

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. JUN 1 1945

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No. 1682

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JUN 1945

W. S. HEDGES

May 23, 1945

FCC PROPOSES TO ADD ONE STANDARD BROADCAST CHANNEL

Having given out the final frequency allocations of the radio spectrum above 25,000 kc last week (except the highly explosive FM) the Federal Communications Commission on Monday made public its proposed allocation of frequencies below 25,000 kc. The foremost of these was to provide an additional channel to the standard broadcast band beginning at 540 kc. At present this band extends from 550 to 1,600 kc.

No decision has yet been made as to the number of new stations the 540 kc channel will accommodate or as to whether the channel will be used by local, regional or clear-channel broadcast stations. (There are now 928 standard stations broadcasting and 23 others under construction. The FCC has in its pending files approximately 180 applications to build new standard stations when manpower and materials again become available for civilian radio construction.) About 54% of the present receiving sets will be able to receive programs from stations operating on the 540 kc frequency. However, the channel including 540 kc is now used by the government and it is not known how soon it can be made available to broadcasters.

Summarized other proposals of the FCC are:

Addition of another radio channel to the lower end of the present standard broadcast band;

Provision of 120 radio channels, some of which will be available to the United States, for direct international short-wave broadcasting;

Allocation of frequencies for use by radio amateurs and others during times of disaster, such as floods, earth-quakes, hurricanes, etc.;

Increased emphasis on the requirements of aviation radio-communications, including navigational aids, after the war; and

Establishment of a greater number of "S O S" frequencies for use by aircraft and small surface craft in distress and to provide more reliable coverage over long-distances on radio distress calls.

The Commission points out that the radio spectrum below 25,000 kilocycles is so overcrowded it has been impossible to meet the requirements of all radio services operating in these ranges. However, the FCC has attempted to make an equitable distribution of frequencies among the various services. Wherever possible, radio services are expected to move into the very high and ultra high

portions of the spectrum and to take advantage of improved equipment and transmission techniques to enable them to make the most efficient use of the spectrum space available to them.

International Broadcasting - Six bands of frequencies - 120 channels - below 25,000 are set aside for direct international broadcasting on a worldwide basis.

The proposed report reads: "The United States has assumed and proposes to continue a role in world affairs, and international broadcasting is one of the means whereby that role may be made known and understood everywhere. The furthering of international understanding and amity hereafter will require international broadcasting as urgently as it has been required during wartime."

No technique such as the transmission of U.S. broadcasts over point-to-point facilities for rebroadcast over domestic stations in foreign countries can take the place of direct broadcasting from the United States to listeners abroad, according to the Commission's report.

The FCC proposes to discontinue use of the 25,600-26,000 kc band for international broadcasting but feels this will in no way handicap the service since little use has been made of this band by the U.S. or by other countries on a regular basis.

International Radiotelephone and Radiotelegraph - Unfortunately, only a small fraction of the available spectrum - from 3,000 to 25,000 kilocycles - is useful for long-distance radiocommunications. In view of the tremendous growth of overseas radio communications, it has been difficult to provide adequately for the needs of this country and the rest of the world in international telephone and telegraph service.

The report states: "The Commission is of the opinion that only through a properly organized system of assigning frequencies by geographical zones throughout the world, will it be possible to accommodate the post-war requirements of all nations."

Therefore, the Commission urges close cooperation among nations in planning their overseas communications and the use of improved equipment and techniques to cut down the spectrum space required for long-distance communications.

Amateur Radio - Although the Commission proposes to assign only three bands (rather than the four now used) to radio amateurs, this loss is more than offset by their enlarged frequency assignments above 25,000 kc.

Standard Frequency Broadcast Service - Six channels are included for use by the National Bureau of Standards to provide a highly accurate standards for the measurement of frequencies, including time signals, to be used by scientists, observatories and radio station operators throughout the world to calibrate their equipment.

Oral argument on the proposed report will be held at the FCC beginning June 20, 1945, at 10:30 A.M. After all arguments have been heard, the Commission will issue a final allocations report covering non-governmental radio services in this portion of the spectrum.

