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May 29, 1946

IDAHO'S "RADIO" SENATOR GETS HIMSELF INTO HOT WATER - TWICE

Glenn Taylor (D), of Idaho, whose success as a radio entertainer and guitar player over Station KSEI in Pocatello and other stations catapulted him into the United States Senate, had two embarrassing experiences last week. One was when Senator Taylor, who in his broadcasting days was known as the "Singing Cowboy", declared that the Lea Act would prove ineffective in restraining Petrillo, and attempted to block an amendment aimed at John L. Lewis by Senator Byrd (D), of Virginia. Senator Taylor admonished the Senators "not to again make jackasses of themselves."

Whereupon up jumped Senator Hickenlooper (R), of Iowa, declaring that Senator Taylor was out of order and that "he should be made to take his seat." The presiding officer sustained Senator Hickenlooper, which drastic action, of course, silenced Senator Taylor, who like a recalcitrant little boy in school had to take his seat without another word. To add to the Idaho Senator's chagrin, the Byrd amendment, which he had been opposing and blocking, was immediately ordered voted upon and passed 47 to 30. Later Taylor, with a very red face, offered his apologies to the Senate.

Senator Taylor's other embarrassing experience was when, in what appeared to be a rather unfortunate interview with Arthur Sears Henning of the Chicago Tribune, the latter succeeded in bringing out the fact that a pro-Russian speech which Taylor made in the Senate attacking General Bor, a hero to most Poles but a war criminal to the Soviet Union, had been written for the Senator. Not only that, but Mr. Henning strongly implied that the speech had been handed to the "Radio Singing Cowboy" by the Russian Embassy in Washington.

With regard to Senator Taylor's comment on the Lea Act (he being one of the three only Senators who voted againstit) and his "jack-asses apology" he began by again reading a criticism of the Lea Act from Tide Magazine which he described as a publication "devoted to the agencies that handle the radio programs for the big advertisers." It read:

"Attorneys say that the Act can't hurt anybody directly, but that indirectly it is succeeding already in making the Congress which passed it and the radio industry which acclaimed it look thoroughly ridiculous; and the same attorneys believe that the industry wouldn't have a snowball's chances in hell if it tried to nave the Act enforced."

Then Senator Taylor continued:

"The <u>Tide</u> article proceeds to say that the law does not outlaw particular practices, it merely outlaws the use of coercion

to obtain certain things. If the radio people want to agree to them and there is no coercion connected with it, the practices are perfectly all right. So, under the circumstances, this is what will happen: We have passed a law to injure Mr. Petrillo and put him in his place, but now if the producers of the radio programs want any musicians, Mr. Petrillo cannot bargain with them, he cannot ask them for these things because that is against the law, but he can say to his musicians, 'It has been very difficult working here for so many years. Let us rest a while.' They would not strike; they would simply take their instruments and go home, and go out and mow the lawn, and if the producers of the radio programs wanted any musicians they would have to go to Mr. Petrillo and ask him, 'Please, Mr. Petrillo, will you do these things?' Then Mr. Petrillo could very graciously consent, and the radio programs would be on the air again. So all we have done has been to make it unnecessary for Mr. Petrillo to bargain, and force those who want his services to go and lick his boots."

Describing the interview with Arthur Henning of the Chicago Tribune, Senator Taylor, addressing the Senate, said Mr. Henning came to discuss a speech which he (Taylor) had made in the Senate about General Bor-Komorowski of Poland, who has just arrived in the United States amid loud boos from the Russians.

"We were talking along and finally Mr. Henning asked me about Bor-Komorowski and I told him I had looked into the matter", Senator Taylor continued. "Then, very nonchalantly, he asked me, 'Who wrote that speech for you?' I thought his question to be a strange one. I told him that I had helped in the preparation of the speech. To be perfectly frank, I had the assistance of about six gentlemen in preparing the speech, because I wanted to be sure of my facts. We checked, rechecked, and double checked.' * * *

