

# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

DEC 12 1945

J. H. MacDONALD

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December 5, 1945

# OPA BLAMED FOR FALL-DOWN IN XMAS RADIO SET PRODUCTION

(Not to be Released until 2 P.M. EST, Thursday, December 6, 1945)

If you don't find that new radio receiver that you're expecting, in your stocking on Christmas morning, don't blame Santa Claus; he's had problems with the O.P.A.

That's the word brought by R. C. Cosgrove, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, to members of the Radio Executives' Club of New York at a luncheon meeting in New York Thursday (Dec. 6).

"Instead of the millions of radio sets which were promised by Christmas, we will be fortunate, indeed, if a few hundred thousand are actually manufactured before Christmas", asserted Mr. Cosgrove, who is also Vice-President and General Manager of the Manufacturing Division of The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, and Vice-President in Charge of Sales of The Aviation Corp. which controls Crosley.

"I know of one company that set up for the production of 40,000 radios in September; 60,000 in October, 80,000 in November; and 100,000 in December but this company will not get out more than 30,000 sets before Christmas.

"This company was all ready with designs, facilities, people - everything, in fact, except material. Material has not been available mainly because the O.P.A. would not approve prices to the manufacturers of radio components, which would permit them to recover their actual production costs. This has been deplorable and it is going to take some time to clear it up."

Mr. Cosgrove declared that months have elapsed without any price determination acceptable to many parts manufacturers and that, as a consequence, the radio industry has lost so far about three months of production.

"This inexcusable waste of time and money is deplorable because the O.P.A. is arriving, by slow stages, at what the parts manufacturers needed in the beginning", Mr. Cosgrove said. "As of today, a fairly satisfactory program has finally developed which could have developed more than three months ago had the O.P.A. made a determined effort to arrive at an equitable solution."

Radio set manufacturers, according to Mr. Cosgrove, are now facing a problem with O.P.A. somewhat similar to that experienced by the radio parts people, and are having difficulty in getting prices approved because component prices are changing almost daily as modifications are made in them by the O.P.A.

"It is almost impossible to get radio receiving sets properly priced and you are not going to be able to get radio sets when you should because the O.P.A. is pricing every single set and it is necessary to have a price tag, containing the approved OPA ceiling price on the set before it leaves the factory", Mr. Cosgrove said.

"In spite of these obstacles, we are going to get out radio sets but most of the early sets will be table models in small wood or plastic cabinets. It is almost impossible today to get console cabinets as the manufacturers who formerly made these cabinets are now making furniture, since furniture is a more attractive business than radio, due to price limitations established by OPA."

Some persons in the radio industry have expected, Mr. Cosgrove said, that radio receivers would be in free supply by the middle of 1946 but, because of delays caused by the OPA, this will not be true until the latter part of 1946, and then only if there are no additional delays.

Delays in obtaining console cabinets will mean that production of the new frequency modulation receivers will be delayed, as these come in the larger sets and console models, Mr. Cosgrove pointed out.

"Some manufacturers are aggressively pushing their television production and some television sets, in small volume, should be available about the middle of 1946", he said. "Public acceptance of these sets will depend largely upon the amount of television programming that will be available, and some companies are working vigorously along programming lines."

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#### ASCAP JEROME KERN MEMORIAL TO BE BROADCAST

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) will pay tribute to the late Jerome Kern in a coast-to-coast memorial concert over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday, December 9th, Deems Taylor, President of the Society, announced. Mr. Kern, who died on November 11th, was a charter member of the Society.

The program, presenting the familiar and beloved Kern melodies, will feature Bing Crosby, Nelson Eddy, Judy Garland, Hildegarde, Patrice Munsel, Dinah Shore, Frank Sinatra, Jack Smith, Earl Wrightson, and the orchestras of Robert Armbruster and Al Goodman.

The hour-long program, given in cooperation with the Electric Hour and the Prudential Family Hour, will be heard at the time that these programs are usually broadcast: 4:30 to 5:30 P.M., N.Y.T.

