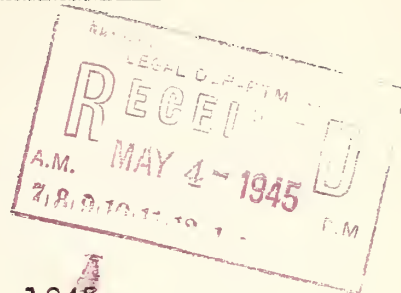


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1679

Handwritten: R K. O

May 2, 1945

GAMMONS, CBS, CHALLENGES GENE McDONALD IN FM FIGHT

A brand new combatant entered the FM allocations fight when Earl H. Gammons, Director, Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, crossed swords with E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, by sending the following letter to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee:

"Today I saw a wire, dated April 20, dealing with the proposed allocations for FM broadcasting sent to each member of Congress by E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago.

"Mr. McDonald says in this wire, 'It is natural that the radio networks should wish to preserve their near-monopoly.' He adds further, 'and I believe the networks will be successful in their efforts to delay their new competitor FM.'

"I think the best evidence of how far-fetched these intimations are is the testimony which Paul W. Kesten, Executive Vice President of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., gave before the Federal Communications Commission during the hearings on reallocations of frequencies (Docket No. 6651):

"We (Columbia Broadcasting System) are less concerned with where frequency modulation is finally placed in the spectrum than that enough space be given to it. 40 frequencies, I believe, are presently available for FM stations. We should like to see that number doubled and then half again as many frequencies added. We recommend, in other words, 100 frequencies for FM broadcasting. While this is roughly the same number as the frequencies now available in AM broadcasting, it will produce vastly different results. The present 106 frequencies in broadcasting make possible something over 900 stations in the United States, and many of those are squeezed pretty tight. Under a policy of licensing which we hope the Commission will adopt, 100 FM frequencies should make possible between 4,000 and 5,000 stations.

"A rough estimate indicates that at least ten nation-wide networks could be possible under such a plan, with as many as 25 or 30 stations operating in such of the larger markets as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.'

* * * * *

"We arrive at this position by no technical or complicated process, but by a simple philosophic one. It is so simple that I can state it in eight words!

"We want FM broadcasting to be wholly democratic."

"That objective, translated into terms of space in the spectrum and licensing policy, implies clearly two things:

'First, that the supply of frequencies, the total number, be enough or more than enough to meet any visible demand. Second, that what we have called the prince-and-vauper status of big and little stations be avoided as the end-result of licensing."

"You can readily see from this statement that nothing could be further from the truth than the intimations that Columbia is trying to prevent development of FM broadcasting or is trying to create a monopoly in it; in fact, the exact opposite is the case."

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MILITARY MONTH'S RADIO AND RADAR DELIVERY \$218,364,000

Deliveries of radio and radar equipment on prime contracts during March totaled \$218,364,000, an increase of 7.3 per cent over February deliveries, which totaled \$203,446,000. The average monthly delivery in 1944 was \$223,344,000.

The figures include radio and radar end equipment only and exclude such items as power equipment, tubes, test equipment, wire communications and miscellaneous equipment, unless incorporated in the end equipment, WPB said.

Deliveries to the Army during March were \$112,425,000, an increase of 14 percent, while deliveries to the Navy, which amounted to \$103,253,000, represented an increase of one percent over February. Deliveries to others, totaling \$2,686,000, represented an increase of seven percent.

The undelivered balance on outstanding prime contracts as of April 1 was \$2,571,920,000, of which \$1,444,783,000 was specified for delivery in the next six months. In order to meet this, an average monthly delivery of \$240,797,000 will be required, or an increase of 7.8 percent over the 1944 average delivery rate.

The total undelivered balance on prime contracts has increased \$35,027,000 since last month.

