

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1683

May 30, 1945

FM APPLICATIONS PASS 400 MARK; 25% FROM NEWSPAPERS

More than 400 - 403 to be exact - applicants for FM are now waiting for the go ahead priorities signal when materials and manpower will become available for the construction of commercial frequency modulation (FM stations).

As far as can be learned from the applications, at least one-fourth are from newspapers. The proportion may be even higher.

The applications are from 41 states and the District of Columbia.

Ohio leads the other States with 36 applications on file; California is in second place with 33; New York is third with 31; Illinois and Pennsylvania tie for fourth place, each with 24.

Applications have been received from all the States except Arizona, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

At the present time there are 46 commercial FM stations throughout the country which are broadcasting regularly. Three other FM stations are licensed for experimental operation only.

Since April 27, 1942, civilian construction of radio has been sharply curtailed. Action on these applications awaits release of manpower and equipment for civilian radio construction and authorization of individual applications by the FCC as the licensing agency. In some vicinities, applicants have applied for identical frequencies or for some other reason their applications may be mutually exclusive.

Among those FM applications from Ohio are:

Akron, Allen T. Simmons; United Broadcasting Co.; Summit Radio Corporation; Cincinnati, Cincinnati Broadcasting Co.; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; Cincinnati Times Star Co.; The Crosley Corp.; L. B. Wilson, Inc.; Cleveland, NBC; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; UAW-CIO; United Broadcasting Co.; WGAR Broadcasting Co.; Columbus, Central Ohio Broadcasting Co.; The Pixleys; The Crosley Corp.; Dayton, The Crosley Corp. (2); Toledo, The Toledo Blade Co.; The Fort Industry Co.

FM applications from California include:

Glendale, So. Calif. Associated Newspapers; Hollywood, CBS, Warner Bros. Broadcasting Co.; Los Angeles, The Times Mirror Co. Blue Network Co., Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd.; Earl C. Anthony, Inc.; NBC; UAW-CIO; Standard Broadcasting Co.; Oakland,

Tribune Building Co.; Sacramento, McClatchy Broadcasting Co.; San Diego, Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd.; Union Tribune Publishing Co.; San Francisco, The Assoc. Broadcasters, Inc.; Pacific Agr. Foundation, Ltd.; NBC; Blue Network Co., Inc.; Don Lee Broadcasting System; KJBS Broadcasters.

Some of the FM Applications from other States are:

New York - Albany, WOKO, Inc.; Brooklyn, Frequency Broadcasting Corp.; Buffalo, WEBR, Inc.; Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., WBEN; New York, The American Network, Inc.; Bernard Fein, Blue Network Co., Inc.; Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc.; Greater, N.Y. Broadcasting Corp.; WLIB, Inc.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; News Syndicate Co., Inc.; WBNX Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WMCA, Inc.; Syracuse, WAGE, Inc.; Central N.Y. Broadcasting Corp., Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp.

District of Columbia: Washington, Capital Broadcasting Co. The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.; NBC; The Crosley Corp.; Washington Times Herald; Marcus Loew Booking Agency; Mid-Coastal Broadcasting Co.

Florida - Jacksonville, Fla. Broadcasting Co.; The Metropolis Co.; Miami, Miami Broadcasting Co.; Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp.; Tampa, Tampa Times Co.; The Tribune Co.

Georgia - Atlanta, The Constitution Publ. Co.; Columbus, Columbus Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Southeastern Broadcasting Co.; Macon Teleg. Publ. Co.

Illinois - Chicago, Agr. Broadcasting Co.; Blue Network Co., Inc.; UAW-CIO; Chi. Fed. of Labor; Raytheon Mfg. Co.; Drovers Journal Publ. Co.; NBC; Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co.; WJJD, Inc.; Peoria, Peoria Broadcasting Co., Commodore Broadcasting, Inc.; Quincy, Quincy Newspapers, Inc., Ill. Broadcasting Corp.; E. St. Louis, Miss. Valley Broadcasting Co.; Springfield, WCBS, Inc.; Commodore Broadcasting Co.

Indiana - Ft. Wayne, Farnsworth Tele & Radio Corp.; Indianapolis, Ind. Broadcasting, Inc., Ind. Broadcasting Corp.; Capitol Broadcasting Corp., Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.; WFBM, Inc.; Evansville on the Air, Inc.; The Wm. H. Block Co.

Iowa - Burlington, Burlington Broadcasting Co.; Des Moines Central Broadcasting Co.; Dubuque, Telegraph Herald, Dubuque Broadcasting Co.

