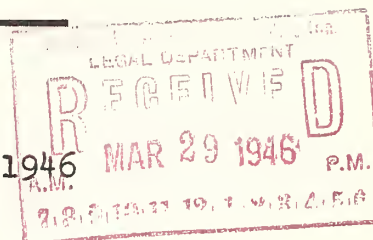


HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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U. S. STANDARDS BUREAU EXPANDS; NEW RADIO TIME SERVICE, ETC.

Having been entirely occupied with war work the National Bureau of Standards in Washington is rapidly readjusting itself to peacetime projects. Steps are being taken to provide an accurate new radio time service to the nation. This is being done in cooperation with the U. S. Naval Observatory.

A new ionosphere disturbance warning service has been added to the Bureau's radio station WWV.

In order to broaden the scope of the work of the Standards Bureau Ordnance Development Division, an electronics section has been set up to handle projects not necessarily related to ordnance devices. The work of the new section includes electron tube research and development, application of electronic circuits, and radiation.

With regard to the new radio time service the basic astronomical observations, which, by definition, fix time by reference to the passage of certain stars, are normally made in terms of the readings of astronomical type precision pendulum clocks maintained at the Naval Observatory. The standard emissions of radio frequency from station WWV of the Bureau are based on a group of quartz-crystal oscillators that maintain their period of vibration with exceedingly high accuracy.

With the new arrangement these oscillators serve, in conjunction with the pendulum clocks, to bridge over the intervals between the time the stellar observations are made and the time for the emission of the standard radio time signals. Observational and experimental irregularities are thereby smoothed out to a large extent, and as a result the signals broadcast by the Navy Department have been much less variable from day to day since the new plan became effective.

As to the new service broadcasting warnings of expected disturbances in radio propagation conditions if a warning has been issued that radio propagation disturbance is anticipated or is in progress over the North Atlantic path, the time announcement in the Standards Bureau's station WWV is followed by the sending of six "W's". If conditions are quiet or normal, the time announcement is followed by eight "W's".

The new electronics section aims to assist the entire Bureau in the development, design, or specification of measuring and control equipment employing electron tubes. It is believed that this service by experienced personnel will prove of value in assuring full use of the advantages afforded by electronic instrumentation.

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Robert D. Huntoon is in charge of the new Section. Dr. Huntoon has served in various capacities in the Ordnance Development Division since 1941, and during 1944-45 was attached to the War Department as Expert Consultant to the Secretary of War. He performed his doctoral work at the University of Iowa, receiving his degree in 1938, after which he taught nuclear physics at New York University and engaged in research work on electron tubes at Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

During the war, radio amateurs of the United States participated in three observing projects sponsored by the Standards Bureau, the object of which was to obtain basic data urgently needed in making radio propagation predictions for the Allied Armed Forces. The first two projects called NBS-ARRL projects I and II, were organized under the joint auspices of the National Bureau of Standards and the American Radio Relay League, the national organization of the radio amateurs of the United States, and most of the participating observers were ARRL members. The third project, known as the WWV Observing Project, was organized independently of the NBS-ARRL projects, but was later joined by a number of NBS-ARRL Project II participants.

Commenting upon this National Standards Bureau officials said:

"Most of the participants in these projects had regular full-time jobs and were therefore able to make their observations only during spare time. Many went without sleep to maintain their observing schedules and used precious hours on Sundays and days off, but they did it gladly as a patriotic service without thought of pay or recognition.

"Through these projects United States radio amateurs contributed data to the war effort that could have been obtained in no other way. In addition, they have increased the sum total of knowledge of radio wave propagation and communication, and this will benefit everyone in days to come."

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COLONEL McCORMICK GIVES GENEROUSLY TO NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

A fourth gift of property by Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune editor and publisher and owner of Station WGN, was announced by Northwestern University in connection with a \$100,000,000 development plan.

The latest gift from Col. McCormick is the property having a 328 foot frontage on Ontario Street and 109 feet on Fairbanks Court. Prior gifts were at Lake Shore drive and Pearson Street, at Chestnut Street and De Witt Place, and Lake Shore drive and Chestnut Street. The total area of 107,000 feet was described as "one of the largest gifts of this kind ever made to the university."

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OPA TOLD HOW FULL RADIO SET PRODUCTION CAN BE STARTED

The radio industry Tuesday told OPA Administrator Paul A. Porter in Washington why consumer radio production since V-J Day has only been a fraction of anticipated output.

