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August 18, 1948

CONGRESS MAY RAISE ROW OVER FREE RADIO TIME TO ATHEISTS

With two investigations of the Federal Communications Commission under way - one in the Senate and another in the House - and legislation pending for a complete reorganization of the Communications Commission, further trouble is seen for that harassed body in having leaned over backwards in trying to give what it evidently believed to be a square deal on the radio to the atheists.

Protests regarding the FCC action came from two different sources. First was from Representative Charles J. Kersten (R), of Wisconsin, who declared that atheists have no more standing to ask for equal time with religious programs over the air than violators of the moral law would have the right to expound immoral ideas on an equal basis with time granted to those who defend the moral.

The Federal Communications Commission was also questioned on its stand on atheist radio programs by the Religious Radio Association, which includes Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

Edward J. Hefferon, president of the religious group, has written the FCC expressing fear that broadcasters might construe a 1946 decision in a way detrimental to religious programs.

The 1946 case, Mr. Heffron pointed out, concerned Robert Harold Scott, who had complained he had been refused radio time by Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y., to reply to programs which were either directly or indirectly "arguments against atheism".

By indirect arguments, Scott explained, he meant church services, Bible readings and other kinds of religious programs.

While the FCC decided that every idea does not rise to the dignity of a public controversy, thus warranting a right of reply to attacks, and not every organization is per se entitled to time on the air, it also declared:

"But an organization or idea may be projected into the realm of controversy by virtue of being attacked. The holders of a belief should not be denied the right to answer attacks upon them or their belief solely because they are few in number."

The members of the Religious Radio Association, Mr. Heffron said, fear that broadcasters might construe the decision to mean that they must provide atheists opportunity to reply every time they broadcast church and other religious programs. This, the letter points out, might tend to keep such programs at a minimum or make broadcasters avoid them completely if possible.

The belief is that Representative Kersten, having touched off the fireworks on Capitol Hill on the FCC atheist ruling, may foreshadow further consideration of the question when the new Congress convenes.

"Recently the FCC exhibited a strange attitude when it refused to grant Station WHAM at Rochester, N.Y., an application for a 3-year renewal and gave it only a temporary renewal until September 1, pending further study", Representative Kersten charged. "The reason apparently was because WHAM refused to lend its facilities to an atheist program that sought radio time after a religious program in which an acknowledgment of the existence of God was shown to be fundamental to our form of government. FCC is wondering whether WHAM did not violate its regulation in failing to give the atheist program equal time with the religious program.

"If FCC gives way to the proponents of the atheist side of this controversy, it will be falling into a dangerous sophistry that seems to be increasing these days.

"The difference between the case of the atheists and that of the radio station in this matter is much like the difference between the Soviet Constitution and the Constitution of the United States on the subject of freedom of religion. Article 124 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. reads, in part, as follows:

"Freedom of religious worship and freedom of antireligious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

"The first amendment of the Constitution of the United States reads, in part, as follows:

"Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

"The Soviet Constitution puts religion and atheism on an equal basis. The American Constitution makes no reference to atheism whatsoever. Atheism is foreign to our basic philosophy of government. There is no controversial public question in our philosophy of government as between religion and atheism. The framers of our form of government assumed the existence of God and frequently referred to Him. The question of the existence of God was beyond controversy in the minds of the founders of our government.

"If it be argued that the phrase in our Constitution, 'the free exercise thereof', includes the guaranty of the freedom to teach atheism, such a conclusion is not warranted. The Constitution guarantees the free exercise of religion. Religion is the relationship between man and God. Atheism denies the existence of God, and, therefore, any such relationship. Hence atheism is not a religion at all. It may well be that individuals have a legal right under the freedom of speech to advocate atheism all they wish. But this does not make atheism a 'controversial' public question. The great body of men from the beginning of history down to the present time have put the question of the existence of God beyond controversy. Men have similarly put beyond controversy the question of the wrongness of deliberate murder. No one will contend that the radio stations would have to give to 'Murder, Inc.' the same radio time as they gave to the police department in its efforts to protect human lives."

Representative Kersten had reprinted in the Congressional Record of August 9, a lengthy article which had been printed in the July issue of "Columbia" magazine written by Mr. Hefferon which gives in detail the Religious Radio Association's grounds for protest against the atheist's broadcasts.

