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January 21, 1948

MIDWEST SETTING HOT TV PACE; ALL U.S. SEEN CATCHING FEVER

So many cities throughout the country, notably in the Middle West are building television stations, or intend to do so soon, or are applying for licenses, or are expecting to apply, that it is difficult to keep track of them all. As usual, the rest of the country doesn't want New York and the East to get ahead of it and apparently is most desirous not to be caught napping on television. The entire United States seems to have become television conscious and evidently every city of any importance desires to do something about it.

Four new applications for television licenses were accepted by the Federal Communications Commission last week with a fifth just coming in. Eighteen television stations are now on the air, 7 are licensed, 67 have been granted construction permits and 88 licenses are pending. Two important news flashes come from Chicago. The first was that WGN-TV, the Chicago Tribune's station, will go on the air in about ten days - Sunday, February 1st, to be exact. The second was that NBC's television station WNBX will be on the air by September 1st, four months ahead of a previously announced schedule.

For the first few weeks WGN-TV will confine itself to test patterns but will start regular programming on or possibly before March 1 from temporary quarters in the Chicago Daily News building. The station will occupy the entire 25th and 26th floors of the Daily News quarters with additional office space on the 24th floor. This arrangement will be continued until completion of the Centennial Building adjoining Tribune Tower. A mast to be erected atop the News building will carry the antenna to 427 feet above street level.

Frank P. Schreiber, Manager of WGN, said that the investment in WGN-TV by the time it begins regular program telecasting will be about half a million dollars. It was said the test patterns in February will enable the estimated 14,000 set owners in the Chicago area to have service men check and align their sets for best reception. Present installations may need antenna adjustment. The test pattern will be merely a station identification projected on a slide but will be sufficient guide for service men.

The speeding up of NBC's schedule in Chicago is to lay the groundwork as soon as possible for a regional television network in the central part of the United States. This would include three NBC affiliates that are already on the air with television. They are WTMJ-TV (Milwaukee), KSD-TV (St. Louis) and WWJ-TV (Detroit). Other NBC affiliated television stations in the Midwest are expected to be in operation soon and will further extend the NBC Midwest television network. The Chicago Civic Opera Building will be the location of the NBC transmitter and antenna. The antenna mast will rise 610 feet above street level.

Another newcomer in the Middle West next month will be WLW-TV, the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation's television station in Cincinnati. The signal will emanate from a tower-plus-antenna assembly which attains a height of 571 feet above average terrain. Actual power of the transmitter unit is 5,000 watts, but the transmitter will be used in conjunction with an antenna built for Crosley for RCA. This antenna, added to its high elevation above average terrain, will give the WLW-TV signal an effective power of 50,000 watts, according to R. J. Rockwell-Vice-President in Charge of Engineering for Crosley. The antenna assembly is 85 feet in length and comprised of five turnstile bays. The unit weighs 5,500 pounds, and will be mounted atop a 500-foot steel tower.

A survey among construction permit holders for new television stations as to the date when operations are to be initiated was made recently by Martin Codel, publisher of Television Digest and FM Reports. The following was the response:

Within 30-60 Days: WATV, Newark, WCAU-TV, Philadelphia, WBAL-TV, Baltimore, WTVR, Richmond, Va. in addition to WGNA, Chicago.

During February or March: WBZ-TV, Boston; WNHC-TV, New Haven; WBEN-TV, Buffalo, KFI-TV, Los Angeles in addition to WLWT, Cincinnati.

Early Or Late Spring: WPIX, New York; WOR-TV, New York; WOIC, Washington; WTVT, Toledo; TWWT, Bloomington, Ind., and KSTP-TV, St. Paul.

Late Spring Or Summer: WNAC-TV, Boston; KNBH, Los Angeles; WWHB, Indianapolis; WAAM, Baltimore and WBAP-TV, Fort Worth.

During Summer: WJZ-TV, New York; WNBV, Chicago; WENR-TV, Chicago; KSFO-TV, San Francisco, WTCN-TV, Minneapolis, and KAOR-TV, Riverside, California.

Next Fall Or Winter: WHAS-TV, Louisville, Ky.; KECA-TV, Los Angeles, Calif.; WDLT, Detroit; WTVJ, Miami, Fla.; KCPR, San Francisco, and WJAC-TV, Johnstown, Pa.