"Mr. Henning and I got to talking about how great empires in the past had fallen because of mercenary troops. So I told him that I had incorporated a few sentences into the speech. I knew that he knew his history. He asked. 'Who put the incident of mercenary troops into the speech? This elderly gentleman asked me who had written the speech. I told him very frankly that I had helped in writing it. He asked me, 'What empires did you mention as having fallen because they had used mercenary troops?' I thought it to be strange that this newspaperman should ask such a question. thought that if he wanted to know all about the matter he could refer to an encyclopedia and look it up. (Laughter) But I still did not realize that he was trying to ensnare me. To the best of my ability I named Rome and Carthage. It did not take me long to come to the conclusion that this fellow had something up his sleeve. He then asked, 'Are you sure the Russian Embassy did not give you this speech?' I replied to him, 'Decidedly not.' He asked, 'What did you mean in your speech when you referred to the cadres of discontent? I did not have the speech memorized, or I would not have read it. I saw that he was trying to lead me into a corner, and I said to him, 'We will get the speech and discuss it.'

"He said, 'Well, you know what kind of a man a cadre is,

don't you?

"I knew that a cadre was not a man but a group of men. I know also that he knew it. So I said to him, 'If you want to discuss the speech, I will get a copy of it.'

"I ended the interview and came to the Chamber. I wondered what in the world would come of it. I wondered why in the world he was asking me such damn fool questions. So now it comes out. I have before me an article from the Chicago Tribune, written by my good old friend Arthur Sears Henning, a very paternalistic and fine appearing old fellow. (Laughter.) NowI know where the rattlesnake came in. When it had dawned upon me what those questions of his were leading up to, I felt exactly as I feel when I am out in the desert without my high boots on and I hear a rattlesnake. Only, in this case the rattlesnake did not rattle. He bit me two or three times before I knew he was around. When I finally woke up he was literally chewing on me. (Laughter.) "

Senator Taylor's complete description of the interview with Mr. Henning and the latter's version of it in the Chicago Tribune appear in the Congressional Record May 16 (Page 5188). The account of Senator Taylor's silencing may be found in the Record of the 23rd (p. 5660) and his apology to the Senate (p. 5663).

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HESLEP CORNERS WHITNEY FOR MBS EXCLUSIVE STRIKE COMMENT

The old adage that large bodies move slowly went into the discard last Saturday afternoon when Charter Heslep of the Mutual Broadcasting System, heavy-weight of the Capital network representatives, put over a fast one on his Washington colleagues in securing an exclusive comment from A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, immediately following President Truman's pouring hot oil on the heads of Whitney and Alvanley Johnston of the Locomotive Engineers, in the broadcast from the Capitol Saturday afternoon.

The network representatives who had been covering the railroad strike conferences at the Statler began dismantling their setups when the President began speaking at the Capitol. Mr. Heslep,
who was formerly Managing Editor of the Washington Daily News
(Scripps-Howard), however, from the start had his eye on the brotherhood people for their reaction to the President's speech and to this
end (violating the best police practice of always guarding the back
door), stationed one of his men at the Statler front door.

Sure enough, that was where he caught Mr. Whitney who was hastily leaving the Statler. The latter pleaded that he was tired out but when told what the President had said about him was persuaded to return to the Presidential Room in the hotel where Charter had a microphone all set up and put him on the air immediately after President Truman, thus scoring another notable first for MBS.

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R), of Illinois, however, was not so successful when he tried to arrange a special broadcast of the House of Representatives consideration of the President's recommendations. Arising in his seat earlier in the afternoon, Representative Dirksen said:

"Mr. Speaker, I would like to address a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair. While I am not advised as to what may take place this afternoon or whether the House will consider legislation sometime after the President's message, would it be possible perhaps to preserve the microphones in the Chamber, because I am satisfied the country would be deeply interested in any discussion or debate that may take place here. I very respectfully address that inquiry to the Chair."

However, Speaker Rayburn turned him down cold, saying:

"There is no rule under which proceedings of the House of Representatives can be broadcast except on special occasions."

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MARK WOODS OUTLINES PLANS FOR ABC

Proclaiming "television to be the greatest medium of entertainment in the world", Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, said that the primary purpose for his West Coast visit was to survey and find sites for television and FM stations in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

He told 200 representatives of the press, trades and agencies during a reception at the Beverly Hills Club that the network was ready to "go all out in the radio, television and FM field on the West Coast" and he hoped the FCC would grant ABC a television and FM permit during the present hearings and conferences, now being held in Los Angeles.

