

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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J. H. MacDONALD

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CLAY MORGAN

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August 17, 1945

WPB LOSES NO TIME LIFTING CONTROLS; RADIO AMONG FIRST

Swift radio set production and "the greatest supply of materials in history" seemed assured by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board, who declared that only about 50 of the original 650 WPB controls would remain after this week-end.

As a first step in its reconversion program, the WPB's Radio and Radar Division authorized six radio manufacturers to produce \$401,100 worth of radio equipment, of which \$339,600 was for radio sets. Officials explained that all authorizations will be on a dollar, rather than a numerical volume basis, and that the manufacturer in each case may decide the types and price range of the sets he produces.

Applications of some of the larger set companies are being cleared with the military services. WPB officials said they have between 50 and 60 "spot" applications pending and that almost half of them are from newcomers.

The first authorizations approved, type of equipment to be produced and the dollar value, are as follows:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Dollar Value</u>
Templetone Radio Manufacturing Corp. New London, Conn.	Radio Sets	\$120,000
Schulmerich Electronics, Inc. Sellersville, Pa.	Amplifiers	37,500
Kemp Equipment Co. Rochester, N.Y.	Radio Sets	9,600
Universal Instruments Co. Cincinnati, Ohio	Test Equipment	24,000
Electronics Corporation of America New York, N. Y.	Radio Sets	100,000
General Television & Radio Corp.	Radio Sets	110,000

As additional authorizations are granted, manufacturers will be advised immediately and a public announcement made promptly, WPB said.

It was also pointed out that although "spot" authorizations are granted for the remainder of 1945, the public should not expect radio sets to be available immediately.

"Reconversion of the radio industry from war to civilian production will occur very rapidly", Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the Radio Manufacturers' Association said in a V-J Day forecast.

"L-265, the basic WPB production limitation order, will be revoked almost immediately, according to WPB officials. While some controls on materials may be retained, the radio industry will not be handicapped by material shortages.

"Heavy cutbacks on electronic war orders will likely follow within a few days, if not hours, after peace is declared. War-expanded radio facilities will be turned quickly to civilian production, but the volume of home sets will depend largely on the rapidity with which civilian components can be produced. Large war surpluses, with limited usable parts, will not be available for some time.

"OPA price controls will continue, and OPA's post-war pricing formulas and procedures will affect the speed and volume of civilian production. OPA officials promise prompt action for the industry and individual manufacturers."

Major industry problems, with WPB on industry reconversion and OPA on post-war prices, also disposal of war surpluses, are under the RMA Industry Reconversion Committee, headed by A. S. Wells of Wells-Gardner & Co. Paul V. Galvin, of Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, is the Vice Chairman of the Committee, and its membership includes: M. F. Balcom of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc; Dr. W. R. G. Baker of General Electric Company; E. A. Nicholas, Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Electric Company; T. A. White of Jensen Radio Manufacturing Co; Walter Evans of Westinghouse Electric Corporation; A. Blumenkrantz of General Instrument Corporation; Monte Cohen of the F. W. Sickles Company, and Elmer R. Crane, of Lear, Inc.

Reconversion will be the topic of discussion according to R. C. Cosgrove, President, when the RMA Board of Directors has its next meeting October 10-11 with the officers and directors of the Canadian RMA as guests in Rye, New York.

A cable from London from the British Radio Industries Council advised that civilian radio sets would probably be available this Fall. The Radio Council announcement came with word the industry had Government approval for partial reconversion. It said initial production would be limited and estimated it would be well into 1946 before output reached substantial proportions.

Postwar radio sets will be similar to the last ones made before the war, the manufacturers said, although increased labor and material costs are likely to make prices considerably higher, the first sets to cost about \$60.00.

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TO TRY CONNECTING CITY PHONES TO TAXIS, TRUCKS, BY RADIO

The Federal Communications Commission Tuesday announced a policy of issuing a limited number of experimental licenses to determine the best operating plan for the proposed general mobile two-way radiotelephone service for motor vehicles and other land, air and marine mobile units.

The results of such tests, together with other data, will be considered by the Commission at a public hearing before a permanent policy is adopted. In the meantime, no regular licenses will be granted.

Three methods were proposed to the Commission at its recent allocation hearings:

1. Service by telephone companies to the general public at published charges, connecting drivers or passengers with the existing telephone wire lines.
2. Service by cooperative associations of users in their respective areas on a pro-rata cost-sharing basis, or by individual users rendering service to other users on a similar cost-sharing basis.
3. Private systems for companies or individuals.

The need to conserve scarce frequencies makes a careful program of experimentation imperative.

The Commission emphasized that grants will be made only for bona fide experimentation and that such grants will not in any way constitute any assurance that the licensee will be authorized to operate in the new service finally to be established. All applicants are cautioned that investment or expenditures undertaken on account of such experimental operation are at their own risk.

The Commission will make every effort to schedule its public hearing and establish permanent rules and regulations governing this service so that regular licenses may be issued as soon as possible after the availability of manpower and materials and the necessary experimental data.

The plan of experimentation announced Tuesday will not affect the regular licensing of the established services relating to safety of life and property such as aviation, police, fire, forestry and shipping.

