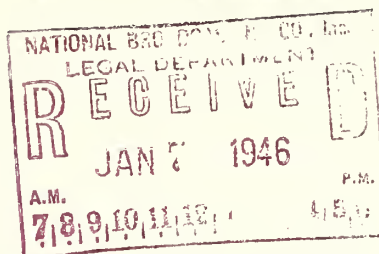


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No. 1711

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January 3, 1946

PREDICTS 1946 WILL BE BROADCASTING'S MOST EXCITING YEAR

In a broadcast over the American Broadcasting Company's network New Year's night, Paul A. Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission painted a glowing picture of radio's prospects for the coming year.

"In the world of radio, this brand new year of 1946, is the year we may have been waiting for", Chairman Porter declared. "It could be the most exciting year in radio since the advent of broadcasting 25 years ago. During the next 12 months, the public will see the curtain rise on fascinating developments which heretofore have been largely confined to the discussion stage. Now they are to become thrilling realities for thousands of American radio listeners. I refer particularly to FM - Frequency Modulation - and to Television.

"FM is a new kind of broadcasting - free of interference and conveying the full tones of music and the human voice with life-like fidelity. This type of broadcasting got started in a small way before the war, but today it is poised for a rapid expansion. Whereas there are only about 50 FM stations on the air, I expect to see the number at least tripled or quadrupled during the next 12 months. Hundreds of additional stations will be under construction. Also during 1946 manufacturers will be turning out FM receiving sets - most of them of the combination type so that the purchaser can tune in not only the new FM stations but also the present type of station. You can judge how substantial the interest in this new FM service is when I tell you that some 800 concerns or individuals have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permits to construct new stations.

"And then there is television. On this day of January 1, 1946, only a few Americans - a corporal's guard - have ever seen television. There are only nine television stations on the air. But during the months to come, that exciting new form of sight-and-sound broadcasting will make significant advances. Approximately 150 applications to build stations have already been received by the Commission. So great are the possibilities of this art for attracting the interest of the public that the leaders are confident of establishing it on a sound basis. By the end of 1946, thousands of additional Americans should be seeing sports contests, public events, plays and movies on a television screen in their warm and cozy living rooms.

"Much of the progress that I have briefed would not be possible without the inventions perfected in wartime laboratories primarily for the purpose of conquering the Nazis and the Japs.

"But of course there is more to broadcasting than its physical, technical structure. The achievements of the scientists and the technicians are a challenge to the producers of radio programs. They are a challenge to match technical progress with inventiveness, imagination, and public service responsibility in program development.

"The new year we are now entering will be a fateful one in America's history. We must decide complex problems of grave import. The American people during 1946 will turn increasingly to their radio - not exclusively for entertainment and culture - but also for information which will help us in fulfilling our responsibilities as citizens of this nation and of the world.

"Because of the necessity for us to participate intelligently in the democratic solution of national and world problems, and because of the technical developments just ahead, radio broadcasting could play a more important part in our lives during this new year of 1946 than ever before."

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MARK WOODS SEES FM SWEEPING U.S.; CLARIFIES ABC'S POSITION

Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company in clarifying ABC's position with regard to Frequency Modulation prophesies a very rosy future for FM. He not only sees it supplementing the present standard broadcasting in the cities but is of the opinion that the industry should not hold back on FM because of the stand taken against it by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians declaring that this is but one phase of the problem which must be met.

Says Mr. Woods:

"So that there may be no misunderstanding as to the American Broadcasting Company's position with respect to Frequency Modulation, I want again to summarize that position.

"1. We believe that eventually FM will be the principal medium of broadcasting, particularly in urban areas. AM, because of its sky wave characteristics, will always be needed to provide rural service.

"2. We believe that, with few exceptions, every station operating on a regional or local channel can not only improve its service in the area which it now serves, but can extend its service area materially, especially at night.

"3. We believe that FM should eventually replace all local and regional stations in urban areas so that these local and regional channels can be available to provide rural service at higher power; so that these rural areas now with grossly inadequate

service should eventually have a wide selection of program services comparable to those now available in the cities.