Questioned by the trade representatives concerning ABC's immediate site plans, the executive said that several locations in Hollywood and San Francisco were under consideration and that the network was only awaiting the "green light" from the Government on building materials and he remarked that the network intends to go into complete FM set—ups in Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, New York and Washington.

In answer to a question concerning West Coast operations, Mr. Woods stated that as soon as ABC gets the television station, there would be a West Coast Television Manager and complete staff for the network.

WAA EXPLAINS "MYSTERY" OF RADIO QUARTZ CRYSTAL "HOARDING"

Recent criticisms by Senator Alexander Wiley (R.), of Wisconsin, of surplus electronics equipment disposal were answered by Lieut. Gen. E. B. Gregory, Administrator of War Assets Administration, in a seven-page letter to the Senator.

General Gregory answered Senator Wiley's query as to why one manufacturer reporting \$13,000 worth of radio quartz crystals for one month sold only \$130 worth of crystals during that period.

The General also explained that the 20 percent set—aside for all priority claimants can be increased by WAA at any time to 100 percent but that to date the 20 percent provision "has enabled us to fill promptly all orders of priority claimants." He added that "experience over the past several months has indicated that requirements of priority claimants including veterans represent only 5 percent of the total amount of surplus electronic equipment."

Extracts from General Gregory's letter follow:

"Electronic surplus declared to date, amounting to \$557,000,000, embraces many thousands of types and models of apparatus, component parts and spares. Declarations are now being received at the rate of approximately \$100,000,000 monthly."

"The service and sales ability of industry are being largely increased to cope with the tremendous amounts of surplus now being received from the owning agencies. In cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education, a plan is under development to make available to educational institutions at nominal cost various types of radio and radar devices having limited commercial value and others which are available in large oversupply and of possible interest to education."

"A copy of our April report regarding sales and transfers of electronic and communication equipment to priority claimants shows that equipment having a fair value of \$703,363.97 was shipped to veterans and that a total in excess of a \$1,000,000 was sold to all priority claimants.

"With respect to your inquiry regarding the cost and expenses of the industry-agency plan of distributing and disposing of electronic and communication equipment, it must be realized this class of surplus is a highly technical commodity having a magnitude of classifications by parts, types and technical characteristics and that a substantial portion of it is unserviceable or not available for end use until it has been tested, reworked or repaired. Normally it is distributed through the trade by the engineering type of personnel. Despite these facts, the entire cost of the operation to the Government cumulative to March 31, 1946, which includes the costs of setting up the program, warehousing, care

and handling expenses, commissions to agents and other expenses, has been only 34% of the total proceeds received through such date. The operations during March were concluded at a relation of all costs and expenses, including compensation to agents, to proceeds of sales, of 25%. It is estimated the total expenses in April will be slightly less than 24% of the proceeds received.* * *

"Referring particularly to the expense account of one manufacturer-agent mentioned in your letter as having been reported to you as \$13,000 for one month, and that this agent during the same period only sold \$130 worth of material, it is believed that your informant may have had reference to the operations of the A. E. Miller Company, North Bergen, New Jersey, whose business over a period of thirteen years has been that of crystal oscillator manu-The shipments to this firm have consisted primarily of finished quartz crystal oscillators. * * * * This equipment is the "heart", controlling the operating frequencies of nearly all radio and radar apparatus. Because of its nature, I am advised that Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the Summer of 1945, with the approval of the then Surplus Property Administrator, determined to concentrate all surplus quartz crystal oscillators in one central location, the A. E. Miller laboratories, which had adequate special storage facilities and personnel experienced in the handling of this special equipment, in order to assure its availability for replacements as surplus electronic devices were resold.

"Quartz crystals also are included in the definition of 'strategic minerals and metals' of the Surplus Property Act and therefore no attempt has been made to sell these oscillators to industry or to the trade, because of the quartz crystals used therein. Thus, the A. E. Miller Company became in effect a Government storage center for this equipment. There has been shipped to that company oscillators and quartz crystals having an acquisition cost to the Government of \$2,240,921. The total storage charges for the entire period of the contract of \$15,761 for properly caring for these oscillators and crystals are not, in our opinion, excessive. Recent directions to transfer all of this strategic material to the account of the Treasury Department will relieve War Assets Administration and its storage agent of this entire inventory."

