

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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September 12, 1945

PROPOSED COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE SEEN AS REVOLUTIONARY

So impressed is Stanley K. Anderson, Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press, with the possibilities of the proposed Communications Institute of Arts and Sciences, a \$5,000,000 postwar project at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, that he believes it may bring about a "communications revolution". Mr. Anderson reports that the Institute is now far beyond the blue-print stage. It will be housed in a single \$3,000,000 structure plans for which "will make many modern theatre buildings look like something from the Dark Ages". Besides the huge studios and workshops, the building will involve such features as a model living room equipped with current reception devices. Austin Co., of Cleveland, industrial engineers, have built a miniature of the proposed Institute plant in steel. Barclay S. Leathem, head of the University's Drama School, is quoted as saying:

"The Communications Institute of Arts and Sciences will have for its primary purpose the study of the various ways of conveying knowledge and providing entertainment through such media as the motion picture film, film sound track, phonograph, wire recorders, telephone, teletype, public address system, radio, radar, and television."

"Investigating the possibility of Western Reserve's proposed Institute", writes Mr. Anderson in the National Theatre Conference Bulletin, of which he is the Assistant Editor, "it does not seem ridiculous to predict that one day it will be said that a Communications Revolution replaced in importance the Industrial Revolution and the later Social Revolution. Actually, the Communications Revolution is a consummation of the other two: material progress wedded to popular liberal education. Retarded development in a nation usually is traced to a lack of common information. As foreseen by Western Reserve, the expansion of communications can mean the attainment of a hitherto unrealized era of mass education and enlightening information."

"When Franklin Delano Roosevelt died, the world may not have realized just how magnificently our communications systems were operating. For four trying days, radio, the press and the news film industry performed a miracle. The history of an era was reviewed, both factually and philosophically, for the peoples of the world.

"There was an overwhelming presentation through the medium of the spoken word and music (radio). This coverage was the more notable for the dramatic impact it afforded. Consider the effect upon millions when Orson Welles, reading in a minor key, spoke of 'desperately, desperately needed courage.' The values inherent here could not be achieved through columns of newspaper print.* * *

"In Mr. Leathem's list, also, are the media not yet in common use but whose promise is startlingly great. Speculate, for example, upon the terrific uses to which television might have been put during the days when Mr. Roosevelt moved from Warm Springs to Hyde Park for the last time. Try to measure the drama there. * * *

"As indicated in Mr. Leathem's statements, and as demonstrated so powerfully during the week of the President's death, the dramatic arts will have an indispensable part in the movement toward making a communications pattern in which all media are essential and interrelated.

"Mr. Leathem has a simple explanation for this. 'Communications', he says, 'involve anything which goes from head to head, or from heart to heart.' He has gone so far in this inclusiveness that he foresees the need in the institute of scholars and philosophers as cultural guides and advisers in the research and laboratory work. This might involve the book publishing industry which, with the expansion of communications using sound and film but not print, will have something at stake.

"Obviously, Western Reserve is not making the error made by the universities of this country when radio was in its infancy. Too late were they to see the potential and to get in on the ground floor. Even today few trained men in broadcasting units are men trained in university radio courses. Western Reserve has, in effect, jumped the gun and will be prepared to contribute greatly to the development of television, radar, facsimile and wire recorder news organs, and to new uses for film."

"There are no bounds to the ramifications of the revolution the Western Reserve project suggests. Many will be touched; the press, the stage, our churches, our educational institutions, our book publishers, for instance. And consider the channels to be opened up for a new advertising presentation.

"Sot in their ways, centuries-old institutions will have to bow before the trends. They cannot die out, for their great experience is necessary to the progress of new forms, but they cannot remain sot in their ways. What will happen, as a case in point, when a minister and a choir present an entire church service upon the television screen? How many will leave homes to travel to a church? What will this mean in our social pattern? Will the great church organizations have a method of compromise? Remember what the screen and radio did to the stage play and vaudeville.

"Here is a new cultural pattern. Here, to give it its real name, is a revolution. As I talked with Mr. Leathem, who is himself a man of the theatre, I wondered how many theatre workers and how many students of the drama are prepared to use foresight in building their careers from this point on. Western Reserve and Mr. Leathem, brimming with foresight, have posed, by the launching of this project, more problems than there are grains of sand on the beach."

Mr. Anderson, who succeeded Norman Siegel as Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press (Norman having ascended the golden stairs to Paramount in Hollywood) was book reviewer of the Press for two months. Before that for six years he was with the Cleveland Play House as play reader, actor and play writing instructor.