The General Mobile Service will not include the recently announced Citizens Radiocommunication Service for the general public utilizing the walkie-talkie and other equipment in the 40-470 megacycle band. Rules for this service have not yet been issued and civilians are cautioned against any unauthorized use of such equipment.

The following experimental authorizations for operation in the new General Mobile Radio Service have already been issued:

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., St. Louis, Mo. Granted Experimental Class 2 license for one land station and 12 portable stations to be installed in repair trucks and supervisors' cars of the company. The land station will be connected with the company's general wire telephone network. The company was denied permission to offer the service to others on a commercial basis or to make charges for the service.

Yellow Cab Company of Cleveland, Inc. Granted temporary experimental authority to operate one portable station at a fixed location, and two portable mobile stations on taxicabs utilizing two-way communication system.

Yellow Cab Company of Washington, D. C., Inc. Granted temporary experimental authority to operate one fixed and two portable mobile experimental stations.

The following applications are now on file at the Commission:

Bell System Companies. Applied for experimental authority to install two-way telephone service for automobiles, trucks, busses, boats, barges, trolley cars, elevated trains, railway engines in metropolitan areas, ambulances, newspapers, doctors, burglar and fire alarm services, etc., in the following cities: Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Denver, Houston, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Boston and Atlanta. Such a service would enable an autoist, for example, to phone from his auto to his home or to his office or to any number in the telephone book. His call would travel to the telephone company by radio and from there by telephone wire.

Highway Radio, Inc., Chicago, Ill. Applied for experimental use of radio communications in the dispatching and safety control of inter-city truck operations in the vicinity of Chicago. The one 250-watt FM land station will be installed in the Chicago area to serve as the control station for trucks entering and leaving Chicago. Plans for mobile stations call for the installation of sets in 100 trucks working out of Chicago. The company believes use of radio control of truck traffic will save truck miles and improve the efficiency of freight handling by providing advance information on incoming freight distribution and by providing additional trucks in case of overflow and reducing number of trucks where the traffic is light, by routing trucks around highway obstacles caused by storms, providing help where mechanical failure occurs, by sending immediate assistance in case of accidents, and by locating and guarding truck progress during severe snow and ice storms.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company: One 250-watt land station at St. Louis, Mo. and twelve 15-watt portable mobile stations; one 250-watt land station at Houston, Texas, and 6 portable-mobile stations.

Raytheon Manufacturing Company: General mobile - New York, Boston, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Air Associates, Inc.: One 45-watt land station at Los Angeles and two 10-watt portable-mobile stations (General Mobile)

Pacific Freight Lines: One 2000-watt land station at Los Angeles and one 50watt portable-mobile stations (Highway radio trucks).

U-Drivit Auto Rental Company: Three 50-watt portable and portable-mobile stations in the vicinity of Cambridge, Mass. (Truck radio).

Bendix Aviation Corporation (Bendix Radio Division, Hollywood, Calif.): twenty-five 10-watt portable and portable mobile stations (Passenger busses).

Bowen Motor Coaches: Two 300-watt land stations at Fort Worth and Houston, Texas and one 100-watt portable mobile (Passenger Busses).

Yellow Cab Company of Cleveland, Ohio: Ten portable-mobile stations (Taxi-cab Radio).

Benjamin B. Paloff: One 15-watt land station at Atlantic City, N.J., and one portable-mobile station (Taxicab Radio).

Tanner Motor Livery, Ltd.: Twelve 30-watt land stations at Pasadena, Calif.; (2) Glendale, Lompoc, Los Angeles, Palm Springs, Santiago, Santa Monica, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, all in California; Las Vegas, Nevada, and Tucson, Arizona, and 249 30-watt portable mobile stations (Taxicab Radio).

Federal Telephone and Telegraph Co.: Twelve 50-watt portable mobile and portable stations, New York (General Mobile).

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LOUIS CHATTEN NAMED V-P OF NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS

Louis J. Chatten, who resigned last month as Director of the Radio and Radar Division of the War Production Board, has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the North American Philips Co., O.M.E. Loupart, Executive Vice-President, announced Monday.

Mr. Chatten guided the Government controls over the radio industry during crucial war production months, and mapped the re-conversion program now under way. He joined the Division in July, 1943, and on October 1, 1944, succeeded Ray C. Ellis as Director. Mr. Chatten was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of Fada Radio and Electronic Company of Long Island City, New York.

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GREAT PART RADIO INDUSTRY PLAYED DEVELOPING RADAR TOLD

After several false starts, raising the secrecy ban but later always clamping on the censorship to such an extent that at one time the industry was warned that even the name could not be mentioned (this after pages of advertising had been allowed to get by in magazines and newspapers all over the country), the government finally came through with the real story of radar, the amazing part it has played in the great war, and how within a few years has developed into a \$2,700,000,000 industry.

The release of the story also revealed the splendid cooperation of the radio manufacturing industry with the government in the stupendous wartime achievement.