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"TOKYO ROSE", "AXIS SALLY" BOTH FACE TREASON TRIALS IN U.S.

The Justice Department Monday, August 16, decided to go to bat with a treason prosecution in the so-called "Tokyo Rose" broadcasts of World War II. Attorney General Tom Clark asked United States Army authorities in Tokyo to arrest 32-year-old Iva Toguri D'Aquino and send her to San Francisco to face a Federal grand jury there "at as early a date as possible".

"Axis Sally" Gillars, 30, the American girl who allegedly sold her voice to the Nazis and then used it to try to lure GIs across combat lines during the war, is due in Washington shortly, having been scheduled to leave by air last Monday, August 16th, from Germany. She is slated to be tried for treason in Washington, reliable Army officers reported last week, according to a United Press dispatch.

Sally, not as pretty as she allegedly tried to make her GI radio audience believe, has been in and out of custody in the United States zone of Germany since the war ended.

The action to bring "Tokyo Rose" back to this country climaxes more than three years of investigation. The inquiry, Mr. Clark said, indicated that Mrs. D'Aquino, born in Los Angeles, July 4, 1916, was one of six English-speaking Japanese women who broadcast over radio Tokyo between 1943 and 1945.

The Attorney General said she was the only American-born woman in the group to which the American armed forces in the Far East applied the collective nickname, "Tokyo Rose".

The feminine broadcasts over Tokyo's powerful radio station became a legend among United States fighting men in the desolate places of the Pacific, to which they were beamed.

Interviewed in her shabby Japanese rooming house, the war-time broadcasters reiterated that she had been fully investigated by Allied occupation authorities and released for lack of evidence. Mrs. D'Aquino was confined in Sugamo prison from October, 1945, to October, 1946.

Mrs. D'Aquino said her radio role consisted merely of "reading brief introductions" to musical recordings and that "in many cases the script was prepared by Allied prisoners of war."

The United Press reported her as saying, "I don't know what they have found now, but I'm certain I did not do anything treasonable."

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FCC PROPOSED RULES FOR CITIZENS RADIO SERVICE

One of the final steps looking toward the general use of individual radio transmitter-receivers for personal and private communication was taken by the Federal Communications Commission last week announcing proposed rules governing the Citizens Radio Service. Existing rules concerning technical requirements were made effective by the Commission on December 1, 1947.

The proposed service would permit short-range radio equipment, including camera-sized sets now in development, to be put to a wide variety of uses, ranging from providing contact in isolated areas to operating radio-controlled devices. This equipment would also be available in periods of emergency when normal communication facilities are temporarily disrupted.

The contemplated rules define the Citizens Radio Service as: "A fixed and mobile service intended for use for private or personal radio communication, radio signalling, control of objects or devices by radio, and other purposes . . ." Such stations would be precluded from transmitting communications for hire or carrying program material.

A simplified application procedure would feature, in the great majority of cases, a short application form to cover a construction permit and license jointly. Additional operator licenses would normally not be required.

Two classes of citizens stations are proposed: Class A stations would be permitted to operate throughout the 460-470 megacycle band, which was assigned to this service by the Commission's frequency allocations report in 1945. Class A stations would be required to meet more rigid technical requirements than Class B stations, which would operate on 465 megacycles only. A maximum input power of 50 watts is provided for Class A stations while a maximum for Class B stations would be 10 watts.

Licenses would be limited to citizens 18 or more years of age. However, such a station (except one using radiotelegraphy) could be operated by any other persons authorized to do so by the licensee. The latter would be responsible at all times for the operation of his station.

Citizens Radio stations could be used either at fixed locations, or as mobile units on vehicles, aircraft or boats. The registered serial number appearing on the station license is proposed as the station call signal. The range of a citizens transceiver would, in effect, be a line-of-sight proposition, and therefore substantially limited in its range.

The Commission points out that, pending the adoption of final rules, no licenses are now being issued in the Citizens Radio Service except on an experimental basis. Attention is also directed to the fact that wartime "walkie-talkie" sets are not usually adaptable to this service without extensive modification. Equipment

meeting the present citizens radio standards is now in process of development and is expected to be in quantity production in the relatively near future.

The date of the opening of this new service on a regular basis will depend largely on the adoption of the proposed rules. Interested parties have an opportunity to submit comments or briefs on or before October 1, 1948. If the comments received warrant it, a hearing or oral argument will be scheduled by the Commission.