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FCC SEEN QUIETLY BACKING DOWN ON FM SINGLE BAND THREAT

The Federal Communications Commission has apparently retreated from its threat to shut down F.M. broadcasting on the 42-50 megacycle band immediately if manufacturers made receiving sets capable of taking in both the 42-50 megacycle band the the 88-108 megacycle band. This change of position seems to be made clear in its release of Tuesday, September 4th, in which the Commission ordered the present FM broadcasters to get on the air on the new band by December 1st and start programs January 1st, an order which engineers say is impossible to obey. This is because manufacturers state they will not have the new band transmitting equipment available for even the lowest powers before February.

On September 4 above mentioned, the Commission announced that the existing FM licensees, 46 in number, were being placed on notice that the Commission proposes to shortly issue to each an authorization for a specific operating assignment in the new band, and that equipment tests shall commence no later than December 1, 1945, and regular program service by January 1, 1946.

"The Commission recognizes that equipment may not be presently available for operation with the radiated power specified", the September 4th release continued. "Accordingly, licensees will be permitted to operate with less power until such time as materials and equipment are obtainable. Moreover, until such time as it appears that receivers for the new band are generally available to the public and owners of existing receivers have had the opportunity to adapt or convert them to the new band, licensees will also be permitted to continue operation on their existing assignment in the old band. However, when receivers and converters are available for the upper frequencies, dual operation will be terminated."

Tartly commenting upon the Commission's ukase an FM broadcaster said:

"The release grudgingly allows the old band FM transmitters to continue in operation until the new band receivers are available to the public in quantity. The industry pointed out that this is not the criterion - that new band receivers will be available fairly promptly but no new band transmitters will be available to serve them.

"It is stated and not yet denied that prior to threatening to shut down FM broadcasting on the 42-50 megacycle band, Paul A.

Porter, Chairman of the FCC, wrote a letter threatening to crack down on two band set manufacturers. When lack of authority under the law to discipline receiver manufacturers was pointed out to him the letter was suppressed, and Chairman Porter turned to the expedient of shutting down the broadcasters who had developed the pioneer stations. As already noted, this position likewise was evacuated.

"The public interest seems to have been lost in the shuffle! The situation is rapidly becoming Snafu."

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GUTHRIE IS ASST. V-P R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS; OTHER CHANGES

Frederick P. Guthrie, pioneer radio and communications official in Washington, D. C., is receiving congratulations upon his election to Assistant Vice-President of R.C.A. Communications, Inc. In announcing this, Col. T. H. Mitchell Vice-President and General Manager, stated that Maj. Donald C. Paine, recently returned from military leave, would succeed Mr. Guthrie as District Manager in the Capital and be in charge of the company's traffic operations here.

At the same time, Colonel Mitchell made known the fact that William H. Barsby had been elected a Vice-President of R.C.A. Communications in New York and that Lieut. Col. Sidney Sparks had been appointed to succeed Mr. Barsby as Traffic Manager.

Colonel Sparks, who has been released from active military duty, served almost two years as Officer in Charge of the War Department Signal Center, Washington, D. C.

A native of Leicester, England, Mr. Barsby came to this country in 1913 and joined the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, a predecessor of RCA Communications, Inc. After serving in World War I as Chief Radio Electrician, he was assigned to Washington to help organize the Navy's first centralized radio office in the capital. While on duty there in 1918, he picked up Germany's request for an armistice from the powerful enemy station at Nauen and delivered the message personally to the White House.

Before entering the Signal Corps in October, 1942, Colonel Sparks, born in Texas in 1899, was Superintendent and Division Sales Manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York. He first joined Western Union as a messenger in 1912, later becoming a Morse operator, an engineer and a Division Commercial Manager.

In Washington, Colonel Sparks helped to institute efficiency measures which made it possible for the War Department Signal Center to handle more than 10,000,000 words of traffic a day with maximum speed and accuracy.

There isn't anything in the official press release about it but a story around town is that Mr. Guthrie came to the attention of the RCA while in the Government service because of the vigorous and impartial manner in which he enforced the rules in dealing with communications companies. "If he would fight as hard for us as he has against us, he would be exactly the man we are looking for", a high RCA official is said to have remarked. However that may be, Mr. Guthrie has been in charge of RCA's radio-telegraph in Washington since 1923, a part of which time he served as the first General Manager of Station WRC.

Born near Staunton, Virginia, July 23, 1891, Mr. Guthrie graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1911 and took one year of postgraduate work at The University of Virginia. From 1913 to 1917 he was Assistant Professor of Physics at the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, at Charleston.

During the first World War, he served as Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve, first at Charleston Navy Yard and then in the office of the Director of Naval Communications, Washington, D. C.