An additional 14 CP holders replied that their starting dates were indefinite at the time of inquiry.

The four applications received by the FCC last week were from KIXL, Dallas, which figures on an initial cost of \$198,783, with monthly operating cost about \$5,000; WEAS, Decatur, Ga., WHUM, Reading, Pa., to cost \$150,000, and New England Television Co., of Providence, R. I. WGBA of Columbus, Ga. has announced it will soon file an application for a television station in that city upon which it expects to spend \$225,000.

The FCC last Monday (Jan. 19.) granted three television licenses as follows: The Jack Gross Broadcasting Co., San Diego, Calif., Stephens Broadcasting Company, New Orleans, and the Cincinnati Times-Star, Cincinnati.

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COOPER NEW NBC-WASH. CHIEF ENGINEER; TERRELL OPER.'S SUPERVISOR

Donald H. Cooper has been appointed Chief Engineer of NBC's Washington radio and television operations. Mr. Cooper, who has been with the station WRC since 1928, takes the office left vacant by the recent death of Albert E. Johnson.

Replacing Cooper as Operations Supervisor in charge of broadcast activities is Robert Terrell, a member of the WRC Engineering staff since 1926. Both Messrs. Cooper and Terrell are reassuming positions they occupied during the war while the late Mr. Johnson was on duty with the Navy.

Mr. Cooper is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of the Loomis Radio School in Washington. Before joining WRC in 1928, he was employed by the Independent Wireless Company in Baltimore and the Radio Corporation of America's Marine Division in Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Terrell was born at Stony Point, Va., and also graduated from the Loomis Radio School. He went with WRC in 1926 as a field engineer and by 1930 had become Master Control Supervisor for the station.

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FORT INDUSTRY OPENS EASTERN SALES OFFICE IN NEW YORK CITY

As a part of its 1948 expansion program, Fort Industry Company headed by Commander George B. Storer of Detroit and J. Harold Ryan of Toledo, has opened a headquarters office of its national sales department at 527 Lexington Avenue in New York City.

Tom Harker, National Sales Director, will be in charge of the new office, moving from Detroit where he has been located since joining the company in October 1947.

Fort Industry Co. now owns and operates WSPD, Toledo, WGBS, Miami, WTTN, Fairmont, W. Va., WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va., and WLOK, Lima, Ohio, WAGA, Atlanta, and WJBK, Detroit.

Plans for acquiring one of the largest groups of independent television stations also are underway. The company already holds construction permits for Detroit, Toledo and Atlanta, with application pending for license of a video station in Miami.

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CHICAGO CAN'T FIGURE OUT LATEST PETRILLO DECISION EITHER!

In Chicago, bailiwick of U. S. Judge Walter J. LaBuy, home of James C. Petrillo, and where WAAF, the little radio station which refused to employ three musicians it didn't need is located, they seem to be as puzzled over the latest Petrillo verdict as Washington and other parts of the country apparently are.

Calling the decision peculiar, the Chicago Tribune commented:

"There was plenty of testimony in the trial that the station's managers had no need for the three musicians whom Petrillo demanded they hire. But, said Judge LaBuy, there was no testimony to show that anyone ever told Petrillo that the station didn't need the help. In all the correspondence between the employer and the union, this claim was never made, the judge asserted.

"It would be interesting to know at precisely what time the judge reached this conclusion. He says that Petrillo must be acquitted for lack of proof that he knew that the station didn't need the additional help. That was the crux of the case. It was as essential as producing the body in a murder case. Yet Petrillo's very able counsel made the usual motion, at the conclusion of the prosecution testimony, to dismiss the case on the ground that an offense had not been proved, and Judge LaBuy then denied the motion.

"One thing seems certain. Either Judge LaBuy has arrived at a most peculiar decision, or the prosecutor was extraordinarily derelict in presenting the evidence. Both the judge and the prosecutor are New Deal appointees.

"Mr. Petrillo exults that the Lea Act is dead. In fact, it has not been established that the Act will not do what it was intended to do. If Mr. Petrillo is right, however, that merely means that Congress must take more effective measures to curb the labor czars who are trampling on the liberties of the people. The statements of various members of Congress indicate that they are prepared for such action as is shown to be needed."

