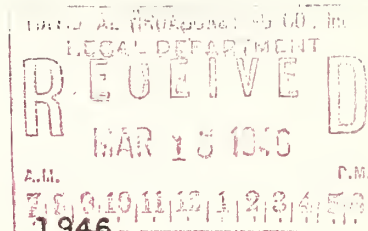


# HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~ALL AT ALL ATTS~~



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March 13, 1946

## WESTERN UNION STARTS RADIO CHANGEOVER; NEW STYLE DELIVERY

The much talked of modernization program of the Western Union to build a radio beam telegraph system between New York, Washington and Pittsburgh will be in full swing within the next few months.

By the end of 1946 another radio beam "triangle" will be under way between Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, with extensions to Columbus, Toledo and Cleveland. Within a few years telegrams between major cities will travel by radio beam instead of by wire. Radio relay towers will replace thousands of miles of the familiar trunk pole lines and hundreds of thousands of miles of telegraph wire.

Furthermore the Western Union has been granted authority to experiment in Baltimore with a new service in which radio will be utilized to deliver telegrams. Here is the way it was explained to the Federal Communications Commission:

"The plan of operation of this radio telegram delivery system is as follows: The fixed radio station will be located at a cable hut at the south side of the area to be covered by the radio telegraph delivery unit. The mobile station will be placed in a panel body truck or sedan. The fixed station will be remotely controlled from the main office. When the main office receives a message destined to a point within the area served by the mobile delivery truck, the main office operator will call the mobile station by voice operation, and the mobile station will respond, giving the invitation to transmit the message. The main office operator will then transmit the message, and others which may follow, to the truck. The mobile station operator will acknowledge receipt of the messages at intervals, and will transmit replies, or re-routing information to the main office. The truck will be in motion to the next delivery point while transmitting or receiving messages, and in thus moving continuously throughout the area, the distance travelled and the delay to message delivery will be reduced. It is planned to experiment with both facsimile and teleprinters as a means of handling messages."

The super-high frequency waves to be used travel in straight lines through the air. To overcome the curvature of the earth, the beam must be projected from tower to tower. From 60 to 120 feet in height, these relay towers will be located on hills and mountains as far as 50 miles apart.

This system will further improve the quality, dependability and speed of telegraph service. It will reduce interruptions due to ice and wind storms and falling trees. Since, in the micro-



wave region, atmospheric static does not exist, the radio beam system will be free from any electrical disturbances. The cost of the program over a seven-year period will be less than the amount required for maintenance and reconstruction of the pole lines to be replaced.

Carrier telegraph equipment, already used to provide many landline circuits, will be used on the radio beam system to provide a large number of telegraph channels. This equipment, which makes it possible to send 144 messages simultaneously in each direction over a single pair of wires, will be installed at the following cities by the middle of this year: Dallas and Los Angeles; Kansas City and Omaha; Philadelphia and Washington; Wheeling and Pittsburgh. By the end of 1946 carrier installations will be completed at Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston, Boston and Hartford.

By use of the carrier systems it is possible to send as many as 1,080 messages on one radio beam. Telegrams may be sent over the radio beam by automatic printing telegraph methods, or by Telefax, the facsimile transmission method.

As a part of the same modernization plan, reperforator switching systems, which will speed up telegraph service, will be installed over a period of several years in 23 key cities over the nation. Telegrams will flow between these cities without intermediate manual handling, and will be automatically relayed to areas around these cities. The reperforator unit may be compared with a railroad yard where an incoming through train is switched by a dispatcher to the proper destination.

New reperforator installations will be completed in 1946 at Philadelphia and Cincinnati. An installation will be started at Los Angeles, and present equipment will be supplemented at Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis, Oakland, Cal., and Richmond, Va. Western Union's new push-button switching method will be used in the Philadelphia and Cincinnati units, so that telegrams received at a reperforator switching station may be relayed to the final destination simply by pressing a button.

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#### SCOTT RADIO TO SELL THROUGH DEPARTMENT AND RADIO STORES

Changing its plan of distribution Scott Radio Laboratories, Inc., of Chicago, makers of higher priced sets which was formerly through its own organization, will avail itself of department, music and radio stores in 150 cities. Among those who will handle Scott radios in New York City will be B. Altman & Company and W. and J. Sloane.

