

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1674

March 21, 1945

NEW SENATE DAILY RADIO HOUR MIGHT BE NETWORK HEADACHE

Although the proposal of Senator Sherman Downey (D), of California, that there be a daily mid-morning, non-political, two-hour broadcast direct from the Senate floor seemed to go over big with his colleagues, it was a question as to how enthusiastically the idea might be received by the networks. Apparently the nets would be glad to carry the morning hours but the fear was voiced that once Congress got its foot in the door in the mornings, it would be only a question of time until the gentlemen on the Hill would be demanding the more desirable evening hours and trying to break into sponsored time.

Senator Downey sprang his new broadcasting plan while testifying before a joint Senate and House Committee working on a plan for a reorganization of Congress. It was Senator Downey's thought that instead of the Senate meeting at noon, as it usually does, it could convene at 10 A.M. and devote two hours to making speeches, presumably of country-wide interest. Apparently this would be an effort to put over on the general public such addresses as are now embalmed each day in the Appendix of the Congressional Record.

Senator Downey explained that his was a two-purpose plan: (1) To give Senators ample opportunity to let off excess oratorical steam, and thus save important legislation from such delaying action during regular sessions, and (2) to allow the Nation to get the benefit of what Senators are thinking, without relying on the "loose" interpretations he said are attached to their views by some radio commentators.

The Senator from California declared that "Senators speak on too many extraneous matters on the Senate floor.

"When a bill gets on the floor", he said, "there is no sense of security that there will not be an interruption that will last for hours, or days. It's a very poor policy, I know, to limit free speech on the Senate floor, but business must be expedited.

"When a bill - an appropriation bill, for instance, is up, some Senator begins a discussion of the cattle problem, or the nylon problem, or the Japanese situation. All these are extraneous matters. Senators fade away from the chamber and everybody loses the tempo of the real business before the Senate."

Senate business not only would be expedited, he said, but the networks would have a new and novel radio show, with all the advertising ballyhoo cut out.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette (P., Wisconsin) said the plan sounded all right to him, but he asked:

"What's going to happen to the soap operas on the networks?"

"Maybe the Government will build a station", responded Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, who has for months been trying to sell Congress the idea of broadcasting its activities direct from the scene.

At the same session of the Congressional reorganization Committee at which Senator Downey made his proposal, Representative Estes Kefauver (D), of Tennessee, advanced the idea of a weekly broadcast of a joint session of the Senate and the House. Mr. Kefauver said that a coast-to-coast broadcast of a session of both branches would have great educational value, to both Congress and the country. He visualized Cabinet officers and heads of important Government agencies in discussion face to face with Congress while the Nation listens in, current national and international issues.

Senator Pepper and Representative John M. Coffee (D), of Washington, had previously introduced identical bills to provide for the broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and the Senate.

There still remains the question as to whether the public would be interested in these specially staged Capitol Hill sessions - putting on the air the equivalent of what is now the driest part of the Congressional Record. According to a WOR-Crossley survey of radio listening in the New York area, it was said that broadcasts of Congress were favored by almost half the persons interviewed. Men favored the proposition slightly more than the women, with 52.3% of the 789 men interviewed voting "yes", while only 46.7% of the 2,706 men polled voted affirmatively. Likewise remains the question as to whether Congress would be content with a daytime audience and, as before said, how long it would be before the statesmen on Capitol Hill would demand time on the more desirable evening hours.

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NEW WPB ELECTRONIC TUBE RULING

A producer of electronic tubes, including radio receiving tubes, may not use assigned preference ratings to secure electronic tubes from any other tube producer to round out his own line of tubes available for sale, the War Production Board ruled March 20th.

Direction 7 to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 3, issued on Monday (March 19), provides that notwithstanding the provisions of the regulation, which permits the use of preference ratings to acquire production materials, no producer of electronic tubes may use the preference rating assigned to him for his authorized production schedule to obtain electronic tubes from any other producer for resale to round out his line.

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SENATE BILL WOULD BAN ROYALTIES TO PETRILLO AND JOHN L.

Charging that John L. Lewis' demanding royalty payments of 10 cents per ton of coal for a union health and rehabilitation fund had been inspired by the success of James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians, Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), of North Carolina, introduced a bill (S. 754) last week to outlaw such payments.