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FORNEY RANKIN APPOINTED NAB INTERNATIONAL ADVISER

Forney A. Rankin, Associate Chief of the State Department's International Broadcasting Division, will become international adviser to President Justin Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters October 1, the office of the NAB president announced yesterday, August 17.

Mr. Rankin, well known for his work in numerous international communications conferences, will fill the post first announced and described by Judge Miller in his addresses to the current NAB District meetings throughout the United States. He will advise the NAB president on all international problems, with special attention to allocations of frequencies.

Mr. Rankin was born in Gaston County, N. C., December 5, 1912. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1934, and pursued his graduate studies at Duke University in 1934-1935, returning to the University of North Carolina for study in the law school from 1937 to 1939.

In the interval between, he served as regional information officer of the Department of Agriculture, broadcasting daily on WBT, Charlotte, N. C.

After completion of his law studies at Chapel Hill, he came to Washington for radio production for the Department of Agriculture. He became Director of Information for the Office of Inter-American Affairs at Bogota, Colombia, in which post he served until 1946, when he transferred to the State Department.

During the Department of Agriculture period, Mr. Rankin was extensively active in radio writing and production, taking a leading part in many nationwide network and transcribed programs of the department as writer and producer.

In his time with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, he was also Radio Director for several Latin-American nations, writing and producing programs in both English and Spanish for those areas.

Mr. Rankin became Acting Assistant Chief of the Department's International Broadcasting Division on Jan. 1, 1946, moving to his present post as Associate Chief on June 30 of the same year.

He served as a member of the United States delegation to the informal four-power international high frequency broadcasting conference at Paris in 1946. During the Summer of 1947, he was a delegate for the United States at the International Telecommunications Conference and delegate and spokesman at the International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference at Atlantic City, N. J.

In the period from March to May of 1948, Mr. Rankin served as Chairman of the United States delegation to the High Frequency Planning Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

The post he will fill at the NAB was created by a directive of the Association's Board of Directors, to assist the NAB President and Executive Vice President with their long-standing work with international policies.

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BBC TAKES OVER BRITISH FAR EASTERN BROADCASTING SERVICE

At the request of His Majesty's Government, the British Broadcasting Corporation assumed on August 8 responsibility for the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, which has since the liberation of Malaya been operating in Singapore under the auspices of the Foreign Office. Adjustments have already been made in the program and administrative arrangements of this Service during the past few months, and the transfer of responsibility from the Foreign Office to the BBC will, therefore, not necessitate any change in the revised scope of British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service activities.

This will be the first time that the BBC has had direct responsibility for conducting a broadcasting service based outside the United Kingdom. Formal licenses granted locally will accord with the BBC's charter and license in the United Kingdom.

The programs of the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service will, pending the construction of high-powered transmitters, continue to radiate from its existing small transmitters. The programs consist largely of rebroadcasts of BBC transmissions from London in the Far Eastern and General Overseas Services, together with BBC transcriptions (recorded programs). English is the main language used but there are specialized services in Japanese, Chinese (Kuoyu and Cantonese), Siamese, Indonesian-Malay, Dutch, and Burmese, over an aggregate period of seven and a half hours a day.

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AMERICAN BROADCASTING CO. NETS \$850,000 IN FIRST HALF OF 1948

The American Broadcasting Company and subsidiaries last week reported a net income of \$850,000 for the first half of 1948, with \$520,000 after Federal income taxes. The sum was equivalent to 50 cents a share on 1,689,017 shares of \$1 per common stock.

Net income for the same period last year was \$890,000, or 53 cents a share on the same basis. Gross income from the sale of facilities, talent, lines, etc. was \$28,286,754 for the first six months of 1948, as compared to \$25,540,628 for the same period in 1947.

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WCBM, BALTIMORE, ASKS FULL "CONTEMPT" DETAILS

The judges of the Criminal Court in Baltimore were called on yesterday, August 17, to furnish details and particulars to radio station WCBM, Baltimore, concerning the contempt of court proceedings recently instituted against it.

WCBM, four other Baltimore radio stations and a radio news editor were cited by the court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt as an outgrowth of their broadcasts of news stories of a local murder case.

The court charged they violated a court rule restricting publication of news of crime cases.