In a printed and illustrated 80 page presentation entitled "The Radio Industry Reports to OPA--Six Months After V-J Day," a special committee of Industry Production Problems of the Radio Manufacturers Association reported production difficulties encountered by producers of certain component radio parts, and by the set manufacturers themselves. RMA members account for 95% of radio production in the United States. Spokesman for the committee was A. S. Wells, president of Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, one of the largest manufacturers in the industry of "private brand" radio sets.

Based on a survey made in the last six weeks of all parts and set manufacturers represented by the RMA, the committee report stressed the following ways in which the OPA can start full radio production:

1. Arrange immediate price relief for component parts manufacturers of speakers, transformers, tubes, coils, condensers and wood cabinets.
2. Correct the increase factor for producers of raw materials and partly fabricated parts.
3. Adjust prices on present completed sets by applying a correction factor to established prices, and provide an adjusted increase factor for future pricing.
4. Establish necessary factors to meet legal wage increases, past or future, among raw material suppliers, component parts manufacturers and set manufacturers.

The committee stated as the objective of its report: "To liberalize pricing, starting with raw material supplies, not that the radio manufacturers can make a profit, but to start production.

"OPA has already stated that it will remove price controls when an industry is competitive.

"The radio industry cannot get competitive until it can get into production; therefore, OPA must liberalize prices to the point where material and supplies can be obtained."

The report indicated that during the last quarter of 1941, the industry, with 54 licensed manufacturers turned out 3,581,000 radio sets worth \$80,235,000. As of V-J Day the industry had 141 set manufacturers who in 1944 had produced \$2,834,000,000 worth of radio and related material.

The widely publicized statement of three and one-half to four million radio sets predicted for last Christmas by the WPB is prominently mentioned in the report and the actual production of "less

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than 300,000 sets--including an undetermined number of so-called 'morale' sets built under priorities for the U. S. Government", is disclosed.

Emphasizing throughout its report that competition is not only the practical way to production but all the surest price leveler, the committee cites some interesting statistics to support its claims:

Between 1922 and 1939 there were 886 different brands of radios on the market. In 1930 the radio industry produced 3,628,691 units at an average price of \$42.11. In 1939, the industry manufactured 10,762,638 units at an average price of \$13.69. Between 1932 and 1940 the price of a typical table model radio dropped from \$25.00 to \$9.95.

Indicative of the chaotic conditions existing in the radio industry are the following comments from the committee report: As of January 27, 1946, only 38 out of 141 licensed manufacturers had reported any production, shipping or billing of home radio receivers since V-J Day.

In the week ended January 11, 1946, only two console radio-phonograph sets were shipped and billed by the entire radio industry.

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HIGH COURT TO RULE ON WATSON, DODD, FCC, LOVETT OUSTER

The Supreme Court will decide whether Congress has the power to cut employees off the government payroll because it thinks they are subversive. This became known Monday when the highest court in the land agreed to rule on the constitutionality of action of Congress in firing Goodwin B. Watson and William Dodd, Jr., formerly with the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission and Robert Morss Lovett, executive assistant to the Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Former F.C.C. Chairman James Laurence Fly backed Goodwin Watson, a former Columbia University professor, and Mr. Dodd, son of the former Ambassador to Germany. Secretary Ickes likewise went all-out for Mr. Lovett.

Finally President Roosevelt called the section discriminatory, unconstitutional, and "an unwarranted encroachment upon the authority of the executive and judicial branches" of Government.

The three sued in the United States Court of Claims for back pay for work done beyond the day on which Congress acted. The Claims Court said they were entitled to a total of \$2,158.

The Justice Department, in asking a Supreme Court ruling, said Congress was reluctant to pay the \$2,158 unless there was a clear determination on the constitutionality of the section in the bill. The department said it believed the section unconstitutional.

Mr. Lovett, Mr. Watson and Mr. Dodd said the section permanently disqualifies them from pay in Government jobs. This they called "a legislative punishment equal to the extreme punishment for conviction upon impeachment."

A special Appropriations Subcommittee referred in its report to alleged subversive activities of the three. The Government in its brief told the court that proponents of the section in the bill disputed their fitness for office.