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ABC TELEVISION TO SHOW BBC'S VIDEO DEBUT

The American Broadcastion Company will film the ceremonies attending the opening of the British Broadcasting Corporation's television service, and will telecast the event in this country. BBC begins its regular video service on June 7th, and the films covering the event will be rushed back to the United States by TWA for immediate editing and broadcast from WABD, DuMont Studios in New York City.

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CRITIC SAYS "TELEVISION IS SIMPLY NOT READY"

"The day unquestionably will come when television's performance will more than match its present promise, and then video can really blow its own horn. But that time is not now."

Thus Jack Gould, Radio Editor of the New York Times, last Sunday (May 26th) summed up the present status of television. Mr. Gould writes, in part:

"If television has had one major handicap, it is the fact that the video art has been subjected more to sensational ballyhoo than to dispassionate appraisal. Over the years, professional prophets have spread the gospel of its imminence, envisaging in nothing less than superlatives the coming hour when the whole world will be brought into the parlor. Unrestrained speculation and prediction as to television's implications have been the accepted order, resulting generally in the unqualified ∞ nolusion that television is here and ready now to revolutionize the nation's cultural and entertainment habits.

"In the best interests of television itself, the time would seem propitious to call a halt to this orgy of nonsense. The extravagant claims being made or suggested in many quarters are largely incapable of immediate fulfillment, as most industry leaders concede privately, and their persistent repetition is not hastening but retarding the realization of video's tremendous potential. The sustained 'over-selling' of television has reached the point where it is obscuring many of the art's very real accomplishments and making only more difficult the ultimate popular acceptance of the medium. * * *

"From the standpoint of the broadcaster and 'viewer' alike, it is not fair to television to maintain that it has 'arrived'. It is a long way from that, it is to be hoped, if existing programming and reception standards are a valid yardstick. For, as it has been demonstrated up to now, be it in color or in black and white, television is only a suggestion of what it must be to justify the appellation of a 'national service'.

"Programwise, it has hardly started. As a means of reporting sports contests and special events it indeed has proved immensely effective and a valuable new aid in entertainment and enlightenment. But in terms of original programming, night after night, there is no ground or reason for comparing it with other media.* * * *

"The expense, in short, may rival that of the film industry, yet television can dissipate the value of its product in a single evening, while Hollywood allows years for a financial return on its wares. Added to this is the fact that the advertiser will have to be convinced that it is smart business to spend a great deal more for television than he does for radio, yet at the same time be satisfied for a number of years with a much smaller audience.

"There are other factors which similarly dictate a cautious approach to television. These include the withdrawal in recent weeks of more than sixty applications for television stations, chiefly because of the expense involved in the years before a video station can hope to become self-sustaining and because of uncertainty created by the Columbia Broadcasting System's vigorous campaign for high-frequency color video. Too, there have been concurrent delays in the construction of both transmitters and receivers as well as a slackening offin broadcast advertising, a development which has tended to turn attention away from new radio techniques.

"But this 'gloom' seems all the more marked because of the artificial 'boom' in television crystal-gazing which preceded it. Regardless of what technical system is employed, television at best faces an uphill fight against unique and unprecedented odds, as it always has."

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CBS FILES FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. FM STATION

The Columbia Broadcasting System Tuesday filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for permission to construct an FW station for Washington, D.C., listening area.

CBS is now operating WABC-FM and WBBM-FM in New York and Chicago respectively. It has also filed with the FCC for FM stations in Boston, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Minneapolis.

This application is filed at this time, CBS stated, because of the growing interest in FM as the preferred radio service for a majority of listeners and the importance of Washington as a potential area of concentrated FM listening. It was also pointed out that the application does not now raise any question under the FCC rule limiting FM station ownership by anyone licensee to six outlets, as such a question would not arise until the FCC had granted 6 FM licenses to CBS.