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FCC SIDESTEPS FM ALLOCATIONS; McDONALD WINS 1ST ROUND

As a result of the great hullabaloo raised over the allocation of FM, the Federal Communications Commission discretely walked around the proposed change "pending the outcome of measurements and tests during the coming Summer." This decision to "stop, look and listen", was a victory for E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, who almost single-handedly waged one of the most bitter fights on the FCC that it has ever experienced. Other manufacturers were likewise opposed to the proposed change but he was the only one who openly fought the Commission. In a final grand slam, Commander McDonald directed first one and then another telegraphic broadside at every member of the Senate and House.

An observer commented:

"The members of the FCC in their fight with Gene McDonald came up against a new kind of treatment to which they were not accustomed. They have been in the habit of having broadcasters come in with their hats in their hands and even rising to their feet when the Commission walked into the room.

"Any fighting that has been done with the FCC in the past has been done by attorneys and very adroitly, gently, and meekly. They haven't seen anyone come out in the open and fight them cleanly and fearlessly and pull Congress into it. I don't know of a single instance where the Commission has thus been fought in the open without attorneys except many years ago where McDonald as a test case deliberately appropriated a wavelength in defiance of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, which act forced the passage by Congress of the first radio law and the creation of the Federal Radio Commission to enforce it."

The FCC in explaining why FM was too hot a potato to be handled in a hurry, ignored the opposition aroused by Commander McDonald (in which he had succeeded in enlisting the personal interest of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, Senator Homer E. Capehart (R), of Indiana, and others. The Communications Commission said:

"The reason for not making a final decision at this time was that the Commission felt that further measurements were desirable before making a final allocation for FM. In this connection the Commission pointed out that its decision not to make a final

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allocation for FM at this time would not in any way hamper the future development of that service because the Commission has received advice from the War Production Board that the radio industry will not resume production of new AM, FM and television transmitters or receivers "in 1945 or even in the first part of 1946 unless Japan capitulates. This is not to say that a small quantity of receivers and possibly a few transmitters may not be made available. However, this will have little or no effect on the future expansion of AM, FM and television services."

When informed that the FCC had delayed final allocation of frequencies to FM broadcasting, pending tests to decide between the 50-68, 68-86, or 84-102 megacycle wave bands, Commander McDonald said:

"Excellent! I am delighted by the Federal Communication Commission's wise decision to conduct tests to determine the best wave band for FM, instead of arbitrarily kicking it upstairs to the undesirable and untried 84-102 megacycle band.

"Although the preponderance of technical experts favored leaving FM in the 50 megacycle area where it has given unequalled service for the past five years, a series of tests to further prove that this is the best location will be helpful.

"I am confident that these tests will indicate the desirability of assigning to FM the 50-68 megacycle band, rather than the alternative bands of 68-86 or 84-102 megacycles which have been proposed. The selection of the 50-68 megacycle band will save the public millions of dollars in the purchase of new radios. If FM cannot use the 50 to 68 megacycle band, then certainly television cannot, because television is much more susceptible to interference than is FM.

"I am sure that the radio industry, if called upon, will cooperate, and Zenith will do its share, to conduct these tests as rapidly as possible. It will take some time after final allocations are announced for manufacturers to complete their engineering and get ready for production. In the meantime, the date of reconversion is rapidly approaching. Unless FM is ready to go, on the day we get the green light from WPB, tens of thousands of new jobs will be lost.

"Should, as I believe probable, the final decision be to place FM in the 50-68 megacycle band, I earnestly recommend that for a period of two or three years the Commission widen it to include also 48-50 megacycles. These are in tuning range of FM sets now in the hands of the public, and by assigning a number of stations to these frequencies present set owners would continue to get value from their receivers."

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JIM KNOWLSON TO DISPOSE OF U.S. ARMY SURPLUS IN EUROPE

James S. Knowlson, of Chicago, former top assistant of Donald Nelson in the War Production Board, has been selected to direct disposal of surplus Army property in Europe. His appointment was announced last Saturday by Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner.