Following his naval service, he served as Manager of the Radio Department of the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, from 1919 to 1923.

He is a member of the Washington Rotary Club, Army and Navy Club and National Press Club and was former Secretary and Chairman of Washington Section of Institute of Radio Engineers.

A great sorrow came to Mr. Guthrie in the second World War when his son, Capt. Walter Guthrie, U.S.A., was lost in the Indian Ocean.

Major Paine was born in Brown's Valley, Minnesota, March 12, 1897. The son of a railway telegrapher, he also became a telegrapher at an early age and served in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army during the first World War, having 11 months' service in France. He remained in the telegraph field after the war and after service with the Navy Department and the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C., he became associated with RCA's Washington office in 1927, rising to the position of Assistant Manager in 1934.

In 1938 he was made Manager of RCAC's Boston office and the following year he was promoted to a similar position in Philadelphia where he remained until 1942 when he re-entered the Army as 1st Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, rising to the rank of Major before he was released recently. During the war he had service in Algiers, London, Paris and in Germany.

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JUSTIN MILLER, NEW NAB PRESIDENT, TO TAKE OVER OCT 1

Justice Justin Miller, new President of the National Association of Broadcasters, will ascend his microphone throne Monday October 1st. In honor of the occasion, a meeting of the NAB Board will be held in Washington October 1st and 2nd. Jess Willard, formerly of CBS, to be Judge Miller's assistant, will also make his first official appearance at that time.

Formalities will end on the evening of the second at a dinner at which President Miller will deliver his inaugural address after being introduced by J. Harold Ryan, retiring president. The dinner will be held in the Presidential Room of the Hotel Statler but even that will not be big enough to hold everybody.

The Committee in charge therefore has asked each NAB District Director to designate three members from his District, one representing a large, one a medium and one a small station. Limitations were likewise placed on networks and local stations.

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HELEN HAYES GIVEN WASHINGTON SEND-OFF ON NEW CBS SERIES

Helen Hayes, famous actress to be held in a series of radio dramas over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 7 P.M., EWT, Saturday evenings, was guest at a large reception at the Carlton in Washington Tuesday at which the joint hosts were Earl Gammons, Washington Director of Columbia, the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency and Textron, sponsor of Miss Hayes' broadcast.

Among those to greet Miss Hayes were Justice Justin Miller, President-elect of the National Association of Broadcasters, just back from Europe, Chairman Paul A. Porter of the FCC, Commissioners Denny, Jett and Walker of the FCC; Senator C. W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire; Senator Clyde R. Hoey (D), of North Carolina; Senator Chapman Revercomb (D), of Virginia; Senator Clyde Reed (R), of Kansas, and Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R), of Massachusetts.

Also Col. William S. Paley, President of Columbia, just back from overseas; Commander George B. Storer, U.S.N.R., who is changing into civilian clothes today; Capt. Harry C. Butcher, U.S.N.R.; Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post; Lieut. James W. Hurlbutt, U.S.M.C.; Sol Taishoff, publisher of Broadcasting, also just back from Europe; and M. B. Mitchell in charge of CBS press relations in Washington.

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MEXICO FORMS \$15,000,000 ELECTRIC MFG. CONCERN; RADIO

A new company, known as Industria Electrica de Mexico, which is to manufacture electrical goods, including radio sets and broadcasting equipment has been formed in Mexico in cooperation with American investors headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and with the technical assistance of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

It will be the largest privately owned industrial corporation in Mexico, with an approximate capital of \$15,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 will be represented by bonds to be held by Nacional Financiera, S.A., of Mexico, an agency of the Mexican Government similar to the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

The share capital of \$10,000,000 will be subscribed in approximately equal proportions in the United States and Mexico, although as a deliberate policy to insure Mexican control of the company 51 per cent of the capital will be contributed by Mexicans and a majority of the Board of Directors will be Mexicans.

Estimates and designs for a large manufacturing establishment have been prepared by Westinghouse, which will provide also training in Westinghouse plants in this country for certain manufacturing and operating personnel of the new company.

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I.T.& T. ELECTS COL. GEORGE P. DIXON VICE-PRESIDENT

Col. George P. Dixon, who was Chief of Air Communications for all United States Air Forces in the European Theater of Operations, last week was elected a Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

A native of Worcester, Mass., Colonel Dixon was graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute and joined the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1912 as a traffic engineer. He left that company to serve in World War I with the Signal Corps of the 91st Division and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

Following this he joined the engineering department of the International Western Electric Company. In 1926 he was made district manager of the Manhattan area of the New York Telephone Company. Three years later he was appointed communications engineer of the National City Bank of New York and its branches throughout the world.