Ernest J. Halter, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, said the company was in production on its middle-price line with an OPA price on one model of \$937.50. The price of the low-cost models will start at approximately \$595, while the top line will start at \$1,750.

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## TO TEST RAILROAD RADIO THROUGH 10 MILES OF STEEL ARCHES

Executives and communications engineers of more than twenty railroads and the Ford Motor Company are to participate in a special demonstration March 19-21 in Detroit of high-frequency railroad radio communications, which will highlight a series of extensive tests being conducted by the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad in association with the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation of Fort Wayne, Ind.

For the tests, which are designed to gather important technical and operating data on the use of mobile radio communications in railroad and industrial freight yards and terminals at the very high frequencies in the 158-162 megacycle band recently assigned for railway use by the Federal Communications Commission, transmitter receiver equipment has been installed in the D. T. & I. yardmaster's office at Flat Rock, Michigan in the car of a steam locomotive, and in the cab of a Diesel locomotive. A "satellite" transmitter-receiver station has been erected in the area of the Ford Motor Company Rouge plant, Dearborn, sixteen miles north of Flat Rock. The satellite unit is unattended, and is used to extend the range of the yardmaster's primary transmitter at Flat Rock, as well as to eliminate "dead spots" caused by terrain or structural obstructions in the line-of-sight path of high-frequency wave radiation.

One interesting phase of the demonstration will be the passage of the locomotive and coach through a ten-mile series of steel-reinforced concrete overhead arches, standing at 300-foot intervals along the track between Flat Rock and the Ford plant. While these arches could be expected to interfere seriously with the reception and transmission of standard broadcast signals, Farnsworth engineers say the new high-frequency technique will operate here with 100 per cent intelligibility.

During the demonstration, the Diesel locomotive will proceed from Flat Rock to the Detroit area, maintaining two-way communications with the yardmaster's office and with the steam locomotive.

The satellite technique, using frequency-modulation (FM), was developed last Fall by Farnsworth engineers. With the satellite station connected to the central yardmaster station by "wire line", information transmitted from Flat Rock is broadcast simultaneously by the satellite equipment. Train crews operating the locomotives in the Dearborn area, in the Flat Rock switching yards, or along the lines between, are thus able to maintain constant two-way voice communications with the yardmaster's office, since, when they leave the primary area of broadcast coverage by the central station, they transmit or receive signals via the satellite station.

Another new radio technique to be demonstrated, according to William G. Clinton, D. T. & I. communications engineer, is the use of an induction radio "line" between the Flat Rock station



and the satellite. With the railroad telephone lines between the two points in constant use, means had to be developed to take advantage of the lines without interfering with conversations being carried by them. Special induction systems and circuits, which impose the signal on the outside of the wire, have solved the problem, and the first public use of this new induction-satellite technique is a part of the tests.

This use of induction circuits to control fixed stations along a railroad right-of-way, providing a hitherto unobtainable flexibility and thoroughness of coverage, will have wide application in the railway and other land surface transportation fields, Mr. Clinton believes.

The demonstration also is intended to illustrate the most effective methods by which mobile radio techniques enable yardmasters to keep in constant communication with all locomotives operating under their direction throughout an area of intense hauling and switching activity.

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#### BROADCASTING OF TRAFFIC COURT CASES TO BE DISCONTINUED

Daily broadcasts of Traffic Court in Washington, D. C. will be discontinued soon, pursuant to the new rules of criminal procedure for District Court, prescribed by the Supreme Court and approved by Congress.

Chief Judge George F. Barse, of Municipal Court said a meeting of the judges would be held to determine just when the broadcasts will be stopped. The Bar Association approved a resolution in April, 1945, recommending discontinuance of the broadcast.

A report in the District Bar Association Journal this month by John F. Hillyard, member of the Bar Association's committee on relations with the municipal court, quoted the pertinent rule regulating conduct in the court room as follows:

"The taking of photographs in the courtroom during the progress of judicial proceedings or radio broadcasting of judicial proceedings from the courtroom shall not be permitted by the court."

In his report Mr. Hillyard described as "very debatable" the question of whether the stated purpose of the broadcasts - to educate the general public, especially visitors to the city, relatives to the traffic regulations so that violations would decrease - has been accomplished.

