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No. 1689

July 18, 1945

NEW BROADCASTERS' PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE \$50,000 A YEAR

Associate Justice Justin Miller, 57 years old, of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, chosen as the new President of the National Association of Broadcasters, will receive \$50,000 a year. At the District Court of Appeals, Justice Miller receives \$12,500 a year, and it is a lifetime appointment. With the NAB, he has a five year contract and is expected to take over October 1st.

In the meantime, a practical broadcaster will be selected to serve as Executive Assistant to Justice Miller. J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President and General Manager on leave of the Fort Industry stations, and former Assistant Director of Censorship, who is generally conceded to have made one of the best NAB presidents in its history, will continue to direct the affairs of the Association until Fall.

Thus the Directors' Committee, headed by Tam Craven, Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, which had the apparently unsurmountable task of selecting the new president, heaves a large sigh of relief. A previous committee had seemingly run into a stone wall on it and passed the buck to the present group which reached its final decision in Kansas City last Saturday and whose members, beside Commander Craven, are:

William B. Way, General Manager of KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; John J. Gillin, Jr., President of WOW, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.; J. Leonard Reinsch, Managing Director of WHIO, WIOD, and WSB, of Atlanta, Ga.; G. Richard Shafto, General Manager of WIS, Columbia, South Carolina, and Frank Stanton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The reasons for the Committee selecting Justice Miller, who himself has had little radio experience, but who, it was understood, was to have as his Executive Assistant a practical broadcaster, were summed up somewhat as follows:

1. Because Justice Miller was O.K. as far as the White House was concerned. President Truman was said to know him very well. Also Secretary-elect Fred Vinson, who himself formerly served in the District Court with Justice Miller, recommended him highly.

2. Because Justice Miller was O.K. on Capitol Hill, knew his way around there very well, with many friends in both the House and Senate. In fact, Speaker Sam Rayburn was understood to be one of his endorsers. Likewise Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Committee which handles broadcasting matters.

3. O.K. with the Federal Communications Commission, Justice Miller being described as "the kind of a man who can work harmoniously with the FCC members and hold their attention and respect".

4. Has some knowledge of radio due to the fact that the District Court of Appeals is the appellate body sitting over the FCC in radio cases. As a member of this Court since 1937, Justice Miller has written a number of opinions on appeals from FCC decisions in radio cases.

5. Said to be an excellent organizer, administrator and highest type of leader.

6. Widely known as a public speaker and for his prestige in Washington.

7. Being a Californian travelling back and forth from the West Coast, is familiar with many parts of the country and their needs, "grass-roots" as well as the cities.

8. Is represented as having a keen knowledge of public relations, being at the same time a good mixer and very human.

9. Well thought of in the business world. Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., himself considered for the position, is understood to have recommended Justice Miller.

10. Though comparatively unknown nationally, it was believed Justice Miller might do a better job for the broadcasting industry than some of the bigger "names" the Committee considered that were financially beyond the reach of NAB which didn't feel it could go above \$50,000. Neville Miller, first paid president, at his peak only received \$35,000.

11. Finally it was stated that Justice Miller "brings to his new position a high understanding and appreciation of the importance of radio in American daily life."

He will submit his resignation to President Truman sometime before October 1st.

In agreeing to assume the responsibilities of the office of President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Justice Miller said,

"I accept a challenge to render a public service. I see in broadcasting, with its promising developments for post-war expansion into frequency modulation, television, and facsimile, a vital agency for carrying forward our traditional American policy of free speech and for protecting and strengthening our system of free enterprise. The opportunity is thus presented to demonstrate to the world the vitality and validity of these fundamental American concepts. To have a part in the development of the industry; to help in securing for it a sounder foundation in law and operating policy,

in reconciling and integrating the various interests, public, governmental and industrial - is an assignment so challenging to me, as to make my decision a matter of course."

In telling of the selection of Justice Miller to head the NAB, Drew Pearson last Sunday night declared: "He will do a great job."