Mr. Knowlson, who is President and Chairman of the Board of the Stewart-Warner Corporation and was formerly head of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, came into the limelight conspicuously several years ago defending Philip D. Reed, Chairman of General Electric, dollar-a-year head of WPB's Bureau of Industry Branches, whom the Truman Senate Committee accused, along with other dollar-a-year men, of resiting maximum conversion of civilian industries to war work.

The Committee, headed by Senator Truman of Missouri, investigating the national defense program, said the dollar-a-year men were of unquestioned capacity and "the overwhelming number are possessed of patriotism and integrity" but that they should not be allowed to have a voice in any decisions or determinations affecting the thing they know most about, namely their own industries. The reason given was that "they are unable to divorce themselves from their subconscious gravitation to their own industries."

Mr. Knowlson, Director of WPB industry operations and himself a dollar-a-year man, said in 1942 when the controversy arose: "I believe industry has been more or less maligned by those who claim it has resisted conversion.

"I do not believe industry has resisted conversion. They have resisted what they felt might be liquidation. But all that is over.

"Within the next two or three months what is left of civilian production will be but an appendix to war production."

Mr. Knowlson said conversion of plants already was proceeding faster than most people realized, but cautioned:

"We must not confuse haste with speed. We must not let ourselves become hysterical and create problems which would otherwise not exist."

All of which has added interest now that Senator Truman is President of the United States.

Mr. Knowlson, who was born in Chicago, is 62 years old. He was graduated from Cornell in 1905 and began as an electrical engineer with General Electric at Schenectady. He is Chairman of the Postwar Economic Advisory Council of Chicago. Mr. Knowlson was President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association from 1940 to 41 and was elected to a second term but resigned September of 1941 to go into the Government service at which time he was succeeded as RMA President by Paul V. Galvin of Chicago.

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JUAN DE JARA ALMONTE OF NBC IS DEAD

A man known to many in the broadcasting industry, Juan de Jara Almonte, Assistant to the President, of the National Broadcasting Company, in New York, died of heart failure last Sunday at West Nyack, New York.

Mr. Almonte came into fame as Night Manager - host would be a better word - at NBC. He was the perfect receptionist. The most distinguished the visitor, the more capable Almonte proved for he was himself a distinguished man who seemed to know exactly how much attention each and every visitor should be accorded. His office in the old days was a show place, almost a museum in fact. He was a collector of miniature china animals and other little figurines, such as became so familiar to White House visitors on President Roosevelt's desk.

Born in Paris of Spanish parents, Mr. Almonte was raised in England where his father was a member of the Spanish Legation. A Washingtonian, noting Mr. Almonte's courtly manner, once wrote suggesting that he should be made U. S. Ambassador to Spain. "Splendid", replied the diplomat of the kilocycles. "Judge A. L. Ashby has promised me the sword, I have the knee breeches, so all I'll need will be the appointment."

Mr. Almonte, after residing some time on the Continent, came to America for a visit and remained to become a newspaper reporter and later an advertising man.

He joined the Marconi Company, and afterward worked in South America and London. In 1927 he joined the National Broadcasting Company and soon after was made Assistant to the President.

Mr. Almonte was 65 years old.

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SEN. WHEELER STARTS SOMETHING SEEKING TO VISIT BERLIN

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, now heading a delegation abroad in connection with international communications and radio, has them running around in rings at the State Department as a result of a request that his party, which includes Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, be allowed to visit Berlin. When Senator Wheeler asked General Eisenhower to seek the necessary permission from the Russians, he was informed that such a request would have to go through the State Department. But the supreme commander added that if the State Department could obtain the authorization, the Army would be happy to furnish transportation.

Incidentally, it must seem like a Columbia Broadcasting System old home week at Supreme Allied Headquarters to Paul Porter, former CBS counsel in Washington. Other CBS alumni at Allied Headquarters are Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, aide to General Eisenhower, CBS Vice-President on leave; Col. William S. Paley, CBS President on leave, and Sam Pickard, now with the Red Cross, former Federal Radio Commissioner and CBS Vice-President.