Mr. Hillyard added, "It has also come to my attention that many defendants do not come to court in defense of charges made against them because they do not wish to take the chance of their case being broadcast. I know of others who called on employees at the courthouse and begged that their case be called after the broadcast period had been concluded."

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FM VERDICT CALLED FCC'S PRIZE BULL; FARMER OUT OF LUCK

Apparently not having heard that the war about moving FM upstairs is supposed to be over now that the Federal Communications Commission has stood by its original order, Major Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM, and Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, continue to attack the Commission's decision with renewed vigor. Major Armstrong declares the controversy will be put up to the Broadcast Engineering Conference at Columbus the latter part of the month and challenges the FCC engineers to appear there and defend their findings.

Says the Major:

"The Commission's report denying the Zenith Radio petition to retain the low FM band, virtually admits that its Engineering Department has made one of the colossal mistakes of radio history. The statement 'There is nothing whatever in the present proceeding which casts any doubt upon the ability of the FM stations in the 88 to 108 megacycle band to render a superior interference-free and static-free service over ranges of sixty miles, and perhaps in excess thereof' makes this quite clear.

"Of course the FM 100 megacycle band will go sixty miles. That was known eight years ago when I was developing FM on the only band available to me then, namely, the 117 megacycle band. But the question here involved is which is the best band. FM has demonstrated and is demonstrating every day that it will go over a hundred miles on the old band and cover two to three times the area of the new one. Why move it to where it will go sixty miles?

"The reason the Commission gave when it first moved FM was the superior rural service of the higher band, based on the theoretical calculations of a Commission engineer, K. A. Norton. Those calculations were disproved by Zenith's and the Commission's own measurements, but the Engineering Department of the Commission has evidently chosen to ignore them to maintain a previously taken but now untenable position.

"In addition to the refusal to face the plain implications of the tests, the report is full of mistakes of technical facts which would be amusing were their effects not so serious to the public. These errors will be laid bare at the round table discussion on March 23rd at the Broadcast Engineering Conference at Columbus, Ohio, which is sponsored by Ohio State University and the University of Illinois. It is now in order to challenge the responsible members of the Commission's engineering staff to appear at this Conference and substantiate the technical findings of this report, which will have a profound effect on radio history for years to come.

"Controversies concerning the laws of nature are never closed until the facts come out. The only way the facts in this situation can be suppressed is by shutting down the present 40 mega-

cycle stations before the comparative performance of the two bands can be observed in actual practice by engineers and the public alike."

Commander McDonald countered the FCC decision with:

"This report of the Federal Communications Commission requires no answer. If understood, it answers itself.

"What is not generally known is that the Commission, itself, requested Zenith to file this petition, after the Commission had received the startling results of its own tests at Andalusia, Pennsylvania, and of tests Zenith conducted at Deerfield, Illinois. These tests showed definitely that the 100 mc band, to which the Commission has assigned FM, cannot render a good rural service, but that the 50 mc band can and does.

"Erasing the technical whiskers, the report reveals the following facts:

"First: the Commission has ignored the first actual, extensive field tests ever made of FM on the 50 mc and 100 mc bands, which show that FM will be crippled if left on the 100 mc band exclusively;

"Second: the Commission has again acted on the theories of its own employee, K. A. Norton, and ignored the advice of seven distinguished scientists, all of whom recommended that FM be assigned to the 50 mc band. These scientists are: Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chief of the Inter-Service Radio Propagation Laboratory of the U.S. Government; Dr. Harland T. Stetson, Director of The Cosmic Terrestrial Research Laboratory of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Charles H. Burrows, Chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the U. S. National Defense Research Council and Chairman of the Radio Wave Propagation Committee of the Institute of Radio Engineers; Dr. Harold H. Beverage, Associate Director of RCA Laboratories and Vice President of R.C.A. Communications; Dr. Greenleaf W. Pickard, Consulting Engineer, and specialist in radio communications, past President of Institute of Radio Engineers, inventor of Radio Compass; Stewart L. Bailey, Consulting Engineer and member of Radio Wave Propagation Committee of Institute of Radio Engineers; and Dr. E. H. Armstrong, Inventor of the Regenerative, Super-Regenerative, and Super-Heterodyne radio circuits and Inventor of FM.

