critics want to repay him? They want either a complete elimination of commercials or, if they happen to be in a generous mood, they want him to cut his commercials to a bare mention at the end of the program."

The speaker took up the cudgel for the radio serials, saying:

"The serials vary in quality and in story to the same extent as motion pictures, magazine stories and best sellers. They are entertainment, no more, no less. In big cities, in remote hamlets, fifteen million women listen to them each day. If these programs were dull; if they were unbelievable, this large audience would have dwindled years ago. On the contrary, the listening audience has increased."

Mentioning the Cleveland radio editors, Mr. McKay praised the work of Norman Siegel of the Cleveland Press.

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SEES SIGN OF FDR'S FATIGUE IN DEALING WITH PETRILLO

Charging that the lenient way President Roosevelt dealt with Petrillo is an indication of the President's fatigue, the New York Herald-Tribune said:

"The President is tired, as who wouldn't be in his place? But since he and his supporters bitterly resent the charge, let us cite an indication which more nearly approaches proof than any other recently brought to public attention. At his press conference recently, he said that he would make a study of the law to find out whether he could compel James Caesar Petrillo and his union of musicians to comply with his, the President's, request that they obey the War Labor Board. This admission - namely, that the President, before he made his humiliating appeal to Petrillo, had not familiarized himself with the powers he possessed in the premises - seems to us astounding. Fatigue alone - and not only his but that of his secretariat - offers a reasonable explanation.

"Or perhaps he had a vague presentment of disappointment, that looking up the law wouldn't help him. In view of various decisions of his appointees to the Supreme Court, it probably won't. These jurists, beginning with their ruling in the Hutcheson case and including their discouragement of any anti-trust action against Petrillo, have consistently held that for a boycott by a labor union there is no legal redress. They have carried the New Deal notion that a labor union can do no wrong to its logical conclusion.

"One can be sorry the President is tired and still recognize the poetic justice of his dilemma. Petrillo, this labor dictator who has bluntly told the President to go roll a hoop, is a creature of Mr. Roosevelt's breeding. This chicken of his has come home to roost - and crow."

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BROADCASTERS' PRESIDENT RAPS WHKC IN CIO CASE

Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, took Station WHKC at Columbus, Ohio, to task for the manner in which it interpreted the Broadcasters' Code in the now famous CIO dispute saying:

"The NAB has followed with great interest the hearings in the UAW-CIO - WHKC case.

"Certain statements have been made regarding the NAB Code in connection with the testimony offered in this case which the Association feels should be clarified.

"Station WHKC has sold commercial time to the CIO local of Columbus, Ohio, and when the sponsor presented his script for a certain program the station refused to accept it for broadcast on a sponsored basis on the ground that it was controversial, without offering time on a sustaining basis.

"The Code, however, neither suggests nor implies any release from the responsibility of the station licensee in the case of controversial material to give free time for the purpose of discussing the controversial subject. There is no language nor implication in the Code which justifies or encourages a radio station to refuse either to sell a forum type program or give time for the discussion of controversial questions in the public interest. On the contrary, the Code highlights very pointedly the responsibility of the station to encourage sponsored forums and to give time for the discussion of these controversial issues.

"In the opinion of the NAB, Station WHKC should have considered the propriety of broadcasting this program on sustaining time."

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HOPE AND CLAPPER REPRESENT RADIO IN KIP'S "LITTLE MEN"

One doesn't expect seasonal novelties at the staid Smithsonian, but the display of 50 miniature bronze statues of the leading war personalities is an exciting event for the famous old institution. The collection was presented by a group headed by W. M. Kiplinger, business letter wizard and author of a recent best seller, "Washington is Like That". Max Kalish, the sculptor, made the models each about 2 feet high in the remarkably short space of six months.

The only celebrities having anything to do with radio in "The Living Hall of Fame" are Bob Hope; the late commentator and newspaperman Ray Clapper, and C. E. Wilson, President of General Electric. The only woman in the group is Madam Perkins. Among the top-liners are President Roosevelt, Vice President Wallace, Chief Justice Stone, Speaker Rayburn, Admiral Leahy, General Marshall, Admiral King, General Arnold, General MacArthur, General Eisenhower, Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey, Jr.

Also Harry Hopkins, James F. Byrnes, Donald M. Nelson, Admiral Land, Chester Bowles, Paul V. McNutt, Marvin Jones, Bernard M. Baruch, William M. Jeffers, J. Edgar Hoover, Elmer Davis, Byron Price, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Thomas E. Dewey, Philip Murray, John L. Lewis, Henry J. Kaiser, Eric A. Johnston, Ernie Pyle and Walter Lippman.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

Filene's Television, Inc., Boston, Mass., Construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7 (102000-108000 kc), ESR, 3,160; Central Broadcasting Co., Inc., Johnstown, Penna., construction permit for a new Standard broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation; State University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to be operated on 42,300 kc., power of 3 KW and Special Emission for FM.; Evansville on the Air, Inc., Glenwood, Ind., construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to be operated on 44,300 kc., power of 50 KW and Special Emission.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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RCA Set On Dewey's Railroad Car

Inside the Dewey car, RCA has loaded a magnificent amplifying set, radio and listening equipment. Through these, Dewey tunes in on newscasts, likes to listen to good music en route. He also has a telephone in his car, which is connected at lengthy stops, in order to contact GOP headquarters in Albany or New York City.

Dewey still makes few back-platform speeches, even if crowds congregate in the rear of his car. When he does speak, two huge amplifiers mounted over the back end of the platform carry his words to the crowd.

Dewey has studiously avoided giving away the theme of his forthcoming speeches in day-time talks to small audiences. Willkie frequently did this, sometimes expressed himself better in the early part of the day when his voice was good, than he did at night before impressive radio networks.