Called to active duty again in September, 1940, Colonel Dixon served for two years as Signal Officer of the Second Corps Area in the United States. For his services in World War II, Colonel Dixon was awarded the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Croix de Guerre, with palm, being decorated with the latter by General de Gaulle for "exceptional services rendered during the operations for the liberation of France."

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ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING IN FULL SWING SEPT. 16

On September 16th, the Associated Broadcasting Corporation will start operation as a full time coast-to-coast network. Chairman Paul Porter of the Federal Communications Commission, will speak at the dedication and the British Broadcasting Corporation will salute the new network with a special program.

Leonard A. Versluis, President of ABC, is owner of WLAV, Grand Rapids, and for some time has been instrumental in the development of the Wolverine Network. He formed the Associated Broadcasting Corporation January 1, 1944. During the preceding year and a half, it was said, the company had been enjoying excellent business relationship with over 200 radio stations throughout the nation on a "per-occasion" basis, and so its growth into a full time coast-to-coast operation was a natural development.

Executive Vice-President of the organization is Roy C. Kelley, President of the Wolverine Network. Working as direct assistant to the corporation's president will be Richard F. Connor, Vice-President in charge of programs, formerly Station Relations Director of Mutual, and Chief of Station Relations, Domestic Radio Bureau, O.W.I., Washington. Clayton W. Kuning is Vice-President and General Manager.

Vice-President in Charge of Station Relations is William G. Henderson who has been connected with the advertising business in Detroit. Promotion and Publicity Director will be Frank Browne, formerly Editor of Broadcasting Magazine in Chicago.

Eastern Division Headquarters in New York are under the supervision of John Whitmore, formerly News Director of Mutual. Sales Manager for Associated in New York is Ed Pancoast, formerly of WINS, New York.

The Midwest Division Office in Chicago is in charge of John Hopkinson, Central Division Sales Manager who was formerly connected with WIND-WJJD, Chicago, as a salesman.

Operations on the West Coast are under the direct supervision of Van C. Newkirk, Western Division Manager and Vice-President with temporary headquarters in Los Angeles. Mr. Newkirk was formerly with Don Lee-Mutual.

"Network outlets", the Associated Broadcasting Corporation states, "include WMEX, Boston, WITH, Baltimore, WWSW, Pittsburgh, WWDC, Washington, WLEE, Richmond, WBNY, Buffalo, WTMV, St. Louis-E. St. Louis; WMIN, Minneapolis; WJBK, Detroit; KNAK, Salt Lake City; KMYR, Denver; KFOX, Los Angeles-Long Beach; KSAN, San Francisco; KWBR (formerly KLS) Oakland; KWJJ, Portland; KRSC, Seattle; and WNHC, New Haven, Conn. WCKY, Cincinnati, has agreed to provide facilities to Associated upon request for availabilities. In Chicago and New York there have been special arrangements made with WMCA, WOV, WJJD, and WIND. The Network does not have a straight affili-

ation contract with these stations, but rather WMCA cooperates in the clearance of time with WOV as the alternate, and in Chicago, WUUD and WIND operate on the same basis.

"Contrary to reports that have circulated throughout the industry, the new network does not have any connection with the Marshall Field enterprises financially or otherwise. The only relationship whatsoever is the fact that WJJD, Chicago, is a Field station, and will cooperate in the release of ABC programs.

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NEW BBC N.A. DIRECTOR SEES EXPANDED U.S. COLLABORATION

Charles B. Brewer, a veteran of almost 20 years' service with the British Broadcasting Corporation, who has just arrived in New York to fill the post of North American Director of the BBC will make his first public appearance at a luncheon to be given for him at the Hotel Ambassador in New York tomorrow (September 13).

"There can be little doubt", said Mr. Brewer soon after his arrival, "that the collaboration between the American networks and stations and the BBC should be continued and expanded to our mutual advantage. The wartime collaboration between the great radio organizations of the United States and the BBC has been an important factor in the total war effort. Now that the war is ended there are equally important benefits to be derived from a continuation of this spirit of cooperation. Unfettered by problems of security and wiser because of our wartime experiences, the free radio organizations of the United States, Great Britain and the rest of the world can now embark on a program to make radio an instrument to help bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the world."

Mr. Brewer, who replaces John Salt recently transferred to England, gained practical experience in all aspects of broadcasting at Cardiff and Birmingham where he first specialized in the development of variety and light entertainment programs for that region.