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JETT ENJOYS ARMY-NAVY GAME TELECAST; EVEN SAW NAVY GOAT

Federal Communications Commissioner E. K. Jett, who, finding himself unable to secure tickets for the Army-Navy Football Game at Philadelphia, made the trip from Washington to the RCA Laboratories at Princeton, N.J., to see the game by television last Saturday, said that he felt well repaid for the effort.

"I enjoyed the game thoroughly", Commissioner Jett replied when asked for his impressions in seeing the famous football classic in the first long distance transmission of television by coaxial cable since Pearl Harbor. "Princeton from where I looked at the contest is about 50 miles from New York City from which point the pictures were broadcast by radio after they had been relayed from Philadelphia to New York over the cable. I'll not go into technicalities but can say that from the standpoint of popular interest, nothing in the game was lacking.

"You could plainly see the numbers on the backs of the players and could follow the plays. You could also see the various side events, such as the cadets and midshipmen parading in the Stadium. And hear the bands playing, the cheers of the boys from West Point and Annapolis and, of course, the roar of the spectators. You could see the Army mule and even the Navy goat when they brought them in.

"The new Image Orthicon tube used at the Philadelphia Stadium for the first time made it possible to view the game with sufficient brightness at all times. Naturally it was darker in Philadelphia at the fourth quarter than at the first, but you couldn't tell the difference in the telecast. In fact, the only way you knew whether the sun was in, out or had gone down was by the shadows of the people. If there were shadows, the sun was out. If no shadows, no sun.

"I was in a position to judge the game by television with seeing it in person because last year I saw it at Baltimore by being present. This year by television and the latter did not suffer by comparison."

Seeing the contest from New York, a United Press reporter wrote:

"While 100,000 persons shivered in the icy, wind-swept Municipal Stadium at Philadelphia, I sat in a pastel-tinted studio on the eighth floor of Rockefeller Center and watched the Army-Navy game in luxury.

"It was better than being in the grandstand - and much warmer. The view was as good as you could have had from the 50-yard line. It was like watching a clear newsreel but without the jerky loss of continuity.



"Army and Navy both were a little too deceptive for the television cameraman at times, but there was an announcer to fill in the confusing places when the screen missed the ball carrier.

"The National Broadcasting Company transmitted the broadcast, with cameras both atop the stadium and on the field to give an over-all picture and a close-up of backfield and individuals in action. Almost 200 persons huddled around 10 receiving sets in the NBC studio here.

"The pictures were transmitted by coaxial cable from Philadelphia to New York for an estimated 3,000 set owners. The classic also was broadcast by the Philco station in Philadelphia and the General Electric station in Schenectady - probably the biggest audience for a single broadcast in the history of television.

"When it was all over, the television audience filed out easily onto Fifth Avenue. No jam, crowded highways - no pneumonia."

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#### LaGUARDIA PUTS ON BIGGEST RADIO ACT SIGNING WITH ABC

If Mayor LaGuardia is as good on the air as he was last Sunday in staging the signing of the juicy \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year contract with the American Broadcasting Company, he will have no difficulty finding a sponsor to sweeten up the ante. Although the newspapers got wind of it in advance, Mayor LaGuardia didn't crack the big story until his regular broadcast last week over WNYC, the Municipal Broadcasting Station, to the large local Sunday afternoon audience which he has built for himself.

On this great occasion he had as his guests at City Hall his two new bosses, Mark Woods, President of ABC, and Edward J. Noble, Chairman, but he didn't even allow that to cramp his style. And here at the radio party the newspapers got their first confirmation that Mayor LaGuardia was making the big jump as a regular radio news commentator. Mr. Woods said Mayor LaGuardia, whose 15 minute talks on Sunday night over WJZ net will be between those of Louella Parsons and Jimmy Fidler, would be on subjects of his own choosing and entirely free of censorship. Mr. Woods added:

"Mayor LaGuardia will be a great asset to American radio because of his long experience as a public servant and his vigorous, forthright personality. I feel sure that his forceful and freely expressed analysis and discussion of current national problems will prove to be one of the most interesting features we have ever presented and a real service to America."

Hailing radio's newest news commentator, the New York Times said:

"It was fairly certain that when Mayor LaGuardia retired from public office he would not hide his light under a bushel, or even under a hat. Now comes the announcement that with the new year he will shine forth as a radio star of the first magnitude. He is bound to have an eager audience, for it is already well established over the municipal station that he knows how to concoct a telling program of wisdom, spice and showmanship.