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GOVERNOR WOULD HAVE STATION CLOSED; ALLEGES SLANDER

If a newspaper is charged with slandering an individual there is a suit and if the publication is adjudged guilty there is a fine or penalty. Once this is settled the paper continues publication as before. However, last week Governor John J. Dempsey, of New Mexico demanded that Station KOB of Albuquerque be closed down because it was alleged to have slandered him.

A petition filed with the F.C.C. last week by Governor Dempsey's son, Wm. J. Dempsey, former chief counsel of the F.C.C. alleges T. M. Pepperday, KOB owner, publisher of Albuquerque Journal, "has authorized weekly programs containing false, defamatory and scurrilous allegations and charges" against Governor Dempsey, Assistant Attorney General Harry Bigbie, and Director Harry Shuart, New Mexico Revenue Department, Liquor Division. KOB commentaries of Larry Bynon, editor, New Mexico State Record, Santa Fe, "weekly Republican newspaper," violate Communications Act and Commission principles, petition alleges.

Governor Dempsey, a former member of Congress from New Mexico, asks F.C.C. to require KOB to submit Bynon scripts of specified dates in January, February, March; institute "appropriate proceedings" to terminate Mr. Pepperday's status as licensee; hold public hearings in New Mexico and permit petitioner to participate.

According to Governor Dempsey the same alleged slanderous charges were made editorially in the Albuquerque Journal, however, as far as known the Governor has gone to the Communications Commission for redress rather than to the Courts.

As yet the F.C.C. has not made known what action, if any, it may take and no date has been set for a hearing.

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WOL AND MBS PRESENT TRUMAN WITH ARMY BAND RECORDINGS

Charter Heslep, Washington representative of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and Merle S. Jones, manager of Cowles station WOL in Washington presented President Truman with recordings of programs broadcast by the U. S. Army Band in a program "This Is Your Country" originated by WOL and sent to the country through MBS. Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz attended the presentation.

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CAPITOL SEES PLANE "BATTLE" OVER BALTIMORE BY AIRBORNE TV

Through lifting of wartime secrecy and the cooperation of the Navy Department with the Radio Corporation of America Washingtonians had the unique experience of watching a "battle" between airplanes over Baltimore 40 miles away by means of airborne television last week.

The airborne system --- classified until now by the Navy Department under the security pseudonyms of "Block" and "Ring" projects -- were in action for two hours during a joint Navy-RCA demonstration arranged for newspaper, aviation and science writers at the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C., across the Potomac from Washington.

Naval authorities assigned to the demonstration a fast, high-flying JM-1 Marauder plane carrying Ring transmitting units capable of transmitting high-quality television pictures up to 200 miles. The plane cruised over Baltimore and soared on to Annapolis, picking up scenes and action along the way and transmitting the images directly to a bank of television receivers arrayed before guests in the Gymnasium Building at Anacostia.

Proceeding to a rendezvous, miles away, the Marauder trained its television eyes on mock combat scenes that might have been duplicated in real battle only a few months ago -- dive-bombing, smoke-screen laying, strafing, dog-fights. Instantly, the receivers at Anacostia came alive with authentic pictures of the action and viewers became eye-witnesses of events that were actually beyond the horizon. In this manner, command posts of the future will be able to see instantly combat action in distant terrain and make tactical decisions immediately.

Capt. Robert Morse, Commanding Officer of the Navy Air Station, welcomed guests to Anacostia and introduced Rear Admiral H. B. Miller, Director of Public Information, U.S.N., and Brigadier General David Sarnoff, President of RCA.

General Sarnoff, declaring that the airborne television systems represented "monumental progress in widening television's scope of service," told guests at the demonstration that the achievement opened many possibilities for future usefulness in civilian life. He listed the following as possibilities:

Revolutionary television news coverage over short and long distances from cars, boats, planes and helicopters, with instantaneous transmission or "eyewitness" views of fires, floods, disasters or other happenings of public interest. The way, likewise, is opened for development of the "Walkie-lookie" -- a light-weight, easily portable television camera -- with which a reporter might cover news events of the man in the street as readily as he does now with a Speed Graphic.

Plane navigation in which television reports of terrain surrounding airports, as well as the layout and activity of the airports themselves might be flashed to incoming pilots in time to avert landing difficulties.

General Sarnoff said this form of television transmission could also be valuable in marine navigation.