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NEW DRAFT OF WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROPOSALS

H. B. Otterman, Assistant Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the State Department, has just sent out copies of the most recent revision of the International Telecommunications Convention, Madrid, 1932, which has been prepared looking toward United States proposals for the World Telecommunications Conference. Comments regarding the draft have been invited which should be in the hands of Mr. Otterman not later than June 10, 1946. It is anticipated that those persons or organizations submitting comments by that date will then be invited to attend a meeting in Washington for verbal discussion of all suggested changes and the final drafting of the Convention.

ARROGANCE SEEN IN PETRILLO'S FORCING LEA ACT TEST NOW

In view of what happened to Messrs. Whitney and Johnston at the hands of President Truman in the threatened railroad strike, the long pent-up public resentment against John L. Lewis, and the rising popular sentiment against dictatorial labor leaders generally, it was felt in Washington that James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, was arrogantly flinging himself into the face of all this and had chosen a very poor time to test out the constitutionality of the Lea Act.

There was considerable speculation in the Capital as to who Mr. Petrillo might have been referring to in the House and Senate when he said "upon advice of able and experienced legal counsel and the statements of learned lawyers in both Houses of Congress, proceeding in the firm and sincere belief that the Lea Act is in violation of the fundamental lawof the land, the Constitution of the United States."

The vote was so overwhelming in favor of the Lea Bill in both the House and the Senate that the question arises as to who from there could have given Mr. Petrillo such advice. The only champion he had in the House was Representative Marcantonio of the American Labor Party and practically the only one in the Senate was Glenn Taylor, of Idaho, the "Radio Singing Cowboy", one of only three Senators who voted against the Lea Bill. Not a single labor came to Petrillo's rescue while the bill was being considered in either the House or the Senate.

It was a coincidence that at almost the same time that Mr. Petrillo was challenging the authority of Congress in Chicago Tuesday afternoon, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, noted labor champion was calling on President Truman at the White House.

It was before Senator Wheeler's Committee that Mr. Petrillo was haled several years. Senator Wheeler, who is up for re-election this year, is for the moment on the black list of the CIO, but nevertheless is believed to be one of Mr. Truman's closest advisors. What he said to the President is not known, but just the day before a solemn warning he gave in the Senate to labor dictators is advice which could be very well taken to heart by Mr. Petrillo.

Senator Wheeler, Chairman of the Committee which approved the Anti-Petrillo Bill in the Senate, said:

"I do not believe there is a Member of the Senate who throughout the last 30 or 40 years has had any better record, so far as labor legislation is concerned, than I, because I defended all classes and all kinds of labor, both before I came to the Senate and afterward. But I think that some of the labor leaders in this country are to a large extent responsible for some of the conditions which exist at the present time. If they go too far, they are going to be held responsible for destroying the gains which labor has made in the United States.

"I was in Italy just after Mussolini came into power, and I was in Germany before Hitler came into power and afterwards. Those two men came into power because they thought labor was going too far, and while some say it cannot happen in the United States, I think it should be plain to some of the labor leaders, and some of those who are making irresponsible statements for labor, that the same thing can happen in the United States that happened in Italy and in Germany. If they want to lose all the gains they have made, if they want to bring about dictatorship in the United States, the way to do it is to make irresponsible statements such as those they have made in recent weeks.

"I have no sympathy with some of the unions which are dominated by Communists, who I am afraid want tie up industry in this country. I think their activities were one of the things that caused farmers in the United States and small business men and big business men generally to fear that these people were going too far.

"The leaders of labor should realize from what has been taking place in the last few days in the Congress, and throughout the country, that a great responsibility rests upon them as to whether their gains are going to be wiped out and whether we are going to have a free economy and a free enterprise system and a democracy in the United States."

The text of Mr. Petrillo's statement in Chicago follows:

"The WAAF Radio Station of Chicago has refused to comply with our request that it employ six musicians. Until now the company has employed three musicians at this station. It is way below the number it should be employing.

"The union, therefore, requested a new agreement to employ three additional musicians so as both to improve the standards and working conditions of the previous employees and to give necessary work to three more union members.

"Apparently hiding behind the Lea bill, the radio station has arbitrarily refused to negotiate such an agreement. The union was thereby compelled to withdraw services of musicians from this station.