During World War I, Mr. Brewer served with the 28th London Regiment, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment and the Royal Flying Corps. At the outbreak of World War II he joined the RAF serving on the staff of Bomber Command. In 1941 he transferred to the Fleet Air Arm where he was engaged in communication work and later commanded training squadrons. In 1944 he spent some time in Paris as special liaison officer between SHAEF and BBC.

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One hundred thousand copies of Columbia network's new 224-page 1945-46 program manual for "The American School of the Air" are being sent to CBS stations for distribution to teachers, adult education groups, Parent-Teachers Associations, and libraries throughout the country.

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NEW RCA DEVICE SOLVES PROBLEMS OF ANTENNA DESIGN

The long series of mathematical computations which have been necessary in solving the intricate problems involving the location and arrangement of radio towers are replaced by a new electronic device called the Antennalyzer, Dr. George H. Brown of RCA Laboratories announced Monday at a meeting of the Washington, D. C., Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

"Field tests and calculations, which formerly required weeks to perform, are now done in a matter of minutes by this electronic computing machine which adds and subtracts angles, multiplies, looks up trigonometric functions, adds numbers, squares them and finally takes the square root of the whole to produce the desired answer, which the engineers must have to accurately locate a directional radio antenna", Dr. Brown said.

"The Antennalyzer - a new magic brain in the field of radio consists of 52 electron tubes. The associate circuits can be adjusted to duplicate all characteristics of a projected antenna. In operation, the controls of the machine are regulated until a pattern of light on a cathode ray tube is identical with the desired pattern of transmission of the broadcast station. Final dial readings not only tell where to locate the towers, but give all electrical data needed to complete the most efficient antenna design."

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MAP SHOWS FM STATION BOOM; APPLICATIONS PASS 500 MARK

A map has been prepared in color by FM Broadcasters, Inc., which shows that on August 1, 1945, there were 46 commercial FM stations operating, seven approaching this stage and 44 applications filed with the Federal Communications Commission for permission to build commercial stations as soon as possible. Additionally, 24 stations charged with developing FM techniques were in operation or approaching operation. FM Broadcasters say:

"The approximate primary coverage of these existing and proposed FM stations, already compares favorably with that of the 900-odd standard stations they will eventually replace. The secondary coverage, or the actual area in which the stations will be heard with satisfaction, is much larger than shown. The FCC recognizes signals of 50 microvolts intensity as primary service. Signals of half that strength are acceptable as secondary service and at one-fifth that strength are usable. This means that people residing outside the areas shown will be able to hear FM from the stations shown on the map with a degree of satisfaction diminishing with distance.

"But the FM field is developing so rapidly that by the time these stations are on the air, others will be on the way to fill out these secondary areas. By the time the list on the reverse side of the map was completed on May 17, the FCC had received 32 additional FM applications and at mailing time the total number had passed the 500 mark."

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FCC MAKES PUBLIC FM LICENSEE & PERMITTEE ASSIGNMENT LIST

The Federal Communications Commission today (Wednesday) made public a list of assignments for present FM licensees and permittees. Any licensee or permittee desiring to object to the assignment made by the Commission must do so on or before September 25, 1945.

All of the assignments which were made today are for Metropolitan stations with the exception of Station WMIT at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and WMTW at Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, both of which are rural stations.

In making the allocations for the Metropolitan stations, the Commission has provided in both Area I and Area II for an effective radiated power of 20 kilowatts and an antenna height of 500 feet above the average terrain. In Area II greater coverage than is possible with effective radiated power of 20 kilowatts and a 500 foot antenna will be authorized upon proper showing.

Two alternative plans were available to the Commission in making the assignments in New York City. Under the first alternative, stations would be allocated in the new band in approximately the same order as they are in the present FM band. Under this method, some of the existing networks would be given facilities which initially would be considerably better than those of other networks, and thus an unequal competitive situation would result. Moreover, under this system, some of the independent stations which were pioneers in FM - including the inventor of FM - would be given the least desirable assignments. Finally, this method would result in saving for late-comers the best facilities in New York instead of making them available to those who pioneered in FM broadcasting.

The second alternative plan involves making a choice among existing licensees on the basis of the best information presently available to the Commission. The Commission recognizes that it would be better to make such a choice after a hearing. However, the Commission is of the opinion that public interest requires FM broadcasting to get started as soon as possible, and hence some authorizations without a hearing are necessary if FM broadcasting is not to be handicapped by a slow start. Moreover, as has already been pointed out, stations will be given an opportunity to object to the Commission by September 25, 1945, concerning the specific assignments.

The complete assignment of frequencies as made by the Commission is set forth in the following table.