"4. Just how long it will take to establish FM on a commercial basis depends upon the pattern that will be laid down by the FCC. The development of that pattern is now a matter of study by the FCC. The forthcoming clear channel hearings should be most helpful in aiding the FCC in the development of that pattern because the clear channel problem and the FM problem are inter-related.

"5. We urge every local and regional affiliate to apply for FM and to become active in its development.

"6. We believe that only through the establishment of FM can there be an equalization of facilities between the networks and provision for additional program services.

"7. We do not believe that the radio industry should draw back from FM because of Mr. Petrillo's recent edict. That edict is but one phase of an overall problem which involves the broadcasting industry as a whole. The whole problem must be met and solved by the entire industry."

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G.E. TO USE TELEVISION BOMB KNOW-HOW IN RELAYING FM

Development and manufacture of components for the television bomb recently announced by the armed forces provided the General Electric Company with valuable background used in the development of the nation's first 2000 megacycle radio relay equipment.

This has been revealed by the Electronics Department of General Electric with the disclosure that its engineers are now testing the television picture link of the microwave relay equipment between the studios of television station WRGB in Schenectady and its transmitter 12 miles away in the Helderberg Mountains.

The equipment will be used in cooperation with International Business Machines Corporation for testing an experimental network for relaying postwar television and simultaneously other electronic services such as FM radio, facsimile and radiotype machine reports between Schenectady, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The microwave equipment consists of a low-power microwave FM transmitter, a microwave FM receiver and a highly directional transmitting and receiving antenna system.

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PAUL PORTER STILL HAS THEM GUESSING ABOUT WHITE HOUSE

If Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission is to join the White House secretarial staff, he is keeping very quiet about it. In one quarter this is construed as indicating that he is still considering the offer President Truman is known to have made to Mr. Porter to become one of his aides. In another the fact that the Chairman is going about his present duties so diligently and apparently laying plans for the Commission's work in the coming year is taken as evidence that he expects to remain with the FCC. President Truman can, of course, draft anyone he wants in the government service but exactly how much pressure he has put on Paul Porter or whether he is still seeking his services is not known.

In the meantime critics of the Administration comment on what the recently returned columnists Joseph and Stewart Alsop call "the poverty of President Truman's personal staff". They go on to say:

"The need for stronger assistance is felt by Truman himself, who complains constantly of his inability to secure first-class men for the Government. Efforts have been and are being made by Bob Hannegan, among others, to introduce into the White House such men as the exceedingly able young Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Paul Porter.

"Yet the gaps remain unfilled. Truman keeps about his his private cronies - George Allen, Captain Vardaman, the unfortunate Brigadier General Vaughan - men of the sort to be conspicuous good fellows of a State convention of the Legion."

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ARMY TO TAKE OVER FOREIGN RADIO PROPAGANDA LISTENING

The Army will take over the world-wide monitoring service previously handled by the FCC's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service for the continuance of which Congress recently failed to appropriate funds. Listening to broadcasts of foreign countries, especially those of the enemy, proved to be a valuable service not only to the Army but the Navy and the State Department as well.

The personnel and equipment of FBIS will be shifted to the War Department. Except for the transfer for administrative purposes, the 200 translators, editors and technicians will continue in the same status.

The Military Intelligence Service of the War Department will be expanded to take in the monitoring service.

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CBS PUTS ON THE GLOVES FOR NEXT ROUND IN COLOR TV FIGHT

As had been predicted members of the press wouldn't have to wait long for the Columbia Broadcasting System's counter-move to the recent RCA-NBC television demonstration which carried with it a display of colored pictures. With regard to the latter, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff said that while much progress had been made in black and white television, no real advance had been made since the war began in color and that no real development would be made until the present mechanical methods could be supplanted by an electronic system and that it would be at least five years before anything could be expected along this line.

Since Columbia has been the leading advocate of color television, Paul Kesten, CBS Executive Vice-President of course didn't allow that one to get by. He declared that Mr. Sarnoff's estimate was a safe one since it was about three or four years more than Columbia thought it would take.