The growth of this new industry, which hardly existed before 1940, is indicated by the fact that by 1 July 1945 approximately \$2,700,000,000 of radar equipment had been delivered to the Army and Navy. This included approximately \$1,000,000,000 worth of airborne equipment, \$500,000,000 worth of shipborne equipment, \$800,000,000 of ground equipment and \$400,000,000 worth of miscellaneous radar.

The tremendous expansion of the radar development program may be measured by the fact that the personnel of the Radiation Laboratory increased in early 1941 to almost 4,000. Similarly the Radar Section of the Naval Research Laboratory increased its personnel to 600. The Radio Position Finding Section of the Signal Corps Laboratories grew into the separate Evans Signal Laboratory at Belmar, N. J., with a peak personnel of more than 3,000, part of which in turn became a nucleus for the Army Air Forces Watson Laboratories at Eatontown, N. J. A similar growth took place at the Aircraft Radio Laboratory at Wright Field. So intimately did airborne radar become involved in the design of military aircraft that this activity was taken over in 1944 by the Air Technical Service Command from the Signal Corps.

More than 125,000 officers and men have gone through advanced radar training at the Navy schools in this country.

The Bell Telephone Laboratories and its manufacturing branch, the Western Electric Company, stated that through June, 1945, they had produced more than 52,390 radars of sixty-four different types, valued at more than \$800,000,000. Some types might weigh as much as 70,000 pounds each, while another might weigh about as much as a pilot.

The Bell Laboratories and Western Electric together had "substantially full responsibility for development and production of radars for Navy ship gunfire control", according to a statement by Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said that radar would provide accurate "fixes" for trans-oceanic navigators when celestial navigation was prevented by clouds. Radar and pulse altimeters also would give the pilot his exact distance above terrain, irrespective of its relation to sea level.

"Landings at airports in heavy weather will be greatly simplified by future developments in radar", General Sarnoff noted.

A major contribution in radar, according to General Sarnoff, was the development of a tail-warning device to warn pilots of the approach of other aircraft from the rear.

The Philco Corporation of Philadelphia stated that it had worked on the radar bombsight, popularly known as "Mickey", which was used in conjunction with the Norden bombsight for pin-point bombing. The electronic bombsight spots targets 100 miles away, according to Philco, and not only locates the target but tells exactly where in its flight the plane must drop its bomb load to score a direct hit. The "Mickey" utilizes more than eighty tubes.

Laurence K. Marshall, President of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, said that his concern specialized in the production of micro-wave tubes essential to radar search gear.

Radar was exhibited in its postwar form for the first time last Tuesday night when General Electric demonstrated aboard a maritime training ship an "electronic navigator" that can detect through darkness, fog and storm the position of any above-water obstacles, such as lighthouses, buoys, icebergs, other ships and land, at distances up to 30 miles, depending upon the size and shape of the object. Dr. W. R. G. Baker predicted that the new device will revolutionize "thick weather" navigation.

As to the part radar will play in the peacetime world, the Government report issued by the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the War and Navy Departments says:

"There has already been a great deal of rather uninformed speculation about the peaceful uses of radar. It will be clear from what has gone before that the direct and immediate use of radar will be to make air and sea navigation entirely continuous and poorproof, regardless of night or weather. Its use in land transport, during the immediate postwar years, is more dubious. In the forms in which it exists now, radar is not a very useful attachment to an automobile or a railroad locomotive.

"The biggest influence radar will have after the war is indirect. The thousands of man-years which have gone into the improvement of the detailed components which make up a radar set - many of these components being identical with those of a radio or television set, or hearing air, or other electronic device - have made obsolete many of our prewar ideas about what could and could not be done in electronics.

"Furthermore, radar has made the electronic industry one of America's major ones, now comparable in size to the prewar automobile industry. This new industry, through its enormous laboratories, can be expected to find innumerable applications in a wide variety of fields."

The 54-page Government document, "Radar - A Report on Science at War" was distributed by the Office of War Information and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 15 cents a copy.

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NEW LINK TO A.T.&T. CROSS-COUNTRY COAXIAL (TV) CABLE O.K'ED

The Federal Communications Commission last Tuesday approved an additional 339-mile link in the proposed New York to Los Angeles coaxial cable of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to carry television programs and heavy telephone traffic.

The new link, extending from Meridian, Miss., to Shreveport, La., contains 6 coaxials between Meridian and Jackson, Miss., a distance of about 99 miles, and 8 coaxials between Jackson, Miss., and Shreveport, La., a distance of about 240 miles. The estimated cost of this new link is \$7,056,000.

The units of the transcontinental route completed are: New York, N. Y.-Philadelphia, Pa., 2 coaxial unit cable for 90 miles; Philadelphia, Pa.-Baltimore, Md., 6 coaxial unit cable for 100 miles; Baltimore, Md.-Washington, D.C., 4 coaxial unit cable for 43 miles.

Three links now under construction are: Washington, D.C.-Charlotte, N.C., 8 coaxial unit cable for 400 miles; Atlanta, Ga.-Meridian, Miss., 6 coaxial unit cable for 310 miles; Shreveport, La.-Dallas, Tex., 8 coaxial unit cable for 200 miles.