Frequency and Power Assignments for Existing FM
Broadcast Stations and Outstanding Construction
Permits
Metropolitan Stations

<u>City and Call Letters</u>	<u>Channel Number</u>	<u>Radiated Power</u>	<u>Antenna Height Above Average Terrain</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Baton Rouge, La. WBRL	41	20 kw	500	96.1
Binghamton, N.Y. WBNF-FM	44	10.5 kw	657	96.7
Boston WBZ-FM	39	20 kw	455*	95.7
Chicago WBBM-FM	57	10 kw#	668	99.3
Chicago WDLM	59	20 kw#	479*	99.7
Chicago WEHS	61	12 kw#	616	100.1
Chicago WGNB	55	20 kw#	472*	98.9
Chicago WWZR	55	12 kw#	611	98.5
Columbus WELD	33	20 kw	341*	94.5
Detroit WENA	45	10.5 kw	663	96.9
Detroit WLOU	43	20 kw	362*	96.5
Evansville WMLL	34	20 kw	281*	94.7
Fort Wayne WOWO-FM	40	20 kw	300*	95.9
Hartford WDRC-FM	32	7.0 kw	758	94.3
Hartford WTIC-FM	28	9.5 kw	673	93.5
Indianapolis WABW	35	20 kw	290*	94.9
Kansas City KOZY	60	20 kw	500	99.9
Kansas City KMBC-FM	50	20 kw	500	97.9
Milwaukee WMFM	22	20 kw#	310*	92.3
Nashville WSM-FM	61	8.5 kw#	720	100.1
Philadelphia KYW-FM	26	20 kw	382*	93.1
Philadelphia WCAU-FM	38	20 kw	366*	95.5
Philadelphia WFIL-FM	32	20 kw	464*	94.3
Philadelphia WIP-FM	30	18 kw	520	93.9
Philadelphia WIEG-FM	36	20 kw	358*	95.1
Philadelphia WPEN-FM	40	20 kw	455*	95.9
Pittsburgh KDKA-FM	31	6.5 kw	783	94.1
Pittsburgh WTNT	33	20 kw	500	94.5
Rochester WHEF	53	20 kw	387*	98.5
Rochester WHFM	55	20 kw	261*	98.9
Salt Lake City KSL-FM	61	8.5 kw	720	100.1
Schenectady WGFM	37	6 kw	805	95.3
Schenectady WBCA	39	6 kw	805	95.7
South Bend WSBF	67	20 kw	312*	101.3
Springfield, Mass. WBZ-FM	56	20 kw	500	99.1
Superior, Wisc. WDUL	22	20 kw	500	92.3
Worcester, Mass. WTAG-FM	71	20 kw	477*	102.1
Worcester, Mass. WGTR	69	9.5 kw	680	101.7
Alpine, N.J. WFMN	65	6.0 kw	795	100.9
New York, N.Y. WQXQ	63	11.5 kw	632	100.5
New York, N.Y. WABF	53	15 kw	567	98.5
New York, N.Y. WGYN	61	4.0 kw	905	100.1
New York, N.Y. WFGG	59	7.2 kw	747	99.7
New York, N.Y. WHNF	57	20 kw	455*	99.3
New York, N.Y. WNYC-FM	51	15 kw	560	98.1
New York, N.Y. WBAM	45	15 kw	559	96.9
New York, N.Y. WABC-FM	47	5 kw	850	97.3
New York, N.Y. WAAF-FM	49	1.6 kw	1258	97.7
Jersey City, N.J. WAAW	41	13.5 kw	590	96.1

<u>City and Call Letters</u>	<u>Channel Number</u>	<u>Radiated Power</u>	<u>Antenna Height Above Average Terrain</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
Rural Stations (Located at present sites)				
Mt. Washington, N.H. WMTW	50	10 kw		97.9
Winston-Salem, N.C. WMIT	47	200 kw		97.3

The following metropolitan stations may operate from their present sites with the power indicated below until such time as the Commission considers all of the applications in the Los Angeles area.

Los Angeles, Calif. KHJ-FM	59	4.8 kw#	870	99.7
Los Angeles, Calif. KTLO	61	4.8 kw#	870	100.1

* This antenna height is based upon previously authorized antenna construction, and a minimum antenna height of 500 feet above average elevation will be required in the future unless a showing is made to the contrary that such an antenna height is not feasible.

These stations in Area II have been assigned power less than presently authorized. The question of operating with higher power is presently under study.