Mr. Miller was graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1911, and obtained his Bachelor of Law Degree in 1913 at the University of Montana. He obtained his doctor of civil law degree in 1934 at Yale. Mr. Miller has practiced law in his home and many other States, and also before the United States Supreme Court. He was an attorney and executive officer of the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing for two years, beginning in 1919.

Mr. Miller was Dean of Law at the University of Southern California for three years, beginning in 1927, and he held the same position at Duke University for five years, beginning in 1930.

At one time, he served as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and Chairman of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Crime.

As President of the California State Society in Washington, D. C., he made that organization one of the most successful in the Nation's capital.

Justice Miller is now at his home at 550 Paseo Miramar, Los Angeles, California.

Justice Miller's resignation will leave only two active members on the court, Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner and Justice Henry W. Edgerton. Justice Harold M. Stephens has been giving all his time to his assignment as American Chairman of the British-American Patent Interchange Committee.

As three justices ordinarily hear appeals for the court, the resignation is expected to expedite presidential appointments to fill the vacancies caused by the recent resignation of Thurman Arnold to enter private practice and the 1943 resignation of Fred M. Vinson, now nominated for Secretary of the Treasury.

Federal Judge John C. Collet, of the U. S. District Court in Kansas City, Mo., is reported as being considered for one of the present vacancies on the U. S. District Court.

Mr. Ryan is "all packed" and ready to return to his former duties at Toledo, Ohio. "You'll soon be back in Washington in one capacity or another", someone ventured. "I am not so sure of that", Mr. Ryan replied, "I like Toledo pretty well."

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FCC MEMBER WM. H. WILLS, OF VERMONT, TO BE SWORN IN MONDAY

The newest member of the Federal Communications Commission William H. Wills, 63 years old, a Republican, born in Chicago but who wound up as Governor of Vermont, will be sworn in next Monday morning, July 23rd. Governor Wills will only be in the city a day but will return to take up his duties about August 15th.

At the Senate hearing prior to his confirmation, Governor Wills said that he had no practical or technical knowledge in radio or communications. However, he proved himself well grounded in politics when Senator Burton K. Wheeler asked him (some thought with his tongue in his cheek) if he had ever held any public office. "All my life", Governor Wills replied. This included a term in the Vermont House of Representatives, two terms in the State Senate, two terms as Lieut. Governor, and two terms as Governor (1941-45).

According to George Rothwell Brown, writing in the New York Journal-American, President Truman's appointment of Governor Wills marks the first definite break over patronage in the famous "honeymoon" with Congress.

"It was made over the protests, and contrary to the recommendation, of the Republican Leadership on Capitol Hill, which feels that it has been side-tracked and slighted", Mr. Brown states.

"Back of it is an interesting little story, but first of all the radio industry generally will be disappointed, for the vacancy to which Wills has been named was created by the President's failure to re-appoint Norman S. Case, who for the past 11 years has been one of the most useful and conservative members of the Commission.

"Case is a former Republican Governor of Rhode Island, where he made a fine record before President Roosevelt appointed him to be one of the Republican members of FCC.

"Under the law the minority party is entitled to certain definite representation on the Commission, and in this respect Truman has complied with the statute. Wills is a Republican - a 'Willkie Republican'!

"What happened is that the President turned down the recommendations of the Congressional Leadership in Congress and appointed Wills on the recommendation of Republican Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, who was a close personal friend of Truman in the latter's Senate days.

"Austin is coming up for re-election next year, his term expiring in January, 1947, and it had been widely reported in Vermont that former Governor Wills was getting ready to run against him for the Republican Senatorial nomination in next Spring's primary election.

"Thus by a stroke the President has gotten a formidable rival out of Austin's way, but obviously this was not the sole motive which inspired so unusual an appointment as this one appears to be."

Since then Senator Austin has been prominently mentioned as successor to Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts in the Supreme Court. If Senator Austin should receive the Supreme Court appointment, he would, of course, then not run for re-election in 1947 and the question is raised as to whether former Governor Wills might not still desire to make the race.