With the grant Tuesday the number of miles of the proposed project now approved by the Commission totals 1482. With additional construction proposed by the company to complete the route to Los Angeles, the total route miles will be 3,287. The estimated cost of the complete project is \$56,356,000.

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For the first time in French history the radio was taken into court to disclose the death sentence on Marshal Petain, which is comparable in French trial history to that of King Louis XVI in 1793. Louis was beheaded.

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DON LEE PLANS ONE OF WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL TELE STATIONS

Announcements came at about the same time from the Don Lee Broadcasting System of Los Angeles and the General Electric Company that Don Lee plans to build one of the highest powered television stations in the world, W6XAO, on Mt. Wilson near Hollywood. G.E. states that it will build a 40-kw transmitter - one of the largest yet constructed - for the West Coast station.

General Electric has a 40-kw television transmitter in operation for its own station WRGB in Schenectady, and also will build 40-kw television transmitters for the Chicago Tribune and New York Daily News postwar, according to James D. McLean, Manager of G.E. Transmitter Sales.

Thomas S. Lee, President, said their new station will raise Don Lee's total investment in television to well over \$1,500,000.

The station, to be built on a 160 acre tract already purchased by the company, will have a 40 kilowatt visual transmitter 5,800 feet above sea-level, which combined with a low operating frequency will eliminate interference from surrounding hills, and insure post-war television owners of maximum reception.

"In television, it's power times height that counts, not power alone", said Harry R. Lubcke, Director of the television station now located atop Mt. Lee. "The new site, together with the ultimate in television equipment, insures our having both."

"Mt. Wilson is an ideal site for the location of television transmitting equipment. The people of Southern California are singularly fortunate in having such a high mountain range so close to a large center of population. This is an ideal arrangement for television broadcasting. Because of this favorable condition it is to be expected that television stations in California and Southern California particularly should serve the greatest audience in the country.

The W6XAO station now in operation on Mt. Lee will continue to be used as a television relay station and studio site, Mr. Lubcke said. Because Mt. Wilson is a portion of range rather than a peak in itself, it is also expected to be the site of sister television stations, he added.

Application to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to build the powerful new Don Lee television station has just been filed.

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SARNOFF WAS AHEAD OF THE PROCESSION ON THE ATOMIC BOMB

Nobody is more used to seeing his name in the paper than Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, but he must have rubbed his eyes last Friday morning when he saw the 5-column spread the New York Times (August 10) gave him on a very remarkable article which the War Department had held up for fear it might spill the beans with regard to the atomic bomb.

General Sarnoff explained the situation as follows:

"In view of my status as a general officer in the United States Army, I submitted my article 'Science for Life or Death', to the War Department on July 2, 1945, and requested that it be cleared for publication. My request received thorough consideration and the article was approved for publication with the exception of the section relating to 'Unlocking Atomic Energy', which was disapproved for publication at that time. I was informed that this subject was still a military top secret. Wishing to cooperate fully with the War Department, and regarding the section on atomic energy a vital part of the article, I decided to delay its publication until a later date when censorship restrictions on the subject might be lifted by the Army. Since the release to the public, on Aug. 6, 1945, of the statements made by the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, on the use of atomic bombs and the release of atomic energy, the War Department has authorized publication of my article in full."

The gist of Mr. Sarnoff's article was that we must make a fateful decision as atomic and other weapons appear as to whether or not these devastating devices shall be used for death and destruction or for a better life.

General Sarnoff wrote:

"Only a few months ago German rocket bombs fell on England at a speed so great that they exploded on the target before they were heard moving through the air. At the same time, the Allied Air Forces dropped, on German industrial centers, bombs so powerful that a single one wiped out an area larger than a city block.

"But these demolitions were only hints of what still is to come. Within the next ten or twenty years, rocket bombs may travel at speeds measured in thousands, instead of hundreds, of miles an hour. It is possible that these bombs will be loaded with new power that could obliterate a metropolis."

"What will man do with these astounding facilities that science is creating? Will he use them for beneficent purposes? Will he use them to make the world a better and happier place, and to provide abundance everywhere so that those who now lack the basic requirements for comfortable living may secure them? Or will man prepare to use these agencies for aggression and destruction? No one knows. Yet no more important question faces the world."

"Therefore, as I see it, our great hope for world peace can best be advanced by achieving freedom from want, through man's ingenuity in atomic energy, electronics, chemistry, physics and the other sciences. All around us Nature inspires and offers the perfect model for science to emulate and duplicate, whether it be an artificial potato or a kernel of wheat, oil or cotton."

"Peace now depends upon the recognition by all nations of their individual responsibility to prevent war. They must foster the will to peace. But while the world structure of peace is being built and developed, research and scientific preparedness by the United States must go forward through all the agencies of Government and industry that have proved in the present war how to work together in the interests of our nation."

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PHILCO FILES ANSWERS TO FTC CHARGES OF MISREPRESENTATION

Philco Corporation and Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, have filed separate answers to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging them with having misrepresented radio sets with respect to their power and capacity for foreign reception and the number of tubes they contain.