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LONG DRAWN OUT MEMORIAL PROGRAMS LAID TO "TERROR OF FCC"

Among the numerous letters commending the article "Were the Roosevelt Radio Memorial Programs Too Long Drawn Out?" in our release of April 18th, one from the radio industry read: "I think you did a splendid job in insisting that the broadcasting industry laid it on a little too thick, but there again you see the terror of these stations that are constantly in fear of the Federal Communications Commission and will resort to anything to carry their favor." The writer then referred to a proposition before the Commission where a large number against it "have not dared make a move", and concluded:

"Here is an industry, both broadcasting and manufacturing that is in constant terror of offending the judge, namely the FCC, before whom each and every one of them must appear one day. It just isn't right."

Our contention had been that although well intentioned and carried out magnificently in spirit as well as in letter that the broadcasting industry had imposed too great a hardship on itself, as well as on the listening public, by observing such a lengthy and continuous mourning period. We believed that all regularly scheduled programs should have been cancelled the night the President died, that the funeral and burial services should have been carried as they were, and that there might have been a great memorial service participated in by all networks, but that otherwise programs could have gone on pretty much as usual, judgment being used to eliminate those obviously inappropriate.

Certainly, however, this is not the first time "fear" of the FCC and even "terror" has been expressed. That is the way many a man in the industry feels deep down in his heart. Perhaps not so much now with the new regime as was the case with Chairman James Lawrence Fly, so thoroughly backed by the White House and who appealing the U. S. Supreme Court, even made broadcasters and manufacturers stand while he and his colleagues were being seated. Chairman Paul Porter cut out this "standing at attention" stuff on his first day. The writer has a feeling, having seen President Truman in action at the White House, that when he gets around to it, he may also have a few suggestions for deflating the FCC. With such advisors as J. Leonard Reinsch, Chairman Burton K. Wheeler, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Ranking Minority Member Wallace White and Chairman Porter, the broadcasters and manufacturers may not have as much to fear in the future as they have in the past.

Getting back to the Roosevelt memorial programs, another high official in the radio industry wrote with regard to the observance being too long drawn out:

"I agree with you 100 percent. However the public and the other networks had us out on the limb, and there was nothing for us to do but go all the way. We suffered and felt it was an awfully long stretch. Those were our real feelings in the matter."

Despite this criticism, which of course was all in the family, there was continued high praise for the way the broadcasters handled an unprecedented situation. Said Variety:

"The manner in which radio responded to the death of President Roosevelt, the good taste and dignity with which it acquitted itself during the trying days which followed the tragic event, will long remain in the memory of the public. Gone, for the harrowing days, were any thought of commercial radio, regular schedules were scrapped, sponsors willingly disappeared from the scene while all the resources of radio were mobilized to assume a burden thrust upon the vast medium.

"The finest artists were humble at the opportunity offered them to personally voice their deep feelings and so rose to new heights. Cities, towns and hamlets throughout the nation and all corners of the globe were linked in one vast circuit as the major networks brought to the listeners the reactions of a stunned and grief-stricken world. Simplicity was the keynote of the hour; sincerity banished from the air all affectation and personal egotisms.

"Radio distinguished itself in this moment of tragedy. That it unhesitatingly brushed aside millions in revenue during the period of mourning is proof enough that it is fully cognizant of its obligation to the public. And because it acknowledges its responsibility to the people it gave them its very best."

Newspapers likewise joined in the praise.

"It was the greatest test ever applied to radio, and was well met . . . in a manner that gives greatest promise for the future." - Springfield (Mass.) Union.

"National radio companies and their affiliated stations deserve unrestrained praise." - Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal and Sentinel.

"It was a deeply moving manifestation of sorrow and respect, befitting the emotions that were universally felt. The radio has never done a finer thing." - Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

"Never was the radio more thorough and more striking . . . revealed its greatness." - Watertown (N.Y.) Times.

"The four major networks . . . have just cause for pride. There was a dignity, even a reverence. The radio . . . proved itself an institution which has come of age." - Birmingham (Ala.) News.

In remarks to Congress, Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia said:

"I think one of the splendid things in the way of expressing the great esteem of President Roosevelt was the very fine way in which American radio responded. The several broadcasting chains, as well as individual stations, laid all commercial activities aside and brought only appropriate news and information in the hour of mourning

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"In my judgment, one of the classics of the several programs was the description of the ceremony at Hyde Park made immediately thereafter by Baukhage of the American Broadcasting Company."