"Third: the Commission has strengthened the relative monopoly that now exists in broadcasting.

"The report, by using a mass of technical verbiage, conceals the following fact:

"It is universally conceded that the farmer and the rural resident will not get television. This decision means that they will not get FM either."

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## SYLVANIA WAKEFIELD AND BROOKVILLE WAR PLANTS FOR SALE

The War Assets Corporation is offering for sale or lease to be changed over to peace production, properties operated by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. during the war at Wakefield, Mass. and Brookville, Pa. geared for production of radio tube mounts.

The Wakefield plant, with a rated capacity of 500,000 mounts per month, consists of a four-story building with reinforced concrete foundation and brick masonry walls and a total floor area of 26,250 sq. ft. The building is serviced by two elevators. Attached to the main building is a frame structure which serves as a truck well and loading platform.

The main building of the Brookville plant is a one-story structure of hollow tile and wood which, together with an extension building of concrete block masonry, covers a floor area of 24,800 sq. ft. A cafeteria and addition occupies 14,400 sq. ft.

Both plants are specially equipped with electrical measuring devices, stem shaper machines, multi-pass spray machine, Bostich machines, bulb cutting machines, and like devices. Several items of machine tools and numerous items of furniture and fixtures also are included. Utilities are furnished by local concerns, and railroads and highways are located near each plant.

Complete details on the Wakefield plant are available at the War Assets Corporation regional office, 10 P.O. Square, Boston, Mass. Specific information on the Brookville plant may be secured at the War Assets Corporation regional office, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio. General information is available at any War Assets Corporation regional office.

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## LEW WEISS OF DON LEE TO SPEAK ON RADIO IN L.A. AD COURSE

Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President and General Manager of the Don Lee Broadcasting System, will have a part in the new "Advertising In Action" course to be sponsored by the Los Angeles Advertising Women, which began last week.

Mr. Weiss, in behalf of radio advertising, will speak to members of the project at the May 1 meeting, in collaboration with Robert O. Reynolds, Vice-President and General Manager of KMPC, and President of the Southern California Broadcasters' Association. Mr. Weiss' subject matter will relate to the network station, production, program preference, and television.

The course, which will feature distinguished representatives from each specialized advertising field, is designed to present a general survey of advertising as it is practiced.

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## FCC O.K.S CHICAGO NEWS TRANSFER; RALPH ATLASS CONTINUES

Although it was thought some technicalities might have to be ironed out, the Federal Communications Commission gave its approval to the sale of 42% in Station WIND, Chicago, by Ralph L. Atlass and members of his family and others, to the Chicago Daily News, of which John S. Knight is publisher. It was one of the first official transactions participated in by the new FCC Acting Chairman Charles R. Denny.

Mr. Atlass, who recently sold Station WJJD in Chicago to Marshall Field, and is a pioneer in the radio business, will continue as General Manager of WIND. This is the second radio venture of Mr. Knight, who several months ago purchased a half-interest in WQAM at Miami, where he is also the publisher of the Miami Herald.

The amount involved in the WIND sale was \$1,641.20 per share for 499 shares - \$818,958.80 - plus 3% per year of sales price from closing date to Dec. 16, 1946.

Of the 499 shares of WIND stock transferred, 357 are owned by Mr. Atlass, Manager of the station and principal stockholder in WLOL, Minneapolis. Others being sold include 55 held by his son, Ralph Lewis; 32 by his daughter, Pauline Marine; 33 by John T. Carey, WIND Sales Manager; 20 by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Washington attorney and former Assistant Attorney General; and one each by Miss Lou Wittal, Mr. Atlass' secretary, and Milton Dreyfus.

A 38% interest is still held in WIND by Philip K. Wrigley, chewing gum manufacturer and 20% by H. Leslie Atlass, brother of Ralph, Chicago Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and General Manager of WBBM, Chicago.

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## U.S. IS SHORT 51,000,000 RADIO SETS, BOWLES FIGURES

In a radio talk, Chester Bowles, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, said last Saturday:

"How many new cars and washing machines and so on does this country need? Well, I don't think anyone has the real answers. But I can tell you approximately how many we have not made in the last four years, while we were so busy making guns and tanks. If this country had gone on producing and buying passenger cars and washing machines and vacuum cleaners at the same rate these things were produced at in 1941, we would have bought something like thirteen million passenger automobiles - thirteen million refrigerators and seven and-a-half million washing machines . . .