- (Drew Pearson)

Cites Great Expansion Of Press Wireless

A portable radio station had been shipped across the Channel by Press Wireless, Inc., of Chicago, set up in a Normandy field immediately back of the lines, and was sending copy direct to New York. Before long, it was handling up to 40,000 words a day at the astonishing speed of 350 words a minute. The correspondents who had encountered irritating delays in North Africa, Sicily and Italy hailed the little 400-watt transmitter as another milestone in the history of communications.

During the first six months of this year Press Wireless carried well over half the press business both into and out of the United States.

Organized hardly more than a decade ago, Press Wireless was capitalized at only \$1,000,000 and is a co-operative enterprise rare, to say the least, in so competitive a group of individuals as American editors and publishers.

Press Wireless is owned by the four big press associations - the Associated Press, the United Press, International News Service and the North American Newspaper Alliance, and by seven of the country's largest newspapers. These are The New York Times, the New York Herald Tribune, The Chicago Daily News, the Chicago Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor, the Los Angeles Times and the San Francisco Chronicle.

-(Extract from an article in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 21 on Press Wireless by Henry F. Pringle in which he calls it "a lusty young David which challenges the world's communications Goliaths - and wins the first round.")

Heil der FCC!

That twice-a-day stand-at-attention routine when the FCC members enter the hearing room to sit in judgment on the question of allocations has been the cause of some criticism among broadcasters and others in attendance. Latter contend that it runs counter to democratic procedure; that the only thing missing is a salute and a "Heil" as the Commissioners step forth.

Critics of the practice say it's one thing to rise in respect to the dignity of a post or in tribute for someone's notable achievement, but the fact that the FCC boys invariably segue into a relaxed position and are not adverse to dozing off the "Spectrum Doldrums" only points up the absurdity of the situation.

- (Variety)

Says Government Station Would End Congress Twaddle

Franklin P. Adams, scrivener and Information Please luminary, Democratic candidate for State Senator from Connecticut's Twenty-fifth District, has not, for example, advocated wet-sweeping, or campaigned for clearer house numbers, as he did when he ran his newspaper column, "The Conning Tower". But he believes that if a Government radio station were set up in Congress, it might discourage futile Congressional twaddle.

- (New York Times)

Chicago Paper Tries Out Walkie-Talkie Gathering News

(As an experiment in speedier spot news coverage, the Chicago Daily News put to use the new Army Signal Corps two-way radio, known popularly as the "Walkie Talkie", on a regular news assignment.

(Arriving at the North Western Station was a contingent of Hollywood stars - including Carole Landis, John Payne, George Jessel and Roddy MacDowall - to attend the premier of "Wilson".

(What follows is the interview, in part as heard by the rewrite man in the newsroom).

REPORTER (with a "walkie-talkie" strapped on his back) - The train is pulling in now. Here they come off the train. Are you ready to take it?

REWRITE MAN - You're coming in fine.

REPORTER - Carole Landis has just stepped off the train.

REWRITE MAN - Will you bring Miss Landis in, please. I want to talk to her.

LANDIS - (Singing into Walkie-Talkie): "Good morning to you". How are you up there, Mr. Editor?

REWRITE MAN - Fine. Tell me, Miss Landis, is this a new experience for you. You sound like a veteran at it.

LANDIS. Not exactly. It's like the intercom radio on a transport plane. We used it going overseas.

REWRITE MAN - How is the crowd taking all this? Are they interested?

REPORTER - Yes, they don't quite know what to make of it. We have a crowd of about 50 people standing around watching us.

The two units were furnished by the Galvin Manufacturing Co., makers of Motorola radios, now engaged in war work.

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-(Chicago Daily News)

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald has applied for a television station in the capital on Channel #8 (162000-168000 kilocycles). Mrs. Patterson is a sister of Joseph Patterson, publisher of the New York News, and Col. Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune.

Others who have applied for television licenses in Washington are the National Broadcasting Company, Bamberger Broadcasting Co., Capital Broadcasting Company (WWDC), Dumont, and Philco.

A 13% increase in production of radio-electronic products is necessary for the remainder of this year to meet war schedules, Director L. J. Chatten of the WPB Radio and Radar Division has advised RMA.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging Stevens Clothing Manufacturing Co., Inc., Menands, N. Y., with misrepresentation in connection with the sale of men's clothing in its radio broadcasts, labels, signs and pictures in its purported factory showroom.

If the radio industry had gone on manufacturing radio sets instead of turning to war work, radio companies since the war began would have produced 41,100,000 radio sets.

Dr. I. Keith Tyler, Director of Radio Education at Ohio State University, in Chicago Monday received the award of merit presented for outstanding service in educational radio by the School Broadcast Conference. Dr. Tyler is Director of the Institute for Educational Radio and President of the Association for Education by Radio.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. - Nine months : Consolidated net income \$1,379,431, or \$1.37 each on 1,005,000 common shares against \$1,005,697, or \$1.13 each on 854,474 shares, after preferred dividends last year. Sales of \$68,569,095 for 1944 period increased 64 percent over volume for corresponding period a year ago. This year's figures include operations of Colonial Radio Corporation for four months, the company having been acquired by Sylvania at end of May, 1944.

Rube Goldberg in a cartoon in the New York Sun, showed two towering microphones, personified as Roosevelt and Dewey. They are surrounded by a cloud labelled "Microphone Charm" and the cartoon is captioned "FDR's Own Height."

The Illinois Valley Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill., has asked the FCC that its construction permit for a new Standard Broadcast station be amended to 1290 kc., 1 KW power and unlimited hours of operation, install directional antenna for day and night use and specify a transmitter site.

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