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U.S.-CANADIAN MONTREAL RMA MEET BIG SUCCESS; N.Y. NEXT

The Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association ran out the red carpet so hospitably last Wednesday and Thursday in Montreal to the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and the meeting was such a success, that the Canadians have been invited to hold another meeting in New York City next September. The Canadian meeting, which was attended by thirty-one American and an equal number of Canadian industry leaders, marked the first joint session of the two American trade organizations.

"Off the record" general outlines of war production of radio and radar equipment both in the United States and Canada were detailed by high-ranking officials of the two countries, and the industry conferees discussed mutual problems and means of bettering relations. President R. C. Cosgrove, of the U. S. RMA, and President R. M. Brophy of the Canadian RMA, as well as other officials of the two organizations, expressed the opinion that the joint meetings had been constructively beneficial.

At the conclusion of the final session on Thursday, President Brophy presented to President Cosgrove a Canadian hand-carved, wood-bound register carrying the signatures of all Canadian and U.S. radio manufacturers who attended the Montreal conference.

Highlights of the Montreal meetings were talked by Maj. Gen. William H. Harrison, U. S. Signal Corps; Capt. Jennings B. Dow, Director of Electronics Division, Bureau of Ships, Navy Department; Director Louis J. Chatten, of WPB Radio and Radar Division, and Ray C. Ellis, special WPB consultant with the Johns Hopkins University and former Radio and Radar Division Director. Other speakers included J. A. Beckingham, Director General, Signals Production Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, and M. C. Lowe, Administrator of Capital Equipment and Electrical Products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

General Harrison paid high tribute to the radio and electronics industry of both the United States and Canada for their outstanding war production. He pointed out that the Canadian radio manufacturers had provided a considerable amount of radio detection equipment to the U. S. armed services following the Pearl Harbor attack and before American military production got under way.

Both Mr. Beckingham and Mr. Lowe, at the meeting of the Canadian RMA Directors, discussed the much greater reduction in military production and requirements in Canada and the need for earlier reconversion of the Canadian industry to domestic production.

The question of postwar price increases was discussed by Mr. Lowe and the Canadian Directors. Present Canadian regulations hold civilian prices to the 1941 level.

A code for identifying production of radio apparatus, including the name of the manufacturer and date of production was approved by the U. S. RMA Board of Directors. On recommendations of Chairman R. C. Sprague of the Parts Division and Chairman T. A. White of the Amplifier & Sound Equipment Division, as developed by the Data Bureau of the RMA Engineering Department, a numerical production source and date code was adopted, to consist only of numerals. A code number will be assigned to each RMA member and probably extend also to non-member companies. The manufacturer's code numeral will be registered at RMA headquarters, with three digits and provide for following indications of the year and the manufacturer's code name.

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EDGAR KOBAK SEES GREATER POSTWAR USEFULNESS FOR RADIO

That radio will not doff the uniform once peace has been written and signed, is the contention of Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System. In an article to be published in the May issue of the Free World magazine, dealing with broadcasting's role in waging the peace, he says that radio "will not return exclusively to its former role of entertainer and salesman of shirts, soups, soaps and automobiles. Radio has discovered and developed potentials and techniques in far wider fields of human endeavor, and these it will not allow to lie fallow."

"In radio warfare", Mr. Kobak writes, "the United States made a late entrance into the field - later even than Britain's. For a long time we offered no opposition to the Nazi propaganda aimed at this country; and only recently have we found our stride. What radio has done on the home front is too well-known a story to need elaboration here. It has ranged from war bond drives to recruitment; from campaigns against inflation, the black market and waste to programs designed to help bring home a deeper realization to each man and woman of the part he has to play in the total effort."

"The same efficiency which the nations found in radio during their years of warring against one another, will also be found - but heightened and expanded - in the day when radio is put to work for a common end."