Kentucky - Louisville, Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Co., WAVE, Inc.; Northside Broadcasting Corp.

Louisiana - New Orleans, Loyola University; Mayoral, Cortada & Cordada; The Times Picayune Publishing Co.;

Maryland - Baltimore, The A. S. Abell Co., Balto. Broadcasting Corp.; The Balto. Radio Show, Inc.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; Md. Broadcasting Co.; The Monumental Radio Co. Olney, Edw. Armstrong, Jansky & Bailey, d/b as FM.

Massachusetts - Boston, E. Anthony & Sons, Inc.; Fidelity Broadcasting Corp.; CBS; Matheson Radio Co., Inc.; Worcester Teleg. Publ. Co., Inc.; Filene's Television, Inc.; New Bedford, E. Anthony & Sons, Inc.; Pittsfield, Eagle Publishing Co.; Monroe B. England; Worcester, Worcester Teleg. Publishing Co.; Waltham, Raytheon Mfg. Co.

Michigan - Detroit, UAW-CIO, Jas. F. Hopkins, Inc.; King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp.; WJR, The Goodwill Station; Grand Rapids, Fetzer Broadcasting Co.; Grand Rapids Broadcasting Corp.; King-Trendle Broadcasting Co.; Leonard A. Versluis; Jackson, WIBM, Inc.

Minnesota - Minneapolis, Minn. Broadcasting Corp.; CBS; Rochester, Southern Minn. Broadcasting Co.; St. Paul, WMIN Broadcasting Co.;

Missouri - St. Louis, Thomas Patrick, Inc.; CBS; Globe-Democrat Publ. Co.; Mo. Broadcasting Corp.; The Pulitzer Publ. Co., St. Louis University; Star-Times Publ. Co.

Oregon - Portland, Broadcasters Oregon, Ltd.; Oregonian Publishing Co.; KOIN, Inc.

Pennsylvania - Harrisburg, Keystone Broadcasting Corp.; The Patriot Co.; WHP, Inc.; Philadelphia, Gibraltar Service Corp., Phila. Inquirer, a division of Triangle Publications, Inc.; WDAS Broadcasting Stations, Inc.; Pittsburgh, Liberty Broadcasting Co., Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, WCAE, Inc., Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc.

Texas, Dallas, A. H. Belo Corp.; KRLD Radio Corp.; Galveston, The KLUF Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Houston, Houston Printing Corp KTRH Broadcasting Co.; San Antonio, The Walmac Co.; Southland Industries, Inc.; Wichita Falls, Rhea Howard

Washington - Seattle, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Inc.; Evergreen Broadcasting Corp.; Radio Sales Corp.; Spokane, Louis Wasmer, Inc.; Seattle, Fisher's Blend Stations, Inc.

West Virginia, Charleston, Charleston Broadcasting Co.; Morgantown, W. Va. Radio Corp.

Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisc. Radio, Inc.; Hearst Radio, Inc.; Myles H. Johns; Milwaukee Broadcasting Co.

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BMB LEASES SPACE FOR N.Y. OFFICE

The Broadcast Measurement Bureau has leased 6,000 square feet of space in 270 Park Avenue, New York City and will take occupancy as soon as alterations are completed. The Bureau, sponsored by the National Association of Broadcasters, the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers, is an independent, non-profit organization set up for the purpose of measuring individual radio station coverage.

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RADIO MANUFACTURING RECONVERSION RMA CONVENTION TOPIC

Conclusion of the military radio-radar manufacturing program against Japan being well in hand, the big subject for discussion at the Radio Manufacturers' Association's annual meeting on June 13th and 14th in Chicago will be plans for the reconversion of the radio manufacturing industry to a peacetime basis.

Because of wartime travel restrictions only, the Association's officers, Directors and Executive Committees of the five RMA divisions will go to Chicago. The annual RMA membership "meeting" will be by proxy only. Association officers will be elected for the coming year and expanded peacetime projects of RMA arranged.

Reports on the WPB industry reconversion plan and OPA civilian pricing procedure will be reviewed by the Board of Directors. R.C. Cosgrove, of The Crosley Corporation, President of RMA, will preside at the Board meetings.

Due to continued heavy military requirements for radio and electronic equipment in the Japanese war, reconversion of the radio industry to civilian production will come gradually with no large volume of new home receivers on the market in prospect before early 1946, according to WPB advice to RMA.