"If we don't stop this practice", Senator Bailey declared, "other big labor leaders will be holding up every industry in America and every store for the same thing.

"We let Petrillo hold up the manufacturers of recordings for 5 cents a record", said the North Carolina Democrat, who recently challenged the Political Action Committee to "meet me at Philippi." John Lewis saw Petrillo getting away with it, so he asks 10 cents on every ton of coal. I want to stop it now, before it becomes a general tax on consumers."

Senator Bailey said he would ask Chairman Pat McCarran of the Senate Judiciary Committee for a hearing immediately. He said he intends to follow up with the Hobbs "anti-racketeering" bill, which passed the House last session but failed in the Senate.

The new Bailey bill is the first full legislative attack on the so-called labor royalty practice. The Senate recently passed a limited Vandenberg bill, merely prohibiting musicians union restrictions on cultural radio programs of the non-commercial type formerly broadcast from Interlochen, Michigan.

Neither Petrillo or Lewis are mentioned by name in the new bill, which would ban payments by employers to representatives of any employees' group, except for dues "check-off" or like practices in the normal operation of a labor union.

With this exception, Section 1 (b) of the bill provides:

"It shall be unlawful for any representative or agent of any such employees who are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce to demand, receive, or accept, or to agree to receive or accept, from the employer of such employees any money or other thing of value, for the use of such representative or in trust or otherwise."

Penalties for willful violation of the act would be \$10,000, imprisonment up to six months, or both.

Senator Bailey denied his proposed labor-royalty ban is "anti-labor", but said he expected organized labor opposition.

"What these royalties really amount to is a tax on consumers", he said. "The greatest complaint in ancient times was that the Government farmed out the taxes. We are now in the same process of farming out taxes to the big labor leaders.

"What's to prevent a labor leader from coming to a store and saying, 'I want 3 per cent of your sales or you won't get any workers', or going to the railroads and saying, 'I want 3 percent of your fares'?"

Representative Monroney (D), of Oklahoma, last February introduced an anti-"make work" bill which would put a stop to two things which Mr. Petrillo champions - the hiring of musicians as platter-turners and the forced hiring of standby-musicians.

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NBC RUNS OUT RED CARPET FOR BROOKS; CBS FOR MITCHELL

Special attention was paid in the Capital to two network officials recently. The National Broadcasting Company gave a luncheon in honor of William F. Brooks, its Director of News and Special Events, recently returned from a five week tour of the Western Front. The Columbia Broadcasting System had a cocktail party to introduce Maurice B. Mitchell, newly appointed Sales Promotion Manager and Director of Press Information for CBS in Washington, and also to bid farewell to Howard Stanley, predecessor to Mr. Mitchell, who has recently moved up in CBS to a post in the Sales Promotion offices in New York.

The hosts at Mr. Mitchell's party at the Mayflower were Earl H. Gammons, Director of CBS Washington office, and Carl J. Burkland, General Manager of WTOP.

The luncheon to Mr. Brooks at the Statler was given by Frank M. Russell, NBC Vice-President, and Carleton D. Smith, WRC General Manager.

Though he did not go into detail on post-war plans, Mr. Brooks told how radio would cover the fall of Berlin. He said a 60,000 watt transmitter, mounted in sections on 17 Army trucks, is prepared to travel with American troops into the German capital and it is expected that the first on-the-spot broadcasts from Berlin will be transmitted over this facility. This moving "Radio City" is expected to be operating within a few hours after the city's fall.

Making stops in both London and Paris, Mr. Brooks also spent considerable time at the front with Army chiefs. He discussed radio problems with various leaders, including Generals Omar N. Bradley, George Patton, Carl Spaatz, Jacob M. Dever, Tristram Tuper and Frank U. Allen.

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At a recent meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers in Edinburgh, a member predicted that within a few years after the war at least two television transmitters would be working in Scotland. The prediction was made that 10 years after the war television would be as popular in Scotland as radio is now.

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RCA DEMONSTRATES ADVANCED TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT MODEL

An advanced development model television receiver reproducing pictures that are brighter, clearer and five times larger than were obtainable on pre-war sets was demonstrated last week in Radio City by the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America, with the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company.