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ELMER DAVIS IS RIBBED UNMERCIFULLY; OWI JEOPARDIZED

Following the rebuke by President Truman of Elmer Davis for the latter's prize boner of ordering newspapers excluded from Germany and stating he would give the country "only the press and radio news the doctor ordered", a storm of criticism broke over Elmer that not only threatened to blast him out of the Government service but has apparently jeopardized the entire Office of War Information, of which he is the head. Mr. Davis has had some pretty rough going in the government service since he left the Columbia Broadcasting System several years ago but nothing like the jolt he received the past week.

The first man to be heard from on Capitol Hill was Representative Leon H. Gavin (R), of Pennsylvania, who declared:

"The suggestion made by Elmer Davis to bar newspapers and magazines from occupied Germany, a proposal that was vetoed by General Eisenhower and President Truman is evidence that the OWI should be blotted out and war propaganda turned over to the Army and Navy where it belongs.

"A grand opportunity awaits the Members of Congress when the \$50,000,000 appropriation comes up for the Office of War Information. This war agency should be abolished to save \$50,000,000 for the taxpayers and a lot of headaches to the American people.

"On Monday, June 21, 1943, I stated on the floor of the House:

"Now along comes Director Davis - and I am referring to O.W.I. Elmer Davis - and he threatens to resign unless Congress restores the funds to the domestic branch of O.W.I. If he wants to resign, he can resign, and I know the press will be only too pleased to record it under the heading of public improvements."

"What I said then still goes now - double for the whole O.W.I. set-up. Mark me, there will be no threats to resign this time."

Newspapers all over the country opened up on their former colleague. The Washington press was unanimous in denouncing him.

"This Capital's most distinguished graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, the worthy Dr. Elmer Holmes Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, has just had the seat of his pants booted way up between his shoulder blades by an official White House rebuke" John O'Donnell wrote in the Washington Times-Herald.

"With the White House directness and candor that now makes a presidential press conference a refreshing and informative session, President Truman 'reversed' (to put it gently) an OWI program which very pompously and with a 'papa-knows best' smirk, Director Davis had proclaimed from his OWI ivory tower only last Friday.

"This was the Davis decision, handed down as an expert on the 'psychology' of public information in wartime, which would bar henceforth all American newspapers and magazines from occupied Germany.

"In their place, Davis proposed to use Treasury funds to print newspapers in German cities staffed by some of the pay roll patriots of OWI - whose draft exemption had been requested and obtained months ago when they climbed aboard the gravy train.

"The important fact behind all this is that President Truman's 'reversal' of Director Davis may not only mean the end of Davis' turbulent wartime career but may also mean the end of OWI and its \$50,000,000 a year spending program.

"And if that happens, few of the working press in Washington will grieve. * * * * *

"The reason for all this is that OWI from its very start has been cursed with an overload of propagandists, press agents, self-appointed psychologists and advertising experts who wanted to 'sell the war to America', etc., etc.

"The idea that if you're handling news and information it might be a good idea to have a few competent newspapermen around never got very far in OWI.

"A few respectable members of the craft were lured into the Davis setup to give it the window-dressing of journalistic respectability. But they were few and most of them quit in disgust.

"In all decency they couldn't stand the phony atmosphere created by the breast-beaters and psychopathic crackpots, the sweepings of editorial rooms, the draft dodgers who battled to get on the OWI pay roll, and the slobbering do-gooders and world-savers."

In an editorial captioned: "Rebuking Mr. Davis", the Washington Post said:

"President Truman has considerably enhanced the rising public confidence in his Administration by insisting that his predecessor's hope for 'freedom of speech and expression everywhere in the world' must at least be realized in those portions of the world which are now under the American Flag. To make this plain he was forced publicly to humiliate Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, although the President sought to spare his subordinate as much 'face' as the circumstances permitted. Mr. Truman said that he believed Mr. Davis had acted in good faith and in accordance with what he mistakenly thought were the wishes of the military commanders. * * * * *

"But if Mr. Davis has been humiliated, it is not for the first time. Indeed, his capacity for accepting humiliations has been his distinguishing characteristic. It is strange now to remember that Mr. Davis, a professional journalist of high repute, was the

nominee of virtually the whole American press for the OWI assignment. On taking office he said that his policy would be 'to give more news and to clarify news'. Mr. Davis' humiliations began when he sought to obtain more and clearer news from the Army and Navy. He was humiliated again when he failed to get a representative of his office admitted to the trial of the Nazi saboteurs before a military tribunal. He was still more pointedly humiliated when he was not invited to the Tehran and Yalta conferences.

