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INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1948

"Dangerous To Hear All Sides?" Coy Taunts Congress Probers.....	1
U.S. Sues For \$735,000 In Alleged Unlawful "Singing Commercial"....	2
RCA Asks Reopening Of Record In International Rate Case.....	3
Return To Standard Time Next Sunday.....	3
Witness Repeats Same TV Warning He Gave FCC Two Years Ago.....	4
Accuses Harness Committee With Distortion To Discredit FCC.....	6
Large Attendance At Chicago Television Show.....	6
New NBC Code Seen Stiffer Than Industry's; First TV Guide.....	7
WOL-FM Made Debut Last Monday.....	8
Ill. Lt. Gov., Chicago Mayor, Notables At WENR-TV Opening.....	9
Senator-Elect Margaret Smith, FCC Frieda Hennock On Radio.....	9
CBS Announces 5 TV Affiliates Including Ft. Industry Stations.....	10
Philco Challenges A. T. & T. On Private Television Link.....	10
RMA Reports Sharp Rise In Cathode Ray Tube Sales.....	11
Pilot Corp. Puts Out Portable Video With Tiny Screen For \$99.50....	11
Level Of Radio Taste Defended.....	12
Dumont Television Station To Launch All-Day Programs.....	12
Scissors And Paste.....	13
Trade Notes.....	15

"DANGEROUS TO HEAR ALL SIDES?" COY TAUNTS CONGRESS PROBERS

There was a quick and vigorous reply from Wayne Coy, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to a reprimand administered by the Congressional Investigating Committee headed by Representative Forest A. Harness (R), of Indiana, that two rulings of the FCC dealing with political and with atheism broadcasts were "dangerous and mischievous."

"The Federal Communications Commission has said in a number of decisions that the public interest is served by affording to radio listeners the opportunity to hear differing points of view about controversial public questions over the radio facilities of this country", Chairman Coy retorted. "It is difficult to imagine that it is a dangerous and mischievous business for the American people to hear all sides of public questions. It seems to me that the observance of such a standard by broadcast licensees gives real meaning to the concept of free speech. If we say that radio broadcast licensees may refuse the use of their facilities for the expression of a point of view because they do not share that point of view, we are, by that token, denying the right of the American people to be informed on all sides of public questions over a medium held in public trust for the American people under the law."

The rulings attacked by the Harness Committee were the so-called "Port Huron" and "Scott" decisions. The former held in effect that radio stations have no right to censor libelous or slanderous statements in political broadcasts. This ruling, the Committee said, left broadcasters in "a dilemma of self-destruction, inasmuch as they would be required to answer to the Commission if they eliminated defamatory remarks, and yet might face criminal and civil prosecution under state laws if they permitted such material to go on the air."

The Scott decision has been interpreted as a ruling that time on the air must be given to atheists to reply to religious broadcasts.

As to political broadcasts, Mr. Coy said:

"The question which needs to be settled by an act of Congress is the question of whether the broadcaster is liable under the libel laws of his State -- not whether he can censor or not. The law as it now stands clearly says he cannot censor and in the words of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 'The flat prohibition against the licensee of any station exercising any censorship authority over any political or public question discussion is retained and emphasized,' in the new legislation proposed by the Senate Committee."

With regard to atheism, the Harness Committee charged:

"If the dictum contained in the Scott decision were literally applied, atheists would be entitled to answer each Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish program" and "the apostles of unbelief would

have as many programs as were given to all the religious groups combined."

The alternative left to broadcasters, it commented, would be to refuse to accept any religious programs, a course that would be "advantageous only to the atheists and to the Communists." But unless the FCC actually and unequivocally expunges the "language of its opinions", the Committee said, it will propose remedial legislation when Congress meets again.

Chairman Coy made this comment:

"The Scott decision does not say that when a radio station carries religious broadcasts atheists or persons or groups with similar views are entitled to radio time for the expression of their views. I say this with full knowledge that some persons have misinterpreted the Scott decision to hold opposite views.

"What the Scott decision has emphasized is the principle that a radio broadcast licensee in exercising his judgment as to what is a controversial issue should not deny time over his broadcast facilities for the expression of a particular point of view solely because he does not agree with that point of view."