Evidently to prove this and that progress has really been made during the war, an invitation has been extended to radio editors by Col. Lawrence W. Lohman, Vice-President in charge of CBS Television, to a showing of high-definition television in full color, broadcast in ultra high frequencies which will take place in New York Friday, January 11th.

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FEDERAL RADIO INCREASES CAPITAL STOCK TO \$5,000,000

The Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation has increased its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The additional \$2,000,000 was subscribed for in cash by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. All of the capital stock of FTR is owned by I. T. & T.

Federal Telephone and Radio also stated that it had repaid completely its bank loan borrowings for war production purposes under V-Loan regulation. The final repayment totaled \$7,000,000. The company's V-Loan had a ceiling of \$22,000,000 and a maturity date of December 31, 1946. The peak borrowing under the loan totaled \$21,500,000 in January, 1945.

During the war virtually the entire output of Federal Telephone and Radio went to the Armed Forces of the United States and its Allies. Peak sales on an annual basis approximated \$100,000,000 toward the end of hostilities, with more than 95 percent of this output of communications and electronic equipment going direct to military channels.

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TO AGAIN URGE CONGRESS TO PUT BRAKES ON PETRILLO

Once more the anti-Petrillo forces are turning to Congress for some relief. This is the main topic of discussion at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters in Los Angeles today (Thursday). Also considerable encouragement is being given by Representative Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

The California said he will call his Committee into executive session immediately after Congress reconvenes January 14 to vote on a bill titled "to prevent control of broadcasting by coercive practices".

This development followed closely a new demand by Mr. Petrillo that broadcasting of foreign musical programs in this country - except those originating in Canada - stop after December 31. Mr. Petrillo also is demanding that local radio stations employ more musicians.

Mr. Lea said the bill before his committee proposes new sections to the penal provisions of the Federal Communications Act.

"Those provisions", he told reporters, "would penalize certain coercive practices which compel the hiring of a greater number of employees than wanted by a broadcaster or the exaction of tribute against the broadcaster for the use of certain materials, including transcriptions or chemical or electrical reproductions, and the use of such coercive methods to prevent non-compensated employees from participating in a non-commercial educational or cultural program."

In the meantime Dr. Joseph E. Maddy has demanded a public hearing on charges brought against him and his music camp at Interlochen, Michigan, by Petrillo.

Dr. Maddy, President of the Camp, has been summoned before the Federation's Executive Board in Chicago January 15th to show cause why he should not be expelled from the Union for teaching at the camp, which the AFM placed on its "unfair list" last Summer.

Dr. Maddy said he would ask that the Board consider in public not only his expulsion but also Petrillo's action in ruling Interlochen broadcasts off the air.

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Expansion of industry on the Pacific Coast, and particularly in the Los Angeles area, will mean millions of dollars more for Pacific Coast radio, believes Sydney Gaynor, General Sales Manager of the Don Lee network. Mr. Gaynor is convinced that West Coast radio is in for its biggest boom in history.

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SPRINGS NEW WASHINGTON STATISTICS; GETS WTOP SALES JOB

Maurice B. Mitchell has been appointed Sales Manager of WTOP, CBS' 50,000-watt outlet in Washington by Carl J. Burkland, General Manager.

A newcomer to the Capital, Mr. Mitchell has attracted attention by his originality on several occasions. One of these was by an amusing illustrated booklet which he published entitled "So You Think You Know Washington?"

One of the chapters was captioned, "So the war made a boom city out of Washington?" Mr. Mitchell's answer was "Not at all. There never has been a 'boom' in Washington. It's just an amazing prosperous and depression-proof community." This the author undertakes to prove by some surprising statistics. "So everybody in Washington works for the Government?" is the caption of another chapter with Mr. Mitchell banging back that in 1944 there were 287,000 Government workers as against 331,500 non-Government workers. Other questions which Mr. Mitchell sets up as straw men to knock down are "So grass will be growing in Washington streets?" "So Washington's fat payroll is a wartime freak?" "So Washington is only an aspirin market?" "So Washingtonians keep house in a hatbox?" (which incidentally "Mitch" came near having to do as he had a terrible time trying to find some place to live.) "So now everybody's going home, now that the war's over?" "So Washingtonians spent all their money on a wartime spree?", and "So you've been selling Washington short?"