"It is equally certain the radio executives would not be offering him a reported \$100,000 a year unless they were confident of his drawing power. His talks on the air have had a range few other commentators could span and his manner is unique. He is equally at home interpreting a speech by the President on our foreign policy, assailing loan sharks and "tinhorn" gamblers, or telling the housewife how to cook a turkey.\* \* \* \*

"Mayor LaGuardia will be following his former Police Commissioner, Lewis J. Valentine, into the commercial radio field but with his broadcasting technique already perfected. His rich store of experience, information and observation will enable him to broaden his programs for the national ear. He could not make them dull if he tried. We wish him every success with his new venture."

Mayor LaGuardia starts his regular series over the ABC coast-to-coast network on Sunday, January 6 at 9:30 P.M., EST.

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#### SCOTT RADIO TO SPEND \$350,000 IN ADVERTISING

Approximately \$350,000 will be spent nationally in the forthcoming year by the Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, to advertise postwar Scott radio models, it was announced by Walter S. Darr, President.

This figure includes local advertising placement in newspapers set up on a cooperative basis with regular Scott franchised dealers. The models are expected to be available to consumers some time in early February.

Nearly \$130,000 will be spent for advertising in consumer media, such as, Time, National Geographic, House Beautiful, New Yorker, Fortune and the magazine section of the New York Times.

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Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who has been New York City's mayor from 1934 through 1945, will be heard on WOR-Mutual's "Meet the Press" along with four newspapermen on Friday, December 7, from 10:30 to 11 P.M. The subject of the discussion will be "The Press and Radio."

Beginning Saturday, December 15, "Meet the Press" will be heard weekly in recorded broadcasts over WOR from 2:30 to 3 P.M.

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## FCC MUM ON ANY FM COMPROMISE; FURTHER REPORT PROMISED

There was considerable comment at the Federal Communications Commission over a report made in Martin Codel's "Television Digest and FM Reports" that FCC engineers now admit that they were wrong in relying on projected curves instead of awaiting definite tests in the heated FM controversy between the Zenith Radio Corporation and Major Howard Armstrong, inventor of FM, on the one side and the Commission on the other. Furthermore, Mr. Codel asserted that due soon are results of FCC's FM tests and that they would bear out the conclusion of Zenith and Dr. Armstrong that the new FM upper band fails to provide acceptable coverage.

When asked about this an FCC official said:

"FCC engineers are not in possession of all the facts with respect to the relative claims regarding the range of the low FM band versus the high (old vs. new). It is true that a report will be released as soon as the facts are established. For example, the Federal Communications Commission engineers do not know the exact amount of radiated power of the Raytheon transmitter operating on 107 megacycles - therefore it would be impossible in the absence of such data to make a comparison of the tests made on the low band.

"The Raytheon transmitter was used in the Andalusia, Pa. 70 mile tests on 107 megacycles which were made by the FCC and which Major Armstrong claims will confirm the results of the Zenith tests."

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## FOREIGN BROADCAST MONITORING FINALLY CLOSES DOWN

The Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, which has been acting as the ears of Uncle Sam since 1940, will cease monitoring foreign broadcast stations today (Wednesday, December 5.)

The suspension of service was ordered by the Commission after the House reduced the Commission's national defense funds to \$465,000.00 Monday.

The FBIS has been serving 15 agencies in Washington by teletypewriter and has been sending a daily mimeographed report to 25 agencies.

Monitoring stations are located in Guam, Kauai, Portland, Ore., and Silver Hill, Maryland. A staff of 25 has maintained liaison with the British Broadcasting Company in London. There are 170 employees in Washington and 105 in the field. They are being notified that their employment is being terminated effective December 10 when the liquidation of the FBIS is to be completed.

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## RFC DECLARES RADIO SURPLUS SMALL; MUCH UNUSABLE

Radio and electronic war surplus so far declared is small, according to William L. Foss, Chief of the RFC Electronics Division, in a discussion of the situation with the Radio Manufacturers' Association. About 100 million dollars' worth, on the basis of original price, has been made available to RFC.