Stating that it didn't side with Judge LaBuy's "application" of the law in the latest Petrillo decision, the Chicago Daily News, said:

"The fact at issue in Judge LaBuy's mind, apparently, was not that Petrillo attempted to force the station to hire three superfluous musicians. The intent of the Lea Law, as Judge LaBuy apparently construed it, was not to prevent a union agent forcing an employer to engage in featherbedding practices against his will.

"Such an action becomes a violation of the law - if we follow the judge - only if the complainant can prove that he resisted the attempted featherbedding on the specific grounds that the extra employees were unnecessary.

"Station WAAF contended that it had resisted Petrillo's order on grounds that the extra men were unneeded and had so informed Petrillo. The judge seems to have contended that the complainants had not proved beyond reasonable doubt that they had so informed Petrillo.

"He did not consider, apparently, whether Petrillo needed to be informed.

"A year ago last December Judge LaBuy ruled - correctly we believed and so stated - that the Lea Law was unconstitutional. He pointed out that it singled out a single union and forbade it to engage in featherbedding practices rather than forbidding all unions. The U. S. Supreme Court later upheld the law, reversing Judge LaBuy.

"In this instance Petrillo was openly attempting to force the employment of more members of his union. He contended that radio stations have an obligation to provide music furnished by 'live' musicians rather than by recordings. Judge LaBuy referred to this contention in his opinion.

"But the three men Petrillo sought to foist on station WAAF would not have supplied its listeners with one second more 'live' music. They would not have lessened by one second the volume of recorded music the station broadcast. They were not to be hired to play instruments but to act as librarians in charge of the station's library of recordings.

"We believe the Lea Law, as it stands, is a bad law, for the reasons Judge LaBuy stated in December, 1946. But good or bad, a higher court than Judge LaBuy's has ruled that it is the law. We are unable to understand Judge LaBuy's application of it in the case he has just decided.

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WFMR CLAIMS FIRST OVERSEAS PROGRAM ORIGINATED BY FM STATION

Shortwave Station WRUL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, Boston, relayed to the world last week what is believed to be the first overseas program originated by a commercial FM station. The broadcast was sent to Boston from the studios of WFMR, New Bedford, by wire recording.

The program told international listeners about America's Junior Achievement projects, in which high school students operate miniature industries and businesses along the American capitalistic plan.

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OPPOSITION TO WAYNE COY FAILS TO DEVELOP AT SENATE HEARING

If the Republicans were waiting with a stuffed club for Wayne Coy, former New Dealer, and nominee for the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, it was not apparent when the Senate Interstate Foreign Commerce Committee called Mr. Coy and George E. Sterling, former FCC Chief Engineer nominated for Commissioner, for preliminary examination on Tuesday afternoon. An open hearing was held in order to give anybody who opposed either of the candidates ample opportunity to be heard. Nobody appeared to complain.

Practically all of the questions were directed at Mr. Coy as apparently there has never been any doubt about Mr. Sterling going through O.K. Presiding was Senator Charles W. Tobey (R), of New Hampshire in the absence of Chairman Wallace White, Jr., currently in the hospital. The other Senators present were Brewster, of Maine; Moore of Oklahoma; and Reed, of Kansas, Republicans, and McFarland, of Arizona, and McMahon, of Connecticut, Democrats.

Senator McMahon asked Mr. Coy about alleged overcharges for political broadcasting. Mr. Coy replied the FCC had nothing to do with that. Senator Tobey asked the witness if he didn't think it was a good thing for the FCC Chairman to come to the Capitol every so often and tell the Congress what the Commission was doing. Mr. Coy said he always did that when he was previously in the Government service.

Mr. Coy was asked what he thought about the FCC chairmanship rotating each year. Mr. Coy replied he was against it, that one year was hardly sufficient time for a Chairman to efficiently administer the office. Troubles were mentioned that the ICC was having in that respect. "You might also add the FTC to that", someone suggested.

One of those who attended the Senate hearing Tuesday went so far as to say that he believed if there had been a quorum of Senators present, they would have approved the nomination of Coy then and there.

No date has been set for future consideration of the Coy and Sterling appointments but it is expected to be at an early date.