"There are six attributes in radio - some far along in development, others showing need for improvement. First, radio must be universal. Second, radio must be democratic. The word is here used not in the political sense, but as 'belonging to the people'. Third, radio must be free - free from censorship, free to present such material as may be in the best interests of the people. Fourth, radio must be kept out of the cynical control of totalitarian dictators. Fifth, radio must be guarded as a vehicle for truth. Sixth, radio in its role of educator must be made worth listening to."

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WPB CLAMPS DOWN ON FLORIDA RADIO SUPPLY HOUSE

Kinkade Radio Supply and "The Windmill" restaurant, Jacksonville, Fla., establishments have been placed under suspension orders, following violations to WPB regulations, the Compliance Division of the War Production Board reported last week.

Kinkade Radio Supply, operated by E. T. Kinkade, who also maintains a branch office in Tampa, Fla., was charged with selling about \$15,000 worth of radio parts to supplies and consumers. These violations of General Limitation Order L-265 took place between January and August, 1944, compliance officials said.

The wholesale-retail supplier also violated the Preference Rating Order P-133 by selling apparatus for other than maintenance, repair and operating supplies, it was pointed out.

Suspension Order S-765, effective April 24 to July 24, 1945, forbids E. T. Kinkade to sell or transfer any electronic equipment except on preferred orders as controlled by L-265, or to fill orders with preference ratings of A-1-a or higher.

Charged with violating the building construction order L-41 between September and October, 1944, J. Baker Bryan, operator of "The Windmill" restaurant and nightclub near Jacksonville, must cease construction on which \$3,000 has already been expended. The Suspension Order S-768, effective April 24, points out that the illegal alterations and construction work violated the \$200 limit imposed by L-41.

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SIGNAL CORPS TO INSTALL ARMY HOSPITALS RADIO SYSTEMS

A standard radio distribution system for General Hospitals in the United States, capable of handling any type of program except television, has been developed by the Army Signal Corps. Plans under way assure that 36 of the Army's 65 general hospitals will have received complete installations by the end of this year.

The system, approved by the Surgeon General, is considered the finest ever installed. Special additions have been made for the pickup of bedside interviews for rebroadcasting or for "live" shows that may originate in any part of the hospital.

Each patient may choose his program by the mere pull of a string placed under the pillow or hung at the head of the bed. By means of an adapter the unit also may be used as an acoustical headset for the hard of hearing.

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TRUMAN DECIDING FACTOR IN OVERSEAS RADIO-CABLE MERGER

It was learned on high authority that President Truman will have the say as to whether or not consideration of merging our international communications will be pressed at this time. The hearing of the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, is Chairman, scheduled for last Monday, which would have been the first since Mr. Truman assumed the presidency, was suddenly called off. On the same day, Senator Wheeler, who heretofore hasn't been at the White House more than once or twice in many years, called on President Truman. It was given out that they discussed the food situation. No doubt they did. However, it is believed that Senator Wheeler also put up the international communications merger to the President, if indeed the entire radio legislative situation and the FCC was not touched upon.

According to the story on Capitol Hill, after the Senate subcommittee had voted to resume the hearings, the date being set for last Monday, somebody suddenly woke up to the fact that since there was a new President in the White House, it might not be a bad thing to see if he had any preferences in the matter. It was felt that President Truman, having himself served so long on the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, might have some definite ideas on the subject. And there the matter seems to rest.

In the meantime at least one official of importance in the communications industry took quite a fall out of a speech made by Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission at a celebration in Baltimore last Friday night to mark the anniversary of the birth of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, in which Mr. Porter again advocated the consolidation of our overseas radio and cable communications.

"Just who is Paul Porter whose knowledge of the communications field has been confined to broadcasting to say what shall be done with U. S. international communications? What does he know about that?" the official exclaimed. "Paul Porter saying a thing is so doesn't necessarily make it so."

Chairman Porter prefacing his remarks at Baltimore did, however, offer the following apology:

"In discussing international communications, I want first to enter a plea of confession and avoidance. As a newcomer to this field, I make no pretense to that sort of expertise which sometimes lends authority and on other occasions breeds dogmatism. Nor do I subscribe to the conclusion that a person must have been a class-mate of Marconi to have an opinion about the subject."