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CAPITAL TELE SITE TURNDOWN MAY MEAN TROUBLE FOR OTHERS

The District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustment denying the District Government's appeal in behalf of the Bamberger Broadcasting Company of New York for permission to set up a 300-foot television tower in a residential section of Washington, D. C., will not make it any easier for others seeking similar sites in Washington and cities throughout the country. The bitter fight citizens of the Capital put up received nation-wide publicity and seems almost certain to stir up more trouble for the television broadcasters.

Harry S. Wender, counsel for the Bamberger Broadcasting Company, said that the company would immediately seek another site in Washington and that several other locations were in mind. Mr. Wender added that the alternative sites were not as advantageous for television purposes as the original choice but plans for the towers will go ahead.

Others besides Bamberger who either have been granted a television license in Washington or have applied are NBC, Philco, Capital Broadcasting Co. (Station WWDC), Allen B. duMont, Washington Times-Herald (Eleanor Patterson), Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Marcus Loew.

"The principal reason for the Bamberger denial, which will more fully be set forth in a formal order to be rendered next month, is our belief that the evidence shows the proposed location (at 39th and Fessenden Streets, N.W.) and height of tower will affect adversely the use of neighboring property in accordance with the zoning regulations and map", the Board declared in a formal statement.

The fight against the Bamberger tower was led by John R. Turney, a lawyer residing at 5100 Thirty-ninth Street, N.W., who represented residents of the area involved. Sixty thousand dollars was the price offered for the site. The decision of the Board said that "the contention of nearby home owners that this tower will adversely affect neighborhood properties we believe is substantiated by the facts."

Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, notified the Board that the Commission had considered the site and that it seemed to meet the requirements for television. The report of the Commission pointed out that the land was 390 feet at the site and that with the tower there would be a total elevation of 690 feet.

"No element of the city plan would be adversely affected, assuming, of course, that the physical development of the site and operation of the activities are planned and conducted in such a manner as to recognize the fact that the adjacent properties are of a restricted residential character", General Grant's report continued.

Mr. Turney pointed out that many of the citizen residents who testified for the Bamberger application were those who went to New York on a television tour last month sponsored by six radio broadcasting companies. Mr. Wender said that the trip was not sponsored alone by Bamberger.

Other witnesses for Mr. Wender were J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer of the Bamberger Station WOR and President of the Television Broadcasters' Association, who outlined the technical necessities for high ground for television transmission; George C. Davis, consulting engineer, and C. B. Plummer, an engineer with the Federal Communications Commission. These witnesses said that the tower would not interfere with radio reception from other stations.

Witnesses speaking in opposition included Undersecretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell, Col. Edwin J. Mund, U.S.M.C., and Dr. Leland E. Stevenson, who said that the entrance of a commercial building in the area would be like poison ivy - it starts on the arms and then spread to other parts of the body.

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ASCAP WINS IN \$357,000 TRIPLE DAMAGE SUIT OF WOW, OMAHA

Dismissal by Judge James Fitzgerald of the triple damage suit against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) was affirmed last Friday by the Supreme Court of Nebraska. The suit had been brought by Station WOW of Omaha and Joseph Malec on behalf of twenty-four tavern and hotel dealers to recover license fees paid to ASCAP for the period from 1937 to 1941 in the amount of three hundred fifty-seven thousand dollars.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska was based upon the fact that the monies which had been paid by Station WOW and by Malec and his co-plaintiffs represented voluntary payments made within business compulsions or duress. Therefore, such payments could not be recovered in the two actions which had been brought under the Nebraska Anti-ASCAP Statute.

Louis D. Frohlich, ASCAP General Counsel, and Yale C. Holland, argued the appeals on May 10th in Lincoln, Nebraska.

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RULES FOR CIVILIAN RADIO SET MANUFACTURING APPLICATIONS

A simplified procedure for applying for permission to produce electronic equipment, including home radio sets, was announced Monday by the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board.