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WESTINGHOUSE BUYS SIX HOURS WEEKLY ON CHICAGO TRIB'S FM STATION

The largest single commercial contract for time on WGNB, Chicago, WGN's frequency modulation station, was signed Friday when Westinghouse Supply Company of Chicago contracted for a full hour nightly, six nights a week, on WGNB for 52 weeks. Westinghouse and six of its authorized dealers in Chicago will sponsor WGNB's "Symphonic Hour" from 9 to 10 P.M. Mondays through Saturdays, effective January 12. The contract was placed direct.

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"VOICE OF AMERICA" UP TO TRUMAN; BYRON PRICE FOR INFO HEAD

A bigger and better "Voice of America" bill is now on President Truman's desk with every indication that he will sign it.

The House unanimously sent to the President Monday legislation giving the full approval of Congress to strengthening of the "Voice" foreign broadcasts used to counter Soviet propaganda. It accepted without debate Senate amendments to the bill passed originally by the House last year and approved by the Senate last Friday.

The legislation merely authorizes the program and does not finance it. Funds must come from the House Appropriations Committee.

Already the name of Byron Price, former wartime censor, has been mentioned to revamp "the Voice". This was made in an address by John Cowles, of the Minneapolis Star-Tribune and Vice-President of the Cowles Broadcasting Company, who recently visited Europe. Mr. Cowles said:

"Byron Price, who is now the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, should be drafted to head our United States Information Service. Price did a superb job with the Office of Censorship during the war and has the confidence of Democrats and Republicans alike. If American newspaper editors were polled as to who in America was best fitted to head the United States Information Service, I believe Price would receive more votes than all others combined.

"Congress should appropriate immediately perhaps \$50,000,000 additional for the United States Information Service, and our State Department personnel engaged in this activity should be completely overhauled and reorganized. The Voice of America should be enormously expanded. It is now little more than 'the whisper of America.' We should tell the people of Europe what we have given and are giving in food, fuel, and fertilizer. Wherever possible, our products should be marked with the American flag. Russia has claimed credit for much of the aid that we have sent, either directly or through UNRRA to Europe. Few Europeans have any idea of the volume of aid America has furnished and is furnishing."

Mr. Cowles' address "The World Problem We Face" was reprinted in the Congressional Record of January 19, by Senator Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas.

The newest "Voice of America" bill was guided through the House by Representative Karl E. Mundt, (R), of South Dakota. Senator H. Alexander Smith (R), of New Jersey, led for it in the Senate with the active support of several of his colleagues, Republican and Democratic, of the Foreign Relations Committee. It provides that the State Department, in its information program, must depend to the greatest "practicable" extent upon the private publications and news agencies of the United States and must withdraw Government operations wherever it finds that private operations are adequate to tell the story of the United States.

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NEW FIGHT ON MOVING FM UPSTAIRS SEEN IN PETRILLO, COY HEARINGS

Indications of a renewal of the old fight on moving FM from the 50 mc band to the 100 mc were seen when this subject was unexpectedly brought up first in the Taft-Hartley Petrillo House hearings last week and later when it again bobbed up in the Senate Interstate Commerce hearing considering the nominations of Wayne Coy for the Federal Communications Commission Chairman and George E. Sterling for FCC Commissioner.

At the House hearing Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of FM said that FM broadcasting received a "deadly blow" in June, 1945, when the FCC ordered the FM band moved from the area of 42 to 50 megacycles to that of 88 to 108 megacycles.

Mr. McCann, who was presiding, then brought out that this decision was made at a time when Paul Porter was Chairman of the FCC and that Mr. Porter had formerly been on the legal staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Armstrong said that Mr. Porter had appeared before the FCC on behalf of CBS in 1940 to oppose assignment of additional channels for FM broadcasting. CBS asked that most of the available channels be assigned to television instead of FM broadcasting, he added.

The FM industry was assigned five channels in 1936, the witness said. In March, 1940, when Lawrence Fly was Chairman of the FCC, the band from 42 to 50 megacycles was assigned and, according to Mr. Armstrong, FM broadcasting was put on its feet. When Mr. Porter became Chairman, after Mr. Fly's resignation late in 1944, the re-assignment, which he said set back the development of FM by two years, was made.

At the Senate hearing Tuesday, Senator Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, brought up boosting of FM upstairs to the 100 mc band. This action, however, was long before Mr. Coy was even being considered for the Commission. It served, however, to indicate the live interest Senator Tobey is taking in the matter and it is believed he will be heard from later.