"When, very early in his bureaucratic career, Mr. Davis discovered that the 'information' part of his job was to be taken only in the Pickwickian sense, he had the choice of resigning or making the best of his status as an official propagandist. He seems to have first endured and then embraced the role thus thrust upon him."

The Washington Star, usually the mildest in tone of all the papers in the Capital, joined with an editorial entitled "A Welcome Repudiation", which read in part:

"The American people will applaud the President's forthright disavowal, in which he stands with General Eisenhower, of the policy so recently announced by Director of War Information Elmer Davis regarding access of the German people to information from the outside world.

"Mr. Davis, as the President took pains to say, obviously was acting in good faith and in pursuance of a policy which was supported by agreement on the lower levels at SHAEF. The levels, though were not high enough.

"The trouble with Mr. Davis' policy was its similarity to the policy pursued by the Nazis themselves. They, too, looked on the German people as 'a sick man' who could have only what 'the doctors prescribe' in the way of reading matter. If that is the medicine, heaven help the patient - regardless of the doctor who administers the dose. * * * *

"It is doubtful if many Germans will have the means, if they have the inclination, to obtain American or British reading matter. Military security will require a degree of censorship which would be insufferable in ordinary times.

"But the announcement from official sources, before the surrender was a week old, that the German people would be permitted to read and to know only 'what the doctors prescribe' did not sit well with the American people and General Eisenhower and the President were well advised to repudiate it."

The Washington Times-Herald reprinted a cartoon from the Chicago Tribune by Parrish, captioned "The Specialist". It pictured Elmer Davis as a doctor sitting at the bedside of Germany, a patient. In the background as consultants were an Englishman with a monocle and one of Parrish's "New Deal Crackpots". The cartoon was further adorned by the following verses:

"When Doctor Hitler took the case
To cure the ailing master race,
He said, "The remedy I choose
For this disease is doctored news;
I'll feed the patient printer's ink,
And tell him just what he must think."
So Doctor Hitler tried and tried -
And in the end the Doctor died.

"A new Doc now, that Rara Avis,
That specialist, Doc Elmer Davis,
Essays a super-diagnosis,
And says he thinks the proper dose is
Some more of what his late confrere
Concocted as the sick man's fare.
This double dose of double dope
Will surely cure or kill, we hope."

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CRAVEN NAB PRES. GROUP HEAD; REINSCH, RYAN DIRECTORS

With Paul W. Morency of WTIC, Hartford, Conn., getting off the hook as a possible temporary President, the National Association of Broadcasters, at its Omaha meeting named a new Committee headed by T. A. M. Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, to continue the search. The other members are J. Leonard Reinsch, of WSB, Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Frank Stanton, Vice-President, Columbia Broadcasting System; William B. Way, KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; G. R. Shafto, Columbia, S.C., and J. Gillin, Jr. of WOW, Omaha, Nebr. Thus the search for the right man for the Broadcasters' president will be vigorously pursued. J. Harold Ryan hopes to retire as President of the Association July 1st.

In the referendum election taken in lieu of the annual meeting this year, three new members were elected to the NAB Board of Directors - Mr. Ryan, Mr. Reinsch and Tam Craven.

Runoff elections will be held for the one remaining Director for medium stations and for the two small station Directors. Under the election procedure the three candidates receiving the highest number of ballots will contest for the remaining position in the medium class. These are G. Richard Shafto, WIS, Columbia, S.C., Clarence T. Hagman, WTCN, St. Paul, Minn., and Clarence Leich, WGBF, Evansville, Ind.

In the small-station class there are four candidates for the key positions, having polled the highest number of votes among six candidates. These contestants are: Matthew H. Bonebrake, KOCY, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dietrich Dirks, KTRI, Sioux City, Ia.; Clair R. McCullough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa., and Marshall Penegra, KRNR, Roseburg, Ore., or Frank King, WMBR, Jacksonville, Fla.