Mr. Porter then went on to say:

"The more I study the problem, I am convinced that if the present companies were operating exclusively in the international communications field, without collateral and supporting interests,

the processes of competition would result in insolvency for some of them. If, as we hope, the art of communications is going to bring the light of democracy in many dark corners of the world, I do not believe the nation should assume the risk that may be inherent in divided effort by the existing companies."

"I do not know how long those presently engaged in the business will want to continue upon the basis of the division of relatively small profits; I have no way of predicting how long the incentives of prestige, as distinguished from competition, will provide the impulse to further lower rates and improve service. But I do suggest that were it not for the fact that our existing international carriers have strong and beneficent parents, failure to consolidate might ultimately result in the necessity for Government operation.

"I am, therefore, hopeful that from all of the discussion that has been underway upon this problem, there shall emerge a program which will give to the people of America a strong, aggressive international communications carrier, exclusively engaged in this important function, that will be able to hold its own throughout the world, and cooperating with other governments and foreign correspondents give to America the eminence in this field which its leadership in world affairs and its responsibilities for the world of tomorrow so amply justify.

"In developing such a program, there are four important considerations:

"First, international communications must be cheap and uniform.

"Second, they must be rapid.

"Third, they must be available to and from even the remotest points.

"Fourth, they must travel by direct routes, unrelayed, wherever possible."

"The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has proposed a postwar New York-London telephone rate of \$12 for 3 minutes, which means that a business man could pick up his phone and talk to London for the present cost of a 30-word cable plus a 30-word reply. Under this same company proposal, a three-minute conversation in which 300 words or more can be readily spoken would not cost more than \$15 to any point on earth. You could talk to French Indo-China, for example, at less than the present telegraph rate for a three-word name, a three word address, the one-word message, 'Well?', and a two-word signature, plus a similar reply. The international airmail, too, will have a profound effect in increasing the volume of international messages and in keeping telecommunications rates in line."

"In recent testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, I have urged that the prompt merger of the many companies which now render international cable and radio service would do much to ensuring the United States a cheap, rapid, efficient, and direct communications service to and from all parts of the world. This is a basic question of national policy which must be wisely - and promptly - decided if the United States is to emerge from the war ready to play its part in the world order now being framed in San Francisco, and in the world trade which will follow. A single American international communications organization, pledged to build without delay the kind of worldwide communications structure, which our role in world affairs required, appears to me to be a prerequisite if other plans for a peaceful, prosperous world order are fully to materialize."

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McGRADY OF RCA CONSIDERED FOR SECRETARY OF LABOR

Among those mentioned as a possible choice for Secretary of Labor, if they succeed in prying Madam Perkins loose, is Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America in charge of labor relations. Mr. McGrady, who is one of the best known labor authorities in the United States, has been serving as special labor consultant of the Secretary of War since 1940.

Mr. McGrady was born in Jersey City, January 29, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of Jersey City and Boston, where he went as a young man. Mr. McGrady began in the field of labor as a newspaper pressman in 1894. He became President of the Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union, Boston Central Labor Union and Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He served as First Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1933-1937.

In addition to being in charge of RCA labor relations, Mr. McGrady is also a Director in the RCA, R.C.A. Communications, Inc. NBC and Intertype Corporation. He was Assistant Administrator of the NRA. Mr. McGrady has been a member of the Patent Planning Commission since 1941 and was formerly a member of the Boston Common Council and the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

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One of the plans now said to be under consideration for the easing of China's plight is to bring, in two transport planes, equipment for setting up two radio stations and 2000 loudspeakers. These loudspeakers are to be placed in the public markets so that even the illiterates could be enlightened on current events.

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AM. CABLE & RADIO NETS \$2,197,476; FUTURE UNCERTAIN

Although the 1944 annual report of the American Cable and Radio Corporation and subsidiaries issued by Warren Lee Pierson, President, shows a consolidated net income of \$2,197,476, after all expenses and charges, compared with a net of \$1,957,655 in 1943, there was no prediction as to what 1945 might bring.