In the meantime, Representative William Lemke (R), of North Dakota, has advised Dr. Armstrong, E. F. McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and others that hearings will be held on the Lemke Resolution (H.J. Res. 78) Tuesday, January 27, to reverse the action of the FCC and return FM to the 50 mc. band. The claim is that in the 100 mc. band many farmers are deprived of FM.

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"LEA ACT NOT ON TRIAL IN CHICAGO, PETRILLO WAS" - JUSTIN MILLER

Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, today (Wednesday, Jan. 21) made the following statement on the Petrillo decision of Judge LaBuy in Chicago last week:

"I have read with interest, and some amusement, the claim attributed to an attorney for James C. Petrillo, subsequent to the latter's exoneration on a charge of violating the Lea Act, that 'the Lea Act is dead'. The childish wishful thinking implicit in such a careless statement, perhaps should place it beneath the dignity of a reply. The Lea Act was not on trial in Chicago. Mr. Petrillo was. The final lines of the Court's memorandum opinion in the Petrillo trial read: 'For the reasons above stated, the court is of the opinion that the prosecution has failed to prove the defendant guilty of the violation charged.'

"Such an opinion reminds us of Scottish Law where it is possible to have three verdicts: Guilty, Not Guilty, or Not Proven. In the latter case, the defendant - declared exonerated for the reason that the case was not proven by the prosecution - 'goes away from the bar of the court with an indelible stigma upon his name.' What the Chicago jurist has said in his memorandum opinion, is that the case was 'not proven' by the prosecution.

"This does not outlaw the Lea Act. Neither does the decision of the Chicago Court exempt Mr. Petrillo from prosecution, again, in any of several hundred American cities, if he continues to harass the broadcasters and the American people as he has done in the past. When an experienced prosecutor goes to work upon another case whose facts bring it within the meaning of the Lea Act, we will hear the singing of quite a different tune."

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MORE SPINE NEEDED IN LAW TO CONTROL PETRILLO, COMMITTEE TOLD

The House Education and Labor Committee with Representative Hartley himself presiding, was told in Washington Monday by leading network representatives that the Taft-Hartley Law they believed would need considerable strengthening to successfully cope with the activities of James C. Petrillo. At that they indicated that if their contracts with the American Federation of Musicians lapsed this month, they would use the Taft-Hartley rapier to test the union's right to restrict the use of musicians on television, FM and transcription broadcasts.

Statements to the general effect that Mr. Petrillo's policies had hurt not only the development of television and frequency modulation broadcasting, but also the musicians themselves, were presented by Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company; Joseph H. Ream, Executive Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Mark Woods, President of American

Broadcasting Company; Theodore C. Streibert, Vice President of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and Harry Bannister, General Manager of Station WWJ, Detroit.

"The point is you have come to Congress for help", continued Representative Owens (R), of Illinois, speaking to Mark Woods, "and I say we have already given you a weapon in the Taft-Hartley Act. You should use it."

"We'd be delighted to", responded Mr. Woods, "as soon as the contract expires - if it does expire, and we find it necessary to do something."

In his review of difficulties with Mr. Petrillo, Mr. Ream said the networks had tried over a period of years to convince the AFM president that duplicating a standard broadcast over an FM station did not increase the size of a radio audience, that it constituted an additional service on the broadcaster's part, but not additional listeners. Also with the development of FM, he had argued that increased employment of musicians would result. Mr. Petrillo, he reported, had not agreed. Mr. Ream stated that CBS was spending for services of musicians more than \$2,000,000 per year, and CBS advertisers more than \$4,000,000 per year in addition.

Mr. Mullen made public in his testimony details of current wage rates paid under the existing contracts with Petrillo. They showed that in New York a musician covered by the contracts receives a minimum of \$191.45 for a 25-hour week of commercial and non-commercial broadcasting; \$151.80 for a 25-hour week of non-commercial broadcasting, and \$158.70 for a 20-hour week of commercial and non-commercial broadcasting. Many musicians frequently earn in excess of this amount because of overtime work.

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PETRILLO DENIES UNION AND NETWORKS PLOT TO RETARD FM GROWTH

James C. Petrillo denied today (Wednesday, Jan. 21) there is any conspiracy between his American Federation of Musicians and the long-established radio networks to hold back the growth of the fledgling FM (frequency modulation) radio.