The RFC Electronics Division has received its first supply of radio receivers, the SX-28. These receivers, while equipped to tune in the broadcast and international shortwave bands, are not likely to be converted into home sets though they may be adapted for use by communications operators.

Radio tubes, both transmission and receiving, are moving well from the surplus stocks to consumers through manufacturer-agents. The transmitter tube market has been flooded, he said, and a large number of the receiver tubes are being used in civilian homesets.

While RFC expects a large assortment of surplus handie-talkies and walkie-talkies, Mr. Foss said that no practical disposition of them has been developed. Contrary to general public belief, he said, these famed war products cannot be used in the proposed FCC citizens community services due to the fact they were made to transmit and receive on frequencies assigned to and held by the military services.

Some handie-talkies were put on the market several months ago, but Mr. Foss said he stopped the sales when he discovered that they were of little use to civilians.

Practically all radar equipment declared surplus to date, Mr. Foss said, is of an early and now obsolete character. The equipment itself has practically no civilian use although some of the parts may be salvaged.

Immediate, blanket revocation of the RFC-agent contracts with 230 radio manufacturers for the disposal of war surpluses has been formally recommended to RFC by the Surplus Property Administration, but RMA has secured a delay in action until an RMA-industry conference with RFC and SPA officials is held in Washington Tuesday, December 11th. Temporarily at least the RFC has turned down, as unsupported, the SPA recommendations for outright revocation of the management-agent contracts and a compromise, by revision of the contracts, appears in prospect.

It is reported that two groups, or syndicates, of Chicago and New York speculators, with large financial backing, are endeavoring to break into the radio surplus situation, bringing pressure on officials and also members of Congress to secure the war radio surpluses.

A preliminary RMA-RFC conference was arranged last week when the activities of the "syndicates" and also the SPA recommendations for revocation of the 230 manufacturer-agent contracts became known. Among those attending the conference were Director Husbands and J. Wendell Coombs, RFC administrative assistant; Chairman A. S. Wells of the RMA Industry Reconversion Committee, Chairman Ernest Searing of the Parts Division Subcommittee; Arthur Milk, representing receiving and transmitting tube groups; and RMA Executive Vice-President Bond Geddes. Also attending were Herman Krissman of Belmont Radio Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Gerald Mayer of The Hallcrafters Co., Chicago, Ill., and James D. Secrest, RMA Director of Publications

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### PULLIAM, WIRE, INDIANAPOLIS, HOST TO 700 AT VICTORY DINNER

Eugene Pulliam, President of Station WIRE in Indianapolis, Indiana, and Editor and Publisher of the Indianapolis Star, was host to 700 guests at a Victory Dinner given in Indianapolis last week.

Mr. Pulliam explained that the Victory Party was a resumption of the appreciation dinners he tendered prior to 1942, and promised another next year.

Guests, most of whom spoke in gridiron fashion, included Ham Fisher, creator of Joe Palooka; Will H. Hays, former Postmaster General and former Republican National Chairman; Robert E. Haggegan, present Postmaster General and National Democratic Chairman and Herbert Brownell, Jr., National Republican Chairman. Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the Teamsters' Union was another guest, as was Governor Ralph F. Gates.

The Postmaster General brought a greeting and a word of praise from President Truman to Mr. Pulliam who has headed the Indian War Bond sales organization throughout the war and on into the Victory Bond drive.

"After the Cabinet meeting last Friday before I left Washington, President Truman instructed me to express to Mr. Pulliam his appreciation for the work he has done as leader of the war bond drives in Indiana", Mr. Hannegan said.

At the speakers' table were Representative Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana; Mayor Robert H. Tundall of Indianapolis; Senator Raymond E. Willis of Indiana; Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana.

Others included C. Walter McCarty, publisher of the Indianapolis News; Joseph Bryan, President of radio station WBT, Charlotte, N.C.; Sheldon Hickox of New York, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company; Walter Leckrone, editor of the Indianapolis Times; William F. Kiley of Station WFBM, C. Bruce McConnell of Station WISH; George C. Biggar of Station WIBC.

The Star was represented at the speakers' table by William A. Dyer, General Manager, and James A. Stuart, Managing Editor. WIRE was represented by Rex Schepp, Manager.