"While the year 1944 marked a definite improvement in the consolidated financial condition of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, the future trend of earnings is difficult to forecast due to recent drastic and far-reaching rate reductions which in the past have not generally been followed by completely offsetting increased use of communications facilities", the report stated. "The management believes, however, with further improvement in commercial practices and the combined efforts of the personnel in the several operating units, we will continue to hold and even improve our present excellent position in the field of international communications. Meanwhile, we intend to make a definite contribution towards facilitating and increasing the foreign trade of the United States and towards the development and rehabilitation of the many countries in which we operate throughout the world by providing fast, modern and economical communications."

"Due largely to conditions resulting from the war", Mr. Pierson informed stockholders, "the volume of traffic handled increased from approximately 89,000,000 words in 1938 to 223,500,000 words in 1944. Revenues, however, increased at a slower pace. This was principally due to the decline in commercial traffic from 84 per cent of the total in 1938 to 42 per cent in 1944, and the progressive increase in the proportion of traffic handled at Government rates from 3 percent in 1938 to 40 percent in 1944." Government traffic generally is handled at one-half of the price charged the general public for messages of corresponding categories.

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HEARINGS ON WASHINGTON, D.C. TELEVISION AND FM ZONING

Hearings on a zoning amendment which would allow the erection in residential areas of antennae towers for television and frequency modulation broadcasting in Washington, D. C., will be held at 10 A.M. Monday, May 14th, by the District Zoning Commission.

Use of buildings for transmission equipment also would be permitted in residential areas under the proposed amendments, although the opinion of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission would be sought before any television projects are approved, it was pointed out.

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CALIFORNIA STATION OPPOSES RADIO LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Senator Capper (R), of Kansas, read the following letter to the Senate from Ken Randolph, Commercial Manager of KDON, Monterey, California:

"Relative to your proposed bill prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic beverage advertisements, we thought you might be interested in the policy recently adopted by this station, which reads as follows:

"No advertising of liquor, beer, or wine will be accepted. This also applies to establishments or portions of establishments engaged in the sale of liquor, beer, or wine. Current contracts will not be renewed at expiration."

"We are in complete agreement with you in this matter."

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PHILCO WAR PRODUCTION UP 31% TO \$152,933,250 IN 1944

Sales of Philco Corporation in 1944 amounted to \$152,933,250, after voluntary price reductions of \$17,917,736 on Army and Navy work, as compared with \$116,395,598 in 1943, an increase of 31%, according to the Company's annual report signed by John Ballantyne, President, and Larry E. Gubb, Chairman of the Board of Directors, which was mailed to stockholders Monday.

Net income of Philco Corporation in 1944 amounted to \$3,938,455 or \$2.87 per share, after all taxes, as compared with \$3,573,569 or \$2.60 per share in 1943. Renegotiation conferences have been held for 1944 with the Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department, and the earnings as reported reflect provision for final renegotiation of the Company's income for the year, the report points out.

"Philco is one of the largest producers of airborne radar equipment", the report states. "The use of radar both as an offensive and defensive weapon continued to increase in 1944 and, in response to the needs of the Army and Navy, the Company completed more research and development work and produced far more equipment than in any previous year." The most important wartime Philco products in addition to radar were communications equipment quartz crystals, armor-piercing shot, artillery fuzes, rocket projectiles, industrial storage batteries and office equipment.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Not "Monkey Wrench"
(John O'Donnell in "New York News")

The Washington correspondents are watching carefully and hopefully the moves of the new White House Press Secretary - J. Leonard Reinsch, 36-year-old radio executive, borrowed from newspaper radio chain of former Governor Cox of Ohio. (Mr. Reinsch was, of course, later recalled by Governor Cox). He was completely unknown to the newswriters at the first Truman White House conference and they had to ask the President how to spell his name - pronounced wrench.