A special program of live talent and films presented for the demonstration by NBC was viewed on the receiver model, which features a new type of screen, 16 x 21 1/3 inches, made of surface-treated plastic. Technical details of the receiver were explained by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Vice President in Charge of the RCA Laboratories, who was introduced by Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., Director of Advertising and Publicity.

According to Frank M. Folsom, Vice President in Charge of the RCA Victor Division, television sets of the type demonstrated will not go into production until wartime restrictions on manpower and materials are removed. He said that the company expects to make large-screen receivers available within about one year after civilian production is resumed.

Console models, containing projection-type television, FM and standard broadcast receiving facilities, Mr. Folsom added, will cost approximately \$395. RCA Victor will also have several models equipped with direct viewing picture tubes, and at least one table model priced at about \$150.

The large screen television receiver, Dr. Jolliffe said, was made possible by four pre-war technical developments by RCA scientists and engineers. These include an improved high voltage projection tube; a unique optical system of high efficiency; a new type of plastic viewing screen and an automatic frequency control circuit.

Large-size reproduction of the images on a screen built into the receiver cabinet is made possible primarily by a special optical system. This system, Dr. Jolliffe said, consists of a bowl-shaped mirror and molded plastic lens of special design which delivers to the back of the viewing screen about six times as much light as could be obtained with a conventional F:2 movie projection lens. The vertical mounting makes it possible to install the entire receiver and optical system in a cabinet not much larger than a standard radio console.

The second RCA development which contributes to the exceptional brightness, clarity, and high definition of the large-screen pictures is a special high-voltage type of cathode ray tube. This tube produces a much brighter original image on its face than could be obtained with the lower voltages used for the purpose before the war.

The third advance which enhances the quality of the pictures is an automatic frequency control developed by RCA Victor engineers, which eliminates picture distortion caused by "noise" interference.

Augmenting these improvements, the fourth advance introduced in the demonstration was RCA Victor's new translucent plastic viewing screen. Special features incorporated in the design of the screen provide even distribution of light over the image area and proper distribution of transmitted light within the normal viewing angle. The screen thus assures a picture of maximum brightness and natural light contrasts.

"I want to emphasize", said Dr. Jolliffe, "that these receivers are development models, and at this time merely afford a glimpse into the future. Until Victory is won, our resources and facilities will be devoted completely to the war effort. In looking forward to peace, we look forward to conversion of our research and manufacturing facilities to the production of radio and electronic equipment, which, of course, includes television, to give new and improved services to the American public."

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ARMY-NAVY CONTRACT SETTLEMENT TRAINING TEAMS

War contractors and their representatives throughout the country can now receive free instruction in definite contract settlement procedures, the Public Relations Branch of the War Department advises. The War and Navy Departments have organized 18 teams of experts for conducting settlement courses in major manufacturing and industrial areas. Each team consists of 4 members composed of officers of both Army and Navy. One man acts as an advance secretary.

This intensive course of training will consist of a 4-hour settlement work session dealing entirely with the filling out of settlement proposal and inventory forms. The war contractors will be given a complete representative termination case with all necessary facts and figures. Forms pertinent to the case will be filled out by the contractor in the class-room under the supervision of the instructors.

Teams will operate in the following areas: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, Cleveland, Buffalo-Rochester, Cincinnati-Dayton-Columbus, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Atlanta-Birmingham, and Kansas City.

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NAVY'S INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS PLAN RAISES STORM

Hearings on the proposed merger of this country's international communications facilities which began last Monday hit the front page when Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, backed by Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications, proposed the establishment of a unified privately owned system of overseas communications under Government supervision. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, whose Committee is holding the hearings, went so far as to say that Secretary Forrestal's proposal was a threat to the freedom of the press.

Admiral Redman argued that the proposed amalgamation would give the press better service at a lower rate.

"What assurance have we of that?" Senator Wheeler snapped back. "With even the minority Government representation on the directorate which you suggest, isn't it obvious that the unofficial majority would be at the mercy of the official minority members, who could under such a system exercise controls amounting to censorship, which would be the worst possible thing that could happen?"