Revisions of both L-265, the WPB limitation order barring production of civilian radios, and PR-25, the Spot Authorization Plan, to permit unrestricted manufacture of components and production of commercial service end equipment are scheduled early in July, according to WPB officials.

During this first stage of reconversion police, marine and aviation radio equipment may be produced after war orders drop 10 per cent or to \$190,000,000 a month. Production of components, including replacement tubes, will be limited only by the materials and plant capacity available. Home receivers may be produced when war production drops 25 per cent or to about \$160,000,000 a month.

The WPB Radio Industry Advisory Committee, whose members have approved the WPB reconversion formula for the radio industry in principle, will meet in Washington early in June to consider the program in detail.

Meanwhile, some manufacturers have reported substantial cutbacks in war orders since V-E Day, while a few large companies have received increased orders, especially for new secret electronic and radar equipment.

Under present WPB plans, modification of the WPB limitation order to permit restricted production, but no home receivers, will be made immediately effective in July to set manufacturers to place orders for components and materials.

WPB officials believe the severe shortage of tubes and other components, however, will retard reconversion even when limitation orders are relaxed. Despite sharp cutbacks in certain types of radio tubes, overall military requirements are higher now than before V-E Day.

PARAMOUNT CAPTURES NORMAN SIEGEL, TOP RADIO EDITOR

Norman Siegel, Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press, went to Hollywood once too often. For the past ten years, Mr. Siegel, one of the first, foremost, and most progressive radio editors in the country, has gone to Hollywood every winter for two-month assignments covering radio and movies on the West Coast. Finally, a week or so ago Paramount Pictures, Inc., which has long been angling for Norman, secured his name on the dotted line. The result was that, after 19 years with the Cleveland Press, Mr. Siegel will join the Paramount staff where he has been assigned to handle their star list and work with the syndicate writers in Hollywood.

Keeping himself abreast of Hollywood was an extension of his going to New York once every six or eight weeks to cover the Manhattan scene. Mr. Siegel believed in getting around. He was, in fact, the first radio editor in the country to cover one of President Roosevelt's Fireside Broadcasts. That was in July, 1933. And in thus coming to Washington, the Cleveland newspaperman had a thrilling experience for something happened that night which those present will probably never forget.

The Fireside broadcasts were made from a small room on the basement floor of the White House. It was in the middle of the Summer and the klieg lights ran the temperature up terrifically. What with radio technicians, news-reel photographers and others present, among them Alfred J. McCosker, of the Mutual Broadcasting System, then President of the National Association of Broadcasters, the place was crowded and at times almost suffocating. Finally, President Roosevelt was wheeled in and established at a specially made stand in the corner of the room surrounded by microphones and in the center of the spotlights.

As was customary at such broadcasts, advance copies of the President's speech were distributed to the correspondents present. President Roosevelt began speaking in his usual manner, and Carleton D. Smith at the NBC microphone, Bob Trout for CBS, and others followed the printed copy in a routine way to see whether or not the President digressed from the prepared text. Once the tenseness of getting the broadcast started with split-second timing had passed and the novelty for the newcomers had worn off of hearing the President in person, who in the flood lights looked like a movie actor reading into a microphone, they too relaxed much the same as anybody else does listening over the air.

Those present received an unforgettable jolt, however, when President Roosevelt suddenly stopped speaking. Carleton Smith, Bob Trout and the others running the broadcast snapped to attention. Seeing Mr. Roosevelt hold out his hand as if groping for something, didn't give them any reassurance. Nor an instant later when he exclaimed: "Water, will someone give me a glass of water?"

Luckily a pitcher of water was close by and a dozen hands grabbed for it. To those in the little White House room it seemed

ages but in an instant, the President was handed a glass of water. As he began drinking it - and to the intense relief of those present that memorable night who thought possibly he had suffered a heart attack - President Roosevelt calmly resumed his broadcast saying: "My friends this is one of the hottest nights of the year in Washington - and you all know what Washington is at this season - I simply had to have a glass of water."

Whereupon Mr. Roosevelt finished the broadcast without further interruption.

Mr. Siegel has also written a series of articles on television, one of which was reproduced in booklet form by RCA for distribution to persons requesting information on the subject. He was Vice-President of the Radio Editors' Association. He is 38 years old, a graduate of Ohio State University, and has been Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press since 1930. In his 19 years with the Press, he has held various posts, including those of Aviation Editor, Night City Editor, Assistant Political Editor, Assistant State Editor, Assistant Promotion Editor and Radio and Amusement Editor.