"If the Commission's concept of the operation of American radio in the public interest under the Communications Act of 1934 is questionable, then I urge that this concept be thoroughly reviewed by the appropriate committees of the Congress and thoroughly discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives and the Senate", Chairman Coy concluded. "If that concept is then found to be wrong, then the Communications Act should be amended so as to redefine the standard of the public interest in this regard."

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U.S. SUES FOR \$735,000 IN ALLEGED UNLAWFUL "SINGING COMMERCIAL"

One of radio's singing commercials brought \$735,000 worth of trouble to its owners last week as the United States Government sued in Federal District in Chicago for that amount on the ground that the oft-reiterated musical rhyme was unlawful.

Defendant in the case was the Canadian Ace Brewing company in Chicago.

The suit alleged that the jingle did not specifically state that the Canadian Ace Brewing Company brewed in the United States and not in Canada. The omission, the suit charged, was a violation of a "cease and desist" order issued by the Federal Trade Commission. The order prohibited the brewing firm from using the word "Canadian" in any advertisement unless the copy also stated that the beer was brewed in the United States.

The Government charged 147 separate broadcast violations, and sought a \$5,000 penalty for each of them.

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RCA ASKS REOPENING OF RECORD IN INTERNATIONAL RATE CASE

RCA Communications, Inc., through its attorney, Howard R. Hawkins, has filed with the Federal Communications Commission a further petition which concerns the international rates.

Not long ago the Commission denied the petition of RCA Communications and the other carriers to reconsider its decision, in which the Commission granted a part of the rate increases requested but declined to go above the 30 cent ceiling established at the Bermuda Conference for messages to British Empire points.

The present petition does not ask for a further hearing, it simply requests that the record be reopened to bring the statistics in the record up-to-date.

The Commission, in its recent denial of the request to reconsider the case, pointed out that substantial rate increases had already been granted. However, RCA points out in its new petition its belief that the beneficial effect of the increases previously granted by the Commission will be considerably less than appeared to be the case at the time the hearing was held. In one place RCA points out that the additional operating revenue of approximately \$1,163,000, which the Commission expected RCA to realize, will in fact result in an increase in RCA's annual net income available for return (after U. S. income taxes) of approximately \$75,000 only.

In another place RCA points out that certain additional revenue to be expected from the increases already granted would, even if realized, give RCA an annual return on its investment devoted to public communications service of approximately 3 per cent only.

RCA concludes its petition as follows:

Wherefore, RCA respectfully requests that the Commission

(1) Take appropriate action to reopen this proceeding to admit the new evidence tendered herein, without the necessity for further hearings;

(2) Upon the basis of this new evidence and the entire record, authorize forthwith an increase in rates to 42 cents per full rate word for telegrams to the countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania listed in Exhibit No. A8;

(3) Proceed thereafter with the issuance of a Proposed Report herein, in which consideration will be given to the entire record, including the new evidence tendered in this petition.

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RETURN TO STANDARD TIME NEXT SUNDAY

Most areas and broadcasting networks and stations which have been observing daylight saving, will go back to Standard Time next Sunday, September 26.

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WITNESS REPEATS SAME TV WARNING HE GAVE FCC TWO YEARS AGO

Recalling the famous "I tole you, an' I tole you, an' I tole you" in "Gone with the Wind" was the testimony of J. E. Brown, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Zenith Radio Corporation at the hearing of the Federal Communications Commission as to the feasibility of opening the 475-890 mc band to television.

"Certain testimony that I gave to the FCC November 18, 1947", Mr. Brown declared, "is applicable to Issue 1 and I would now like to quote from it: 'Further in the matter of allocations, we have been of the opinion and have so advised the Commission that too few channels have been granted to television, and we have seen no plan devised that will overcome this shortage within the present range of frequencies assigned to commercial television. Moreover, the present television allocations, particularly between 54-88 mc, are so hemmed in by other services that their utility is already greatly impaired. This situation is going to get worse, not better.' The Commission already has, I believe, information concerning interference with television in the 54-88 mc range from hamonics of various kinds of radio stations and possibly other services.

"Of great importance is the fact that signals from television stations in the 54-88 mc range do frequently travel very substantial distances, as for instance, we are at times receiving in Chicago remarkably strong signals from the Milwaukee Journal television station in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the same hearing, November 18, 1947, I described in considerable detail the frequent reception in Chicago of many FM stations in the 88-108 mc band up to distances of 600 miles. This type of transmission in the television band will inevitably lead to serious interference between television stations as the television channels become occupied, and it may be that their service areas will be seriously impaired on this account. This simply points to the necessity of more television channels in order to avoid the close mileage spacing between stations that inevitably results in the present allocation.