"I could go on like that - right down a sizeable list - fifty-one million radios - a hundred and two million clocks and watches and so on....."

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PETRILLO LOSES ANOTHER ROUND; CONGRESS DEADLOCK BROKEN

The House of Representatives after being deadlocked for 12 days, administered another overwhelming rebuke to J. C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, Tuesday in ordering the bill introduced by Representative Lea (D), of California, which would curb the demands Petrillo has been making on the broadcasters referred to a Senate-House Committee to reconcile the differences between it and a milder bill introduced by Senator Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, which the Senate passed last year.

The Lea Bill would make it unlawful for a station to be forced to hire musicians in excess of the number needed, for broadcasters to yield to union bans upon broadcasting educational programs or to yield to the Petrillo prohibition against the broadcasting of programs originating outside of the United States. The Vandenberg bill confined itself to prohibiting any interference by the Musicians Union with educational broadcasts and was aimed at Petrillo for halting the broadcasts of amateur boy and girl student concerts of the Summer Camp at Interlochen, Mich.

Representative Marcantonio (AL), New York, who held up the action in Congress and prevented the Lea Bill from going to conference, objected Tuesday to the recent 159 to 23 vote of the House passing the Lea measure on the ground that it was not a record vote. Mr. Marcantonio pleaded with the Members to go on record, pointing out that the bill was passed by a teller vote, with the names of Members not being recorded. He told the House:

"If you want this kind of legislation, stand up and be counted on the bill, the most sweeping antilabor legislation ever to come before this House."

Accordingly there was a record vote when the question came up on referring the Lea Bill to conference resulting in the 309 to 39 vote. Those voting nay (which was the equivalent of favoring Petrillo or organized labor) were Representatives: Bailey, Barrett, Pa., Biemiller, Bradley, Pa., Bunker, Celler, Delaney, James J., Delaney, John J., Gallagher, Geelan, Gordon, Gorski, Granahan, Green, Havenner, Healy, Heffernan, Hoch, Hook, Kee, Klein, Lane, Link, Lynch, Madden, Marcantonio, Morgan, Neely, O'Brien, Mich., O'Toole, Patterson, Pfeifer, Philbin, Price, Ill., Rowan, Sabath, Sadowski, Savage, and Starkey.

In defending his position Tuesday, Representative Marcantonio declared:

"I sincerely believe that legislation of this character which is so sweeping as to provide, for the first time in the history of this Government, imprisonment of men who go out on strike, should not pass this Congress without a record vote. If any musician or other employee of a broadcasting company should go out on strike, he would be subject to imprisonment under the provisions of this bill. I, for one, will not vote to imprison any worker



who exercises his inalienable right to strike. So I do hope the Members of this House who are for this kind of legislation, as well as those who are opposed to it, will stand up on this test and be counted by a record vote. If you want this kind of legislation, let the American people know where you stand."

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SEN. WHITE APPARENTLY MYSTIFIED AT REPORT HE MAY JOIN FCC

If Senator Wallace White (R), of Maine, Senate Minority Leader, has any idea that he is to succeed the late Commissioner William H. Wills, of Vermont, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission or has any desire to succeed him, one did not get that impression in talking with him. In fact, Senator White, who is ranking minority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which handles radio and communications matters, seemed about as mystified as to how such a report got started.

The question immediately raised was why, unless Senator White, who is now 69 years old and who has been in the Senate for sixteen years, might want to take it a little easier he should want to leave there for a position of lesser importance, especially since the salary is the same - \$10,000 a year. While the FCC appointment would be for 6 years, the Senator's present term still has three years to run with an excellent chance of re-election if there is a Republican trend by that time as most everyone seems to believe there will be. Also, there is a good chance of the senatorial salaries being boosted up to \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year with maybe a retirement pension.

So, although Senator White is admirably fitted for the position, having been the co-author of the original Radio Act and the Senate's outstanding radio and communications authority, it hardly seems logical that he would step out of the Senate for the FCC. Senator White refused to make a statement, evidently feeling that the situation did not justify it. However, he did remark that he did not think there was any occasion for him to talk about a job which had not been offered to him.