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## JETT CLARIFIES SITUATION REGARDING FM MOVE UPSTAIRS

Commissioner E. K. Jett of the Federal Communications Commission, during the past week went on record in several cases having to do with the FM situation, which continued to be the liveliest topic of discussion at the Commission. In connection with correspondence he had had with Dr. O. H. Caldwell, of New York, well-known editor and former member of the old Radio Commission, Mr. Jett said:

"Mr. Caldwell wrote to me on November 8 and urged that the Commission 'delay ordering the complete shutdown of the 44 mc channels for some time or possibly a year or so - until FM experience and development has fully progressed on the new channels, - and television really needs this 44-50 mc band.' He stated that 'such a course would parallel the Commission's recently very wise action with respect to television wherein you authorized its continued operation on the present familiar television channels while permitting experimentation in the higher frequencies.' In my reply I advised Dr. Caldwell as follows:

"As you know the Commission has granted about 125 applications for new FM stations in addition to providing new assignments for existing licensees and permittees. Since there are about 500 more applications it is reasonable to assume that several hundred will be approved by the end of 1945. This should result in the construction of a large number of stations during 1946, which will enable the Commission to determine whether the existing frequencies should be continued or turned over to television. At any rate I can assure you that we do not intend to close the present band until service is generally available in the new band."

"In this connection it will be noted that the foregoing conforms with the Commission's public notice of September 4, 1945:

"The Commission recognizes that equipment may not be presently available for operation with the radiated power specified. 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."

"Insofar as I am aware, there is no thought of continuing the band 44-50 mc for FM after FM receivers are generally available to the public in the upper band - 88-108 mc. Moreover, the Commission announced as recently as last week that the band 44-50 mc would be assigned to Television (Community) stations."



Mr. Jett stated that the correspondence with Mr. Caldwell had nothing to do with the question of two-band FM sets as reported by the trade paper Retailing (Nov. 29). This publication construed Mr. Jett's statement as giving the green light to the manufacture of two band sets.

In connection with a report in Billboard (Dec. 8) that Commissioner Jett had admitted there was more than an even chance that FM stations would be shifted back to just where they were before the new 88 megacycle band was announced, Mr. Jett said that nothing could be further from the truth, that he made no such statement nor had he talked to anyone on the subject of changing the FM allocations.

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#### BERMUDA COMMUNICATIONS CONFAB ENDS; PORTER BACK THIS WEEK

The Anglo-American Telecommunications Conference closed Tuesday after 12 days' sessions with the eight countries participating accepting the principle that economic profit should be secondary to the increasing flow of information between the countries. Paul F. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, is expected to return to Washington sometime during the present week.

The United States and the Governments of the British Commonwealth signed an executive agreement cutting international communications rates, abandoning communications monopolies in other countries and giving the United States the right to maintain direct radio circuits with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India.

As soon as possible and not later than April 1, 1946, a ceiling rate of 30 cents a word will be applied on all full-rate messages between the nations of the British Commonwealth and the Empire and any point in the United States. Lower ceilings were applied for messages in other categories: 20 cents a word for code, 15 cents for deferred and 10 cents for night letters.

A ceiling rate of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents a word is established for press messages between any part of the British Commonwealth and any part of the United States. Where press rates are under  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents a word, they must not be increased.

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A high-altitude bombing radar set, designed by the Signal Corps to spread destruction in enemy countries, has now been adapted to peaceful meteorological use in detecting the approach of storms.

Developed at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Bradley Beach, N. J., and originally installed in B-29 bombers, these sets are being dismantled and mounted in observation stations. There they foretell the direction, intensity and other characteristics of imminent weather disturbances.

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## OPA MOVES TO BRING RADIO PARTS CEILING NEARER TO 1941

To make manufacturers' ceiling prices for radio parts more uniform and to bring their ceilings more in line with 1941 prices plus the previously announced industry increase factors, the Office of Price Administration Monday announced four changes in the pricing provisions covering radio parts manufacturers.

No change in the previously announced retail prices for radio sets will be caused by this action, OPA said.

Monday's action, effective December 3, 1945, also established a new increase factor of 16.5 percent for variable condensers. This factor is based on financial data recently submitted by producers of variable condensers.