The citations were couched in the most general terms. The court explained that no details were given on grounds such statements would violate the spirit of the court rules.

Trial in the murder case is scheduled for September 20. The defendant, Eugene James, a janitor, is charged with the knife slaying of 11-year-old Marsha Brill.

The stations were requested by the court not to make their answers until after the James trial.

The Baltimore Broadcasting Corp., operator of WCBF, yesterday, asked "specifically and exactly what broadcasts" are meant in the language of the citation, and asked specifications as to what language was deemed objectionable and what the court meant in citing the station for its "reports concerning alleged conduct and action of and by one Eugene James."

The demand also called on the judges to state specially what rule or rules of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, if any, constitute the grounds for the citation.

Judge Edwin T. Dickerson extended until 30 days after the particulars are furnished, or the demand ruled on, the time for the contempt case to be answered.

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TRUCKS TO GET 2-WAY RADIO

What is believed to be the first license for operation of two-way mobile communications by a Washington radio concern has been granted to George's Radio & Television Co. by the Federal Communications Commission, it was announced Tuesday, Aug. 17.

The license authorizes the company to operate the sending-receiving sets on its fleet of 15 trucks. Officials of the firm said they were using the sets to speed up deliveries and dispatch trucks to repair jobs.

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MOBILE RADIOTELEPHONE MAKES GOOD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Not many folks get a hankering to make long distance calls while driving to work of a morning, but the mobile radiotelephone is definitely in Washington, D. C. to stay.

That is the contention of John A. Patterson, Jr., Manager of Special Services of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., operators of the system whereby you may call from a vehicle to any land-based telephone in the world.

Only 100 units are in operation in Washington at present, with the service two months shy of being 2 years old. This is in contrast to New York, which has about 1200 orders waiting to be filled, and to Chicago, with 1800 standing by, according to Mr. Patterson.

Facilities for providing mobile telephone service in Washington - including one transmitter for highway communication, three for urban communication, and 12 receivers which serve as "boosters" for transmission - represent an investment upwards of \$200,000.

This figure is based on records filed with the Federal Communications Commission showing estimated costs set forth in C. & P. appropriations for licenses.

The service is still on an experimental basis, as far as the FCC is concerned, but it has authorized the use of 180 urban mobile units and 50 highway mobile units, by the District system.

Mr. Patterson attributes the differential between demand for the service in Washington and in some other cities to the fact that areas with more heavy industries find more use for the mobile telephone. He says big manufacturing establishments, for example, find it helpful as a timesaver in widespread distribution of goods to a variety of terminals.

No radical changes have been made thus far in the original equipment, Mr. Patterson revealed. Bell laboratories, nevertheless, are experimenting with smaller, more compact radiotelephone devices to reduce drain on batteries and generators in vehicles.

Availability of channels in the authorized megacycle range has been one appreciable obstacle in Washington. The service here originally was hampered by having only one channel. Two more have been acquired in the past year.

Another limitation has been the radius of communication, which now is about 15 miles, Mr. Patterson said. Experiments are being conducted to increase the range also.

Cost of the service conforms to the following schedule:
Equipment installation charge, \$25. Minimum monthly charge, \$22, based on the following rates: in the "5-cent to 10-cent

area", 30 cents for the first three minutes; in the "15-cent area", 35 cents for the first three minutes, and in the "20-cent area", 40 cents for the first three minutes. Charges for calls from mobile unit to mobile unit are 40 cents for the first three minutes. Long-distance calls to or from mobile units cost the same as person-to-person day-rate calls on regular telephone service.

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RMA STATISTICS COMMITTEE ENLARGED FOR NEW SERVICES

For the increasing industry statistics compiled by the Radio Manufacturers' Association and constituting one of the Association's most important services, President Max F. Balcom has appointed an enlarged Industry Statistics Committee for the ensuing year, continuing Frank W. Mansfield, of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., as Chairman.

The Committee has charge of developing RMA production and sales data for all RMA divisions. Among recent expanded services are those for five sections of the Parts Division, new quarterly reports of television receiver distribution, and the new monthly report of radio distributors sales and inventories.

New market data also is planned by the Committee, together with expansion of the RMA tube production reports, including 1949 statistics on cathode ray receiving tubes.