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WNAX "MIDWEST FARMER DAY" SEPT. 3; DREW 60,000 LAST YEAR

"Midwest Farmer Day", sponsored by the Cowles Broadcasting Company's Station WNAX this year will be held on September 3rd, Labor Day, in Yankton, South Dakota. Last year the event attracted 60,000 visitors.

" brochure "Typical Midwest Farmer Goes to Washington" designed to tell the story of Station WNAX's big "Midwest Farmer Day" promotion in sending Anton M. Ettesvold, of Morris, Minn., "Typical Midwest Farmer of 1944" to the Capital, is being distributed to all agency and client lists and to all banks, county extension agents and newspapers in the States of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota.

The cover of the brochure carries a picture of Senator Chan Gurney of South Dakota at the Capitol with Mr. and Mrs. Ettesvold. They are later seen with Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. Another picture shows them, convoyed by Merle Jones, General Manager of WOL in Washington, at the head of a line registering at the Hotel Statler. Also with FCC Commissioners Case and Wakefield at a banquet. They are subsequently pictured at the inaugural of President Roosevelt at the White House.

There are introductory pages depicting broadcasts of the 1944 "Midwest Farmer Day" participated in by Gov. M. Q. Sharpe, of South Dakota, Gov. Ed. Thye of Minnesota, Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjt. General of the Army; Maj. Gen. C. H. Danielson, U.S.A., Gardner Cowles, Jr. and others.

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HITS PREJUDICE AGAINST ERECTING TELE TOWERS IN WASHINGTON

"Television is here to stay, and opposition to the erection of towers here is a block to progress", one of the three Commissioners who govern the District of Columbia, told the Chillum Heights Citizens Association in defense of the erection of television towers in Washington, D. C.

Speaking at a bond rally which the group held, the Commissioner deplored the attitude of "prejudiced opponents" to the plan. Actually, he said, the towers look like "the beautiful Christopher Wren church steeples", and the buildings upon which they will be erected will be of a colonial design in keeping with the architecture of surrounding homes.

Because a television beam, unlike a radio beam, must have no intervening opaque objects to interfere with its operation, the Commissioner explained the necessity for erecting tower stations in outlying districts. He said he hoped that the District would be able to have 10 or 12 stations.

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RECONVERSION CHAIRMEN APPOINTED

Appointment of reconversion chairmen for approximately 400 industries was announced Thursday (For release Thursday morning papers, May 24th) by the Committee on Period One (COP) headed by John D. Small, the War Production Board's Chief of Staff. "Period One" is the name given to the time between the victory in Europe and the victory over Japan.

This move is in line with WPB's announced intention of facilitating the change over from military to civilian production whenever it can be done without detriment to war production. The Chairmen will advise and consult with their various industries on problems affecting machine tools, directly in Washington, equipment, construction and materials for reconversion, and should be consulted on all reconversion problems. WPB officials cautioned that it is not within the agency's field of action to find the solution for all of industry's problems. Industry must use its own initiative. The reconversion chairmen will help each industry to help itself in its reconversion problems.

The industries, with their Chairman and WPB code numbers follow with respect to the radio industry:

Communications Division
Reconversion Officer, Maynard A. Cook

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Code Description</u>	
515	Telephone, telegraph equipment	Maynard Cook
533	Communication equipment: special	
	military; not electronic	"
577	Head sets: radio	"

Radio And Radar Division
Reconversion Officer, M. E. Karns

255	Vacuum tube manufacturing, processing and testing machinery	M. E. Karns
405	Transformers: specialty: natural draft dry type: not nonpower electronic	"
500	Capacitors	"
501	Cable: coaxial: radio frequency	"
505	Microphones and speakers	"
506	Resistors: electric carbon, wire mound: fixed, variable	"
507	Sockets: radio tube	"
508	Vibrators: electronic Vibrapacks	"
509	Test equipment: electrical & electronic: standard	"
510	Transformers including reactors, chokes and coils: not IF, RF: for nonpower electronic applications such as radio, radar, communications	"