Direction 2 to Order L-265 (Electronic Equipment) issued Monday, gives instructions for filing Form WPB-4000 for permission to build civilian radios and other electronic equipment restricted by the order, under the provisions of Priorities Regulation 25, the "spot" authorization order.

In the past, appeals under L-265 have been considered only in cases of unusual hardship, and complete lists of materials to be used in the production of end equipment and components had to be filed. The new instructions require only the filing of Form WPB-4000 and a listing of the quantities of seven of the most critical electronic components as listed in the direction. The listing of controlled materials, hardware or many other miscellaneous parts is no longer required.

A simplified procedure is also provided for requesting permission for a producer to use idle and excess inventories that he may have on hand for civilian production. In the past, a special authorization was required, but now no additional application need be filed. If components are to be obtained from some other holder's idle and excess inventories, however, the holder must still make application on Form WPB-1161 for their sale or release.

Applicants for "spot authorization" to produce electronic equipment under PR-25 must include on the WPB-4000 application form a description of each type and model of the product and the quantity (by quarters) to be produced. In addition, for each type and model to be produced, the proposed net unit factory billing value of the equipment and a statement of the quantity of each of the following types of components that are to be used in the manufacture of the equipment must be shown in a letter filed with the application:

1. Tubes
2. Transformers and Reactors (excluding intermediate frequency and radio frequency coils)
3. Capacitors, fixed and variable
4. Resistors, fixed and variable
5. Loud speakers
6. Switches
7. Sockets

Identifying specifications for each component must be given WPB said.

Applications for equipment or components to be produced during the third and fourth quarters of 1945 should be filed if possible on or before July 31, 1945, with the WPB field office for the District in which the producer's plant is located. Copies of Direction 2 of Order L-265, which contain instructions for filing under PR-25 and WPB-4000 application forms, may be obtained at any WPB regional or district office.

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ELMO WILSON SUCCEEDS JOHN CHURCHILL AS CBS RESEARCH HEAD

Elmo C. Wilson has joined the Columbia Broadcasting System as Director of Research after 16 months overseas devoted to probing thought processes of German war prisoners and measuring effectiveness of Allied military propaganda in liberated France and Germany.

He succeeds John K. Churchill, who resigned from CBS to take a similar position with the newly formed Bureau of Broadcast Measurement. It is reported that Mr. Wilson is to receive \$20,000 a year and Mr. Churchill is now drawing \$25,000.

In announcing Mr. Wilson's appointment, Frank Stanton, Vice-President and General Manager, said, "His versatile background and wide experience in consumer testing, public opinion research and journalism equip him well to direct Columbia's enlarged postwar research program."

Mr. Wilson was Chief of Surveys for the Office of War Information, in the European Theater of Operations, and was attached to the Psychological Warfare Division of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces in the same capacity.

Moving into the Normandy peninsula behind the Allied invasion armies, he surveyed results of radio broadcasts that spark-plugged French underground resistance. Mr. Wilson also tested printed and broadcast material on Nazi P.O.W.'s as a means of improving the quality of our propaganda intended for German mass consumption.

His wartime duties follow a busy career as newspaperman, social service worker, university instructor, historian, public opinion and consumer researcher.

Mr. Wilson was born 38 years ago in Minneapolis. He received his B.A. in the Class of '28 from the University of Minnesota where he did graduate work in journalism, political science and propaganda analysis, obtained an M.A., taught current history and formation of public opinion.

After a connection with the editorial department of the Minneapolis Journal, he became a field supervisor for the Big Brother Movement. In 1940, Mr. Wilson became associated with the Elmo Roper organization, remaining there until he joined the government in the Fall of 1941.

In the pre-Pearl Harbor period, Mr. Wilson organized public opinion surveys for the Government's then Coordinator of Information, continuing the same work when his department was transferred to the Office of Facts and Figures and, eventually, the OWI.