Following is the RMA Industry Statistics Committee appointed 1948-49:

Chairman - Frank W. Mansfield, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.; Frank Q. Adams, Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp.; E. C. Anderson, Radio Corporation of America; J. A. Berman, Shure Bros., Inc.; G. W. Henyan, General Electric Company; H. J. Hoffman, Machlett Laboratories, Inc.; Donald Hooper, Westinghouse Electric Corporation; J. J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corporation; George McCleary, RCA Victor Division of RCA; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Electric Co.; Arthur Whitehair, Philco Corporation, and Fred D. Wilson, Operadio Manufacturing Co.

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HUNDREDS OF U.S. RADIO HAMS ARE MOBILIZED IN GERMAN ZONE

Hundreds of American "ham" radio operators in Germany were being mobilized last week for possible future use in the United States zone. They were asked to report to U. S. Army Signal Officers in the American zone in connection with Army plans to set up an emergency communications system.

The action followed closely an Army appeal to all reserve officers in civilian jobs in Germany to register. The Army plans to establish an extensive network of radio stations at all major military posts throughout the zone, primarily for intrapost communication. They may be used as a stop-gap method of communication for the United States Army with Berlin should the Russians choose to cut the lines now linking Gen. Lucius D. Clay's Frankfurt headquarters and Berlin.

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FM ASSN. HOLD NEWSPAPER CONTEST WITH THREE RADIO MFGS. COOP.

Three radio set manufacturers are cooperating with the FM Association to find the best stories on FM broadcasting published in newspapers between January 1, and Sept. 1, 1948, J. N. (Bill) Bailey, FMA Executive Director, announced yesterday (August 17).

"FM is the greatest advancement in radio broadcasting in more than two decades", said Mr. Bailey. "Many good stories, designed to explain FM to the public, have been written by reporters in all parts of the country. To our knowledge we are the first radio organization to recognize the value of the press -- both daily and weekly -- in informing the public of radio's advances. We want to reward the three reporters who turned in the best stories."

The Crosley Division of Avco Manufacturing Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; the Radio Division of the Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, and the RCA Victor Division of Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N.J., have placed at the disposal of the FM Association console FM-AM phonograph radio sets to be presented to the reporters writing the best stories on FM prior to Sept. 1, Mr. Bailey stated.

These awards will be announced September 29 at the closing luncheon session of the FMA's Second Annual Convention at the Sheraton Hotel, Chicago. It will not be necessary for the winners to be present, although they will be invited to attend the Convention after the winning stories are selected.

Judges in the newspaper contest are Dr. Kenneth Bartlett, Director of Radio, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.; Charles P. MacInnis, Director of Public Relations and Educational Radio, Columbia, S. C. City Public Schools; Hugo Gernsback, publisher, Radio Craft, New York; Stanley H. Manson, Advertising Director, Stromberg-Carlson Co., Rochester, N.Y.; and Mrs. Norine Freeman, Publicity Director of W. B. Doner & Co., Chicago advertising agency.

"FM to many people has been somewhat of a mystery because the initials 'FM' mean frequency modulation - a technical term which describes the method of broadcasting," explained Mr. Bailey. "Newspaper men and women throughout the country, not satisfied with half a story, have delved into FM to learn what it means to the public. They have written scores of stories about the invention of Dr. Edwin Howard Armstrong. Those reporters we of the FM Association and the manufacturers feel deserve much credit for ferreting out the story of FM."

Reporters who enter the contest must submit at least one clipping and five extra copies of each story sent in. All entries must be addressed to the Story Contest Dept., FM Association, 101 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C., and postmarked no later than midnight Sept. 10.

Entries will be judged on originality, clarity and from the basis of value to the reader.

There will be three classes, (1) open to reporters on daily newspapers; (2) open to reporters employed by news wire services or syndicates; (3) open to reporters on weekly newspapers. The reporters may be staff personnel or string correspondents.

Entry blanks may be obtained from the FM Association, Washington D. C. or entries may be submitted in writing, each letter to be signed by the contestant, together with his newspaper, wire service or syndicate.

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HENRY GROSSMAN NAMED CBS DIRECTOR OF BROADCAST OPERATIONS

The Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday, (August 16) appointed Henry Grossman Director of Broadcast Operations, including television, AM and FM technical operations.