When increase factors for the various radio parts were announced last October 11th, this segment of the industry had not furnished OPA with a satisfactory sample of financial data. At that time, OPA announced an increase factor of 13.5 percent for variable condensers which was figured by adding to the interim price increase factor (9 percent ) for variable condensers the smallest increase allowed on any radio part.

The four changes made in the pricing provisions covering radio parts manufacturers are as follows:

The last price charged for any particular part during the six months' period prior to October 1, 1941, is to be considered the radio parts manufacturer's established price on the base date.

Previously, three sales of any one part were required to establish a base date price.

OPA recently has been informed by the industry that many manufacturers had no published list prices and while they may have sold large numbers of a particular part during the six months' period preceding the base date, these sales often were made on one order constituting a single sale.

To facilitate the use of the so-called "modified item" provision, it now applies to comparable parts having the same function and made of practically the same materials. Prices for such parts must be reported to OPA together with the method used in arriving at them. In each case, the price must be at the general level of prices for similar parts.

Furthermore, OPA will make any decisions regarding a "substantial" change in a part causing it to require a price higher than the ceiling price of the comparable part made in the base period.

In cases where a manufacturer does not have an established price for a part, making it impossible for him to use either of the pricing methods given above, he may figure the price by using the

1941 hours for labor and 1941 costs to which he adds the established increase factor. The manufacturer must have OPA permission to use this formula and he must file and get OPA approval on his prices. All such prices must be in line with the general level of prices for similar parts.

These pricing provisions do not apply to manufacturers who were not in business in 1941 unless they have price lists which have been approved by OPA. Manufacturers who were not in business on the base date (April 1, 1941-October 1, 1941) and who do not have approved price lists, use the formula given in the regulation under which such manufacturers can establish ceiling prices but they must not use the increase factors.

The changes in the pricing method, the Office of Price Administration said, affect not only prices being established from now on but also previously established prices for parts not delivered on the effective date of the amendment.

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#### HIGH COURT RULES OPPOSING RADIO APPLICANTS MUST BE HEARD

The Supreme Court last Monday in the case of the Ashbacker Radio Corporation versus the Federal Communications Commission ruled that when there are conflicting arguments the FCC must hear both sides before granting either. The court had to reconcile two provisions of the law. One allows the Commission to issue a license without a hearing. The other requires a hearing before an application is denied.

The opinion in the case was written by Justice Douglas. There was a dissenting opinion by Justice Frankfurter in which Justice Rutledge joined.

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#### MISS TRUMAN FIRST IN LINE AT WRC'S CHRISTMAS DOLL HOUSE

Miss Margaret Truman, daughter of the President, launched the "Doll House" of WRC in Washington to provide Christmas dolls for needy District youngsters, Monday morning when she presented the twin dolls to Carleton D. Smith, WRC General Manager and to Bill Herson, WRC "Timekeeper", who is conducting the campaign. Mrs. Carl A. Spaatz, wife of General Spaatz, AAF, and Milton Berle, star of "Spring in Brazil" also gave the Doll House a send-off by appearing on a special Dedication broadcast from the Doll House Monday evening.

The campaign, which will continue through Saturday, Dec. 22, will aim to collect hundreds of dolls and toys so that every underprivileged youngster in the District will have a new toy for Christmas. Dolls, of all shapes, sizes and color will be welcomed.

Along with the Doll House campaign another Christmas feature, "Broadcasts to Santa Claus", is also being revived. Each morning two Washington youngsters are the guests of Bill Herson to broadcast their Christmas "list" to Santa.

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## GLOBE WIRELESS BUYS IBM RADIO; LEMMON NEW GLOBE V-P

Globe Wireless, Ltd., operating a radio communications system in the Pacific area, has acquired from the International Business Machines Corporation its interest in the radio-type developments of Walter S. Lemmon and associates, and Mr. Lemmon will become a Vice-President of Globe, R. Stanley Dollar, its President, announced in San Francisco.

Mr. Dollar, who also is President of the Robert Dollar Company, operating steamship, communications and commercial enterprises in the Pacific area, said the transaction included United States and foreign patents which will give Globe Wireless the benefits of high-speed automatic radio-typewriter operation.