Mr. Petrillo told the House Labor Committee that he met with representatives of the FM industry a month ago and tentatively agreed to "make a deal" with them, but said he told them: "I have got to talk to the regular (AM) networks first."

At present Mr. Petrillo has banned "live" music on FM networks and also the duplication of musical programs on AM and FM networks.

Mr. Petrillo renewed predictions of an early settlement with the four major networks in negotiations involving the union's demand for higher wages.

Representative Kearns (R), of Pennsylvania, took this to mean that the union would agree to the networks' request for removal of the bans on use of musicians, but Mr. Petrillo refused to say.

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WAY TO STOP PRESS AND RADIO "LEAKS" SOUGHT BY FORRESTAL

Defense Secretary James Forrestal plans to call a conference of top press, radio and movie executives to consider means of stopping "leaks" of military secrets.

The subject has been under study for sometime by top defense officials, and informal consultations already have been held with leaders of the major "public information media", an official said.

Capt. Robert Berry, USN, Forrestal's press relations aide, said that some suggestions for solving the security problem would be put before the conference and that the matter will be left up to them.

"If they want a voluntary peacetime security program, we can go ahead with it", he said, "otherwise we'll throw the whole thing in the wastebasket."

Berry said these suggestions would be to set up an Advisory Board made up of leaders in the magazine, radio, television and news-reel fields. This group would be told facts about military security and would decide what subjects should be kept secret.

Then a working group of full-time, paid news, radio and movie people under a topflight civilian, would be created in Forrestal's office to give advice 24 hours a day to newspaper, radio stations, etc. as to whether a story being considered for publication would be harmful to the United States. The final decision would be up to the paper or station.

Berry said that the tentative plan differed from the wartime voluntary censorship setup under Byron Price. The Advisory Board, not the Government, under the proposal, would decide what types of material should not be published, and that Forrestal's office would give "advice" as to whether a story violated rules set up by the Board. Price's office "requested" that such a story not be published, Berry said.

He stated that many newspaper, radio and magazine editors had urged that some competent agency be provided to give such advice.

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SET, TUBE, PRODUCTION STILL LIMP ALONG IN GERMAN-U.S. ZONE

During the first 9 months of 1947 the production of radio receivers in the United States Zone of Germany was 20,724 compared with 4,639 during the corresponding period of 1946. Radio receiving tube output increased to 277,000 from a 75,000 tube production during the 9-month period of 1946.

Radio sets manufactured in the United States sector of Berlin during the first 8 months of 1947 totaled 39,436. Production during the corresponding period of 1946 was slightly less - 35,834. Radio receiving tubes produced during the 1947 period under review totaled 78,176.

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IRE OPENS 3RD FLOOR TO EXHIBITORS; MOST SPACE EVER SOUGHT

Already 163 exhibitors have taken the entire available space on the first two floors of Grand Central Palace in New York City for the Radio Engineering Show and The Institute of Radio Engineers announced the opening of half of the third floor to meet the demand.

The show will be held in connection with the 1948 annual convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers March 22-25, and will be the largest in the history of the industry featuring the products of 170 exhibitors. Attendance at the convention and the show is expected to equal or to exceed the figure of over 12,000 who attended the 1947 gathering. The theme of the convention and show is "Radio-Electronic Frontiers", and both the program and the exhibits are being planned to fulfill this theme.

A diversified technical program consisting of 130 papers in 26 sessions has been arranged for the convention plus two special symposia with outstanding invited speakers on "Nucleonics" and "Advances Significant to Electronics".

The annual banquet of the Institute will be held the evening of Wednesday, March 24, and the President's luncheon on Tuesday noon, March 23. Both will feature national figures as principal speakers.

On the opening morning on Monday, March 22, the annual meeting of the Institute will be held. At this meeting, an innovation at I.R.E. conventions, Dr. H. B. Richmond will address the membership on "An Engineer in the Electronics Industry - Prospect, Preparation, Pay."

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FCC TO REPRINT WARNINGS IN FORMER DISTINGUISHING COLORS

The Federal Communications Commission will reinstate the use of colored paper for different types and degrees of violation warnings issued against radio stations of all classes. The form color will again indicate required action by the licensee. This, as explained by George O. Gillingham, head of the FCC Press Section, is going back to the old scheme of pink paper for immediate action, yellow for prompt action, and green for action within three days.