The new WTOP Sales Manager has been serving as Sales Promotion and Publicity Manager of the station since his release from the Armed forces early this past year. Prior to service in the Army, he spent ten years in newspaper work, the last six with Gannett newspapers in Rochester, Ogdensburg and Albany, N.Y. He was National Advertising Manager of The Albany Knickerbock News, Advertising Manager of the Ogdensburg Journal, Yorkville Advance and Gouverneur Tribune-Press, and served also on the advertising staffs of the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle and New York Times.

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IF TRUMAN SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS TELEVISION IS OFF

Plans to televise President Truman when he delivers his annual message to Congress Tuesday, January 15th, received a setback when Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said Wednesday at the White House that it was by no means certain that the President would go to Capitol Hill in person. Mr. Ross said that he "may or may not go" and that, therefore, it should not be taken for granted that the event would be pictured in television.

It was later reported on the Hill that Mr. Truman would not deliver the January 15th message in person but would send it by messenger.

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FARNSWORTH CONTINUES TO ADD TO STAFF

John R. Hughes has been appointed Assistant Sales Manager of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, and Stanley A. Morrow Assistant Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion.

For 12 years Mr. Hughes was associated with Philco Corporation as a sales representative of the home line, special representative of the custom built automobile radio and left the company in 1941 as a field service engineer. After leaving Philco he engaged in business for himself in the distribution of appliances and radio equipment.

In 1942 he closed his business and for approximately one year was associated with the War Department Air Service Command as an associate radio engineer, having supervision over airborne radar equipment.

Mr. Morrow, a World War I and II veteran, worked for two years for Henri, Hurst & McDonald Advertising Agency in Chicago and left them to accept a position as Advertising Manager of the Cable Piano Company of Chicago.

Because of his extensive merchandising background in the field of musical reproduction instruments, he was elected President of the Chicago Piano and Organ Association, said to be the oldest trade association in the United States.

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A SECRETARY WHO WILL LOOK UP TO HIM

It is well known that no man is a hero to his secretary but Miss Gladys Hall, new secretary to A. D. "Jess" Willard, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Broadcasters, will have to look up to him due to the fact that Jess is more than 6 feet tall and Miss Hall is pony ballet size.

Apparently this hasn't handicapped either as they both have gone a long way since they were associated together at old WJSV in Washington. Miss Hall was secretary to Harry C. Butcher for 10 years prior to his entering the Navy. After that she took over as secretary to Earl Gammons, who succeeded Mr. Butcher as head of the CBS Washington office.

Since Captain Butcher's return, Miss Hall has been assisting him in writing his book, "My Three Years With Eisenhower."

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FCC ORDERS NEW REDUCED RADIOGRAM PRESS RATES APRIL 1

The Federal Communications Commission Wednesday requested American international telegraph carriers to report by January 18, 1946, on their plans for instituting the sharply reduced rates including those of the press, between the United States and British points agreed to at the recent Bermuda Telecommunications Conference. The reductions must go into effect as soon as possible and not later than April 1st.

The new maximum rate for ordinary messages between all points in the United States and all points in the British Commonwealth is to be 30 cents per word and six-and-a-half cents per word for ordinary press messages. Existing rates between gateway cities in the U.S. and British points are as high as \$1.05 per word for ordinary messages and 41½ cents per word for ordinary press messages. British carriers will put similar reductions into effect simultaneously.

Existing rates which are now below these maximum rates - such as the 20 cent ordinary rate and the 3 cent press rate from New York to London are not to be increased.

The Commission also announced steps to authorize the establishment, on a permanent basis, of certain direct radio circuits to British points, as provided for in the Bermuda agreement.