Mr. Grossman, who joined CBS in 1930, has been Director of Technical and Building Operations for the network since last January. In his new post, which is newly-created, he also becomes James M. Seward's (Network Vice-President in Charge of Operations), associate in the supervision of copyright, construction, mail and file, purchasing, and traffic departments of the network.

Mr. Grossman began his radio career in 1926 on the engineering staff of KYW, then a Chicago station, but now in Philadelphia. Subsequently he was Chief Engineer of WGHP Detroit (now WXYZ) and WSPD, Toledo. He joined CBS as Chief Audio Engineer, and a year later was appointed Eastern Division Manager. In 1942 he was promoted to CBS Technical Director and in 1947 became Assistant Director of Operations for the network.

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CARR SAYS AD. MONEY GOING FROM RADIO TO BLACK AND WHITE MEDIA

Citing a lackadaisical inertia that is permitting "advertising money to go from radio to black and white media unchallenged", Eugene Carr, Radio Director of the Brush-Moore stations, Columbus, O., asked 100 per cent participation in the All-Radio Presentation plan from the 148 delegates to the NAB 7th and 8th District meetings held at French Lick, Indiana, last week.

"If we had challenged and lost, we would have no complaint", he said. "We did not, and we have lost in a very serious manner."

Mr. Carr's remarks followed a talk by Hugh M. P. Higgins, NAB Assistant Director of Broadcast Advertising, descriptive of the need and demand for a radio advertising presentation, and of efforts that are currently being made in that direction.

Gilmore Nunn, of the Nunn stations, who presided at all meetings, referred to Mr. Higgins' speech as "fighting words", and urged "fighting support" from all broadcasters.

Likening radio's promotional efforts to "three fiddles on a concert stage", Mr. Nunn declared that newspapers and magazines are playing to advertisers with a "150 piece ensemble".

"There's only one place for radio station management to be in this project", he said, "on radio's band wagon."

The two-day meeting presented Justin Miller, NAB President, to delegates at the first day's luncheon. The subject of his address was, "NAB - Your Association".

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FCC FURNISHES TELEVISION RECEPTION AND INTERFERENCE INFO.

The Federal Communications Commission is receiving many complaints and inquiries both at its Washington and its field offices relative to television reception limits, sources of interference, and methods of improving reception. Because of the public interest in this subject, the following is furnished for general information.

The Commission wishes to emphasize that it does not have sufficient personnel to investigate individual complaints of interference or otherwise faulty reception and also that it has not adopted standards for nor does it approve makes or types of television receivers.

Allocation Plan - The Commission assigns television stations to cities and metropolitan areas under a nation-wide plan, which is designed to provide an equitable distribution of television service throughout the country. Because of the scarcity of frequencies available for television use, it has not been possible to provide a television station for every city. Under the allocation plan, however, most of the larger cities and metropolitan areas are assigned from one to seven television stations.

The Commission's allocation plan is designed so that a television station located in a certain city will furnish a strong enough signal to permit television receivers in or near the city to receive satisfactory service. Under the plan, therefore, television stations are spaced geographically so that they will not interfere with each other within their respective service areas, and they are assigned sufficient power to that their signal will be strong enough to overcome unwanted "noise" caused by electrical disturbances in the area. Since television reception requires a relatively strong signal, this means that the "desired" signal must be about 100 times as strong as any other signal.

Reception Limits - Many of the complaints received by the Commission arise from attempts to receive television stations far beyond their normal range. Due to the nature of the frequencies used, television reception is possible only if the receiver is located with a relatively short radius of the transmitting station. At the present time, the maximum range of television reception varies from 20 miles to 40 miles, depending on the type of station involved and the amount of power it is presently using.

Other Reception Problems - If you live within the normal (20 to 40 mile maximum) service range of a television station, it should be possible for you to receive satisfactory interference-free television pictures. However, even within this range, good service can be expected only with a properly functioning television receiver, an adequate receiving antenna, and a satisfactory transmission line connecting your antenna and receiver. The reason for this is that television requires a relatively stronger signal for good reception than does AM or FM radio, and your receiver, transmission line and receiving antenna are important factors in making sure that a strong signal is picked up out of the air, and that "unwanted signals are rejected by the receiver.