Mr. Siegel begins his new work with Paramount in Hollywood June 4th.

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CANADIANS APPARENTLY IN NO HURRY TO BUY NEW SETS

Most Canadians, while expecting great improvements in radio after the war, will not be in a hurry to buy new sets, according to a survey conducted by Canadian Facts, Ltd., for the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada.

Results of the consumer sampling have been made available to the Radio Manufacturers' Association of the United States by the Canadian RMA because of their interest to U.S. manufacturers.

Although 42 percent of the persons interviewed said they plan to buy a new radio after the war, only 5 percent said they will buy a set just as soon as they become available, regardless of whether or not they include great improvements.

Canadian Facts consequently estimated the immediate market in Canada as 135,000 sets, of which 65 per cent would buy A.C. models, 20 percent combination models, and 15 percent battery sets. Canada has a population of about 11,500,000. The survey covered a representative cross-section of 2,058 Canadians.

Among other findings were:

9 out of 10 Canadian families now own a radio set, and 1 out of 10 has more than one radio

5 percent of all sets now owned are out of order

Radio ranks third among the post-war products which Canadian families will buy, the first two being automobiles and refrigerators

Principal buyer interest is in combination sets with tone first consideration and price second

Only one person in 10 has heard of FM, and half of those interviewed think television is not more than three years off.

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WASHINGTON TELEVISION AND FM TOWER ZONING BANS LIFTED

The Zoning Commission of Washington, D.C. has cleared the way for the introduction of television to the Capital by amending its regulations to permit the erection of television towers in the city's residential areas. Likewise the Commissioners who govern the city authorized the erection of an experimental frequency modulation mast on the International Building, between 13th and 14th Streets, N.W. on F Street, a block from the Treasury, and in the heart of the downtown shopping district.

The action of the District of Columbia Commissioners in permitting the erection of television towers answered appeals made at public hearings last week by representatives of companies seeking to build stations, who predicted Washington would be one of the most progressive cities in the television field if high ground, found chiefly in residential areas, is made available for antennae towers.

Adequate television service, it was said, can be guaranteed to the metropolitan area only if towers can be placed on land that is 300 to 400 feet above sea level, the experts explained.

Representatives of the Bamberger Broadcasting Co. of New York have announced they are prepared to establish a television tower and station here that will bring the District entertainment from New York. No more than three or four stations can be located in the city because the Federal Communications Commission has allocated only 12 frequencies for television for the entire country, it was explained.

A particular site in Washington's residential area will not be granted to television companies unless it meets the approval of the District Board of Zoning Adjustment and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, it was stated.

The Zoning Commission pointed out that the proposed location and height of these facilities must not adversely affect neighboring property and must be separated from such property by a distance equal to one-sixth the height of the antennae tower.

The permit to erect the FM steel mast in downtown Washington was issued to Everett L. Dillard in behalf of the Commercial Radio Equipment Company. Mr. Dillard said that a portable trailer-borne tower will be located in the Silver Spring area, adjacent to

Washington to experiment with coverage for Maryland. Because the main station will be only strong enough to service the metropolitan area, the radio engineers are contemplating a series of booster stations which will dot the countryside. According to Mr. Dillard without such relay stations, necessary because of frequency modulation restrictions, it might be necessary to have a central most 1,000 feet high.

Although none of the Washington stations now broadcast on frequency modulation wave lengths, most of them have applications pending before the Federal Communications Commission.

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UNORTHODOX THINKING NEEDED IN TELE, SAYS CROSLEY CONSULTANT

Speaking to students at the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, Richard Hubbell, Production Manager and Television Consultant of The Crosley Corporation, Broadcasting Division, called for unorthodox thinking on the part of television broadcasters. "Television", he said, "is a new art of the first magnitude, waiting for us to develop it. Let's not cripple that development by confining television within arbitrary boundaries, by failing to recognize and exploit all of its potentialities. Television needs thinking along new lines, unorthodox thought which breaks out of established molds and blazes a new trail.

"There is a natural tendency for movie people to think of television as a new branch of movies, for radio people to see it as visualized radio programs, for theatre people to look on it as an extension of Broadway, for advertising people to think of it only as a better way to sell laxatives and soap, for educators to regard it solely as a new dimension in audio-visual education, for manufacturers to dream of it only as a wonderful way to sell more equipment. This adds up to a lot of people with limited perspectives and therefore limited capabilities. The tele-woods are full of them now, for very few have had the foresight and initiative to learn something of all of these contributory fields, to get the broad knowledge and experience which television will demand of its top-flight artists and executives."