British policy has been to permit communication with Empire points, with the exception of London, only over British circuits. As a war measure, the British permitted the establishment of direct radiotelegraph circuits between the United States and various British points, but restricted the operation of these circuits to the duration of the war plus six months.

At present, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and Mackay each operate circuits to Australia, New Zealand and India under this arrangement, and Press Wireless is similarly authorized to communicate with Australia, but has not established a circuit.

According to the Bermuda Agreement, one circuit to each of the foregoing countries is to be retained on a permanent basis. The Commission has ordered an investigation and a public hearing to determine which company shall be authorized to operate each circuit.

The order also provides that any radiotelegraph carrier desiring to establish and operate radiotelegraph circuits from the United States to Ceylon, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Palestine, Singapore, South Africa, Greece and Saudi Arabia may file appropriate application showing why the applicant is best qualified to operate the circuit. In the latter two nations, the British have heretofore had exclusive arrangements which under the terms of a separate protocol at Bermuda have been renounced. The Bermuda Agreement provided for the possible establishment of direct circuits for the U.S. to each of the foregoing points, which at present are served only by indirect cable facilities.

Chairman Paul A. Porter Wednesday described the Commission's action as a significant milestone in the Commission's campaign for expansion of American communications.

"The Commission has been particularly concerned that high rates and the indirect routing of communications should not be bottlenecks in this period of expanding international cooperation and world trade.

"Cheap, rapid communication can be a powerful tool for the building of world trade. The reduced press rates will mean that newspaper readers in America and in large sections of the globe outside America will have the benefit of an exchange of news on a greater scale than ever before. More publications may now find it possible to maintain special correspondents abroad. Press associations can more easily expand their services. This is especially significant at a time when international affairs loom so large in the news.

"The Commission will continue its efforts to obtain rate reductions and improved facilities in other areas in accordance with the policy and principles of the Communications Act for making available to all the people of the United States a rapid, efficient world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges."

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U.S. CHAMBER DRAFTS RYAN, TRAMMELL, STANTON ON ADVERTISING

To represent the broadcasting industry, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has named J. Harold Ryan, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, and Frank Stanton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to serve on the new Committee of the National Chamber Domestic Distribution Department in its expansion of service to the advertising industry.

The Committee, which is composed of the leading advertising men of the country, will hold its first meeting in New York Tuesday, January 29th.

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CHARLESWORTH, FORMER CANADIAN BROADCASTING CHAIRMAN, DIES

Hector W. Charlesworth, journalist and first Chairman of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, died in Toronto last Sunday of a heart attack.

Mr. Charlesworth was Chairman from 1932 to 1936 of the CBC, organized in 1932, with absolute control over radio transmission. His selection for the post was greeted with approval even by those who had opposed Government monopoly in the field. He retired in a reorganization of the Commission. He was 73 years old at the time of his death.

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NORMAN BAKER TRIES TO STAGE COMEBACK

Westbrook Pegler, writing in the Washington Times-Herald today, has this to say concerning Norman Baker, twice convicted by the Federal courts once for making and transporting across the border into Mexico without permission from the Federal Communications Commission a phonograph record, said to deal with a method by which Baker claims to have cured external cancer; and next convicted of using the mails to defraud in the operation of a hospital at Eureka Springs, Ark.

"Norman Baker, of Laredo, Tex., has filed a petition with the Federal Communications Commission, in Washington, charging that the Alamo Broadcasting Company, of San Antonio, by underhanded methods obtained physical possession of important broadcasting equipment, the property of CIA, Industrial Universal de Mexico, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

"The Alamo station is the most important single property of the Texas State Network, organized by Elliott Roosevelt. The network's stock, represented to be worthless in January 1942, recently was valued at \$100 a share. Baker's petition alleges that on the basis of the acquisition of this equipment, the FCC "in an unprecedentedly short time, and without notice or opportunity for any interested parties to be heard, granted Alamo Broadcasting Company a construction permit." Such equipment was frozen by war regulations at the time. Baker's petition charges that the FCC gave Alamo the permit on the understanding that Alamo would use in its improved station a transmitter and other apparatus acquired from the Mexican company whose station was known as XENT.