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TO TRY OUT ALL PURPOSE MULTI-UNIT RADIO, TV, FM TOWER

Forecasting radio and communications centers of the future at the ground-breaking for the 300-foot "Microwave Tower" of Federal Telecommunication Laboratories at Nutley, N. J., the first ever built, Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Federal's parent company, said last week that such towers would be headquarters in cities and towns for simultaneous use of many microwave radio functions. Among these will be FM broadcasting, Pulse Time Modulation (PTM) broadcasting, television in color and black and white, police radio networks, communication with mobile units, such as cars, trucks and railroads, radar applications, aerial navigation, and the interception of illegal transmissions.

"Various broadcasting services in important communities," Col. Behn said, "will find it much more efficient to cooperate in building one great tower to be shared by all functions utilizing microwaves, than for each service to build its own tower. This is highly probable because there are usually only a few suitable sites for such towers in a given community, and because the total cost of a large tower could be shared by its users. Joint financing would make it possible to build a tower superior to any that could be afforded by individual services."

Ground was broken also for the newest addition to Federal's existing Nutley laboratories. The addition will increase the present floor space of the laboratories by 65,000 square feet. When the entire project is completed, the laboratories and tower will provide more than 120,000 square feet of floor space.

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INTENDED RADIO TUBE PLANT PROPERTY TO BE SOLD BY U. S.

A Federal-Government-owned plant property that was intended to become a radio tube plant for operation by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company, but which has been idle for four years and has been used as a storage station in Northbridge, Massachusetts, will be sold or leased, War Assets Corporation has decided.

The property consisting of 39 acres in separate tracts, one of which is approximately 22 acres of Lindwood Pond--is located in that section of Northbridge known as Linwood. Linwood Avenue halves the site on which are 12 brick mill-type buildings with flat composition roofs, stone foundations and wooden floors. The main structure, four stories and basement, was built in 1866; the other units, ranging from one to three-stories--all with basements, were built in 1895 and 1896.

The mill yard is about 350 feet square, about 3 acres in extent; it lies on one side of the river directly opposite a second tract of the same shape and size.

The plant property contains no mechanical equipment. It has water power available but no provision for its operation has been made.

Special data and engineering reports on the Northbridge plant can be secured from War Assets Corporation, 10 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.

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COWLES ADD RAY HENLE TO WASHINGTON NEWS STAFF

WOL, Cowles Washington outlet for the Mutual Broadcasting System, is strengthening its coverage of Capitol Hill by the addition of one of Washington's top correspondents, Ray Henle.

Mr. Henle will be heard at 6:15 P.M., EST daily Monday thru Friday reporting directly from the Senate Radio Gallery. Under the title "Congress Today" his fifteen minute newscast will be devoted to the daily doings of Congress and the cause and effect of current legislation.

Mr. Henle will be heard under the sponsorship of the National Small Business Mens Association. He is a member of the internationally famous Gridiron Club of Washington; the National Press Club, White House Correspondents Assn., Radio Galleries of Congress; and the Washington Board of Trade. During his Washington career he has been with the Associated Press, head of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette Washington Bureau, and the American Broadcasting Company.

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RADAR EQUIPMENT FOR REACHING MOON DEVELOPED BY SYLVANIA

The basic instrument used by the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Belmar, N. J. to make the original contact with the moon and for use in their continuing lunar experiments was built by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. late in 1944, according to Dr. R. M. Bowie, manager of the company's research activities.

Stating that the original radar equipment developed by his company has been modified and simplified so that it is well adapted for lunar experiments, Dr. Bowie added that the moon, since it is very far from any other object from which echoes can be received, is, in many ways, an ideal radar target.

"The contacts are made by utilizing a unique system of circuits" Dr. Bowie said, "which has made possible a receiver of extreme sensitivity. Ultimate receiver sensitivity is limited by noise arising from the random motion of molecules. The noise can be diminished by reducing the frequency band width of the receiver. Band width of the moon radar receiver is 50 cycles or about 1/300 of that planned for postwar FM broadcast receivers."

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JAPS MAY BE ALLOWED TO EXPORT RADIO SETS & TUBES

In the tentative list of exports from Japan the War Department is reported to have approved for 1946 are household radios and radio tubes. During the first half of the year there would be available 20,000 radios and during the last half 30,000. During the first half of 1946 1,000,000 radio tubes and during the second half 15,000,000.