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TELEVISION THEATRES PLANNED IN ILLINOIS AND OHIO

Said to be the first in the country designed for television are theatres planned for Libertyville, Illinois, near Chicago, and Toledo, Ohio. The latter is to be erected by the Anthony Wayne Development Company. The former will be built as soon as materials are available and wartime restrictions permit by Fred W. Dobe, an industrial engineer heading a syndicate in association with A. J. Balaban, General Manager of the Roxy Theatre in New York City.

The Libertyville theatre will seat 1500 and a site 155 x 250 ft. has been acquired. It will be built along experimental lines and will contain many innovations.

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"HELLO WORLD" HENDERSON OF SHREVEPORT DIES

W. K. "Hello World" Henderson, formerly of KWKH, Shreveport, La., who some years ago was one of the best known broadcasters in the United States, died at his home last Monday following a heart attack. Mr. Henderson, who originally started KWKH and used "Hello World" for his regular salutation, specialized in abusing the old Federal Radio Commission over the air. In addition to this he began attacking the chain stores of the country.

The FRC was puzzled as to why KWKH (The WKH being Mr. Henderson's initials) could be heard in so many parts of the country and at such great distances. In this respect it seemed to be in a class with WLW at Cincinnati. The mystery was somewhat cleared up when, according to testimony before the Radio Commission, it was revealed that although "Old Man" Henderson (as they called him) was only licensed to use 1,000 watts, he used to boost up the power to whatever his needs seemed to be at a particular time.

This was developed under cross-examination by Judge E. O. Sykes, then Chairman of the Commission. It was back in 1927 when power wasn't what it is today and there was quite a sensation when Mr. Henderson admitted that he stepped up his power to as high as 3,000 watts. As a result of this, his broadcasting time was reduced by one-half. He was also later hauled on the carpet on a charge that he used profanity. Finally in 1933, he sold KWKH and has never been heard from in the broadcasting world since.

Mr. Henderson was 74 years old and leaves a widow and a son.

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NO CHARGE FOR GUEST ROOM RADIO IN ASCAP HOTEL CONTRACT

In connection with the negotiations between ASCAP and the American Hotel Association, which were successfully concluded last Friday with the issuance of a new contract under which ASCAP will license all hotels, it was stated that no charge will be made for the use of ASCAP repertoire by means of master-controller radio submitted to individual guest rooms.

The terms of the new licensing agreement, which will run for approximately five years, call for payment by the hotel of an annual rate based upon its previous annual expenditure for all music and entertainment. These license fees are to be paid in quarterly installments.

New contracts and forms were sent to all ASCAP supervisors and district managers last Friday, together with an explanatory letter from Herman Greenberg, Assistant General Manager of the Society.

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BUTTNER, RADIO ENGINEER, AND OGILVIE, NEW I.T. & T. V-PS

The election of H. H. Buttner, a builder of the famous Samoa and Bordeaux radio stations, and G. A. Ogilvie as Vice-Presidents of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was announced yesterday by Col. Sosthenes Behn, President.

Mr. Buttner, a graduate of the University of California and a native of that State, also is Vice President of International Telecommunications Laboratories, Inc., a recently organized I.T. & T. affiliate, and is Vice-President and a Director of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, the system's manufacturing subsidiary in the United States. After a trip to the Orient, he was engaged by the Navy Department for radio work at the Mare Island, Cal. Navy Yard and was given charge of the construction of the Naval high power radio station at the Navy base at Tuituila, American Samoa. During World War I, Mr. Buttner served in the Navy as machinist mate and was among the group sent to France to build the Lafayette high power radio station near Bordeaux. After the armistice, he was demobilized and remained in France as a civilian employee of the Navy station after it had been turned over to the French authorities.

When he was discharged from the Navy, Mr. Buttner had become chief special mechanic, a rating he received during service at the Lafayette station. Upon his return to the United States in 1921, Mr. Buttner was employed by the Navy Department as an expert radio aide and was stationed at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Leaving the Navy Department in 1922, Mr. Buttner joined the Western Electric Company where he worked for several years on the development of radio broadcasting and power line carrier equipment.