Interference Problems - Television receivers may be subject to interference (1) from television stations other than the "desired" stations; (2) from other radio stations; (3) from electrical disturbances caused by medical diathermy machines, industrial heating appliances, etc.; (4) from other television receivers in the vicinity; and (5) ignition systems of motor vehicles. The last is a particularly common source of interference.

Properly qualified technicians ordinarily can reduce or eliminate objectionable interference. If the interference is caused by a station or device operating on a different frequency from that of the "desired" television station, the "undesired" signal frequency may be "tuned out" by a device attached to the television receiver. This may be done by applying a "trap-circuit" to the receiver antenna terminals. Trap-circuits are tuned transmission lines cut for the frequency of the "undesired" signal. In case of interference from international short-wave broadcast stations and point-to-point telegraph stations, it is more practical to construct a coil-condenser "trap circuit" to reject the "undesired" signal.

If the interference is caused by a station or device operating on the same frequency as your receiver, the interference cannot be easily avoided. However, use of a directional receiving antenna may be of some benefit.

Interference from other television receivers in the vicinity of your receiver also may distort the picture or sound you receive. This usually occurs in apartment houses where two or more receivers are in close proximity.

Certain kinds of interference cannot be eliminated. In particular, if you live outside the maximum service range of two television stations operating on the same frequency at a point where signals of equal strength are received from both stations, your receiver will receive either a distorted picture or garbled sound or both. This type of interference cannot be eliminated, since it is due to the fact that you are outside the service area of the stations involved. However, the Commission in assigning television stations makes every effort possible to avoid interference of this kind.

Any good television servicing agency should be in a position to determine sources of television reception trouble, provide devices or adjustments to improve reception and to explain their operation.

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::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Television Here To Stay
(Harry MacArthur, "Washington Star")

Any one who has sent aloft over his rooftop the futuristic, megacycle-trapping mark of video can tell you tales about the new art's most fascinated audience. The small fry are television's staunchest supporters. There may come a day, when television is as widespread as that old-fashioned radio which serves only the ear, when those now young will refuse to believe they ever were excited over such an ordinary adjunct of life, but their enthusiasm is there now, all right.

One of those who discovered he had brought a strange new form of life into his living room with the television receiver is Earl Hilburn, a young man loaded to the ears with technical information, who is The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.'s assistant chief engineer. All the children in his block, Mr. Hilburn was saying the other day, know the scheduled hours for television shows for the young and troop into the Hilburn living room to watch them.

This has become, finally, an accepted part of life in the Hilburn household and nothing about the audience ever startled Mrs. Hilburn very much until one recent afternoon. On this afternoon the neighborhood showed up as usual, including one tot who was not to be foiled by any problems of his own living schedule at home. He was bearing a plate of food and a fork. He was indignant, too, when told he'd have to stay on the porch until he finished dinner.

There was a time, not long ago in the memories of many, when radio was in much the same position that television is in today. The first radio in the block was the center of neighborhood attention. It burned away the life of its primitive tubes and crackled its primitive loud-speaker while surrounded by an audience filled with admiration and awe.

Television probably will not remain in the scientific class for long. It has burst suddenly upon us following the war (which, by spurring electronic research, was largely responsible for video's quick arrival at its present state) and its progress should be swifter than AM radio's was. You may as well face the fact that television is here to stay and, before you know it, will be the commonplace. It moves along every day.

The major development of the week, so far as local television viewers are concerned, was the allocation of new coaxial cables for the section of the Eastern video network between New York and Washington. There now are three southbound cables in operation instead of the former one, with one cable set aside northbound for Washington originations.

What this means to your home viewing is a wider variety of programs available.

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More than 100 million radio receiving tubes were sold by RMA member-companies during the first half of 1948, the Radio Manufacturers' Association said Tuesday. June sales rose slightly over those of May but were under sales of the preceding four months.

Total half year sales were 100,005,963, while June sales reached 15,114,272. The half year sales were divided as follows: 72,543,504 for new sets, 20,280,996 for replacements, 6,644,749 for export, and 536,714 for Government agencies.

Don Lee Broadcasting System is withdrawing its San Diego television application, leaving seven applicants to battle over three available channels in FCC hearings scheduled September 7. Withdrawal was attributed to pendency of Los Angeles and San Francisco applications which, when and if granted, will keep engineering staff engrossed in installations, plus the desire to continue high-band experimental activities.