The complaint alleged that Philco Corp. owns a majority of the stock in, and directs and controls the business policies of, Philco Radio & Television Corp., and that both respondents falsely represented and caused their dealers to represent that Philco sets were equipped with from 5 to 12 fully functioning tubes and would bring in broadcasts from European stations five times easier, stronger and clearer than sets not so equipped.

In its answer Philco Corp. asserts that at the time of the acts complained of it merely manufactured radio sets for Philco Radio & Television Corp. in accordance with the latter's specifications and did not control or direct any engineering, advertising or sales activities in connection with the sets.

Philco Radio & Television Corp. in its answer, avers that any representations it may have made with respect to the number of fully functioning tubes in Philco sets were true and not calculated to mislead the purchasing public. This respondent also denies that it has made false or misleading representations with respect to the capacity for foreign reception of Philco sets.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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RADIO PEACE FLASHES OUTMODE SLOW DIPLOMATIC MACHINERY

Radio peace flashes from Japan and elsewhere were hours and days ahead of the diplomats and high Government officials creaking along at their old-time speed. The man with a radio set most of the time knew as much as President Truman did in the White House and just as quickly. All that kept the radio listeners from learning final surrender details was that the message which came through diplomatic channels was in secret code. At that the man with the radio even though he wasn't sure of it at the time found he was really several days ahead of the procession with regard to the final result. It was a diplomatic triumph for radio.

It was likewise said to be the first time Emperor Hirohito ever addressed his subjects over the radio. Also the first order General MacArthur issued to the Japs was to install a radio station so he could communicate with them. Just as radio gave the country the first flash of the attack on Pearl Harbor, it likewise gave the first flashes on peace.

A new high was set by the networks and the broadcasting stations on news coverage. Variety Magazine, noted for having a "slanguage" all its own in a cryptic headline, said "Radio Does Atomic Job on Jap Fold", adding:

"A momentous week in the world's history found radio ready and rarin' and doing a tremendous job without thought of cost of talent, loss of commercial plugs or regular program skeds.

"Within the week came in quick succession news of the atomic bomb, Russia's declaration of war against the Japanese, and the V-J Day developments.

"When Jap surrender became official at 7 P.M. Tuesday, radio was ready.

"Every known technique and experience was drawn upon."

Only lack of space prevents recounting the great work done by the networks and particularly the Washington stations which bore the brunt of the worst headache ever suffered by the radio commentators and newspapermen in the history of the United States.

In a V-J Day victory statement, Harold Ryan, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, declared:

"Now in its 25th year, nearly four of which have been war years, the American system of broadcasting has demonstrated itself as a medium of public service without parallel in the history of the world. The science of broadcasting is one in which technical improvements possess immediate potentiality for public good. These improvements are in the field of communication, wider dissemination of ideas, the creation of better understanding among peoples through the medium of sight and sound. Radio-television communication now

transmits practically everything that may be seen or heard. Peacetime industry operation soon will bring this improved public service within reach of countless millions.

"The art of communication will have an important bearing on the conscience of the new world. It must, however, be at all times a medium of free expression among free people, a medium for the development of good conscience by men of goodwill.

"The broadcasting stations and networks of America furnished fighting men and rendered service at home and abroad in every field where civilian and military communications were needed to speed victory. In the name of our service to the cause of Liberty we now dedicate ourselves to its perpetuation in the interest of world harmony."

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IT'S NOW "LT. COL. GEO. GILLINGHAM"; MAY RETURN TO FCC

George O. Gillingham, former press representative of the Federal Communications Commission, has been boosted from Major in the Chemical Warfare Section of the Army to Lieutenant Colonel. Lieut. Col. Gillingham served in CWS in World I also.

On leave from the FCC - and one of the best press men the Commission ever had - it is understood that Mr. Gillingham will return to his old job at the conclusion of his military service. Colonel Gillingham is likewise remembered as editor of the "Goldfish Bowl" of the National Press Club.

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ASHBY, NBC, HEADS N.Y. COUNTY LAWYERS COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company, has been reappointed Chairman of the New York County Lawyers' Association by Ignatius M. Wilkin-son, President of the Association.

Wilson E. Tipple is Secretary of the Committee and the other members are: Harry J. Ahlheim, Ralph F. Colin, Emanuel Dannett, Jack Lewis Kraus 2d, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Edward R. Schoen, Leslie J. Tompkins, John F. Gibbons, Henry Ladner, Frank Rashap, J. Robert Rubin, Bethuel M. Webster, M. Marvin Berger, Joseph A. McDonald, William DeForest Manice, Joseph H. Ream, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., Samuel Shapiro, Robert D. Swezey.

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CENSOR PRICE QUILTS QUICKLY AFTER GRAND JOB; DAVIS STICKS

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, who had one of the most distasteful and difficult jobs in the war, was the first one to go out of business. Mr. Price, formerly Executive News Editor of the Associated Press, said long ago he would quit an hour after peace was declared, and quit he did. Furthermore - miracle upon miracles - instead of hanging around and waiting for something else, he is leaving Washington immediately, voluntarily and under his own steam.