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OWI SCHOOL FILLS WORLD-WIDE RADIO ENGINEER NEED

Calls come in from all over the world to the OWI Overseas Branch School for Radio Engineers established at the site of the Bethany Transmitters, two of the most powerful short-wave stations in the world a short distance from Cincinnati. The School was established in response to the OWI which must keep its world-wide radio operations in continuous service. This necessitated the special training of radio engineers.

Directing the operations of the School is R. J. Rockwell, Technical Director of the Broadcasting Division of The Crosley Corporation, and there is a staff of six Crosley engineers, each an expert in a particular field. Radiomen, some professional but mainly "hams" with years of experience on intricate home-made sets, were recruited for the classes.

A minimum of two weeks is required to complete the course, with three-hour lectures daily on transmitter theory, receiver theory and practice, antenna design and wave propagation. Five additional hours daily are devoted to actual field experience in and about the huge Bethany Transmitters. Meanwhile, the students also are receiving the numerous injections of serum necessary before going overseas and are taking indoctrination courses.

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RCA TELLS HOW IT BEGAN

One of the first questions in the handsomely illustrated 50-page 1945 edition of "RCA - What It is - What It Does. Answers to Questions That Are Often Asked" is "What led to the formation of RCA?" The answer given is:

"Prior to and during the first World War, the United States depended largely upon British cables and foreign-owned wireless stations for communication with many important parts of the world. Great Britain was the communication center of the world. The war revealed to Americans that radio offered a new and competitive system; a starting opportunity for dissemination of intelligence. Development of radio would give the United States preeminence in radio communication, independent of other countries.

"To accomplish this, RCA was formed by the General Electric Company, as a result of suggestions by officials of the United States Navy. Arrangements were made to acquire the assets of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. A charter was granted RCA under the corporation laws of the State of Delaware on October 17, 1919. The business and property of the American Marconi Company were acquired by RCA on November 20, 1919. On December 1, 1919, RCA began business as an all-American organization. Its charter provides that no person shall be eligible for election as a Director or

officer of the Corporation who is not at the time of such election a citizen of the United States. The charter also specifies that the Corporation may, by contract or otherwise, permit such participating in the administration of its affairs by the Government of the United States as the Board of Directors deem advisable. A clause in the charter provides that at least 80% of the RCA stock outstanding shall be held by citizens of the United States.

"The first Chairman of the Board of RCA was Owen D. Young; the first President, Edward J. Nally; David Sarnoff was Commercial Manager."

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THOMAS LEE OF DON LEE ALSO HEADS PACIFIC BROADCASTING CO.

Following the purchase of the stock of the Pacific Broadcasting Company by the Don Lee Broadcasting System, Thomas S. Lee, President of Don Lee System has also been elected President and a Director of Pacific. Likewise, Lewis Allen Weiss and Willet H. Brown, Vice-Presidents and General Manager and Assistant General Manager respectively of Don Lee, were named Vice-Presidents of Pacific with A. M. Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Pacific Broadcasting Company is a regional network of 22 affiliates. Don Lee has 38 stations.

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FCC TO CONSIDER CROSLY SALE JULY 23; WINS AUG. 20

The transfer of the license of WLW included in the \$22,000,000 sale of The Crosley Corporation to the Aviation Corporation will be taken up at a hearing of the Federal Communications Commission to be held next Monday, July 23rd.

Under consideration by the Commission is also the previous Crosley contract to purchase WINS, the Hearst station in New York for \$1,700,000 plus \$400,000 in advertising time to be given to Hearst. The Commission has granted a joint request to delete from the proposed sales contract covering WINS the provision which would give Hearst a 10-year option to repurchase at the best market price, and, if elected, to resell. The WINS hearing has been set for August 20th.

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Among those elected to the Board of Directors of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society for the season of 1945-46 was Col. William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System on leave, who is soon expected to return from overseas.

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DREW PEARSON GETS BIGGEST TRUMAN SCOOP; READ CODE

There was an explosion in radio and newspaper offices a week ago last Sunday night when Drew Pearson said over the ABC network in his fasion, "White House - Exclusive. President Truman has left for the Big 3 Conference!" The Associated Press tamely followed the next morning but was careful to quote Me. Pearson as its source.