"That is what the press fears and why they oppose inclusion of press services in such a consolidation. And I don't blame them. If I were a newspaper publisher I'd hate to have a Government-controlled monopoly in a position to say: 'This can't go over the wire.'"

Secretary Forrestal said that cables, telegraph, radio and press wireless should be included in the proposed unified organization. The consolidation should not be voluntary, but mandatory, and its terms should be laid down by Congress. His specific recommendations included:

1. The consolidation should be vested in one new corporate body, established as a national enterprise, exclusive in the field, owning and operating all American-international communication facilities and services, and representing the national interest in international communication negotiations.
2. The new corporation should be privately owned to give it the advantages of private management and operation, with no Government participation in its daily affairs, but with full Government support and guidance to the extent required for protection of Government interests, especially military and diplomatic communications.
3. Participation in the corporation by alien interests must be prohibited. The new corporation should not participate in any business or activities in foreign countries other than those immediately incidental to operation of its communications.

4. Provision must be made, as was done by Congress in the case of the domestic telegraph merger, to safeguard the interests of labor in any reorganization incident to consolidation.

Indicative of the cool reception the Government control idea received, Arthur Krock wrote in the New York Times:

"Members of the press gallery and Government colleagues of the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, rubbed their eyes today when they read the Secretary's support of a Navy proposal that the thirteen American companies in the business of international communications be merged into one privately operated company under Government supervision. The proposal was so obviously of 'brass hat' origin, and runs so counter to the political philosophy Mr. Forrestal has constantly espoused and expressed, that his endorsement was the surprise of the moment in Washington.

"The questions addressed by members to Mr. Forrestal, and to Rear Admiral J. R. Redman, the Navy's Communications Chief, seemed to imply that the recommendation of one private company might find merit in Congress, but that the addition of Government controls would meet overwhelming opposition.

"When Mr. Forrestal was challenged on this point he retired somewhat from the Navy's plan by saying: 'It is a question whether you can separate the (press and radio information) segment from the whole.' This confirmed the belief of some, who, like this correspondent, today investigated the source of the plan, that the Secretary's sponsorship of the entire proposal was even more 'reluctant' than he asserted.

"But there was another interesting disclosure, which confirms the impression that civilians who put on uniforms acquire the military mind very thoroughly. The Navy officers who talked Mr. Forrestal into his 'reluctant' approval number reservists who have spent most of their years in private business and flourished in the atmosphere of free exchanges of information. It seems that these are even more intent on the Government supervision idea than some of the Annapolis-bred admirals."

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OPERADIO SUES IBEW FOR LIBEL

The Operadio Manufacturing Company, which makes radio parts for war use, instituted a \$250,000 libel and slander suit at St. Charles, Ill., against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and its local B-1031.

The suit charges the company was libeled and slandered by statements made in union pamphlets and by union officials at and after a meeting on March 6, when the members approved a 30-day strike notice as the result of a dispute over a War Labor Board wage directive.

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SURVEY INDICATES DEMAND FOR 100,000,000 POSTWAR RADIOS

A survey just completed by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. implies that in the first five or six years after the war there will be a demand for 100,000,000 radios.

Frank Mansfield, Director of Sales Research for Sylvania, said that the study showed that 84 percent of radio buyers bought a different brand than they owned. Of the families which owned three sets, he said, 63 percent reported that all three were different brands. Mr. Mansfield emphasized, however, that the low ratio of "brand loyalty" was not to be confused with "brand consciousness", which is the subject of one of the company's current surveys.

In addition to indicating a market for 100,000,000 sets in the six-year period following victory, the survey showed that two-thirds of the current population will order the first new sets on the market - with a definite preference for combination radio-phonograph models, he said. More people reported that they will pay an additional \$75 for television than will spend \$10 extra for frequency modulation sets. However, he added, almost all would pay \$5 extra for FM.

While the survey was conducted as a guide for Sylvania's post-war sales and employment planning, it was understood the figures will have important bearing on production plans of the tube company's radio manufacturing subsidiary, Colonial Radio Corporation, which Sylvania acquired last May. The subsidiary, one official stated, while not making any "brand" name sets, aims to make a majority of the sets marketed by Sears Roebuck & Co., and the automobile sets of General Motors and Chrysler Corporation.