In contrast to this, Elmer Davis, head of the Office of War Information, who hasn't been so highly praised and whose organization narrowly escaped the Congressional axe several times even while the war was going on, issued a Victory Day statement in which he said:

"The life of this war agency will soon be over. The need remains for the rest of the world to get a balanced picture of America and to receive its knowledge of official American aims and ideals from American sources.

"I hope that the Administration and the Congress will find the appropriate means for Government to assist and supplement private information agencies to whatever extent is necessary to meet this need."

Later a "clarification" of the statement was sent out by OWI explaining that the agency head was not proposing that the OWI be established as a permanent Government agency.

Mr. Davis, it was explained, pointed out that the life of the OWI will end shortly as a result of the war's end, but commented that the need to inform the rest of the world of American ideals and aims will remain.

In departing, Mr. Price, who in the critical days of censorship had the good fortune to have as his right-hand man one of the best radio men in the business, Harold Ryan, retiring President of the National Association of Broadcasters, addressed this note to editors and broadcasters:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that effective at once, voluntary censorship is ended and the code and its attendant cautions entirely cancelled.

"During the long trying years since Pearl Harbor you have written a bright page in the history of free enterprise. No one will dare question hereafter that your patriotism and patient co-operation have contributed greatly to the glorious victory.

"You deserve, and you have, the thanks and appreciation of your Government. And my own gratitude and that of my colleagues in the unpleasant task of administering censorship is beyond words or limit."

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U.S. BROADCASTERS TOURING EUROPE ARE NOW IN PARIS

The party of American broadcasters now on tour to study British and European radio techniques, according to schedule should now be in Paris. They arrived safely in London last Sunday.

Among them were Justice Justin Miller, President-elect of the National Association of Broadcasters; Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company; Joseph Ream, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; William Hedges, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company; Robert D. Swezey, Vice-President of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and J. Leonard Reinsch, General Manager of the Cox radio interests and WSB of Atlanta, Ga., and President Truman's radio advisor.

They will leave soon for Luxembourg and Germany.

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G.E. RECEIVES ARMY'S THANKS FOR ITS WORK ON ATOMIC BOMB

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the atomic bomb project, in a telephone conversation with Vice President Harry A. Winne, of the General Electric Company, told Mr. Winne to convey his thanks to the thousands of G-E workers who aided considerably in making the atomic bomb possible.

Charles E. Wilson, President of G.E. said:

"Practically every major apparatus plant of General Electric was put to work on the project, yet the secret was so closely guarded that fewer than 100 of the 165,000 people employed by General Electric knew what was being made."

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ZENITH HELP TO VETERANS ACKNOWLEDGED BY AWARD

Zenith Radio Corporation received the Award of Merit presented jointly by the Disabled War Veterans of America and the National Association of Personnel Directors. R. D. Burnet, Secretary and Controller, accepted for the Zenith Radio Corporation, together with G. K. Ergang, Director of Personnel.

The award acknowledges Zenith's work in the placement and rehabilitation of returning servicemen, both former employees and others. Among other benefits, Zenith employees on military leave have participated in semi-annual bonus and wage dividend payments.

There are now 867 employees on military leave. 75 have been honorably discharged. 13 gold stars mark the service flag.

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FARNSWORTH ADDS TRAFFIC COMMUNICATIONS; NETS \$33,766,073

The Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has entered the radio field of transportation communication and control by purchasing the Halstead Traffic Communications Corporation, including patents relating to railway and highway radio communications.

William S. Halstead, President of the Corporation, will act as consulting engineer to Farnsworth. John A. Curtis, Vice-President of Halstead, has been appointed Manager of the Farnsworth Communications Division.

Farnsworth will transfer the Halstead engineering staff as well as that company's laboratory and manufacturing facilities from New York to its plant in Fort Wayne.

Net sales and income from royalties and license fees of Farnsworth, Edwin A. Nicholas, President, reports, after voluntary price reductions and provision for renegotiation were \$33,766,073 during the past year as compared with \$30,873,421 for the previous year.

After provision for these taxes, profit for the past year was \$953,385 compared with \$909,113 after final renegotiation for the previous year. From the latter figure, \$125,000 was reserved for cost of postwar rehabilitation and war production contingencies. The management is of the opinion that this reserve, which now aggregates \$375,000, is adequate and no addition thereto has been made out of earnings of the past fiscal year. The net profit of \$953,385 transferred to surplus for the past year therefore compares with \$784,113 for the year ended April 30, 1944.

"It is still the intention of the company to supplement station WGL with television and frequency modulation broadcasting stations", Mr. Nicholas stated. "Action on our applications with the Federal Communications Commission for permits to construct and to operate these stations have been delayed pending final decisions of the Federal Communications Commission with respect to television and other frequency allocations. Recently, however, the Federal Communications Commission has granted our television application and indications are that the FM application will be allowed in the near future."

An added feature of the Farnsworth annual report were advance proofs, in colors, of the company's advertisements soon to appear in national magazines.

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TRAFFIC COP SLOWS UP RCA JAP SURRENDER MESSAGE DELIVERY

Valuable time was lost when an overzealous Washington policeman, stopped the RCA automobile delivering the Japanese surrender message Tuesday because of a traffic violation.