Practically all the radio and news correspondents knew that President Truman had left but were so used to the gestapo censorship exercised by President Roosevelt, it apparently didn't occur to any of them to inquire if the relaxation of restrictions under the new regime might allow them to say something about it. Furthermore, the White House correspondents had voluntarily decided to hold out the story.

There, of course, was a tremendous squawk on the part of the radio and news men who were beaten. The Editor & Publisher, however, backed up Pearson as follows:

"The correspondents assigned to the White House unfortunately agreed to withholding news of President Truman's departure for Europe and promptly were scooped on their own story.

"What was common knowledge around Washington - when, where and on what boat the President left - was being held up through an 'understanding' between reporters and the White House until the latter 'released' the story.

"The President departed Saturday. Drew Pearson broke the story on the air Sunday night, then the White House correspondents sent the story for Monday morning publication without a 'release' from the White House. Since then the Office of Censorship has declared there was no security involved and publication did not violate the Censorship Code.

"Drew Pearson told Editor & Publisher that he 'did not attend any White House press conference, had no knowledge of such a conference, but obtained my information from high official sources on Sunday. The story of his departure was bruited about Washington and appeared to be known by everyone. I took the precaution of sending a written transcript of what I proposed using to the Office of Censorship which they okayed.'

"It is fine for correspondents to cooperate with the White House in withholding information given to them in confidence. But they should study the Code a little more thoroughly and object vigorously to withholding stories not covered by the Code or they will undoubtedly be scooped again in the future."

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UNIFIED WORLD-WIDE U.S. SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATIONS URGED

Senator McFarland, (D), of Arizona, last week called for an independent, world-wide American communications system as an implement toward achievement of world freedom of the press.

Such a system also is necessary if American commerce and business are not to operate at a disadvantage in the postwar world, the Arizona Senator said.

Senator McFarland, a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, recently visited Europe with Senators Wheeler, (D), of Montana, and Capehard (R), of Indiana, to study communications. The trip, he said, confirmed his opinion of the need of a unified U.S. international system of radio and cables.

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N.Y. NEWSPAPER STRIKE ENDS ON 17TH DAY; STATIONS RELAX

Ending the golden harvest for New York broadcasting stations, the strike of the 1700 deliverymen of the New York daily newspapers ended Tuesday after 17 days. For the first time in that entire period a New York newspaper (except PM) never reached Washington.

Union members voted to end the walkout after their counsel, Louis Waldman, announced that agreement had been reached with the Publishers' Association of New York to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Department stores and others fortunate to be able to get the time from the already oversold radio stations, advertised daily specials in spot announcements over the air - a technique quickly adopted by night clubs. Stations and sponsors doubled and tripled news broadcasts. Even so, according to the following Associated Press dispatch, New York was badly hit without its newspapers:

"The 13,000,000 newspaper readers in New York and its environs, habitually dependent upon their daily papers, found their lives considerably more complicated.

"The housewife didn't know what bargains the big stores were offering.

"The renting agent's telephone was silent by the hour. The shoe clerk found time for a smoke and the out-of-towner found seats of his choice at a score of theater box offices.

"Department store mail and telephone orders dropped sharply.

"Odds and ends shoes, made point-free by OPA for three weeks beginning Monday (July 9), failed to attract expected crowds of buyers because lots of people didn't know the release was on."

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Justice Miller New President Of NAB A Leader - Not A Czar
(Washington Post)

The selection of Justice Justin Miller to head the National Association of Broadcasters affords a hopeful sign that the radio industry means to meet its postwar opportunities with a heightened sense of public responsibility. The president of the NAB is no czar. He cannot force upon the industry high standards of service. His function is to lead, not govern. It is altogether reasonable to suppose, however, that in selecting a president of Justice Miller's caliber, the broadcasters are genuinely looking for leadership and are prepared to follow it.