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PRICE INCREASE ALLOWED ON FOUR AUTO RADIO RECEIVERS

Auto radios manufactured for four automobile companies were given ceiling prices at all levels of sale by the Office of Price Administration last week. In all cases the new prices at retail differ from March 1942 prices by the dollar cost, at the manufacturing level, of specification changes since the last models were produced, OPA said. This cost is passed through to the consumer without mark-ups, but all other cost increases are absorbed by auto manufacturers, distributors and dealers, the agency explained. The new prices are quoted without tax, without antenna and uninstalled unless otherwise noted. Comparable pre-war prices are given for comparison.

Make	New Retail Price	1941 Retail Price
Hudson (prices include antenna and installation)	\$62.87	\$57.46
Chrysler	51.42	49.62
Nash (installed, no antenna)	57.09	50.95
Studebaker (installed, no antenna)	32.39	29.34

The specification changes which account for the increase over 1941 prices are represented by the manufacturers as improvements in quality, OPA said. Installation charges will average between \$2 and \$4, and antennas bought separately will cost consumers about \$5 or \$6, the agency said.

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CONGRESS CRACKS DOWN ON PETRILLO; HIS WORST DEFEAT LOOMS

Despite warnings that the House bill, introduced by Representative Lea of California, would deny to radio studio musicians the right to strike and other threats intended to intimidate House and Senate conferees the latter in a surprise move swung into line last Tuesday by accepting the Lea bill. Thus by outlawing such practices of James Caesar Petrillo as forcing stations to hire standby musicians and paying royalties to the musicians union for records Congress is apparently on the verge of administering to the music czar the worst defeat in his long career. It had been expected that some milder compromise might be reached by the House and Senate conferees but instead the Senate representatives apparently not only accepted the Lea bill (which swept the House by 222 to 43 last month) but joined in changing the word "tribute" in the Petrillo indictment to "an exaction."

It appears to be a foregone conclusion that the House will ratify the action of the conferees. There may be some opposition to the compromise in the Senate as the Lea bill has never been discussed there. However, the Senate a year or so ago passed a bill by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan aimed at Petrillo for closing down the amateur broadcasts of a school children's orchestra at Interlochen, Michigan. The Vandenberg bill was the one considered by House-Senate conferees along with the Lea bill. Had the Lea bill been forced into the Senate there was a strong chance it might have been pigeon holed.

As recommended for final ratification the compromise bill which has just been virtually agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees provides that it shall be unlawful, by the use or implied threat of the use of force, violence, intimidation duress or "other means" (construed in some quarters as meaning "strike") to coerce, compel or constrain a licensee to do the following:

Employ or agree to employ, in connection with the conduct of the broadcasting business, any person or persons in excess of the number needed to perform actual services.

Pay or give or agree to pay or give any money or other thing of value in lieu of giving, or on account of failure to give employment to any person or persons in excess of the number actually needed.

Pay or agree to pay more than once for services performed.

Pay or agree to pay or otherwise recompense for services not performed by the recipients.

Refrain or agree to refrain from broadcasting a noncommercial educational or cultural program in connection with which the participants receive no money or other compensation beyond actual expenses. In such a case the licensee could not pay others for the services performed by the amateurs.

Refrain or agree to refrain from broadcasting any radio communication originating outside the United States.

In connection with these alleged practices it also would be unlawful under the bill to resort to coercion to compel a licensee to pay "an exaction" for the privilege of producing, preparing, manufacturing, selling, buying, renting, operating, using or maintaining recordings, transcriptions or mechanical, chemical or electrical reproductions.

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CARLETON D. SMITH CITED FOR WAR DUTY; STAFF MEMBERS ALSO

Four members of the WRC staff, led by General Manager Carleton D. Smith, have been cited for outstanding services during the war. The Treasury Department has just presented Mr. Smith with the Silver Medal for "Patriotic Service during the War in the War Finance Program". The Silver Medal award was also presented to Nancy Osgood and Bill Herson.

A Navy Citation goes to WRC Salesman, Jim Sweet, for "Meritorious Service" in the Navy's Public Relations office. Sweet, was recently released to inactive duty as a Lt. Comdr.

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The Chesapeake and Ohio intends to have individual built-in radios in each seat of its trains.

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RCA PROPOSES 30¢ WORD TELEGRAPH SLASH TO ENTIRE WORLD

Drastic reductions in international telegraph rates were proposed by Thompson H. Mitchell, Executive Vice President of RCA Communications, Inc., under tariff schedules filed Tuesday (March 26) by his Company with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. Rates would be reduced to not more than 30¢ per full rate word from all places within the United States to all points of the world where communications services are now available. Mr. Mitchell said that this was one of the most significant moves for the benefit of the public ever made in the field of international communications.