The occupants of the car were Thomas E. Jones, 16, messenger, and former Staff Sergt. Earl Allison, 26, veteran of the Flying Tigers, now with R.C.A. Communications, Inc., as a mechanic. Sergt. Allison charged they were held up for 10 minutes before being given a ticket and that they informed Policeman Dixon that the envelope they carried contained a message the whole world was waiting for.

In a statement issued through Acting Capt. George Waldrodt, commanding the 3d precinct, Policeman Dixon denied that he held up the car more than three minutes. The policeman said the occupants said they were carrying an "important message" but did not specify as to the contents. F. P. Guthrie, R.C.A. Communications Manager said the messengers insisted that they had told Dixon that it was the peace message.

The automobile in which the message was being rushed from RCA offices at 1112 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., opposite the Mayflower Hotel, to the Swiss Legation, 2900 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., was stopped in front of the RCA offices on a charge of making a U turn in a prohibited area.

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WESTERN UNION EXTENDS HIGH FREQUENCY RADIO TO CAPITAL

The District of Columbia Commissioners last Tuesday granted the Western Union Telegraph Co. permission to erect a 90-foot tower in Washington which may presage the end of telegraph poles in America.

The tower will be part of a high frequency radio transmission means of telegraphic communication.

It will be raised in a commercial zone to permit experimentation with "micro-wave transmission", carried on by light beams involving use of mirrors on towers serving as relay stations and erected within a clear line of sight of each other. The tower here would serve a route between New York, N.Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

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With the receipt of 15 additional contracts at Broadcast Measurement Bureau in New York headquarters, member stations now total 532, involving a two-year commitment of \$811,680.00.

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Believes Westinghouse-Glenn Martin Plan Might Hit Chains
(Jack Gould in "New York Times")

A plan for television and frequency modulation broadcasting from airplanes flying in the stratosphere, which could revolutionize the present-day concept of national network radio, was announced last week by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the Glenn L. Martin Company.

A chain of planes similar to the B-29, each cruising over a fixed area, would span the continent and transmit simultaneously five FM programs and four television shows to listeners on the ground six miles below. The stratospheric relay, it was asserted, would enable fourteen airplanes to cover 78 percent of the country's population and obviate the need for many hundreds of ground stations.

Officials of existing networks conceded that the proposed system might have far-reaching effects on future coast-to-coast broadcasting.

"If it works, it will be revolutionary", Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, asserted.

A major official of another network, who declined to be quoted by name, acknowledged that today's radio chain, consisting of hundreds of affiliated stations, could become a thing of the past if the Westinghouse-Martin project proved practical* * * *

Asked specifically if Westinghouse believed the projected system would make the existing form of network obsolete, Walter Evans, Vice-President, replied: "We think it does."

He added that the company expected that the plan would bring television into even remote rural areas "years ahead of any previously suggested system" and would greatly reduce the "astronomical costs" formerly anticipated in connection with video's development.

Credited with devising "stratovision" was Charles E. Nobles, 27 years old, of Paris, Texas, a radar expert for Westinghouse.* * * *

By putting such stations in airplanes operating at 30,000 feet, the altitude expected to be employed, Mr. Nobles said, a signal could reach 211 miles in one direction as compared with an estimated fifty miles for a transmitter atop the Chrysler or Empire State Buildings. Accordingly, each plane would cover an area 422 miles in diameter.

In actual operation, a program from an FM or television studio would be beamed directly upward from a ground transmitter to the plane circling overhead. The plane, in turn, would "spray" the signal back to ground over the 422-mile area and at the same time relay the program to the plane circling in the next area.

Tam Craven Mentioned As U. S. Broadcasting Czar
 ("Broadcasting Magazine")

Reports persist in political circles that President Truman will recommend to Congress this Fall complete reorganization of the Government, entailing wholesale slashing of agencies and commissions, including the FCC. Latest speculation is that economic-minded Senators and Representatives will recommend that he should abolish the FCC and appoint an Administrator of Communications, to function under Commerce Dept. or new Communications & Transportation Dept. Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, Cowles Vice-President and former Commissioner, has been mentioned often on Capitol Hill as the likely administrator should such a plan evolve.

Editor Cracks Back at Commentator Upton Close
 ("Saturday Evening Post")

The Saturday Evening Post has often gone to bat editorially for the radio broadcasting companies in their battle for freedom of the air and against unjustified Government restrictions. Sometimes, however, when we note the reckless irresponsibility of certain radio commentators, we begin to wonder whether the broadcasting people are not their own worst enemies. * * * *

A typical example was a broadcast by Upton Close, some weeks ago, on the Mutual Network. It happened to concern The Saturday Evening Post, and we mention it because we know the facts intimately. Mr. Close's broadcast included the following stupidity:

"I would be terribly interested to know - and so would millions of Americans - just what happened at The Saturday Evening Post after its publication by Alva Johnston of the first of five articles on the business operations of the Roosevelt family members. You remember the first one, on Jimmy Roosevelt's insurance business. I was told that there were to be four more. They never appeared, and their author, Alva Johnston, dropped out of the 'big-time' and The Saturday Evening Post underwent a sea change. . ."