Broadcasting is, of course, a business. But it is a business which vitally affects the public interest, a business carried on through use of the public domain and a business which can justify its existence only as it renders public service. It needs to go beyond the characterization given it in an address last Spring by the interim president of the NAB, J. Harold Ryan. "American radio today", he said, "is the product of American business. It is just as much that kind of product as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the automobile and the airplane. . . ."

In the early days of radio a somewhat different view of it was taken by Herbert Hoover. "The ether", he said, when he was Secretary of Commerce, "is a public medium, and its use must be for public benefit. The use of radio channels is justified only if there is public benefit. The dominant element for consideration in the radio field is, and always will be, the great body of the listening public, millions in number, country-wide in distribution." Justice Miller seems to share this philosophy.

Credits Sen. Wheeler With Training Pres. Truman
(From "The Job That Made Truman President" by Wesley McCune and John R. Beal in June "Harper's Magazine")

President Truman's training in the highly specialized business of Congressional inquiry began in 1936 under a master of the craft, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. Because Wheeler's isolationist views have dimmed his reputation during the war years, many people have forgotten that he earned fame as one of the most able, honest, and thorough of Senate investigators. He and Truman sat together on the Interstate Commerce Committee and he chose the younger Senator to serve as his lieutenant in a special study of railway holding companies.

For two years this inquiry plodded along through some of the dullest hearings ever recorded at the Capitol. During the early months, Truman seldom opened his mouth. He watched the Montana maestro question an endless procession of witnesses; and he studied railway finance and corporate organization with a dogged intentness which his colleagues considered rather eccentric.

The public's indifference to the railroad inquiry was simply deafening. As the hearings dragged on, the other members (including Wheeler) lost interest, and Truman frequently was the only Senator who showed up for public sessions. Before no audience except his own counsel, the witness and his lawyers, and one or two weary newspapermen, he conducted the questioning with meticulous fairness and a growing knowledge of the nation's transport system. He made no reputation; indeed, his fellow Senators sometimes hinted that he was wasting his time. But the investigation did result in a few important though obscure reforms. And a handful of industrialists and financiers began to speak of Truman as a strange sort of politician - a New Dealer who showed no desire to persecute business, a man who dug for his facts, used them surely, and tolerated no wool over his eyes.

Axe Seen For Petrillo-John L. Lewis Controlled Funds
("New York News")

When labor bosses set up big, personally controlled funds supposedly for their union members' social security, as J. C. Petrillo has done for his musicians and J. L. Lewis wants to do for his coal miners, such funds can be expected to come in for Government scrutiny, regulation and publicity.

These developments are on their way whether labor leaders like it or not. This is our biggest domestic problem at this time. The betting is good that it is going to be solved as we have solved our other problems of too much power in too few hands.

International Communications Merger Again Up At Bat
(Marquis Childs in "Washington Post")

According to reports, the Senate Committee headed by Senator Burton K. Wheeler came back from Europe pretty well convinced some kind of an international merger was necessary. One argument Admiral Jos. R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications, who accompanied the party and an advocate of a merger that would unite all companies in the international communications field into one, used is that the present United States military communications system could not be retrieved for peacetime use if there were several companies fighting over it. But since much of this military equipment is being operated in foreign countries that would never permit a similar use in peacetime, such an argument would seem to have little weight.

Accompanying the Senators, too, was Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission, the young New Dealer who was publicity director for the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign. Porter has come out publicly for a merger. But, as he explains it, it would be quite a different ticket from the one the companies would write if they could have their own way. To begin with, Porter would force a separation of functions - no company in the domestic communications field could also be in the international field.

(Continued at end of page 16)

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The hearing with regard to the rules and regulations governing postwar FM, which was to have been held next Monday, July 23rd at 10:30 A.M., has been postponed to a week later, July 30th. The deadline for filing briefs is July 26th.

The War Labor Board last Friday rejected a general wage increase for 3,500 ship radio operators.