"The union appreciates that its action is contrary to the restrictions of the Lea bill. However, as president of my union, I am, upon the advice of able and experienced legal counsel and the statements of learned lawyers in both Houses of Congress, proceeding on the firm and sincere belief that the Lea bill is in violation of the fundamental lawof the land, the Constitution of the United States.

"The Lea bill was conceived in malice and anger resulting from one of the most expensive and bitter anti-labor propaganda campaigns in the history of our country. Never before has there been so un-American an attempt to throw the full force of our National Government in support of a single, favored industry and

to the prejudice and immeasurable harm of the workingmen and women in that industry.

"We cannot conceive how and by what reasoning the Constitution of the United States can be said to support this law. Under this law, this Chicago station can overwork its employees; it can unfairly deny employment to three deserving musicians; it can amass thousands upon thousands of dollars of profits, most of which are the result of music, yet spend a mere pittance on music.

"No reasonable person can justify such a law. Under this self-same law workers who quit work in an attempt to obtain fair working conditions and to secure what the union deems vital to its survival and growth are denounced as criminals and subjected to long imprisonment and a heavy fine.

"We sincerely believe that the right to a peaceful strike and to peaceful picketing is among the sacred freedoms eternally protected by our Constitution. We sincerely believe that the guardians of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States, will not yield to the malicious pressure of a manufactured campaign of lies and vilification.

"My union, and I as its president, are fully and irrevocably committed to the protection and preservation of the rights of our thousands of members who are so brutally and unjustly jeopardized by this law, as well as the rights of all organized American workers whose unions are directly assaulted by the philosophy of this monstrous legislation.

"My union and I are, therefore, committed to the absolute policy of utilizing all its energies and resources to resist this vicious law, unless and until we are told by the Supreme Court of the United States that the Bill of Rights and the abolition of slavery do not apply to American musicians, and that I do not believe the United States Supreme Court will ever do."

In a press interview prior to giving out his formal statement, Mr. Petrillo said that WAAF, which broadcasts with 1,000 watts, daytime only, was a "canned music" station that didn't use any "live" musicians and that it makes \$200,000 a year profits. He charged that Congress was working for special interests and when asked to specify replied, "The National Association of Broadcasters, bit business and Wall Street." He was quoted as saying:

"We have had enough of governmental regulation during the war and if anyone thinks labor is going to stand aside and lose all its privileges it has gained during the last thirty years, he is wrong. All labor will be cemented together as never before. We've got to be save our own hides."

CPA ADDS TO LISTS OF BUILDINGS UNDER VET. HOUSING

The Civilian Production Administration on Monday issued additional lists of types of buildings which either come within the cost allowances of the Veterans' Housing Program Order 1 or are excluded from the controls of the order.

The Veterans' Housing Program Order 1 says that it is not necessary to get permission under the order to do one or more jobs on a structure if the cost of each job does not exceed the allowance given for that class of structure. Different classes of structures are listed in the order, each with a specific small-job allowance. These are the additions:

- 2. The \$1000 small-job allowance classification stated in (d)(1) (ii), (iii), of the order includes: (iv), (v)

 A radio broadcasting station
- 3. The \$15,000 small-job allowance stated in (d)(1)(vi) includes:

A radio telephone or radio telegraph station used as an international point-to-point radio communi-cation carrier

Restrictions of the constructions control order do not apply to the structures listed below. However, the restrictions do apply to work on structures built or used in connection with the following, and also to work on "structures" (any building, arena, stadium, grandstand, pier, moving picture set or billboard) which is made necessary by work on the following:

Radio towers

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SELF-SERVICE FOR MERCHANDISING OF TUBES AND PARTS

A "Store Planning Service" utilizing the first store fixtures especially designed for self-service merchandising of radio tubes and parts has been presented to distributors by the RCA Tube Department.

RCA's announcement of the Store Planning Service and special fixtures climaxed more than a year of intensive study of radio parts distribution practices. Initial units of the new fixtures are expected to be available for delivery to RCA tube and parts distributors by the latter part of June.

"Self Service" is expected to increase over-all sales volume of radio parts distributors by 25 to 35 percent.