The simple fact is that no other articles on the business operations of the Roosevelt family had been prepared, planned or even discussed. If Upton Close had cared to do even the most elementary checking, he could have telephoned Mr. Johnston or the editors of the Post. He did neither. And even if he assumed that we couldn't be trusted to tell the truth, there is another way he could have checked. For a long time it has been the custom of the Post, when it begins a series of articles - even if the series is to be occasional rather than consecutive - to announce the series in an editors' note which is published with the first article. No such announcement appeared with the article on Jimmy Roosevelt's insurance business.

The rest of Close's remarks were even more obviously false. He stated that after the appearance of the article on Jimmy Roosevelt, Alva Johnston dropped out of the "big-time". The article on Jimmy appeared in our issue of July 2, 1938, and since that time the Post has published thirty-five articles by Mr. Johnston. * * * We have just bought another series of three Johnston articles, which have not yet been published, and he has three assignments from us, to do as soon as he can find time.

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TRADE NOTES

One of the first things Congress is expected to do, according to Chairman Cannon of Missouri, is to kiss war time good-bye. Pushing the clocks one hour forward was particularly unpopular with the farmers in the wintertime when often their children would have to start to school while it was still pitch dark.

The New York Sun that has had no radio affiliation whatever has organized a new corporation which has been chartered to broadcast in New York. Papers filed at Albany show the corporation is capitalized at \$750,000, including 5,000 shares of preferred stock at \$100 par, and 250,000 shares of common at \$1 per share.

Jess Willard, who is to be the new assistant to President-elect Justin Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters, is about the only man in the industry tall enough to take a poke at FCC Chairman Paul Porter, if he should ever desire to do so. Jess is about the same height and fighting weight as Porter.

Powel Crosley, Jr. is another tall boy.

Communication and electronic equipment, valued at \$44,282,000, constitute the fourth largest class of material surplus held by the RFC, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports.

Electronic tubes, which cost \$15,989,000, and electronic equipment components and sub-assemblies, with a cost of \$14,304,000, are the two major items on communication and electronic surplus category.

Tension in WTOP newsroom in Washington during Jap surrender bid crisis was interrupted when a Western Union boy dashed in with a telegram.

It was addressed to President Truman, care of Bill Henry, CBS commentator, WTOP, Washington, D. C.

The FCC has approved the application of Raytheon Mfg. Co. for permission to operate a portable transmitter, experimentally, from eight western mountain tops as part of the experimental work incidental to eventual setting up of the coast-to-coast microwave relay systems for television, which Raytheon plans. Field strength measurements will be made with transmission from Mt. Adams, Washington; Mts. Shasta, Tamalpais, Whitney and San Gorgonio in California; Wheeler Peak, Nevada, King's Peak, Utah, and Grey's Peak, Colorado.

Scott (E.H.) Radio Laboratories, Inc. - Year to May 31: Net profit, after taxes and reserve for estimated renegotiation, was \$163,759, equal to 41 cents each on 400,000 common shares; net sales, \$6,119,455.

Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of NBC, was host last Thursday at a stag party at the Statler Hotel at which William Brooks, Director of News and International Relations of NBC, and Edward Tomlinson were the guests of honor. Mr. Tomlinson was just appointed Inter-American Advisor to NBC.

Among those invited were Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State; Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, a group of envoys from Latin American embassies; Lieut. Gen. Stanley E. Embick, Vice Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, Lieut. Gen. Harold L. George, George T. Summerlin, of the State Department, and many more.

Prof. Taintor Parkinson, 59, who did research in radio for the Bureau of Standards for 15 years, died Tuesday at Deacon's Hospital, Boston. Prof. Parkinson came to Washington in 1912. In 1927 he left the Bureau of Standards to become professor of electrical engineering at Louisiana State University.

Beginning Sunday, August 19, a series of talks by authorities on radio communications will be broadcast during the intermission period of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Sunday afternoon programs (WABC-CBS, 3:00-4:30 PM, EWT).

E. K. Jett, Federal Communications Commissioner, will inaugurate the series on the subject "Frequency Modulation". Among those to be heard in succeeding weeks are Paul A. Porter, FCC Chairman; Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, Director of the CBS Engineering Research and Development Department; and Worthington Miner, Manager of CBS Television Department.

Many new standard radio stations probably will be started in the next few months. Federal Communications Commission has eased its wartime freeze on construction. War Production Board has indicated materials soon will begin to be available.

October 7 FCC starts processing applications accumulated during the freeze - 185 for standard stations, 124 for commercial television and 451 for frequency modulation.

Applicants for FM and television stations must wait until FCC approves regulations before starting construction.

Tests designed to eliminate interference caused by automotive ignition systems in television and FM broadcasting and other high frequency communications have been conducted by a sub-committee of the Committee on Vehicle Radio Interference of the RMA and the Society of Automotive Engineers at the Delco Remy Radio Noise Suppression Laboratory just outside of Anderson, Ind. A report is being prepared for circulation.

Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, USN, Retired, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, announced that in order to explore the post-war possibilities of radar in its application to safety-at-sea programs, the Commission is testing five sets of a new type of radar equipment.

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