"Baker has a record of two convictions in the Federal courts, both set forth in the petition. In the first case, in 1936, he says the FCC instigated an indictment charging him with making and transporting across the border into Mexico without permission from the FCC a phonograph record which was played on XENT. He was sentenced to four months in Jail and fined \$2,000. The petition says the conviction was reversed by the circuit court of appeals on the ground that FCC's regulation was invalid.

"Although he does not say so, there is reason to assume that the phonograph record dealt with a method by which Baker claims to have cured external cancer. He was next convicted of using the mails to defraud in the operation of a hospital at Eureka Springs, Ark. He was sentenced in January 1940 to four years in prison and fined \$4,000.

"He lay in jail 14 months, for which he received no credit, while his appeal was pending. He then went to Leavenworth on March 22, 1941, and he was released on July 19, 1944. At that time he was on probation and could be sent back to Leavenworth at the whim of the Department of Justice to serve out his remaining 11 months of 'good time', so he lay low until he was out of jeopardy. Baker insists that he had available as witnesses many persons whom he had cured.

"He seemed to be convinced that he can cure cancer and to have suffered severely, but whether he is a mercenary quack, a mistaken zealot or a martyr to prejudice remains a matter of opinion. He relates that even before he set up his station in Laredo, the FCC revoked his license for a station in Muscatine, Iowa.

"Baker's petition says that some time in 1941, he being in jail, a trusted employee of XENT delivered to representatives of Alamo an option to buy the Mexican station. And, he says, under that option the Mexican firm did deliver part of the equipment to Alamo. Thus, he says, he was put out of business at last, a result long desired by the FCC, and Alamo was enabled to apply for a better frequency and increased power while other stations were unable to obtain such advantages because of the 'freeze'.

"Returning to Laredo in July 1944, he charges, he was warned by persons unnamed that if he tried to prevent the physical transfer of the apparatus across the border he might be arrested for violation of his probation or prosecuted in a tax case.

"Nevertheless, Baker states, he notified the Mexican government which forbade the exportation of the equipment during the war. This, he says, delayed delivery and compelled Alamo to ask the FCC for extensions of time for the completion of its improvements.

"However, Baker alleges, 'in April 1945, the Alamo Broadcasting Company, its agents, officials, servants and employees went to Nuevo Laredo and loaded four large trucks with said transmitting and other radio equipment, preparatory to crossing the bridge under cover of night.' He therefore started action in a Mexican court for an injunction, but 'as the result of well-known tricks, artifices and devices common to the Mexican border, said trucks did move across the bridge approximately 30 minutes before' the papers were delivered.

"However, he says, the injunction did prevent the removal of one large Deisel and generator, two 300-foot towers, wires and parts of the antenna system. This property, he says, is now under attachment to prevent its removal.

"Baker seems inconsistent, although he may be only unclear, when he states later that Philip R. Overton, of Austin, Tex., attorney for Alamo, arranged permission for him to spend 15 days in Mexico. He says this was insufficient time for him to investigate thoroughly and that the visit was restricted to such duration 'as was intended to serve the interests' of Overton, Alamo and Gene Cagle, the general manager of the Texas State Network, now largely the property of Elliott Roosevelt's former wife, since remarried and known as Ruth Eidson. He does not explain why Overton would have helped him to enter Mexico at all.

"Cagle owns 500 shares of Texas State Network which he bought for \$5,000. They are now worth about \$50,000. Baker says the increase is attributable to the FCC's permit to increase the power of Alamo's Station KABC from 250 to 50,000 watts. Elliott Roosevelt, in the investigation of his loans, said Cagle had done fine work rehabilitating Texas State Network, Elliott said nothing about any acquisition of XENT's equipment by Cagle.