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WAA Doesn't Know What Electronic Equipment It Has Sold (Phelps Adams in "New York Sun")

Indicative of the unbusinesslike practice of War Assets Administration is the fact that this agency keeps no inventory of this property but depends on its manufacturer-agents to keep accurate and detailed records. While 200 such agents were officially designated, only 42 of them have ever submitted reports as to the equipment they received, and none apparently makes any report as to whom the property is sold.

Thus when the Sun endeavored to learn today how much electronic equipment had been sold to Russia, France, and China, official spokesmen for the WAA replied that they had no records whatever on that, and would have to poll each of their manufactureragents to find out* * *

Insofar as electronic equipment is concerned, virtually all the large inventories of Government surplus are now in the hands of 10 companies.

One of these companies - encouraged by the State Department - was negotiating a contract under which Russian agents would be permitted inside its factories to watch the manufacturing process from start to finish and gain the complete technical knowledge necessary to duplicate the process. No reciprocal provisions under which American observers could enter Russian factories were provided.

It should be emphasized that none of the electronic equipment involved is now classified as secret but experts declare that this equipment together with the spare parts that accompany it, plus the technical information provided with it, would enable scientists to duplicate some of the vital defense devices which are still classified as top secret and upon which the future safety of America depends at this moment.

Would Leave Petrillo to the Marines ("Daily Oklahoman")

It is an unwelcome thought, but come to think about it if J. Caesar Petrillo were cutting the didoes in Madrid or Athens or Beirut or Calcutta or Shanghai that he is cutting daily here in our own front yard our Government would be making representations and filing protests and hinting strongly of leaving it to the Marines. On more than one occasion we have landed the Marines to suppress some cow bandit whose worst offenses were not comparable in the damage they wrought to the offenses of Petrillo. It might help us a little to pay less attention to foreign motes and more attention to domestic beams. It might even improve our self-respect a little bit.

Sylvania Sees Advantages In Small-Town Units
(Roger Wm. Riis in an article condensed from "Forbes Magazine" in "Reader's Digest" for June)

Discussing what economists call "decentralization of industry", Mr. Riis' article, focuses on the case of Sylvania Electric Products, one of the largest producers of radio tubes and electric light bulbs. With 20,000 employees, Sylvania does not believe in big factories and has never owned one in the 44 years of its history. The company lives and works in 20 comparatively small towns. Its founders had been small boys and have never forgotten the advantages in efficiency, health and happiness to employees whose jobs are within "spitting distance of their fishing".

The article contrasts the average big centralized plant,

"a fortress of grim impersonal power rising from dispiriting slums of its own making", with one of Sylvania's small-town units. Danvers (Mass.) a clean, well-lit building is set back among lawns, where girls and men play croquet at the noon hour in summer, or relax under gay beach umbrellas." Here an average employee lives one block from his work, and as close to his church and his children's school. In the small towns living costs are less and it is more natural for members of the same family to work in the same plant. Hence, family budgets are not strained. These savings are reflected, the author notes, in a high degree of home ownership and a high standard of education. At Sylvania's Danvers plant, 70 per cent of employees are high school graduates; at the Brookhill (Pa.) factory, 90 per cent. As taxpayers and home owners in the town, and as employees of long standing in the plant, the people have their roots deep in both. In Sylvania's Emporium (Pa.) plant, two employees - a radio-tube technician and a vice-president - are both on the town council.

Radio Audience Boos John L. ("Variety")

While the industry may frown on using the airwaves to editorialize, apparently there's nothing in the books that says you can stop a studio audience from giving vent to its reactions on political-economic issues.

As, for instance, last Wednesday's (15) unusual incident on the Eddie Cantor NBC show when the comedian's gag about John L. Lewis "giving the atom bomb 24 hours to get out of town" was drowned out amid an audience round-robin of boos.

Radio Station Vs. Newspaper In Tennessee Daylight Poll ("Editor and Publisher")

A study in the relative "pulling power" of newspapers and radio is found in results of polls conducted by the two media in Johnson City, Tenn. recently on the issue of daylight saving time. The City Commission asked the newspaper and the radio to take a poll, whereupon the Press-Chronicle printed a ballot on the front page. The 1,000-watt radio station carried announcements of the city's desire to sample opinion and asked its listeners to mail or send in their "yes" or "no". Of nearly 3,000 ballots turned in, all but 126 were in response to the newspaper poll. "Fast time" was defeated.