The Federal Communications Commission also today promulgated Subpart B of Part 3 of its Rules and Regulations containing rules concerning FM broadcasting. Subpart B now includes not only the rules and regulations which were set forth in the Commission's Report of August 24, 1945, but also those applicable to FM which are contained in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the present rules and regulations. The result of this action is to gather in one place all of the rules and regulations governing the construction, licensing and operation of FM stations. Hereafter, any person who desires information about the Commission's rules concerning FM need secure only subpart B of Part 3 and Part 1 which contains the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

It is the Commission's plan that eventually the rules governing television, standard broadcast, citizens' radio, and other radio services will be revised in the same manner as FM with the result that all of the applicable rules and regulations concerning a particular radio service will be found in one part. In this way persons interested in a particular radio service need look only in Part 1 (Rules of Practice and Procedure) and the particular part containing the rules and regulations concerning the specific service in question.

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The National Association of Broadcasters is giving the widest publicity to President Truman's statement: "Radio must be maintained as free as the press" by reprinting it on a large new color photo of Mr. Truman.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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A Radio Revolution
 (Jack Gould in "New York Times")

The fact of the matter is that radio is on the threshold of a technical revolution which up to now has been couched in terms alien to the average layman but none the less will have a direct and vital bearing on both his enjoyment of radio in the immediate future and on the length of life of whatever set he might buy.

That revolution, of course, is embodied in Major Edwin H. Armstrong's development of the frequency modulation (FM) form of transmission.

The purchase of a combination set, or an FM set alone, involves, however, an additional consideration at the moment. The FM industry is in the process of moving from its present wave length band to a new one. Program service on the new band is scheduled to begin Jan. 1, under an edict issued by the Federal Communications Commission, but simultaneous service on the old band also will be continued until such time as new receivers are generally available.

Since many transmitter manufacturers insist that equipment for the new band cannot be ready as soon as the FCC expects, some FM sets produced this fall will provide coverage for both the present and new bands, thus insuring service at the time of purchase. Other makes will be confined to the new band exclusively on the theory that the duplication is not warranted for only a few months. The difference in cost between the two has been estimated at between \$4 to \$10.

Converters to enable existing FM sets to cover the new band also will be on the market this fall.

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Color Photos By Radio
 ("Editor and Publisher")

A full page color picture of Truman, Stalin and Attlee meeting in Potsdam appeared in last week's issue of Collier's with the claim: "This is the first color photo ever transmitted by radio. Credit was given to the Army Pictorial Service and the Army Communications Service.

We don't like to deflate the Army or Collier's, but the fact remains that the Associated Press transmitted the first color photo by radio back in June, 1939, from New York to London.

Collier's also claims "this is the first magazine publication of a Telechrome". To set the record straight, Editor & Publisher pioneered back in June, 1937, and was the first to print a four-color picture sent over ordinary telephone wires from Chicago to New York. The experiment was conducted for E & P by W. G. H. Finch, inventor of the process, and was called by him "Telechrome".

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Ralph Atlass Once Kept WBBM, Chicago, In A Bureau Drawer
("Broadcasting Magazine")

One of the youngest radio pioneers is Ralph L. Atlass, 42. owner of WIND, Chicago, and WLOL, Minneapolis.

In 1922 he bought a 200 w. transmitter from his older brother Leslie. Applying to the FCC for a license in Lincoln, Ill., he was given the call letters WBBM. Thus the Chicago station's birthplace was in Lincoln.

While attending Northwestern Ralph built a transmitter so he could talk back and forth with his brother at Lincoln. He kept the transmitter receiver in dresser drawers at the Chicago home of his parents, 7421 Sheridan Road.

After graduation Ralph joined his father and brother, now Vice-President of CBS, Chicago, in a real estate firm, the Atlass Investment Co. For a year he bought and sold property, - his only non-radio venture.

In 1923 the Lincoln transmitter was moved to Chicago on 1330 kilocycles in the basement of the Atlass home. Here Ralph would gather his student friends and broadcast shows to an audience which was composed mostly of radio "hams". He acted, announced, directed, wrote and produced the shows. * * *

About a year later, during one of these sessions, a man named Hunt (Ralph doesn't remember his first name) suggested they sell time to sponsors, resulting in the station becoming commercially sponsored by the Chicago Yellow Cab Co.; World Storage Battery Co.; and the Chicago Mercantile Co.

Now that the station was earning money, the Atlass boys moved its quarters to the Broadmoor Hotel and hired E. C. Paige (later a lieutenant colonel on Gen. Eisenhower's general staff), as commercial engineer. In 1931 the brothers sold WBBM to Columbia - the last major station to go network in Chicago.