At the Bermuda Conference last Fall, he stated, it was agreed by the United States and British delegates that a ceiling rate of 30¢ per full-rate word should apply from all points of the United States to all places within the British Empire.

The action taken by RCA, Mr. Mitchell explained, would provide for extension of this principle to all messages going from the United States to any part of the world, including more than eighty additional countries, territories and islands to which the rates currently range from thirty-three cents to one dollar and fifteen cents per ordinary word. This would mean, in effect, he said, that to all points of the world where telegraph charges now are in excess of 30¢ a word, such rates would be reduced to a uniform basis of not more than 30¢, with charges of 15¢ a word for deferred service and 10¢ a word for radio letters.

"The new tariff schedules filed by RCA also provide for uniform rates from all points within the United States to any given foreign destination," said Mr. Mitchell. "The Federal Communications Commission has long advocated equality of treatment as between telegraph users located within the so-called 'gateway' cities and those situated elsewhere within the country. Under RCA's new tariffs a person anywhere in the United States can send a message to Europe and beyond at the same rate charged in New York; as to transpacific messages, the rates will be the same as from San Francisco."

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U. S. WOULD BROADCAST UNCENSORED NEWS TO SOVIET

Following the lead of the British Broadcasting Corporation which has just started the State Department hopes soon to begin short-wave news broadcasts to Russia.

Asst. Secretary of State Benton declined to comment on reports that Russia had objected to such broadcasts by the Anglo-American countries. Benton also revealed that the State Department had sent three radio experts to Europe a month ago to study engineering matters connected with the plan and locate a suitable site for a relay transmitter.

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BRITISH TELEVISION TO RESUME PROBABLY IN JUNE

The probability that British television programs will soon resume with the possibility that the initial program will be the tele-

casting of London's Victory Parade on June 8, was voiced in a report by Arthur Feldman, London correspondent of the American Broadcasting Company.

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CBS BELIEVES ADOPTING COLOR TV NOW WOULD SAVE MILLIONS

Two significant developments will exert important influence on the operations of the Columbia Broadcasting System during the next few years, stockholders were told in the company's annual report. One of these is the inauguration of color television in the ultra-high frequencies and the other is the ultimate supplanting of today's standard broadcasting by Frequency Modulation.

Being a broadcaster and not a manufacturer of receiving sets, CBS believes that until a full-fledged television audience is created, there can be little expectation of the income necessary to put television on a self-supporting basis. It is for this reason that Columbia so "militantly sponsors color television in the ultra-high frequencies."

Use of these ultra-high frequencies is advocated, it is explained, because their use will (1) permit broadcast of high-definition images in full and brilliant color, (2) make possible better reception in the home free of man-made interference and multi-path reflections, or "ghosts," and (3) accommodate at least twice as many television stations as the lower frequencies now utilize by black-and-white television.

It is emphasized that starting full-scale color service on the ultra-high frequencies rather than as a temporary service on pre-war black-and-white standards will result in the saving of millions of dollars to the public.

FM (Frequency Modulation) possesses such inherent technical superiority in transmission and reception that it is confidently expected ultimately to become "the preferred audio service for the great majority of people," the report says. "The maximum use of this new service will depend, in large measure, on the licensing policy of the Federal Communications Commission. In recognition of this, Columbia submitted two proposals: One for complete freedom to utilize the present popular program services in FM broadcasting in order to accelerate the transition to the superior method of transmission, and the other a "Single-Market Plan" for FM licensing. This latter proposal was designed to secure maximum use of FM channels and equality of technical facilities among licensees serving the same market. The objective of such a plan, coupled with adequate space in the spectrum for a sufficient number of FM channels, is to make FM broadcasting wholly democratic by making successful competition among licensees depend on program service rather than on the securing of a grant of a better wave-length or more transmitter power.

"A plan of allocations for the congested area in the northeastern part of the country, implementing the policy of equality among licensees and maximum use of channels, was prepared by the CBS General Engineering Department in October, 1945, and subsequently adopted by the FCC."

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Everyone Has a Good Word for Atwater Kent in Hollywood
 (Cornelius Vanderbilt in "New York Post".)

Moviedom's grande-dame is -- to use a pun -- a grand man -- A. Atwater Kent, the radio multimillionaire. He gives more and better parties than anyone else.