"It may be remembered that stock which Elliott had pledged for loans was wheedled back into the custody of President Roosevelt by Jesse Jones on representations that it was worthless and that this stock, now worth about \$250,000, defrayed Elliott's obligation for alimony and child-maintenance."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Obstacles Seen for Congressional Broadcasts
 ("Washington Post")

Before "Congress in Action" - Nationwide broadcasts direct from Capitol Hill - goes on the air, several technical obstacles will have to be hurdled.

The program was suggested by Senator Claude Pepper (D), Fla. to the Joint Congressional Reorganization Committee. It would be a biweekly feature, probably broadcast at night.

First, the radio experts maintain, to give a true picture of Congress, television would have to be used. Then the customers would know how the "boys" in the cloakroom were making out.

When the average Congressman makes an average speech, he is lucky if a baker's dozen of his colleagues attend. And many of these often kill time reading newspapers, holding whispered conferences - or maybe dozing a little. Television is the only thing that would get that across to the radio audience, they claim.

Another question that must be settled is, "Who gets to broadcast?"

Congressmen aren't exactly shy about airing their views. And the radio specialists think a program director couldn't be anything less than a master diplomat.

And then suppose you had another brawl like the one Representatives John E. Rankin of Mississippi and Frank E. Hook of Michigan staged last February when the two finished off a salty exchange of profanity with a fancy, one-minute slugging match?

The American Federation of Radio Artists, which controls the jobs an announcer handles, might have a question:

"Could the regular announcer handle the assignment or would a sports announcer have to be rushed in to take over?"

Some of the legislators would have the jump on their fellow artists. Senator Lee O'Daniel (D., Tex.) - who has done a little radio work in connection with biscuits - is no novice. Senator Glenn Taylor (D., Idaho) might be prevailed upon to fill in "dead spots" with a guitar solo. And Representative Luther Patrick (D., Ala.) used to run a "wake-up" program.

Average Person Thinks \$150 About Right For TV Set
 (Gallup Poll)

The price which the average man expects to pay for his set is about \$150. This is for a set which would give satisfactory service, and the price of \$150 is what the average man says he would consider low enough to interest him in owning a television set.

The present range of television set prices is from \$150 to about \$1500, according to an industry spokesman.

The range of prices given as fair by the public is shown in response to the following question:

"What would you regard as a fair price for a television set - that is, one that would be good enough to give satisfactory service and low enough in price to interest you in buying?"

The replies:

Under \$100	16%
\$100	18
\$125	5
\$150-\$195.	17
\$200	12
\$250	6
Over \$250, but under \$500.	7
\$500	1
Over \$500 (estimates ran to over \$5000).	1
Don't know	17
	100%

About one out of every six interviewed said they did not know what television is.

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Ralph Atlass Aids Free Speech But Doesn't Hold the Bag
("Variety")

Possible nation-wide solution to the current to-do over giving unions and suchlike groups air time to present controversial issues was offered last week by Ralph Atlass, owner of WIND in Chicago, who announced he'll dish out all the time needed by such groups, sans any censorship of scripts beforehand by the station, but that those with axes to grind will have to post a bond of \$100,000 in order to protect himself and his station against any possible libel.

On the theory that "the people own the air, and not the stations", union heads and others have beefed plenty in the past that they're not allowed to "tell their side of it." They'll be given opportunity to do so now on WIND, Atlass said, because he'll start setting aside an hour a week, starting next week, for the purpose.

Wire Service of New 5th Radio Network Described
("Long Lines" A. T. & T. Magazine)

Long Lines people in Detroit have been busy for the past several months with the organization of a coast-to-coast radio network for the Associated Broadcasting Corporation, the fifth national network in the United States.

The round robin circuit is arranged to operate counter-clockwise; if a program is fed into the network at WWDC, Washington, it feeds both the West Coast section and to Baltimore, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Chicago, and so on around the round robin and back into WWDC. This enables the program to be monitored for quality from the originating station. Any point on the round robin may originate a program in this manner.