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Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps Commandant, made his first television appearance last Friday evening when he was "picked up" in Washington by the NBC television cameras for a special New York program. The General, speaking from the auditorium of the National Press Club, addressed veterans in ten New York hospitals where television receivers are installed. It was the second in a series of three programs which NBC television from Washington Friday. The finals of the National Spelling Bee also were televised from the Press Building.

Drew Pearson is now carried over the American Broadcasting Company network each Sunday night by 185 stations.

William Balderston, Vice-President in Charge of Operations for the past two years, who has been with the company since 1930, has been elected Executive Vice-President of the Philco Corporation.

Mr. Balderston attended the University of Wisconsin and saw service in the last war as an officer with the Lafayette Division. From 1919 to 1930 he was Vice-President and Factory Manager of the Ray-O-Vac Company of Madison, Wisconsin.

John E. Foster has been appointed Director of Personnel of the RCA International Division. Mr. Foster was formerly Manager for Personnel of the Vick Chemical Co. and during the war served as expert consultant to the Secretary of War on civilian personnel problems.

A post-war reciprocal trade agreement has been developed by the Mutual Broadcasting System in the exchange of radio programs originating on MBS with those heard through the facilities of the Canadian Broadcasting System. This goodwill exchange was begun before the war, but interrupted in 1939 when the Dominion of Canada entered the world conflict. With peace returned the invisible border between the U.S. and Canada has been spanned by over a dozen Mutual programs now heard in Canada over the CBC as well as two feature Canadian shows heard in America through Mutual.

Arch McDonald, nationally known CBS sports announcer, filling in for Arthur Godfrey interrupted a transcribed record Monday morning on WTOP, Washington, to say "There is one fellow who should make Godfrey feel good because he actually sings worse than Godfrey." A little later, McDonald became so exasperated at the singer that he ejaculated: "Shut up, you bum."

Arthur Godfrey is back on the job after his recent illness having already resumed his CBS network and WABC broadcasts and will return to WTOP next Monday, June 3rd.

Directors of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., last week declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the company's common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the \$4 cumulative preferred stock, both payable July 1, 1946, to stock-holders of record June 20th.

H. C. Bonfig has been advanced to the position of Vice President and Director of Sales of the Zenith Radio Corporation. Mr. Bonfig joined Zenith in March, 1942, as Vice-President in Charge of Household Radios. He has been identified with radio in all of its phases since 1921.

J. E. Anderson has been appointed as General Purchasing Agent. Mr. Anderson has held an executive position in the Purchasing Department since he entered the Company in October, 1942.

As a result of the Federal Communication Commission's action in granting television licenses to nine more stations, an additional 5,046,974 persons living within radiating distances of the proposed new stations, will be receiving video service as soon as these new stations can be erected, according to a survey made by the Television Broadcasters' Association. This figure, added to the 23,332,277 persons living in areas where stations were currently operating, brings the potential television audience soon to be serviced to 28,379,251, according to TBA figures.

Philco Corporation has dissolved two more of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Philco Products, Inc., which has handled the national distribution of Philco products, and Watsontown Cabinet Company, and the activities of these companies will hereafter be carried on directly by Philco as divisions of the Corporation.

The Toledo Blade Company of Toledo, Ohio, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a new commercial television station. The application asks assignment on Cnannel 13.

The radio industry's hiring rate in February and March, according to the Radio Manufacturers' Association, was substantially higher than that of manufacturers generally, while the rate of job separations was slightly above average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, announced last week. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing continued to approximate wartime levels more closely than those of prewar years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Quits, both among men and women, remained high - 42 per 1,000 as compared with prewar levels under 10; but lay-offs are approximating their 1939 rates in both nondurable and durable goods groups.

By his appointment as principal engineer, Robert B. Albright now heads those laboratory operations of the Bendix Radio Division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, Baltimore, concentrating on the electrical design of broadcast radio receivers. Following several years spent with RCA, Mr. Albright joined the Philco Corporation in export set design. Later he became associated with domestic broadcast radio and radio-phonograph development.