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CROSLY BLOSSOMS OUT WITH AN OFFICE ON THE WEST COAST

Announcement of the opening of a new West Coast sales office by the Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation has just been made by Robert E. Dunville, General Manager of WLW and Vice-President of Crosley.

The new office will be located in Hollywood's First National Building and will be in charge of Tracy Moore, Pacific Coast sales executive, who will take over his new duties March 24th. Mr. Moore will simultaneously represent Station KGIR, Butte, Montana, and the Bar-Z network, in addition to Station WLW.

Mr. Moore for three years was Western Sales Manager for the American Broadcasting Co. (Blue Network), prior to which he was a sales representative for the National Broadcasting Company in San Francisco and Hollywood. He also served as Sales Manager for Station KEX, Portland, Oregon, of which city and state he is a native.

Other sales offices operated by WLW are located in New York, Chicago and Atlanta.

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A. T & T. REVEALS MICROWAVE RELAY PLAN

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. filed application yesterday (March 20) with the Federal Communications Commission for authority to build seven radio relay stations between New York and Boston - a further step in its trial of microwave radio transmission of telephone messages.

A. T. & T. said the experiment would "determine in practical operation the relative efficiency and economy of radio relay for transmission of long distance telephone messages and of sound and television programs."

Results will be compared with "transmission over the familiar wires and cables and the recently developed coaxial cable", the company said.

"Bell system scientists view radio relay as a promising means of attaining very broad bands of transmission which can be carved up into different channels for telephone and telegraph messages and for sound broadcast and television programs", the announcement added.

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CAPEHART GIVEN CLEAN BILL IN SENATE ELECTION PROBE

The resolution of Majority Leader Barkley, (D), of Kentucky, under which Senator Capehart (R), of Indiana, former radio manufacturer, was sworn in last January "without prejudice to himself or the Senate" was withdrawn by the Kentucky Senator last week who said, "It was a formal resolution made frequently in this body. But I would not wish by reason of that for any cloud to be hanging over Senator Capehart. As far as I am concerned the reservation is lifted."

Senator Green (D), of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Campaign Expenditures Committee, in reply to a question from Senator Barkley said:

"Senator Capehart may have benefitted by the fraud that your subcommittee discovered in the Indiana election, but nothing was found to indicate that he was connected with it. The investigation revealed nothing that would cast any doubt upon his election."

The Committee's final report said a limited inquiry into Senator Capehart's campaign expenditures "was not productive of any evidence tending to show that the statutory limitations of such expenditures had been exceeded."

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NATIONAL PRESS CLUB TAKES SECOND RADIO REFERENDUM

The National Press Club of Washington is taking a second referendum on the question of admitting radio correspondents to active membership in the Club. A previous referendum failed because an insufficient number of ballots were cast.

Under the constitution of the club, 51 percent of the active membership must ballot to make a referendum effective.

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U.S. FREIGHTERS USE LATEST IN RADIO

American merchant ships are today better equipped with radio facilities than they were before the war. Not only radio transmitters, receivers and direction finders, but elaborate inter-communication facilities have been installed on all American cargo ships.

By the ready adoption of the many war-time safety-at-sea developments, American shipping has maintained its leadership in safety over all other maritime nations, according to the American Merchant Marine Institute.

Through the most recently developed inter-communications equipment, orders from the ship's bridge and all necessary emergency signals can be brought to telephone stations in deep and remote sections of the ships.

Every vessel has a radio compass, installed to take the ship's bearing in relation to shore transmitters. Auto alarms for picking up international distress signals are likewise provided on all American merchant vessels.

Because individual radio sets are taboo in war-time, a single radio broadcast high frequency receiver with limited radiation is provided with loud-speakers located in each mess room.

Post-war American merchant ships will be equipped with all these devices and many more, including ship-to-shore radio telephones, television and other electronic developments.

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Ohio State University's broadcasting station, WOSU, celebrates its silver anniversary March 23rd, and most of this week will be devoted to special programs appropriate to the occasion.