His Beverly Hills house is spacious enough for entertaining, and he has a knack of being able to obtain and keep more servants than any other social leader here. He numbers friends and loyal courtiers among all classes in the celluloid sets.

I know of hardly one individual out here who does not have a good word to say for him. He is a busy little man with a hand in every motion-picture pot.

He is probably the busiest widower in Hollywood, and he takes his party-going as seriously as he does his money-making.

Sometimes he will attend as many as five parties between 5 p.m. and midnight. Often he falls asleep in his host's living room immediately after dinner, but everyone out here has become so accustomed to it that it is no longer a novelty.

His intimates call him "The White Rabbit," he so reminds them of Alice in Wonderland. Hollywood party girls affectionately refer to him as "Atty." They say his little black book contains the names of more beautiful women than those of any bachelors half his age.

No one really knows his age; but certainly he is well past seventy.

Nets Afraid to Openly Back Lea Bill; Still Fear Petrillo
 ("New Bedford, Mass. Standard Times")

While the battle lines form in Congress, the large radio network systems have withheld public affirmation of their support for the Lea Bill.

The networks have been wary of Petrillo since his costly boycott maneuver last year. At that time, a Petrillo manifesto caused the sudden cancellation of three large commercial programs because union musicians failed to show up.

Now, with the first formal radio-Petrillo conference since 1937 scheduled for early April, the networks hesitate to weaken their chances for favorable negotiations. They have become inured to the novelty of signing contracts without knowing whether or not they are "legal." These never have been seen by the networks, since they are closely held within a small inner group of the union.

Though the networks protested when first requested by Petrillo to whip into line an outlet radio station that had balked at agreeing to some union demand, they now carry out such demands with less reluctance.

They Say the Right Thing at the Wrong Time
 (Jack Gould in "New York Times")

The nation's radio listeners this season have placed their stamp of approval on a "Senator" who should be the envy of all Congressmen in Washington. He is the vociferous Senator Claghorn of the Fred Allen program, a gentleman who does not worry about votes and yet each

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Sunday boasts an unmeasurably greater audience than is likely to hear the best oratorical efforts of the bona fide legislator.

The meteoric rise of Claghorn however, should not dismay the politicians unduly. It is but the latest case in point of the importance of the stooge to the successful comedy show on the air. The star may be the box-office attraction, but in the affections of an audience he often must give way to secondary characters who get paid for saying the right thing at the wrong moment.

Cleveland Radio Editor Praises CBS Color
(Stanley Anderson Radio Editor, "Cleveland Press")

No one is selling anybody a bill of goods on color television. After seeing a demonstration of it at CBS, I am fully convinced that the black-and-white television boys have something to shoot at.

As a comparison, take a Four Roses ad. Take the color out and what do you have? You have something pretty dull, something with no appeal. One day newspapers will have color. Will color ads for Halle's, Higbee's, Taylor's, May's, et al., sell more dresses and hats? The answer is obvious.

I saw the telecast of the Lincoln Day Memorial exercises in Washington. This was in black and white and handled by NBC, CBS and Dumont. It was the first Washington-to-New York telecast and came through a coaxial cable.

It would have been impressive, had the telecast been in color, when Gen. Eisenhower placed the wreath at the base of the Lincoln statue. The flags in the color guard would have made a dramatic picture in color. The crowd at the exercises must have been colorful on a clear day - but black-and-white television did not show it.

One Senator Who Fears Congressional Broadcasts
(Drew Pearson - Bell Syndicate)

Magazine writer Jack Pollack, working on a feature story about the proposals of Florida's Senator Claude Pepper and Washington's Representative John Coffee for the broadcast of congressional debate, phoned Senator Bilbo of Mississippi.

"This Jack Pollack of Pic Magazine, Senator," he said. "I wanted to talk to you about broadcasting congressional proceedings."

"When do you want me to appear?" Bilbo broke in.

"I'm not asking you to broadcast, Senator," Pollack explained, "I wanted to talk to you about the bill by Senator Pepper to broadcast-

"I don't like the company," Bilbo broke in, "and I don't like the idea of broadcasting Congress either. Do you know what would happen if they started to broadcast what goes on here on the floor? I wouldn't get reelected--and neither would my colleagues. Anyhow, don't bother me about that now. I'm busy. I've got a tough campaign."

"But we might help you in your campaign. You know Pic has one million readers," Pollack ventured.