Commenting upon a likely FCC appointment, the Washington Post said:

"The vacancy in the Federal Communications Commission created by the recent death of Judge William Henry Wills calls with peculiar urgency for a merit appointment. The FCC is one of those bodies which Congress decreed should be bipartisan. It happens, therefore, that party affiliation must be taken into account, and in this instance membership on the Commission must go to someone who is at least nominally a Republican. Beyond this, however, we think that political considerations should not enter into the selection.

"The Commission itself, we should think, would be the logical place to look for Judge Wills' successor. Surely it has



among its personnel men at once skilled and thoughtful, equipped by training and by demonstrated devotion to the public interest for the difficult assignment which membership in the FCC imposes. The selection of a man from the ranks would be, moreover, a healthy encouragement to the merit system."

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#### CAPT. PIERRE BOUCHERON RECEIVES FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

Capt. Pierre H. Boucheron, U. S.N.R., now Director of Public Relations for the Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, has been awarded the Legion of Honour, rank of Chevalier, by the French Government for distinguished service during the liberation of France.

Vice-Admiral R. Fenard, Chief of the French Naval Mission in the United States, has advised Captain Boucheron of the honor, at the same time forwarding the distinctive Legion of Honor medal and diploma and an official citation signed by former French President Charles de Gaulle, Minister of Foreign Affairs Georges Bidault, and Navy Minister Jacquinot.

The citation praises Captain Boucheron for "his outstanding services as Communications Officer for the Commander of American Naval Forces in France, and the skillful and unfailing support which he devoted to the organization and efficiency of the communications branch of the French Navy during the course of combined operations against the common enemy."

A personal letter from Admiral Fenard, accompanying the award, states: "Please accept my warmest congratulations for this decoration which shows our gratitude for the part you have taken in the liberation of France and the assistance you have always given to our forces."

Captain Boucheron, a veteran of naval service in World War I, was called to active duty in July, 1941, as a Lieutenant Commander and was sent to Greenland to establish a communications base. In July, 1943 he was ordered to Casablanca to be Communications Officer for the Moroccan Sea Frontier, and in September, 1944, he was transferred to the staff of the Commander of Naval Forces in France, as Communications Officer under Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk.

On June 30, 1945, this command was dissolved and Captain Boucheron returned to the United States to transfer to inactive status and to resume his business career with the Farnsworth Corporation. Prior to the war, Captain Boucheron had been Farnsworth General Sales Manager since the inception of the Corporation in 1939, and previously had been with the Radio Corporation of America for twenty years.

Captain Boucheron was born in Paris and received his early schooling in France.

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## HISTORY OF TELEVISION TRACED THROUGH SARNOFF SPEECHES

"Pioneering In Television - Prophecy and Fulfillment", a hundred page brochure has just been compiled by the Radio Corporation of America's Department of Information from speeches and statements made by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff. In a foreword Gen. J. G. Harvord, RCA Chairman, writes:

"The purpose of this booklet is to bring together General Sarnoff's statements on radio's latest development - television - so that they may serve as a historic record of progress in the face of many obstacles, a challenge to the imagination of youth and a chart for the future of television as a service of entertainment and information to the American people. His prophecies have become realities. \* \* \*

"The Television Broadcasters' Association at its first Annual Conference on December 12, 1944, presented General Sarnoff with the following citation: 'For his initial vision of television as a social force and the steadfastness of his leadership in the face of natural and human obstacles in bringing television to its present state of perfection. The Committee on Awards wishes to call him The Father of American Television.'"

Of unusual interest are the forty or more illustrations of the brochure virtually a photographic history of television.

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## NAB BOLSTERS PUBLIC RELATIONS; BATSON INFO DIRECTOR

The National Association of Broadcasters which in the past apparently has had difficulty in establishing a first class news bureau, has appointed Charles A. Batson head of a newly established Department of Information. This will take the place of the old NAB News Bureau. There is yet to be named a Director of Public Relations who will be in charge of the Information Department.