Brig. Gen. Walter P. Boatwright, recently retired from the Army, will become a Vice-President of Globe Wireless, in charge of production. A factory will be established on the Pacific Coast.

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## APPLICATIONS FOR BROADCAST SERVICES RECEIVED BY FCC

The following applications have been received by the Federal Communications Commission and accepted for filing:

WADC, Allen T. Simmons, Tallmadge, Ohio, construction permit to change frequency from 1350 to 1220 kc., increase power from 5 kw to 50 kw, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use and change transmitter location from north of Akron, Ohio, to Granger, Ohio (facilities of WGAR requested); Amalgamated Broadcasting System, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., (P.O. 11-15 Union Square, New York 3, New York), Construction Permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) broadcast station to be operated on frequency and coverage as determined by the FCC; Courier-Journal & Louisville Times Company, Louisville, Kentucky, construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #9, 186-192 megacycles with ESR of 1425; KFDM, construction permit to increase power from 1 KW to 5 KW, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and change transmitter location from Beaumont, Texas to 1.6 miles west and 2.2 miles south of Orangefield, Texas; Balaban & Katz Corporation, Chicago, Ill., construction permit for a new FM (Metropolitan) Broadcast station to be operated on frequency to be determined by FCC and coverage of 10,700 sq. miles.

Woodrow Miller, San Bernardino, Calif., construction permit for a new standard broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kc., power of 250 watts and unlimited hours of operation - amended to change frequency from 1240 to 1450 kc. and omit request for facilities to be relinquished by KFXM; Walt Disney Productions, Los Angeles, Calif., (P.O. Burbank, Calif.) construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #5, 76-82 megacycles and ESR of 12,000; American Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel #7, 102-108 megacycles and ESR of 3950.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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Television Slow-up Foreseen; No New Sets for Year or More  
(Joseph M. Guilfoyle in "Wall Street Journal")

Television men are reluctantly rewriting the timetable which will determine when most Americans may expect to have sight-and-sound radio.

They realize now that they were too optimistic and won't be able to live up to previous predictions. Television was expected to move into high gear soon after the end of the war. Instead, the industry today is bogged down by a shortage of materials and parts for receiving and transmitting equipment.

Here's the latest schedule on when the majority of Americans can reasonably hope to see as well as hear their favorite comedians from the comfort of their living room chairs:

If you live in one of the six cities which now have telecasting stations - New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Schenectady, N.Y., and Los Angeles - and don't own one of the 7,500 sets now in use, it will be late 1946 or early 1947 before you'll be able to buy a receiving set.

If you're living outside these six cities, it will be anywhere from 1948 to 1950, at least, before you'll have television. That's how long it is expected to take to install telecasting facilities in most of the major cities.

"If television expands beyond the present six cities where it is now available by the latter part of 1947, I'll be very much surprised", says Allen B. duMont, President of the Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.

The prediction that probably only 20 cities will have television in five years is made by Dorman D. Israel, Vice-President in charge of Engineering for the Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. Mr. Israel says the wartime ballyhoo of television was "unrealistic".

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Truman As Sincere As Roosevelt But Not As Good On Radio  
(Drew Pearson)

Roosevelt had the gift of going on the radio and swaying the public over the heads of Congress. Truman lacks the radio technique, the theatrics, the ability to make that appeal. He is just as sincere as Roosevelt - perhaps more so. He is desperately trying to do a good job. But he can't whip Congress into line by mobilizing public opinion. That was the powerful weapon Roosevelt had.

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Porter Presidential Trouble Shooter?  
(Leonard Lyons in "Washington Post")

Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who is receiving high offers from big industry for his rare, expert talents, may become Truman's assistant to help iron out so many of the problems which have been plaguing the President of late.



Charges British Govt. Owns 177,000 Shares RCA Stock  
(William Moore in "Washington Times-Herald")

The inside story of a secret 425-million dollar loan made to the British by the late President Roosevelt in July of 1941 was made public by Senator Moore (R), of Oklahoma.

It was disclosed that the British government, now veering to the left under the labor party, owns vast holdings in 80 of the largest American industrial corporations.