"Nuts! Bilbo shot back. "Nobody in Mississippi reads Pic."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Directors of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the company's common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock.

Put a ring around the dates Monday October 21 to Thursday October 24 in your calendar as a reminder of the Annual Meeting of the National Broadcasters in Chicago next Fall.

A total of 5563 radio receivers have been declared surplus and most of them sold through manufacturer-agents, RMA has been informed. About 1500 of these sets, some of the "morale" type, were sold on priorities to veterans. No figures were available on costs and sales prices.

Stromberg-Carlson Company -- For 1945; Net profit of \$708,926, or \$2.54 a share, compared with \$843,607, or \$2.97 a share, in 1944.

Drew Pearson, Commentator and Columnist along with Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Omar Bradley received the Army and Navy Union Gold Medal of Honor for outstanding service to the GIs of the past war.

In accepting his medal, Mr. Pearson stated, "What little I did for men in the service is what should or would be done for them by those who stayed at home."

Color television is far from ready for public acceptance at this time, said John F. Royal, NBC vice president in charge of television, in an address before the Greater Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs.

"There are some who--crying in the wilderness--are suggesting that television should wait for color," Mr. Royal said. "I feel that to be an absurd statement. Our country was not made great by waiting. Progress never waits."

The NBC executive declared that when good and practical color in television is ready for the homes of the nation, the NBC network will have it.

Capper Publications, Inc., has bought two airplanes, one a Luscombe, for the use of editorial and advertising employees of the Capper Farm Press, and the Topeka Daily Capital, and the other, a Taylorcraft, for employees of the Capper radio station, WIBW.

The Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation has received orders from the McCook, Neb. "Daily Gazette" and the Kankakee, Ill. "Daily Journal", for FM broadcasting equipment.

The McCook Gazette has contracted for two stations, one FM and one standard broadcast, while the Kankakee Journal order calls for a complete FM station. Both newspapers have specified 10-kilowatt power for their FM stations.

Federal Telephone engineers have been working on the development of a new type of modulator-oscillator unit for FM transmitters. They state that this development makes possible a very low noise reception level, surpassing the engineering requirements of the FCC by a substantial margin.

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Senator Hoey, Democrat, of North Carolina declared that differences between members of the United Nations are magnified by press and radio beyond their significance, while amicable understandings and relationships taking place in the UNO are underplayed or ignored.

"What in the world did you get a radar set for?" asked Mr. Dithers of Dagwood Bumstead on CBS' "Blondie" show.

"Well," explained Dagwood, "I always wanted to have something that you could spell the same backwards or forwards."

Wartime radar research is already making possible notable advances in many electronic fields, including the development of smaller and more efficient radio parts, of radio relay systems, of FM radio broadcasting and reception, of mobile communications such as dial telephones for automobiles, and of television, it was explained in an address before the Engineers Club of Trenton, New Jersey, by David B. Smith, vice president in charge of engineering of Philco Corporation.

Smith showed slides of the latest airborne radar equipment and pointed out how the need for saving weight in aircraft had led to a complete redesign of tubes, resistors, condensers, transformers, and other parts. He demonstrated a comparison between a new "baby miniature" receiver tube and a much larger standard pre-war radio tube.

In addition to 14 new subscribers to Broadcast Measurement Bureau's 1946 uniform measurement of radio station audiences, announced Thursday, another twelve subscribed Friday, bringing total BMB membership to 673 stations and all four major networks.

The Federal Communications Commission announced its decision denying the application of Evansville On The Air, Inc., for renewal of license of Station WGBF, Evansville, Indiana. This decision, made under the Commission's multiple ownership rule, is subject to a six months' extension of license in order to permit orderly disposition of the station.

Oral argument was had on March 19, 1946, with respect to the exceptions filed by Station WGBF on the Commission's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions which were issued February 1.

A. Davidson Dunton, first full time chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting System, is only 33 years old. Mr. Dunton former editor of the Montreal Standard also has the distinction of being only the second newspaper man to control Canadian broadcasting.

A cartoon by Lichty shows a woman listening to a radio and saying: "I'll be glad when they get television so I can see what makes everybody laugh when the comedian does something funny that doesn't go out over the air."

Ex-Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, a more frequent visitor to the White House now than in the days of F.D.R., but not in connection with radio. The subject of his visits will make headlines shortly, Danton Walker writes in the Washington Times Herald.