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Code Description</u>	
511	Tubes: electronic: cathode ray, military hearing aids, receiving, special purpose, transmitting: not X-Ray	M. E. Karns
512	Intercommunication equipment: wire: electronic	"
601	Instruments: electric measuring: not automotive nor self synchronous aircraft types	"
608	Sound systems: industrial	"
729	Hardware: radio	"
730	Switches: radio, radar	"
825	Radio and Radar Division: repair parts	"
910	Transmitters, receivers: radio: not military procurement	"
911	Generators: electronic heating	"
912	Radio apparatus and accessories: specialized: not military procurement	"
600	Control valves and regulators: industrial	E.A. Capelle
602	Instruments: industrial type	"
611	Instruments: commercial	"

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RCA RESUMES SERVICE TO DENMARK AND NORWAY

Resumption of radiotelegraphic service between the United States and Denmark and Norway by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., was announced last week by Lieut. Colonel T. H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager of RCAC.

Effective at once, RCAC will accept personal and "non-transactional" business messages, Colonel Mitchell said. This service supplements the transmission of government and press messages which was resumed two weeks ago.

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REPUBLICANS INTRODUCE THEIR NEW RADIO DIRECTOR

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is having a party today (Wednesday) at the Statler to introduce John McCormick, the new Republican National Committee Radio Director.

The event was originally scheduled to be held on the day President Roosevelt died but was postponed on that account.

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WEISS PRESIDES FOR FIRST TIME AS MBS VICE-CHAIRMAN

Lewis Allen Weiss of Los Angeles, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, presided for the first time since his election as Mutual Broadcasting System Vice-Chairman, at the regular May meeting of the Board of Directors of the MBS held Monday in Chicago. Mr. Weiss was accompanied to Chicago by Willet H. Brown, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Don Lee System.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::

Believes Radios May Be Late Starter
(Thomas F. Conroy in "New York Times")

Radios, because of the huge demands for electronic equipment in the war against Japan, may be the last of the appliances to get the reconversion green light. This, it was pointed out, does not mean radios will be the last to get to dealers' shelves, owing to the rapid rate of production which may be quickly attained. By contrast, according to trade estimates, no refrigerators may be turned out in the first two or three months of reconversion, with output rising successively in the fourth, fifth and sixth months.

Movies Considering Tele Studio Sites
("Wall Street Journal")

Movie companies are lining up television studio sites and executives are scanning productions for their television possibilities. Players are rehearsing new techniques and mechanics are devising gadgets to meet the demands of the new art.

Interest in television has reached the "colossal" stage, the article indicates.

The "Radio Newspaper"
(Jerry Walker in "Editor and Publisher")

The "radio newspaper", as the broadcasters see it, will be delivered directly into the home on a facsimile machine which will be made available at "a moderate price". Before the war they were being quoted at around \$75. They will come on the market at a much lower figure. The machine is about the size of a typewriter and it can be plugged into any FM radio receiver. Even while the owner sleeps the machine can run on, turning out pages of the newspaper. An 8 x 10-inch sheet filled with headlines, news text, pictures, and advertising copy can be transmitted, ready for reading, within 10 minutes and it is likely it takes much less than that time on machines the Army and Navy have been using and about which the manufacturers can say little.

Radio-Appliance Merchant Will Stay In Business
("Radio & Television Retailing")

The Radio-Appliance merchant will stay in business because: Customers have faith in his ability to choose the best in merchandise; he gives that "personal touch" to retailing; he has knowledge of customers' financial standing; he is the buyer for his locality; he has rendered excellent wartime service; he is reliable and strives to turn out good work; he goes "out of his way" to please customers; he takes an active interest in his community; millions of people are employed in independent establishments; and he accounts for the bulk of the business in the radio-appliance industry.

::: TRADE NOTES :::

A meeting of the Federal Communications Bar Association is planned for sometime in June. This will be for the purpose of making certain changes in the Constitution and By-Laws, and, also, to determine whether the Association should sponsor certain proposed changes in the Communications Act and in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Typical of the response Col. Robert McCormick, Editor of the Chicago Tribune has been receiving from his MBS broadcasts were 1500 requests for his speech a week ago last Saturday night.