"We have no direct information on propagation in the 475-890 mc band. It is believed that the observation can be made that if television in the 54-216 mc band is only going to serve out to its 5000 microvolt contour due to co-channel interference, then even if propagation on the 475-890 mc band should prove to be somewhat inferior, service should be at least as good on this band as on the 54-216 mc band. Actually the service might be better because of less interference of all kinds. It is well known that television propagation at 50 mc is better than at 200 mc so that there is already in existence in the present television band a considerable differential in service areas.

"Zenith Radio Corporation is the licensee of experimental television station W9XZC. This station operates on the channel 512-528 mc. Zenith is not in the business of manufacturing transmitters, however it did design and construct among other transmitters, the transmitter used at W9XZC. Within the limits of our own knowledge we see no reason why it should not be practical at this time to radiate

powers of at least 20 KW through the majority of the band 475-890 mc."

The hearing is continuing through the week. Among the witnesses to date have been Donald Fink, representing the Joint Technical Advisory Committee. E. W. Engstrom, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, Thomas Goldsmith for Dumont, and George Adair for Television California, owned by Edwin Pauley, of political fame.

Mr. Brown further recommending the 475-890 mc band, or equivalent appropriate space, told the Commission, in conclusion:

"It seems logical to suggest that the Commission should undertake immediately to set down an adequate program for television's future. The logical processes of such a program would be to determine that wherever the additional channels are located, in view of the progress of the art, they be 6 mc channels; that if the 475-890 mc band is the space available for additional channels, this be so indicated immediately. Television standards for this band should be set up which are identical to those in the 54-216 mc range and operation made commercial. This is the only way by which the Commission can be assured that the 475-890 mc band, if this is chosen, will be actively developed immediately for television.

"An additional factor of major consequence is that of the public investment in television. When new channels are added to the television service many television receivers will become obsolete. Since the November 18, 1947 hearing up to the present time, the public has invested approximately one hundred million dollars in television receivers. The addition of more channels will in a measure obsolete these receivers and, of course, any other receivers that are purchased up until the time the manufacturers are able to provide whatever new channels may be assigned to television by the Commission.

"It is entirely inadequate and incorrect to say that converters will be developed to make television receivers sold and now being sold useable when the 475-890 mc band is added. We do not think that the use of converters will save this situation. I would point out to the Commission that on every occasion when the use of converters has been suggested in the past, they have proven to be a failure. * * * *

"Television in the present state of the art is now on the way to becoming an important new industry. It is still not too late to examine its place in the radio spectrum from the standpoint of setting down the best possible frequency allocation for it. We believe that the spectrum assigned to television at this time is inadequate and perhaps not the best that is possible. Unless additional space is provided only an inferior service can result. If an addition or change is to be made, it is important that this change be indicated at the earliest possible date so as not to disturb the industry at too late a time, and so as to protect the buying public. It is the recommendation of Zenith that the Commission allocate immediately the 475-890 mc band, or equivalent appropriate space in the spectrum, to commercial television, and that it allocate this new space to 6 mc channels using present standards and providing for color transmission if desired.

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ACCUSES HARNESS COMMITTEE WITH DISTORTION TO DISCREDIT FCC

Stating that it is a pity that a Congressional Committee, which sets out to enlighten the public, should stoop to distortion that brings itself and the investigating technique it uses into disrepute, the Washington Post gives the report of the House FCC Investigating Committee, of which Representative Forest A. Harness (R), of Indiana, is Chairman, a rough going over.

"The Select Committee of the House which has been investigating the Federal Communications Commission has done a remarkably fine job of setting up straw men and shooting them full of holes", the Post declared. "But this is about all that can be said for its current report. The extent of the Committee's distortion of the FCC's ruling as to the right of atheists to go on the air may be seen from the following sentence of the report: 'If the dictum contained in the Scott Decision were literally applied, atheists would be entitled to answer each Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish program.' But the hearings before the Committee and the FCC's decision itself seem to us to leave no warrant whatever for such an interpretation.