Appointment of Senator Knowland Criticized
(Drew Pearson)

California's new Senator, Maj. James Knowland, is being greeted with protests from angry Californians against his being seated. Among other things they charge that Governor Earl Warren named young Knowland in order to repay a political debt to his father, reactionary publisher of the Oakland Tribune and owner of Station KLX.

FCC and Pearl Harbor
(Danton Walker in "Washington Times-Herald")

The Federal Communications Commission and the Army Signal Corps will be put on the carpet in the Pearl Harbor investigation, which is expected to reveal that deliberate sabotage held up or garbled important military messages.

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TRADE NOTES

If the President is granted authority to reorganize the executive branch of the government, it is predicted the Federal Communications Commission will be one of the eight or ten agencies to be exempted. The House report on the subject is due soon. The Senate is still continuing its hearings.

A walkie-talkie two-way radio unit was set up by the Rock Island lines between its Des Moines station and the news room of Cowles Brothers Des Moines (Ia.) Register last week to facilitate complete news coverage of the arrival of Hollywood stars in Des Moines for the premier of "State Fair". The radio equipment used was designed by Rock Island's communication department for use in the operation of trains.

Wartime will be abolished as of September 30, Congressional leaders decided Tuesday. The House Interstate Committee voted without dissent for a bill to end "fast" time at 2 A.M. on that date - a Sunday.

Senators said similar action would be taken on their side of the Capitol soon and there seemed little doubt that both chambers would approve the bill.

Clocks thus will be turned back one hour. They were advanced an hour on January 20, 1942, as a war measure.

Addition of KCOK, newest affiliate on the Don Lee Broadcasting System chain, will boost the number of member stations to 40, it was announced by Lewis Allen Weiss, Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the network. The 250 watt Tulare, Calif., station will join the network around October 1st.

Hand-held viewing devices for television sets, No. 2,384,-260 by Alfred N. Goldsmith, of New York City, and No. 2,384,259 by Edwin Jay Quinby of Key West, Fla. have been assigned to the Radio Corporation of America. They feature color filter devices shaped somewhat like old-time stereopticons to provide color television images when used to view a television screen.

Following the peace declaration, the FCC as a starter are allowing the amateurs to use a single band between 112 and 115.5 megacycles. The Commission emphasized that permission had not been granted to operate in any of the lower bands.

"Hams" taking the air must have station licenses that were valid between the dates of Dec. 7, 1941, and Dec. 15, 1942, and have not been subsequently revoked. The FCC will not accept new applications for station licenses until further notice.

-----by the A. T. & T.

A television cable now being laid/will connect Washington, D.C. with Richmond, Va. and Charlotte, N.C. and permit interchange of programs between television broadcasting stations planned in the three cities; it should be completed by next Summer.

Reconversion in the electrical appliances field will be accelerated through the release of mica used in radio and other appliances from Government stockpiles, pending resumption of private purchase of mica now restricted by Government purchasing programs, the War Production Board said last week.

The present Government purchase commitments will terminate on November 30, and steps are being taken to allow parallel private purchase prior to that time. Supplies of mica will be made available to manufacturers to tide them over the period required for resumption of normal private trade.

WPB disclosed that an early relaxation of import controls of Order M-63 will permit the importation of most mica without any Government restrictions.

Plans to establish a University Radio Council to coordinate radio activities at Columbia University in New York City and to "put the university on the air" through its own radio station, were disclosed by Dr. Russell Potter, Chairman of the University's Radio Committee. At the same time Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, announced that Columbia's application for a Frequency Modulation radio station was now before the Federal Communications Commission.

Effective at once, RCA Communications, Inc., is accepting radiotelegraph messages to Hong Kong, Thompson H. Mitchell, Vice President and General Manager, announced Monday. The Hong Kong terminal of the circuit has been inoperative since shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Four enlisted men from the District of Columbia area were included in a group of men of the Navy's Office of Public Information commended by President Truman for providing a comprehensive report by radio to the cruiser Augusta while the presidential party was en route to and from the Potsdam Conference.

Copies of the President's letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy were distributed to the naval personnel who did the work. The report, compiled from news wires, averaged 15,000 to 20,000 words daily.

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FCC URGES MILITARY MEN MAKE APPLICATION FOR FM PROMPTLY

The Commission has received inquiries from men now in the military service regarding the possibility of filing applications for FM facilities at this time with engineering data to be submitted at a later date upon their discharge from the service.

The Commission recognizes the difficulties confronting military personnel in completing their applications for broadcast facilities, and, accordingly, consideration will be given to requests by applicants in the armed services for reasonable extensions of time to submit engineering data. Since it is not possible to reserve FM channels for future assignment, service men planning to enter the broadcast business are urged to submit their applications promptly.

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