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SCISSORS AND PASTE

State Dept. Telecommunications Chief Can Be Hard Boiled
(Drew Pearson)

The usually meek State Department actually got tough last month when members of the French cabinet complained that the quality of United States films being shown in France was inferior. Real fact is that United States films going into France are selected by the Office of War Information, and are the cream of the Hollywood production.

Francis DeWolf, head of the State Department's Telecommunications Section, which includes motion pictures and radio, was not impressed by the French complaint. He sent back word that complaints about the quality of United States films might be better received if the French were willing to grant visas to representatives of United States film industry so they might get in and study the reaction of the French to the pictures and carry on normal business relations.

Radio Business Seen That Will Tax All Efforts
(O. H. Caldwell, Editor, "Electronic Industries")

Even admitting all the criticisms, - in its main outlines, the new FCC platform for radio expansion is adequate. Undoubtedly it seems to be the best that human effort and engineering knowledge can presently achieve.

And it all adds up to a future of unparalleled opportunity for every radio man and radio engineer who plans to have a part in postwar radio. Every radio man will find that under the new allocations the way has been blazed for business that will tax all efforts to supply a waiting public with its expanding radio needs.

Was It - Or Wasn't It?
(Leonard Lyons in the "Washington Post")

On New Year's Eve in Washington, weeks before he left for Yalta, Jimmy Byrnes had some friends and relatives at his house for the holiday dinner. At 7 o'clock Walter Brown, one of Byrnes' aides, turned on the radio to listen to Drew Pearson. The commentator discussed Byrnes' ban on horse racing, and then followed it with a "Prediction of a Thing to Come:" That Jimmy Byrnes next would proceed after the night clubs, and was planning to clamp down on them with a curfew The dinner guests turned to their host, who seemed surprised at this. Then Byrnes lit a cigar and puffed, "Y'know", said Jimmy Byrnes, "that's not a bad idea."

Rosenbaum Makes It Hot For Nazis - They Imitate His Voice
("Variety")

Lt. Col. Samuel R. Rosenbaum, former prexy of WFIL, and now officer-in-charge of Radio Luxembourg for the U. S. Army, was recently taken off the air because the Naxis had found a voice like his and were using it on a German radio broadcasting on the same beam as the Allied station.

Col. Rosenbaum told about this in a letter to his wife, the former Edna Phillips, harpist with the Philadelphia orchestra.

The Nazi station was using a stooge, giving the Germans and the persons in liberated countries fake information and instructions. Because Col. Rosenbaum's voice was so well known, the Germans had aped the voice to give it authority. Col. Rosenbaum broadcast in French, German and Italian, besides directing the station - one of the most powerful on the European continent.

Col. Rosenbaum, besides heading WFIL before entering the Army, was Chairman of Independent Radio Network Affiliates (IRNA), head of Robin Hood Dell Concerts and v.p. of the Philadelphia Orchestra. He was one of the mediators in the disputes between the Musicians Union and radio and recording companies.

TBA Plan Would Provide 398 Tele Stations
("Television Broadcasters Assn. News Letter")

Establishment of a widespread and satisfactory television service on the 12 six-megacycle channels proposed for commercial television under 300 megacycles is possible when wartime restrictions on manpower and materials are relaxed, the Federal Communications Commission was advised by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., at oral arguments heard last week in Washington on the proposed allocation of frequencies for post-war broadcasting services.

Col. William A. Roberts, counsel for TBA at the allocations hearings, presented to the Commission a possible plan of assignment of the 12 channels proposed for commercial video operation, indicating that as many as 398 stations can be established in the nation's first 140 markets.

Another Bouquet For Paul Porter
(Drew Pearson)

In less than three months, Chairman Paul Porter has won the respect of his entire staff at the Federal Communications Commission plus that of his fellow Commissioners. The other day one Commissioner remarked that "Porter has the virtues of Larry Fly (his predecessor) and none of his faults."

AM's Billion-Dollar Backlog
("Radio Retailing")

Amplitude Modulation Broadcasting will long continue to furnish the bulk of listening service, with a replacement backlog already approaching billion-dollar magnitude.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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When the Quiz Kids faced a group of Senators in a contest for the benefit of the Red Cross in Washington, Senator Hart (R), of Connecticut, former Allied Asiatic Fleet Commander, correctly identified the old war song "Smile" when others had failed and then went on to identify a war device used for the first time during this war which is spelled the same way backward as - "radar".