Station KIST, Harry Butcher's (formerly CBS Vice President in charge of its Washington station WTOP and former Naval Aide to General Eisenhower) radio station in Santa Barbara, California, came in for a free plug when Jane Powell sang over it in the picture, "A Date with Judy" currently playing in Washington. The locale of the picture was Santa Barbara.

WSB-TV, Atlanta, which will begin testing this week preparatory to going on the air September 29th, last week was signed as an affiliate of the National Broadcasting Company. WSB-TV will broadcast on Channel 8 (180-186 mc) with 5 KW visual power and 2.5 aural. WSB itself is also an NBC affiliate.

Greek authorities were reported Sunday to be nearing a solution of the slaying of George Polk, (according to an Associated Press report) American correspondent, whose body was found floating in Salonika Bay last May. A reliable Greek source said investigators are "optimistic and confident" that the case soon will be "smashed wide open".

Distributors have been advised by Benjamin Abrams, President of the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Co., of a price rise, effective Sept. 1, on all Emerson sets. Mr. Abrams did not indicate the amount of the increase, but said it was necessary because of increased costs of components and labor. The company, he pointed out, has just granted a pay rise of 8 per cent to its factory employees.

Current retail prices on the Emerson line range from \$14.95 for a portable radio to \$495 for a four-way television receiver.

The newly-named Board of Directors Television Advisory Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, in its first meeting last Friday appointed a three-man committee to meet with a similar group from the Television Broadcasters' Association to discuss cooperation between the two associations.

Named on the NAB half of the joint committee were Walter Damm, WTMJ-TV, Milwaukee; Clair McCollough, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; and A. D. Willard, Jr., NAB Executive Vice-President.

The three will meet with three others to be named by TBA, at a time and place to be set later. The appointment of the TBA committee will be made later also.

To the Radio Corporation of America were assigned the patent rights in a new method of sound record manufacture (No. 2,446,578) invented by Clifford Eddison of Haddon Heights, N.J.; a color television tube (No. 2,446,791) by Alfred C. Schroeder of Feasterville, Pa., and an electronic computing device (No. 2,446,945) by George A. Morton of Haddon Heights and Leslie E. Flory of Oaklyn, N. J.

Miss Sarah Richardson Cowles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cowles of Minneapolis, was married to John Marshall Bullitt, son of Mrs. Donald M. Payson of Portland, Me., and the late Keith L. Bullitt of Los Angeles, last Monday, August 11, in the Gethsemane Protestant Episcopal Church, Minneapolis. The bride was given in marriage by her father and attended by her sister, Mrs. Arthur Ballantine, Jr., as matron of honor.

A small reception was given at the Cowles' home.

The bride was graduated from the Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. in 1944, and from the University of Chicago in 1947. Last Winter she attended Radcliffe College. Her father is President of The Minneapolis Star and Tribune and Chairman of the Board of "Look" magazine and The Des Moines Register and Tribune, and Vice-President of Cowles Broadcasting Company.

RMA President Max F. Balcom has reappointed Richard C. Colton, of the RCA Victor Division, Chairman of the RMA Traffic Committee, which has many traffic problems, including rate reductions in process. In announcing the Committee for 1948-49 with increased membership, President Balcom also reappointed W. L. Fogelson of P. R. Mallory & Co. as Vice Chairman.

The Aug. 17 issue of "Look", includes Atwater Kent, retired radio manufacturer and now big time Hollywood party giver, as the subject of the Picture Personality feature. Described as "the most publicized party giver in the town's history", the article states that Mr. Kent spends \$50,000 a year on entertainment "to make people happy". The story also relates that Mr. Kent gives parties for worthy organizations at which he pays all expenses, and is now helping disabled veterans and young singers. Mr. Kent was host at one of the parties given for the National Association of Broadcasters at its Los Angeles convention last May.

E. A. Nicholas, President of the Farnsworth Radio & Television Corp., of Fort Wayne, Ind., said Monday that higher prices for television sets appeared inescapable. Mr. Nicholas was in New York for a distributor showing of the company's new radio and television lines. The lowest priced television set in the new Farnsworth line is priced at \$375 compared with last year's \$345, although the new set has seven more tubes.

Mr. Nicholas added that if radio prices are based on costs, they too may go up, as manufacturers are having to pay higher prices for materials and labor. But he said overproduction and big inventories might keep prices at present retail levels.