Mr. Buttner who went with I.T. & T. in 1926 has attended practically all international conferences on communications and radio since 1927 and is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Mr. Ogilvie was born in Brooklyn, is a graduate of Hamilton College and Harvard Law School and joined I.T. & T. in 1923 and was assigned for training to Havana and later to Mexico. He went to Spain for the system in 1924 and in 1925 he again was assigned to Mexico. From 1927 to 1930 Mr. Ogilvie served the system in Brazil and Chile. Later he went to Rumania where he assisted in the organization of personnel and other details of the country's telephone system when it was acquired from the government. Later assignments took him once more to Mexico where he later served as Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, and to Ecuador.

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Effective June 15, 1945, Station WKIX, 250 watts, Columbia, S.C., joins the Columbia network as an optional station.

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STALIN SAID "NO-SKI" TO SEN. WHEELER'S BERLIN REQUEST

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, head of a U.S. Senate Committee investigating international communications, isn't a man to harbor a grudge but he has a long memory. He sounded mild enough when he told about the door being closed in his face (slowly but not slammed) by Stalin, when the Senator sought permission to visit Berlin with his Committee, but it is a pretty good guess that the last of the incident has not been heard.

"I can't say we were exactly refused permission to visit Berlin", Senator Wheeler said, "but we were told it was inadvisable."

The Committee, whose other members are Senators Ernest W. McFarland (D), of Arizona; Homer E. Capehart (R), of Indiana; and Albert W. Hawkes (R), of New Jersey, and which is accompanied by Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission, Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, Chief of Naval Operations, Ed Craney of KGIR, Butte, Mont., and others, thereupon decided to go to Italy.

They are expected to return to Washington within the next week or so.

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OWI REVEALS ITS LATEST EFFORT IS MUSICAL PROPAGANDA

Propagandizing foreign peoples through music is the latest effort to be publicized by the Office of War Information.

Dr. Roy Harris, Chief of the Music Section of OWI's Radio Program Bureau in New York City, has written the Washington Star to point out that the function of the OWI "has been and will continue to be the dissemination of information concerning the United States, its war effort and its peace efforts through the media of press, radio, motion pictures, publications and information centers."

The agency's music section, he says, has the job of informing "the peoples of Europe on the current musical world".

"Breaking this down, we have two distinctively different parts of our musical life. The first part is the interest, appreciation, understanding and activity in the performance of the music of European nations as it is practiced in this country. The second part concerns the development of a native music", Dr. Harris declares.

Through short wave radio and the sending of records and music for "live performance" to 62 OWI "outposts" overseas, music lovers in foreign countries get a diet of 50 percent "hot" jazz, "sweet" jazz, Latin American, dance music and popular songs; 25 percent American folk music and 25 per cent symphonic and chamber music.

Dr. Harris reports that from OWI's Luxembourg "outpost" they have learned that Germans do not like our "hot" jazz but are

much more partial to our "sweet" jazz. "This is very understandable, because our sweet jazz is much nearer to the slow rhythms and sweet sonorities of 19th century romantic German classics", he observes.

"Our serious American composers can be extremely heartened to know that requests for our serious music have increased over 400 percent in the last three years", he adds.

Dr. Harris says the recordings are broadcast around the clock from OWI's large short wave network known as "Voice of America"

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CANNOT USE PRIORITIES TO AMASS RADIO PARTS

Several questions having risen as to the effect of Priorities Regulation 27 on the restrictions on the manufacture of electronic equipment contained in Order L-265, the War Production Board last Saturday issued an Interpretation to the General Limitation Order L-265 emphasizing that Priorities Regulation 27 does not relax in any way the restrictions on the manufacture of electronic equipment under L-265.

The interpretation points out that, while Priorities Regulation 27 provides manufacturers with priorities assistance in obtaining limited amounts of construction materials, it specifically requires compliance with all applicable WPB orders and regulations.

The interpretation explains that no manufacturer may produce electronic equipment under Priorities Regulation 27 except to fill preferred orders, to fill authorized production schedules and programs as defined in Controlled Materials Regulation 1 or to fill schedules or programs authorized on a spot basis.

It is explained further that Priorities Regulation 27 does not establish any authorized production schedule or authorized program for electronic equipment, nor can the AA-4 rating assigned by the regulation be used to purchase complete equipment such as radios or phonographs, since these are not production materials.

Furthermore, officials said, the priorities assistance granted by Priorities Regulation 27 may not be used to accumulate reservoirs of component parts in anticipation of the resumption of civilian radio production.

Under Priorities Regulation 1, 30-day inventories for the resumption of civilian production may be built up if they can be obtained without priorities assistance. But under Order L-265, the only electronic components purchasable without priorities assistance are those supported by consumers' or suppliers' certificates, and their use is limited to the receiving of repair parts. They cannot be used to obtain inventory for future production.