Revival of the colored forms is prompted by contention of licensees and others that they served a useful purpose in distinguishing the warnings from routine mail and file papers and, further, continue to remind the station until the violation is corrected. One steamship company pointed out that the system of colored notices, in effect since the days of the Federal Radio Commission and Federal Communications Commission until abandoned some 18 months ago, "greatly assisted in distinguishing the item which required immediate action, and on which we could instruct the masters that, under no circumstances, were they to proceed to sea without having this particular item corrected."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Suspicious Of Wayne Coy's Appointment In Campaign Year
 (George E. Sokolsky in "Chicago Herald-American")

Radio in the United States is controlled by the FCC, a Commission that has built an administrative empire out of legislation and regulation from the simple policing of the air waves to a determination of who can run a radio station, what programs may appear on the networks, how much time should be given to what kind of program, etc. * * * *

Wayne Coy, a prominent New Dealer for many years, who has been appointed Chairman, is said to be favored by Clifford Durr, Paul Porter and other New Dealers.

Coy was an Indiana newspaperman before he became a government administrator. He was picked up by Harry Hopkins and became the State Administrator of the WPA.

He left government service to become assistant to Eugene Meyer, publisher of the "Washington Post" and to run his radio station. This latter job gives him some leverage for claiming he is a practical radio operator.

So far as I can discover, the spearhead of the Coy appointment is Paul Porter who, while no longer in the administration, is extremely active in Washington politics. These activities cut across party lines, which is characteristic of New Dealers who seem willing to have a hand in each party, giving nominal allegiance to Truman while at the same time building up Gen. Eisenhower as the Republican candidate.

The appointment of Coy as Chairman of the FCC in a campaign year would give the New Dealers additional leverage in the control of radio and network operations.

At any rate, it is a suspicious set-up. Coy may be a very fine man and a believer in the virtue of private enterprise. I think it would be more advantageous to the country to have appointed someone to that position who has had no association with the New Deal.

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Compares Truman Press, Radio Conferences To "Dead Telephone"
 (Roscoe Drummond, Washington correspondent for "The Christian Science Monitor" writing in "Look Magazine")

The presidential press and radio conference once was the nerve-center of the throbbing news of the capital. Today, it has reached about the same state of responsiveness as a dead telephone with its wires cut and the receiver off the hook.

This breakdown has choked off to the near-vanishing point the knowledge and insight into affairs which used to flow direct from the President to the people. And as the nation faces more critical and complex decisions than ever before, the need for presidential communication with the people becomes constantly more urgent.

True, about 100 reporters continue dutifully to file into Mr. Truman's larve, oval office whenever he has decided it is time to call a press conference. But much more often than not, Mr. Truman

dodges their questions. His replies to the really searching questions are something like this: No. Figures not yet ready. No, there is not. I can't answer that. I have no information on that. I will announce that when it is ready. I haven't seen it. No. No comment. No, no.

The President is brisk, smiling, friendly - and unrevealing. The obvious reason is that Mr. Truman has not only burned his fingers; he has burned his hands and face almost to a crisp, by giving the wrong answer to a newspaperman's pertinent question.

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War Brand Radios Go Under As "Name" Sets Resume Stride
(Harry Adams in "Chicago Journal of Commerce")

"War babies" are falling by the wayside in the radio manufacturing field, and the mortality rate is expected to show a further increase.

In addition to these "war babies", certain leading industry executives said manufacturers of private brand radios, which did a flourishing business before the war, also are experiencing rough going.

This point was disputed, however, by officials of large merchandising companies. They said the established private brand radios will command wide markets, but that the newer private brands, which also fall in the "war baby" class, are not meeting with such widespread acceptance.

As against this rough sledding for the "war babies", manufacturers of nationally advertised radio sets were said to be enjoying a high level of business. The jobber stocks of the latter are said to average a week's supply.

While inventories of these industry leaders were reported to be exceedingly slim or non-existent, it was pointed out that there are many manufacturers with large stockpiles of radios, running into as much as four or five months' supply.

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Extending The Royal Circle
("Punch", London)

Husband reading an invitation to his wife:

"Mr. and Mrs. Robinson request the pleasure of our company at the marriage on the television set of Her Royal Highness. . ."