Mr. Batson was just recently released from the Army where he had the rank of Major. He served with distinction in ETO and in North Africa and Italy. Going in on the original North African invasion, he became a radio public relations officer. Shortly thereafter, he and Major A. M. Warfield set up the first system of voice-casting, by which means war correspondents filed their copy over radio circuits to New York. Major Batson was one of the first to use the wire recorder for front line combat reporting which was introduced by Kirby in North Africa in 1943 when he was Chief of the Radio Branch of the War Department. Batson wrote and produced many broadcasts, including the North African portions of the Army Hour. Upon relief from two years duty overseas, he was named Executive Officer of the Radio Branch in the War Department.

He had a wide experience in radio station operation, as a program manager, news editor, and special events man, before entering the Army in 1941.

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::  
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Congress After Petrillo's \$20,000,000 Squeeze, Not Labor  
 ("New Bedford Standard-Times")

Petrillo has compelled broadcasting stations, as a condition of having any music, to "hire" more musicians than they need, and to pay these "standbys" who may not even put in an appearance at the studios. The amount of the tribute thus exacted from broadcasters has been estimated at \$20,000,000 a year.

He has discouraged the advancement of radio by insisting that where music is broadcast through two outlets - the usual one and Frequency Modulation - twice the necessary number of musicians be "employed", even though half of them give no service.

He has decreed that no member of his union may participate in television broadcasts. He has forbidden stations to broadcast programs by boy and girl school orchestras, and has directed that a "standby" must be paid whenever a union member plays outside his own area. \* \* \*

More recently this Hitler issued an order that no musical programs originating in any foreign country except Canada could be broadcast by any American radio station. Thus music-lovers in the United States were denied the privilege of listening to music played by the leading orchestras of other nations. A comparable act of tyranny would be to prohibit Americans from reading books from other countries. \* \* \*

The Lea Bill, which passed the House by a decisive vote of 222 to 43, was drafted to put an end to such practices which, in the words of one Representative, constitute a "deliberate violation of every principle and guaranty of freedom and common decency."

The Lea Bill is, as the preamble states, a bill for "the integrity of the nation" - for the protection, against infringement by a Hitler, of the rights of the people of 34,000,000 American homes who rely upon the radio for entertainment and programs of educational and cultural value.

There is not the slightest excuse for classifying the Lea Bill as a labor bill, much less an anti-labor bill. Petrillo does not represent labor. On the contrary, he misrepresents it.

Petrillo, by clever manipulation, has found loopholes in present laws that have enabled him to become a Hitler in all things pertaining to music. The Lea Bill will go a long way to correct this evil and clip this Hitler's wings.

BBC Gives Churchill Speech the Brush-off  
 (John O'Donnell in "Washington Times-Herald")

On the question of Private Citizen Churchill, a gentleman who signs himself Christopher Cross, public relations manager in New York City of British Broadcasting Corp., thinks that our report was incorrect or incomplete on B.B.C.'s handling of Churchill's important speech at Westminster College, at Fulton, Mo.



We pointed out that Churchill's speech was not broadcast to the United Kingdom from the scene of its Missouri delivery as had all his other major addresses made here.

London offices of newspapers and radio chains cabled that they had been swamped by British queries asking how they could hear Churchill.

B.B.C.'s Cross reports that the United Kingdom government-controlled radio network did make a recording of the hour long speech on its delivery and "that evening rebroadcast 20 minutes of speech which contained most important sections."

Says B.B.C.'s Public Relations Manager Cross: "We received no orders not to rebroadcast Churchill's Missouri speech. It was not broadcast on delivery because Mr. Churchill is a private citizen and no longer a spokesman for the government of the United Kingdom."

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### "Life" Sizes Up Burt Wheeler

Appraising Senators up for re-election this year, "Life", of March 11th, says of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which also handles radio:

"Was once a crusader, helped expose Daughterty's gang in 1924. He was against both World War I and World War II. He still has a blustering temper, is still a master at debate and parliamentary maneuver, still does effective work on the Interstate Commerce Committee (railroads, radio). His present campaign: opposition to the Missouri Valley Authority. Opinion: "Valuable public servant. Highly emotional so his judgment is sometimes warped. Every Administration should have a powerful critic and every Senate a continual opponent. The Senate should not be without him."

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### Anticipates Radio Weariness

(Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System in "1946 Radio Daily Annual")

"There is a possibility that the public may become radio-weary. So here we have another responsibility, to make radio so new, so fresh, so different, so interesting, that people will not tire of it. Until then we will find that the great impact which we expect we can exercise upon the eager, hungry groping minds of a war-weary population will merely fizzle."