President Truman has requested Secretary of Commerce Wallace to undertake a study of the alleged misuse of patents to support monopolies and to recommend appropriate action to Congress. Mr. Wallace later announced that a Committee had been formed, headed by William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization, and that it hoped to make its recommendations by June 30.

The President asked Mr. Wallace to consult with Mr. Davis, Attorney General Biddle, Dr. Charles F. Kettering, Chairman of the National Planning Commission and Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and they were included as the Committee. The Patent Office is part of the Commerce Department.

The Federal Communications Commission and the War Production Board have granted the Electronics Division of Maguire Industries, Inc., authority to use its newly developed railroad radio equipment to conduct experimental tests with the Reading Railroad.

It is planned that the tests will begin about July 15th and will cover the operation of very high frequency space radio equipment in freight yards, terminals, and for end to end communications on freight trains. The frequencies allocated for these tests are within the 156 to 162 megacycle frequency band that has been proposed for railroad service.

Enroute to the Greek Theatre of the University of California's campus to attend ceremonies incident to the bestowing of degrees on several leading international statesmen, a number of radio commentators were joined by a distinguished elderly gentleman, Dorothy Lewis of NAB states in a release to the Association of Women Directors from the San Francisco Conference. He politely asked about the background of each person and then he said, "I am delighted to meet you all and to congratulate you. I find that news over the radio is trustworthy, surprisingly accurate and interestingly presented." The gentleman proved to be one of the outstanding Deans of this famous college. One up for radio!

A cartoon by Keller in the American Magazine for June has an excited stage manager answering the telephone and shouting to the producer: "It's Mr. Petrillo, sir; about the maid, in third act, humming while she dusts."

With six members of its staff now operating television sets in their homes in the metropolitan area, the Caldwell-Clements group of radio and television magazines, with offices at 480 Lexington Avenue, New York, is making a pre-V-day study of video reception and programs. These surveys look forward to the day when television will become a major U.S. industry.

To keep television stations, directors and featured performers in touch with the staff's observations of their current video efforts, a "Television Applause Card" has been prepared, and is being used by the observers, worded:

"We enjoyed seeing you on Television Station _____
 Location of Teleset _____ Observer _____
 Television Observing Staff Caldwell-Clements, Inc."

 If the peacetime ratio of advertising to national income prevails in the post-war period, then advertising should reach \$3,300,000,000 to \$3,600,000,000 annually, Frederic R. Gamble, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, told the George Burton Hotchkiss Chapter of Alpha Delta Sigma at New York University.

 The control of three Texas broadcasting companies - the majority of whose stock was owned by Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt, his former wife, Mrs. Ruth G. Roosevelt Eidson, and their three children - has been transferred to the Texas State Network, Inc., Federal Communications Commission has announced.

KFJZ at Fort Worth, Texas, KNOW at Austin, and WACO, Waco, Texas and KABC at San Antonio, Texas, are the stations concerned.

 R.C.A. Communications, Inc. is now accepting personal and "non-transactional" commercial messages for transactional" commercial messages for transmission direct to Holland, Lieut. Colonel Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice-President and General Manager of RCAC, announces.

RCAC restored the direct circuit to The Netherlands, for Government and press messages only, on March 5th, following the end of German occupation. The Holland terminus is handled by The Netherlands Postal and Telegraph Administration.

 Radiotype and high-frequency FM emergency radio communication demonstrations were the highlights of a two-day visit of the New York State Chapter of the Associated Police Communication Officers to General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y.

At the Helderberg mountain site of G.E., 50 police officers were shown a one-way demonstration of Radiotype when messages were sent from the company's plant, about 13 miles away. This operated on 35.46 megacycles. The engineers had voice communication between the mountain and plant by standard FM emergency equipment and used the same equipment to transmit the Radiotype. While no attempt was made to multiplex voice and Radiotype over the same carrier in this demonstration, the engineers explained that this has already been accomplished without interference on either channel.

 As an aid to religious broadcasters in using the great potentialities of radio, E. Jerry Walker, staff consultant on radio for the International Council of Religious Education, has written a guide booklet form for those who prepare and present religious programs. This manual, entitled "Religious Broadcasting", has been published by the National Association of Broadcasters.