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TRADE NOTES

The vast possibilities of broadcasting a quarter of a century hence will be sketched by Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in a talk titled "Broadcasting: 1973", on "The Family Hour" Sunday, Jan. 25 (CBS, 6-6:30 P.M. EST).

Mr. Stanton will describe the shape of things to come in domestic and worldwide television, facsimile reproduction, direct two-way communication between homes and moving vehicles, and other developments.

Thirty-three citizens, including James L. Fly, former Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, protesting what they called inadequate safeguards in current loyalty tests, joined in a letter last week urging the Federal Employees Loyalty Review Board to use its influence to cut down the "danger of injustices inherent in the present wholesale check-up."

Among others besides Mr. Fly signing the letter were: The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Archibald MacLeish, former Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs; A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Men; Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Allied Radio Corp., 833 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, filed an answer with the Federal Trade Commission denying charges of misrepresenting the prices and tube capacity of radio receiving sets.

Defending its advertising claims as "true and accurate", the corporation denies that inclusion of rectifier tubes in representations as to tube capacity is misleading. Contrary to the allegations of the complaint, the answer asserts, such tubes do perform a recognized and customary function of radio tubes in the operation of a radio receiving set. It adds that the respondent's representations as to tube capacity have described rectifier tubes as such, and declares that the practice of including such devices in the tube count is general in the industry. Coupled with the denial of misrepresentation is a statement that the corporation has, however, discontinued the challenged representations.

As to the charge of price misrepresentation, the respondent avers that its "net prices" are not fictitious, as alleged in the complaint, but are the prices at which it regularly sells its radios, and that lower prices quoted for "lots of three" are "special or reduced prices for quantity purchases".

The present French standard of transmission from the Paris station (425 lines, 25 frames interlaced) will be continued for a period of 10 years. A higher definition system (probably 1,029 lines) will also be put into service in the capital within the next 2 or 3 years, and extensions to the provinces will be on this standard.

Transmissions from Paris are at present radiated 5 days a week on 46 Mc/s (vision) and 42 Mc/s (sound).

Edgar Kobak, President of the Mutual Broadcasting System calls for a merging of the two radio program rating services - A. C. Nielson Company and C. E. Hooper, as one important step toward securing "better and more integrated radio research which business can use with confidence".

"We should have one industry-wide Coverage authority. I think the various methods - including "listenability" - should be used, each in its proper place, under the direction of a single organization responsible to the industry", says Mr. Kobak. "Research costs need to be cut all along the line; waste should be eliminated."

Frank Sinatra has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a standard broadcast station at Palm Springs, Calif., 1 KW power. Questions raised were (a) Should the FCC give Frank an audition and (b) should the call letters be WSIN?

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries had a net income after taxes of \$2,263,024 for the fiscal year ended last October 31, the company's annual report showed Jan. 19. This amounted to \$5.65 per share on 400,000 shares of capital stock.

The previous year, net income after taxes was \$1,340,356 or \$3.35 a share. The report said net sales for the year ended Oct. 31 amounted to a record \$32,658,122 compared with \$23,088,882 the previous year.

The wife of the British Ambassador Lady Inverchapel, as well as Mrs. Narciso Ramos, wife of the Philippine Minister to the United States, will be hostesses to tea honoring delegates to the annual national convention of the Association of Women Broadcasters. The convention is being held in Washington from January 29 through February 1.

Mrs. Truman will receive the 200 or so delegates at the White House.

In a decision restricting the right to judicial review of FCC action, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last week held that the District Court had properly refused to issue a declaratory judgment that Station WBAL was entitled to a withdrawal of statements made about WBAL in the FCC "Blue Book".

Treating as true the WBAL claim that the statements were unwarranted misrepresentations and libelous, the court said that the publication of them was a legal wrong, but that the station was without a remedy.

The Federal Communications last week granted consent to transfer of control of WPTR, Albany, N.Y., Patroon Broadcasting Co., Inc., from H. E. Blodgett, agent for 10 stockholders, to Schine Chain Theatres, Inc., for a total consideration of \$101,500.00.

Mrs. Ralph Edwards, wife of the genial emcee of NBC's "Truth or Consequences" program, will present a check for \$670,000 to Mrs. Harry S. Truman for the March of Dimes campaign, at a White House luncheon Saturday, Jan. 31. The money was raised by the "T or C" program during the "Miss Hush" contest.

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