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!!! SCISSORS AND PASTE !!!
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Navy Secretary Forrestal Doesn't Think Much Of Radio
(Drew Pearson in "Washington Post")

After Secretary of the Navy Forrestal left Iwo Jima on his recent Pacific trip, he staged a press conference on Guam, where he promised to do something to improve news coverage under the Navy.

One correspondent piped up, "How about radio? What are you going to do for them?"

"Oh, radio doesn't amount to a hill of beans", replied the Secretary of the Navy. "It goes in one ear and out the other."

What Forrestal didn't realize was that correspondents for the major networks were listening to him. All reported his remarks to their home offices.

Forrestal himself was frankly critical of his own Navy public relations.

"If we want to have no Navy after the war", said Forrestal, "we're certainly going about it in exactly the right way by pushing the press around."

Demands European Radio And Press Censorship Be Lifted
(Maj. George Fielding Eliot in "Washington Star")

It is high time the press of this Nation began to talk very firmly indeed to the War Department or whoever it is that is primarily responsible for the censorship of press and radio in the areas of American military activity in Europe.

If I had the job of doing the telling, I would say:

Gentlemen, you cannot use military security as an excuse for avoiding criticism.

Freedom of news is an essential and integral part of all freedom, and that is truer today than it ever has been.

Freedom may be temporarily held in check by military necessity. No one desires to make public anything which may be of aid to the enemies of the United Nations during the progress of a war. It is right and proper that military authorities should decide what may and may not be made public under such conditions. It is right and proper that correspondents and editors should be subjected to military censorship and regulations for that purpose. You cannot complain of any lack of loyal cooperation to that end on the part of the American press and radio.

Unseen Network One Of The War's Great Wonders
("New York Times")

The radio communications and navigational aids operated and maintained by the Army Airways Communications System have had comparatively little public notice, but they are the electronic nerves and airway markers for intercontinental air traffic. They extend from the training fields and air transport terminal airports

in the United States to the battlefronts. They protect the routes over which 700,000 wounded and 560,000 tons of high priority cargo mail and passengers were carried last year. It is only because of this unseen network that it has been possible for a military plane to take off every fifteen minutes for a flight across the Pacific and every thirteen minutes for Europe. Because of the communications network it has been possible in the China-Burma-India theatre to send planes over the Hump, in some of the worst flying weather in the world, only three and a half minutes apart. At Saipan, control tower operators clear B-29s, on the way home from pounding Japan with bombs, into the landing strip every twenty seconds. Every day more than 6,000,000 five-letter word groups are filed over the system's point-to-point circuits.

Another Bright Page

Frank C. Page, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., and Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, sons of the late Walter Hines Page, former Ambassador to Great Britain, are both well and favorably known to the communications industry, but perhaps not so many are aware of the third successful brother, Ralph W. Page, noted columnist on the Philadelphia Bulletin. Of the last named the Saturday Evening Post (April 7) in an article about the Bulletin (which recently acquired Station WPEN in Philadelphia) has this to say:

"Page was running the family banking and orchard interests in North Carolina when Robert McLean (the Bulletin's publisher) met him and was intrigued by the clarity and calmness with which he expounded his pro-New Deal ideas in after-dinner conversation. These ideas were mostly counter to McLean's, but McLean persuaded him to give up his business and start writing for The Bulletin. The result was that The Bulletin harbors in its arch conservative bosom perhaps the most articulate and best-written liberal column in the country. Not only that, but it proudly features and advertises it. Like another popular Bulletin column, written by Paul Jones, however, it is known only to Bulletin readers. McLean will not permit either to be syndicated."

464 Television Stations Possible Under New FCC Allocation (Television Broadcasters' Ass'n "News Letter")

In providing 13 channels for commercial telecasting, the Federal Communications Commission has paved the way for the ultimate erection and operation of 464 commercial television transmitters. Under the suggested plan for allocation of channels, announced by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., several months ago, it is possible to operate 398 television stations on 12 channels and 464 stations on 13 channels. In announcing its allocation of frequencies, the FCC definitely assigned seven channels between 174 to 216 megacycles and provided 3 alternatives for an additional 6 channels in the region between 44 to 108 megacycles. One of the 3 alternatives will be finally selected in the Fall after tests are conducted in the 44 to 108 band to determine the most suitable location for ultra high frequency (FM) broadcasting.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Ewin L. Davis, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, received the Award for Achievement in Law conferred on George Washington University Alumni. Judge Davis, a former member of Congress, was Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries and helped frame the country's first radio law.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Waltham, Mass., is seeking a site in Prospect Hill Park as the location for its television station.