In a directive order it also resolved 34 issues covering all conditions of employment in dispute between 29 Atlantic and Gulf Coast and 34 West Coast steamship companies and the CIO American Communications Association.

The Union had asked increases for radio officers on ships carrying one such officer from \$172.50 a month to \$266 a month and requested salaries of \$266, \$244 and \$213 a month for three ratings on cargo ships.

Secretary of Commerce Wallace having qualified for a private airplane pilot's license, is now going to try for a radio operator's license. We'll leave it to the reader to imagine how difficult it will be for him to get it.

Marie Petrillo, 21, daughter of James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was married in Chicago last Saturday to Capt. Francis De Rosa, 27, of the Army Medical Corps, recently returned from Germany for reassignment to Pacific service.

A. V. Duke has been appointed assistant to H. C. Bonfig, Vice President in Charge of Household Radio for Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. Duke has been with the company in various capacities for years. He came to Zenith in 1928 as a member of the Accounting Department.

Walter W. Jachens has been named Chief of the Lamp and Battery Section of the Electric Goods Branch, F. M. Mitchell, Director of the Consumers Durable Goods Division of the War Production Board, announced on Tuesday.

Mr. Jachens has been in charge of matters within that section pertaining to incandescent and fluorescent lamps, rectifier tubes, portable electric lamps and shades and liquid fuel lamps and lanterns.

Before Mr. Jachens went to WPB in August 1942, he was connected for several years with the General Electric Co., in its Appliance and Lighting Division in New York City, his home town.

David J. Finn, known throughout the radio trade for his activities in sales and advertising, has been named Manager of the Renewal Sales Department of the Tube Division of the RCA Victor Division at Camden, N. J.

The latchstring will always hang out for broadcasters at the office of Walter J. Brown, newly appointed Special Assistant to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. Mr. Brown, who is Vice-President and General Manager on leave from WSPA, Spartensburg, S.C., and formerly a Washington correspondent, was also assistant to Judge Byrnes while the latter was Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization and Reconversion.

John F. Gibbons has joined the Law Department of American Cable and Radio Corporation. Mr. Gibbons entered the communications field in 1920 and spent 17 years with the wire, cable and radio companies of the Postal Telegraph and Cable System. Shortly before the reorganization of the Postal System, he became associated in 1937 with RCA, and for several years was General Solicitor of its subsidiary R.C.A. Communications, Inc., until his resignation some time ago.

Dick Carlson, Director of Personnel of the Federal Communications Commission, will resign August 1st. He will be associated with Roger & Slade, New York management consultants, and will continue to serve FCC on a consultant basis.

James S. Knowlson, liquidation field Commissioner for the European theater, President on-leave of Stewart-Warner, Chicago, and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, reported Monday that Army and Navy materiel in Europe, has been kept in excellent condition by careful handling.

Mr. Knowlson, just back from a four week tour, would not estimate the amount of surplus and residue material that will be available for disposal. He said this will depend on how much is needed in the Pacific.

Paul Mowrey, Director of Television of the American Broadcasting Co., is making a tour of Western stations delivering a talk entitled "Broadcasting Tomorrow". In his speech he traces the history of radio and forecasts in detail the future of television. Mr. Mowrey has, so far, visited Cleveland, Lexington, Ky., Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis and Des Moines, Iowa, and is due in Omaha, Nebr. today and on July 20th in Denver.

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("Scissors and Paste" continued from Page 14)

In other words, you would have a very loosely regulated monopoly. Some Senators, Wheeler among them, argue that if you can go that far, why not go the whole way and have Government ownership. The best statement for competition has been made by Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton. He made a forceful case for the advantages of competitive rates; for competition in service, in skill, in inventiveness. This is the view, too, of the Department of Justice.

It seems to me it is hard to answer those arguments. Admittedly the problem is fearfully complicated. Unless you are a specialist, you can hardly understand it. The step toward a monopoly is a long one. It will be a precedent. Events are forcing these decisions, and they are not easy.

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