Moore asked that the British be required to liquidate the loan by selling Americans the American securities in a letter to Assistant Secretary of State Clayton, in charge of foreign economic affairs.

The present principal balance is 242 million dollars. So, Moore told Clayton, the man with whom the British are dealing for a new loan, the British could sell their collateral, pay off the loan, and still have a half billion dollars left. Moore added:

"As an example of this British government ownership in American industry, the following companies and the number of shares owned are listed as follows:

General Motors . . . . .	434,000 shares
Radio Corp.. . . . .	177,000 shares
Amerada Petrol.. . . .	133,000 shares
Chrysler . . . . .	36,000 shares
Stand. Oil (N.J.). . . . .	198,000 shares
Stand. Oil.(Ind.). . . . .	315,000 shares
Socony-Vacuum Oil. . . . .	130,000 shares
Am. Tel. & Tel. . . . .	70,000 shares
U. S. Steel (pfd.) . . . .	21,000 shares

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Management Delegates at Truman Labor Confab Anger Sarnoff  
(Drew Pearson)

Eric Johnston, astute president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and usually mild-mannered David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, both are storming mad at the more conservative block of management delegates who just don't want to get along with labor.

Johnston and Sarnoff believe unions are here to stay. Also they feel that industrial harmony is essential to reconversion prosperity. So they want to see the conference get somewhere, have carefully refrained from union-baiting.

On the other side of the fence are Almon E. Roth, head of the powerful National Federation of American Shipping, Inc.; Ira Mosher, President of the Tory-minded National Association of Manufacturers, and Charlie Wilson of General Motors.

The first issue facing the management delegates was on the broad principle of general cooperation with labor. Johnston urged full cooperation. So did Sarnoff. However, Mosher and Roth spearheaded the conservative management group, which wants repressive labor legislation from Congress. They feel that if the conference ends in failure, anti-labor legislation is certain.

The No. 1 Split was over a resolution to enforce existing labor-management contracts. The Unions had agreed that all grievances arising during the life of a contract be arbitrated. The Johnston-Sarnoff group strongly favored the proposal. However, Roth and Mosher opposed arbitration.



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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::  
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The annual meeting of members of the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., will be held in New York City Friday, Dec. 7 at 10 A.M. J. R. Poppele, President of the Association, will present a report on TBA accomplishments during the year.

Election of three Directors is listed on the agenda. Directors whose terms expire include J. R. Poppele, G. Emerson Markham and Lewis Allen Weiss. Following the business session a luncheon for members will be held.

Byron Price, wartime censor, has been appointed Vice-President of the Motion Pictures Producers of America, right-hand man of Eric Johnston, at a reported salary of \$75,000 a year.

The Federal Communications Commission has been advised by the Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, War Department, that the following radar stations in French North Africa have been declared surplus by that Department:

Radar Station No. 531 - Cap Coaxine; Radar Station No. 532 - Fleuris; No. 534 - Cap Carbon; No. 535 - Tenes; 536 - Siglia; and 547 - Azib.

Any persons or companies interested in acquiring this surplus property, or desiring further data, should communicate directly with Col. S. Gruneck, Director of Fixed Installations Division, New War Department Building, 21st and Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

A report on the development of radio during the war "Radio and Radar; Equipment and Major Components, 1939-1945" has just been issued by the U. S. Census Bureau. It was prepared by the WPB Radio and Radar Division from reports received from radio manufacturers.

Among approximately 225 letters received weekly by the Commerce Department from service men interested in new business, GIs planning to open radio or electrical shops lead the list, RMA reports. Other principal business interests in order of their interest are restaurants, filling stations, apparel stores, groceries, real estate and insurance offices.

When Prime Minister Atlee was in the United States he was asked if the British Broadcasting Corporation intended taking commercials, and he replied, "I hope not."

Col. Robert H. Freeman, recently of the Army Air Forces, has been appointed Sales Manager of pulse time modulation radio equipments and systems of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. The PTM system is a revolutionary radio technique by which multiplex telephone conversations or radio and television programs can be transmitted over the same radio frequency. Colonel Freeman, who received his commission in the Air Forces in 1942, formerly was Chief Engineer of the Radio Division of the International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corporation.

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