Armed service requirements for communications wire have been cut back from 313,500 miles monthly to 218,000 miles, members of the Copper Wire and Cable Industry Advisory Committee were informed by War Production Board officials at a recent meeting, the agency said Monday. Field wire requirements represented the largest reduction, dropping from 211,000 miles monthly to 156,000 miles; assault wire from 83,000 miles to 52,000 and long range wire from 19,500 to 10,000.

It is not expected that the requirements for components for wire and cable will drop with communication wire cutbacks. Textiles and enamel will be in short supply.

The White House Correspondents' Association will give a buffet supper next Saturday night, June 2nd, to Stephen Early, press and radio secretary during the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. Early will have assumed his new duties the day before as a Vice-President of the Pullman Company. The buffet supper will be at the Statler and there will be no guests.

Philso Corp. will release more than 1300 employees at its Philadelphia, Watsontown, Pa., and Belvidere, N.J., plants within the next five weeks due to reduced military needs for artillery fuses and aircraft equipment.

A Patent (#2,376,493) was granted to Edwin H. Land and Martin Grabau of Cambridge, Mass. on apparatus to produce sound through the action of light on polaroid glass. The inventors based their patent upon the discovery that where two light polarizing elements are interposed in the path of a beam of light, with one of these elements adapted to rotate and the other to remain stationary, variation of the elements will produce a fluctuation in the intensity of the transmitted beam. If the rotated element is made to turn at 220 revolutions per second, for instance, the beam will fluctuate at a frequency of 440 vibrations per second. If these fluctuations then are translated into electrical oscillations of the same frequency, without distortion, which in turn are translated into mechanical vibrations of a suitable diaphragm in a loudspeaker, a tone will be produced. This will be a pure tone, the exact pitch of the A above middle C on a piano. Patent was assigned to the Polaroid Corporation of Dover, Del.

The revised edition (May 15) of the "Code of Wartime Practices for the American Press and Radio" has now been issued in printed form by the Office of Censorship. It carries this note:

"This Code covers everything published - newspapers, press services, periodicals, magazines, books, newsletters, reports, directories, almanacs, trade and financial papers and all else - and everything broadcast by standard, point-to-point nonmilitary, frequency modulation, facsimile and television stations and all else in the United States.

"This is the guide by which you are expected to censor your own operations. If in doubt, call, write, or telegraph the Office of Censorship, Apex Building, Washington 25, D.C., Telephone EXecutive 3800."

An "orchid" for radio was given by Mrs. Carl Berendson, wife of the Minister from New Zealand, Dorothy Lewis of NAB states in a release to the Association of Women Directors from the San Francisco Conference. She was overheard to say at a social function during the United Nations Conference, "Of course, I always love to go back to New Zealand, but I certainly will miss the 'commercials' on American radio programs. I enjoy them very much."

In taking formal possession of the 130 room German Embassy in Washington, Government representatives found in a locked room on the fourth floor an array of highly intricate radio equipment. It had been moved down the corridor from an isolated corner room with iron-barred windows, which R. L. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent of the State Department said, had apparently been the Embassy radio and code room. State Department officials were unable to say whether the equipment was designed for sending, as well as receiving. They plan to have it examined by an expert on wireless. There were about 20 shortwave sets.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, by the Trustees of the University of Nebraska at the Commencement exercises May 21st. The degree was conferred for outstanding accomplishments in the field of communications engineering.

General Ingles prepared at the University of Nebraska before entering the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated in June, 1914. In December 1943 he became Deputy Commander, United States Forces in the European Theater of Operations; and on July 1, 1943, he was named Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau will donate \$175 (face value) of War Bonds as prizes in a contest for the selection of a quotation from the public utterances of the late President Roosevelt to be engraved on a special War Bond to be sold during the 8th War Loan. This is open to all members of the Capitol Radio and Press Galleries. \$100 bond for the winning selection; \$50 bond for 2nd best and a third prize of \$25.

The Committee advises that all submissions be less than 20 words and each entry must be sent by mail, postmarked not later than midnight, Friday, June 15, to Samuel W. Bell, Chairman, Press Galleries Standing Committee, Senate Press Gallery, Washington, D.C., and William Costello, Acting Chairman, Executive Committee, Radio Correspondents' Association, Earle Building, Washington, D.C.