"Bet they nicknamed you Monkey Reinsch when you were in school", cracked one of the veteran White House reporters later. "You lost the bet", came back the new press secretary. "They called me Lucky Len because I was a hot basketball player back at Northwestern."

Pres. Roosevelt Credited With Saving U.S. Radio Patents
(O. H. Caldwell in "Electronic Industries")

Radio's debt to FDR began in 1919 when Capt. (now Admiral) S. C. Hooper discovered that the Alexandersen patents were to be sold abroad, a step which would have stripped the U.S. of technical control of the new radio art. Hooper in alarm went to Admiral Bullard who in turn reported the danger to the young Assistant Secretary of the Navy, F. D. Roosevelt. From that point action was swift. Shortly at the request of President Wilson himself, the contracts to sell the patents were cancelled, and instead a U. S. radio patent pool was formed with Admiral Bullard on the Board. But back of this critical nick-of-time move which made radio preeminently an industry with American leadership stood the vision and quick action of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Radio Gives Turkish Women Voice
(Dr. Maynard Owen Williams in the May "National Geographic Magazine")

From the Turkish Press and Printing Bureau in Ankara, where I got my press card, I drove to a modern broadcasting studio. A recording was being made for transmission to America. Few studios have finer equipment.

Perhaps it was the glow of the young woman announcer, who was wearing a new engagement ring; but every time this dark-eyed girl spoke over the microphone, it was as if an inarticulate race of women suddenly had found voice.

F.M.

(Pettengill, "The Gentleman from Indiana")

Conventional radio broadcasting, known in the trade as A.M. (amplitude modulation) has done much for the communication of ideas and will do more. But to prevent traffic jams on the ether, it is necessarily limited to about 900 channels.

F.M. can supply from 2000 to 5000 additional outlets to the air. The cost of construction and operation is but a fraction of that of A.M. stations.

F.M. with its limited range serves the local community. A.M. chains cover the nation. There is plenty of room for both. F.M. is to A.M. as the home town paper is to magazines of national circulation.

Due to the limited number of channels available to A.M., many people and organizations feel that they are shut off the air. Here is a way for churches, the smaller newspapers, schools, labor unions, farm organizations, candidates for public office, and every other legitimate group in the country to talk to the people.

With 2000 to 5000 additional F.M. stations, with a greatly diversified ownership, radio itself would be freed, in large degree, from the suspicion held by many people, that it is falling under the domination of government. Nothing would be better for radio than to lift this cloud, and few things better for America. A free America depends on free speech, free assembly, a free press - and a free radio.

Mrs. Roosevelt

(Frank R. Kent in "Baltimore Sun")

Mrs. Roosevelt's announcement that she will continue her newspaper and magazine writing, the revenue from which has been estimated at more than \$75,000 a year (it was only her radio receipts which she specified as going to charity) makes discussion of her plans entirely legitimate and permissible.

"Now, no one thinks that Mrs. Roosevelt is going to pursue her literary activities just for the money there is in them. After 12 years of most lucrative broadcasting, lecturing, column and magazine writing, she has made a substantial fortune of her own.

"This being the case, there seems to be two likely reasons for her announced purpose to continue her work. Undoubtedly one is to give her something to do. The other is to provide channels of communication to the people which can be used to promote the causes to which she is devoted and the policies she advocates.

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Entry of the ANPA into the field of press communications to the end that adequate frequencies will be demanded for the press was mentioned by Linwood I. Noyes, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its annual meeting, as one of the most important current activities. He also took occasion to emphasize the necessity for seeing to it that censorship ends with the war.

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TRADE NOTES

The argument presented by Congress in the U. S. Court of Claims in the case against Robert Morss Lovett, formerly Executive Assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands, Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Federal Communications Commission, charged with subversive activities, is reprinted on Page A-2140 of the Congressional Record of April 30th.

The State Department has been advised that the Brazilian Government has decided to postpone to September 3, 1945, the Third Inter-American Radio Conference which was scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro on June 1, 1945. The Conference is being postponed in order to afford the governments participating in the Conference more time to prepare their preliminary proposals for the Conference.