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### Radio Repairmen Have Chance of a Lifetime (Bob Almy in "Sylvania News")

Our latest Sylvania Continuing Survey indicates that of the total new radio sets which the public expects to buy about 40% will represent additional sets over and above those now owned. Slightly more than 50% will be bought to replace existing sets. These figures should be very interesting and important to radio repairmen.

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TRADE NOTES

A subscriber writes:

"It looks as though David Sarnoff of RCA did a great job in negotiating with the unions in the New York strikes - more power to him. I've always said, that in my opinion, Sarnoff is one of the greatest negotiators we have in this country. "Don't ever forget that he is the one that put over the German reparations' negotiations after Owen D. Young, Morgan and all the rest had failed. He, alone, with Schacht brought in the signed agreement."

A. C. Urffer is the new Director of Industrial Relations of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation. Mr. Urffer joined Federal Telephone in 1944 and previously had been associated with the management consulting firm of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, New York, and before that was an engineer with the General Electric Company.

The Fort Industry Company, of Toledo, Ohio, of which Commander George B. Storer is President, and J. Harold Ryan, Vice-President and General Manager, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a commercial television station to operate on channel No. 13.

The United States now has, over the Bell System facilities, about three times as many direct radio telephone circuits to other countries as Great Britain, the nearest competitor, Walter S. Gifford President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports.

The first post-war television conference to be conducted by the Television Broadcasters' Association, Inc., will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Monday and Tuesday, October 21 and 22nd.

Prime highlight of the two-day session will be the first exhibit of latest television equipment - receivers, transmitters, cameras and studio accoutrements - to be shown to the industry under one roof.

George L. Artamonoff and Paul F. Schucker have been appointed Deputy Managing Directors of the RCA International Division.

Mr. Artamonoff was formerly President of Sears International, Inc., a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago. Mr. Schucker, served for thirteen years as Research Manager of the international banking firm of Speyer & Co., and for eight years as President and Director of the New York and Foreign Investing Corporation.

Howard L. Hausman, Senior Attorney in the Legal Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was named Director of the company's newly created Personnel Relations Department.



During the past year, substantially lower radio-telephone rates were established with European and Far Eastern countries, similar to the reductions made to Caribbean and South American areas in 1944. For example, the rate for a three-minute conversation between New York and London has been reduced from \$21 to \$12.

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"Have you tried working to Music?" is the title of an article in the March 1946 Reader's Digest.

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One of the first copies of a new bi-monthly scientific journal covering theoretical and experimental research in physics, chemistry and other fields, edited by the Research Laboratory staff of N. V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken of Eindhoven, Holland, has been received by Dr. O. S. Duffendack, President of Philips Laboratories, Inc., affiliate of N. V. Philips, at Irvington, N.Y.

Volume 1, Number 1, which has just arrived in this country contains papers on: Theory of the elastic after-effect and the diffusion of carbon in alpha-iron; The current to a positive grid in electron tubes (in two parts) - 1. The current resulting from electrons flowing directly from the cathode to the grid. 2 - The current resulting from returning electrons; and The ratio between the horizontal and the vertical electrical field of a vertical antenna of infinitesimal length.

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The new Chicago offices of the American Broadcasting System located on the north wing on the Opera Building, 20 North Wacker Drive, occupy 10,000 square feet of space.

ABC studios are still located on the 19th floor of the Merchandise Mart.

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Philco Television Station WPTZ, first in Philadelphia to do so, returned to the air last Friday on the new FCC frequency channel.

A new television studio has been set up on the 24th (top) floor of the Architects Building, 17th and Sansom Streets, in the heart of downtown Philadelphia."

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Five hundred million records will be turned out by the phonograph industry this year, William C. Speed, President of the Audio Devices, predicts.

"Mr. Speed declared that, with the marked improvement in raw materials supplies, release of the huge pent-up demand for recording in homes and schools should lift the industry into one of the major branches of the electrical field.

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QST, national monthly journal of amateur radio operators, has been selected as recommended reading for radio-inclined high school students by Laura K. Martin, Chairman of the Evaluation Committee of the American Association of School Librarians.

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