The Radio Division of the WPB has been moved to the 4th floor of the Railroad Retirement Building adjoining the building where the Division was formerly located. The office of L. J. Chatten, Director, is in Room 4006 Railroad Retirement Building.

Decca Records, Inc., and Subsidiaries - For 1944: Net sales, \$13,416,933, and net income \$1,000,905, equal to \$2.58 a share, compared with net sales of \$11,278,345, and net income of \$1,036,361, or \$2.66 a share, in 1943. Taxes in 1944 were \$923,808 after post-war refund of \$32,815, and in 1943, \$1,142,000 after post-war refund of \$38,000.

National Television News Syndicate is trying out the idea of selling a column of television news to weekly newspapers. Later the syndicate will endeavor to sell to dailies. William C. Hyatt is President. Offices are at 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Press and radio freedom was voted at Mexico City when the Inter-American Conference recommended:

"That the American republics, having accepted the principle of free access to all forms of information, will do everything possible to assure that when a judicial order in the world is guaranteed, there be established the principle of free emission and reception of news and information, oral and written, published in books or broadcast by radio or disseminated by any other means, under proper responsibility and without need of previous censorship, the same to apply equally to private correspondence, letters, telegrams or communications in any other form in time of peace."

Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager and Vice-President of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, and Willet H. Brown, Assistant General Manager and Vice-President of the network, have again been elected members of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Other members of the Mutual Board of Directors chosen at the eastern meeting last week are: E. M. Antrim, Chesser Campbell, H. K. Carpenter, Benedict Gimbel, Jr., J. E. Campeau, Alfred McCosker, John Shepard III, T. C. Streibert and Edgar Kobak.

Tests conducted by RCA Victor have shown that separate shielding of proper design for electronic power generators, work assemblies, and transmission lines will reduce the field strength of radiations which might interfere with home radio reception and other electronic services by a factor of 45,000 to 1.

Results of the recently completed tests, which were conducted at a distance of one mile from the generator, were described in a paper presented by G. H. Williams, RCA Victor development engineer, at a meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Engineers Club.

A group associated with Station WPAT, Paterson, N. J., has filed an application for an FM station in Washington on 45,900 kc. Listed as officers were T. V. Cosman, President, owner of 49 per cent of the stock; E. M. Cosman, Vice President, 1 percent, and B. H. Kaufman, Secretary, 1 percent. Owner of the remaining 49 per cent is Joel Kaufman, a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. Mr. Kaufman is associated with the Kaufman Furniture Company of Reading, Pa., and the Rosenthal Jewelry Co. of Washington.

Dr. Lloyd Preston Smith, Professor of Physics at Cornell University and a leading authority in the field of fundamental electronics, has been appointed Associate Research Director of RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J. Dr. Smith's appointment fills a vacancy caused by the death last July of B. J. Thompson, who was killed in action during a flight in an Army airplane in the Mediterranean area while on a special mission for the Office of the Secretary of War.

D. F. Schmit has been made Director of Engineering of the RCA Victor Division of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Schmit, who was formerly Assistant Chief Engineer, will fill the post vacated by Dr. J. B. Jolliffe who recently was elected Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America in charge of RCA Laboratories.

George L. Beers has been advanced to Assistant Director of Engineering in charge of Advance Development.

At the recent family life conference at Catholic University the Rev. Timothy J. Mulvey called upon the American radio industry "to recognize the place God deserves on the radio log of American broadcasting."

Father Mulvey proposed that radio executives provide time and talent for the dramatized religious programs to appeal to radio listeners. He further suggested that script writers of such commercial radio dramas as soap operas "contribute material designed positively for the social, moral and religious betterment of the family."

The first part of a cartoon in the Christian Science Monitor marked "Yesterday" shows Petrillo in a high silk hat carrying a large bag marked "Royalty of 2¢ on every musical disk made." John L. Lewis sees him and gets an idea. The next part marked "Today" shows Lewis going into the coal operator's office with a demand for 10¢ royalty on each ton of coal. The third part marked "Tomorrow" shows a dozen other labor leaders making the same demands. The cartoon is captioned: "Where Will It End?"

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