The quick reversible services are arranged with special equipment in the station testrooms to control the direction of transmissions by any of the radio stations in those sections. For example, KMYR-Denver, may feed a local program into the network by operating its switching control panel. The panel, in turn, operates relays at repeater amplifiers and determine the direction of the transmission. In the case of an origination from Denver, the Denver-Grand Rapids section would be reversed and the Denver-West Coast section would operate normally, etc.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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As yet Mayor O'Dwyer has neither denied ~~nor~~ confirmed the report that he expects to sell New York City's Municipal broadcasting station WNYC which former Mayor LaGuardia used to such great personal advantage.

Elliott Roosevelt has denied that he recently acquired an interest in a proposed new 250 watt radio station in Camden, Ark. He was reported to be the Vice-President of the company holding 5% of the stock, the value of which was said to be \$500.

Patrick Schuette, son of Oswald F. Schuette, Washington RCA consultant, was killed in an automobile accident in the Capital last week. Mr. Schuette, who was in the U. S. Maritime Service and home on a Christmas furlough, is survived besides his father and mother, by two sisters and three brothers.

John M. Cage has been appointed Manager of the Industrial Electronics Division of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Waltham, Mass. Mr. Cage for four years was Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Colorado giving communications courses. While at the University of Colorado he was also consultant for various electronic instrument companies, and in addition trained officers for the Army and Navy in radar theory. In 1943 he joined Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. in Milwaukee to organize an industrial electronics group.

William John Haley, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation has been named a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

William and Harry Brandt, owners and operators of a large chain of motion-picture theatres in New York, are planning a big net unit with television facilities at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street.

Progress is reported in arrangements for the Radio Parts and Electronic Equipment Trade Show May 13th in Chicago through the appointment of Kenneth C. Prince as General Manager. Mr. Prince, who has just returned from service in the Navy, was formerly counsel for the Electronic Parts and Equipment Manufacturers' Association. The Show Corporation has established office headquarters at 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago. Contract forms are now in preparation and will be mailed to all manufacturers who are members of the sponsoring groups.

The Statler Hotel system is watching the development of television with the expectation of installing sets in guest rooms in New York and other cities where television broadcasts are available.

W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, became Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on January 1, to serve during the calendar year 1946. Commissioner Garland S. Ferguson, of North Carolina, becomes Vice Chairman.

Commissioner Ayres has been a member of the Commission since 1934 when he was appointed by President Roosevelt to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner James M. Landis. He was appointed for the full seven-year term in 1940. He becomes Chairman for the third time, the office rotating annually among the five members.

The Board of Directors of Philco Corporation has changed the name of Philco Radio & Television Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary which handles the national distribution of Philco products in the United States to Philco Products, Incorporated.

One of the items in the five year construction program set by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and subsidiaries, involving an expenditure of an estimated \$400,000,000, will be the construction in 1946 of a coaxial cable from the Colorado River to Los Angeles, to permit transmission of television programs trans-continently.

Appointment of Michael J. Boscia to the newly-created post of Manager of Operations for CBS Press Information was announced this week by George Crandall, Director of the Department. With the exception of a ten-month interval, Mr. Boscia has been with Columbia since December, 1941. Before joining CBS, he was with the Advertising Department of Twentieth Century-Fix Film Corporation.

Two short announcements by Station WRC in Washington that a local shoe store had 1,000 pairs of Nylon stockings, tied up nearly every residential telephone exchange in the District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia for more than an hour Wednesday night.

Widespread use of what is described as a new Philco Advanced FM system in broadcasting television, communications, and industrial electronics, as well as in home radio receivers and radio-phonographs, is predicted by John Ballantyne, President of Philco Corporation, who describes this invention as the "first major post-war advance in the radio art available to the public."

"The Philco Advanced FM system is built around a new seven-element vacuum tube and circuit that comprise the first true FM detector ever invented", Mr. Ballantyne stated.

"Advanced FM offers two major advantages in radio reception. First, this new circuit affords greater purity and clarity of tone because it refuses to receive both natural and man-made noise. The conventional FM receiver seeks to eliminate noise by the use of two limiter tubes and then requires a third tube, called a discriminator, to complete the process."

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