Crosley Corporation and Subsidiaries - March quarter: Net profit, \$856,764, or \$1.57 a share, against \$1,423,365, or \$2.61 a share, last year; net sales, \$28,826,322, compared with \$25,440,577.

Col. Luther L. Hill, Deputy Chief of War Department Bureau of Public Relations, is a brother of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. Colonel Hill is Executive Vice-President on leave from the Cowles Broadcasting Company of Des Moines.

The Raytheon Manufacturing Company announced Friday the acquisition of all outstanding stock of the Belmont Radio Corporation for 270,000 common shares of Raytheon exchanged in the ratio of nine-tenth of a share of Raytheon for one share of Belmont. Raytheon now has 1,002,836 shares of 50 cents par value common stock outstanding.

At the regular meeting of the ASCAP Board of Directors last week, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Deems Taylor, President; Gustave Schirmer, Vice President; Oscar Hammerstein II, Vice President; George W. Meyer, Secretary; J. J. Bregman, Treasurer; Donald Gray, Assistant Secretary, and Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer.

J. J. Bregman replaces Max Dreyfus as Treasurer, and Donald Gray takes over Bregman's place as Assistant Secretary. These are the only changes among the officers.

Voicing the sentiments of many other correspondents who were shipped off to San Francisco that the Peace Conference was being badly "overcovered" by press and radio and that with a new President in Washington, there was more important news in the Capital than on the West Coast, Charter Heslep, Mutual Broadcasting System news chief from Washington was quoted as saying enroute to San Francisco:

"I feel as if I'm running away from a fire."

A one-ton electron microscope powerful enough to magnify the wind-pipes of mosquitoes to a size of approximately two inches has been added to the arsenal of scientific instruments for the study of cancer at the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md.

Costing \$13,000, the microscope, built by the Radio Corporation of America, is the ninetieth in this country. It uses electrons instead of light rays, and magnetic fields instead of glass lenses, to peer into submicroscope worlds. The machine will enable scientists to compare diseased tissues with healthy tissues under direct magnifications of 10,000 to 75,000 diameters.

A study of the capital structure of Press Wireless, Inc., will be made by officers of the company with a view to expanding participation and ownership by users of press communications, A. Warren Norton, President, has announced. Among reasons for the study, he said, were the company's greatly increased operations and the necessity for maintaining free channels for communications for the press throughout the world. The company is owned by newspapers and press association.

Michael Barkway, newly appointed BBC Canadian representative will arrive in Toronto to assume his new duties on May 15th.

Mr. Barkway, who succeeds S. J. deLotbiniere in the Canadian post, has been with the BBC since 1934 when he was Assistant in the News Department. Since then, Mr. Barkway has been Chief Editor of the Empire Services, BBC's News Correspondent in Washington and New York, Organizing Secretary of the recent Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference in London, as well as Deputy Chief, Radio Section of the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF.

The Golden Gate Quartet, singers of negro spirituals, heard at 7 A.M. over WWDC in Washington, have aroused considerable interest in an up-to-date "spiritual" entitled "Stalin wasn't stallin'."

Retreating German troops fleeing before the Canadians in Holland have blown up the Kootwijk radio and telegraph station, built to connect the Netherlands and the East Indies with rapid communication, the Netherlands Information Bureau learns.

The station was erected during the last war after faint signals had been heard from the Netherlands East Indies station at Malabar, Java, audible only in the heath country around Kootwijk.

It was continually modernized and eventually became a telegraphic station of world importance. Run by the Dutch post office, it linked Holland's telegraph circuit by direct beam connections with those of the world's biggest telegraph stations.

Ten commandments of salesmanship are presented by L. W. Teegarden, General Manager of the RCA Tube & Equipment Division, Radio Corporation of America as basic guides for every sales representative. These commandments are: (1) Know your product. (2) Know your customer. (3) Know your market. (4) Be honest - deal with facts. (5) Be careful of commitments. (6) Keep your promises. (7) Get the order - but at a profit. (8) Watch your conduct and your health. (9) Be on the job. (10) Be loyal - cooperate.

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