"What the Commission did say is that atheists should not be arbitrarily excluded from the air merely because they are few or because their views do not conform to those of the broadcaster. Radio, as the Supreme Court has said, 'inherently is not available to all.' But it ought to be managed in the spirit of freedom of speech so far as that is possible. If the broadcaster were permitted to keep any minority group off the air because he did not like its viewpoint, he could scarcely be said to be serving the public interest in a democracy. That basic point in the FCC's decision seems to us to be beyond challenge, and indeed the Select Committee does not directly challenge it.* * * *

"To read into the Scott Decision the absurd notion that the FCC was ordering atheists to be granted time to reply to every religious program is to manufacture controversy where no real ground for it exists. * * *

"In criticizing the Commission for holding that broadcasters have no right to censor libelous or slanderous statements in political broadcasts, the Committee neglected even to mention that the law passed by Congress forbids such censorship. It is a pity that a Congressional Committee, which sets out to enlighten the public, should stoop to distortion that brings itself and the investigative technique it uses into disrepute."

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LARGE ATTENDANCE AT CHICAGO TELEVISION SHOW

Early reports are that attendance is big at the National Television and Electrical Living Show which opened in Chicago last Saturday with industry, educational institutions, the Army and Navy demonstrating some of the latest developments in the field.

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NEW NBC CODE SEEN STIFFER THAN INDUSTRY'S; FIRST TV GUIDE

A strict and definitive code of standards and practices more drastic and binding, it was said, than the code recently adopted by the National Association of Broadcasters, and setting forth positive principles for the governing of both its sound and television programs, was announced for the National Broadcasting Company by its President, Niles Trammell, at the opening of the company's second annual convention at Sun Valley, Idaho, today (Wednesday, Sept. 22).

NBC, in announcing this code, initiates the industry's first set of standards for television.

The NBC document which goes into effect January 1, 1949, includes within its framework not only all the provisions of the NAB code but beyond these a number of other major rules for the operation of the NBC network and the six stations which the network owns and operates.

There are twelve specific changes and additions in the NBC code. Some of these strengthen NBC's already high standards of good taste and moral concept. Others deal with certain prevalent abuses in the presentation of program fare. And still others provide for a smoother every-day operation of the network.

The twelve points follow:

1. Crime and mystery programs. No series of crime and mystery programs is broadcast over NBC before 9:30 P.M., Eastern time, 8:30 P.M., Central time, and 9:00 P.M., elsewhere.
2. New commercial time limitations. Commercial copy is limited by NBC on the same schedule as that in the code of the National Association of Broadcasters, except that NBC adds limitations for commercials in odd-time segments to cover such periods on television.
3. Limitations of commercials in news programs. No middle commercials are permitted on any NBC news program, regardless of length. Commercial time limitations on NBC news programs are more rigid than the NAB standards.
4. What constitutes a commercial? This section specifies when gags, lead-ins, contests, and other program elements become commercial copy.
5. Simulated spot announcements. The use of simulated spot announcements which are divorced from the program by preceding the introduction of the program itself, or by following its apparent sign-off, are to be avoided. To this end, the program should be announced and clearly identified before the use of what have been known as "Cowcatcher" announcements, and the program should be signed off after -- not before -- the use of what has been known as "Hitch-hike" announcements.

6. Reference to products other than those of the sponsor. Any reference in a program to any product or service under any trade name, or language sufficiently descriptive to identify same is, except for normal guest identifications, considered as advertising copy and, as such, a part of and included in the total time allowances as herein provided.

7. Rule governing "warm-up" sessions in studios. Before a program, attended by an audience at the point of NBC origination, is on the air, material presented to the program's guests must conform to the same standards applying to the actual broadcast.

8. Listener-participation procedures. This section details NBC's attitude toward so-called "give-away" programs. NBC will accept no additional programs of the type questioned by the FCC until there has been an opportunity to clarify the questions which were raised.

9. Premiums. This section details the regulations governing the use of premiums and offers on programs.

10. This section details the procedure to be followed in fading a program for non-compliance with NBC policies.

11. NBC Owned and Operated stations' operations. All NBC network program and commercial policies as well as several supplementary policies, apply to the six radio stations which NBC owns and operates.

12. Television. Like radio, television enters the home. Like the motion picture, it adds the impact of sight and motion to sound -- and must be governed by the same rules of good taste and decency that apply to radio and motion pictures. Until definitive standards for the new broadcast medium are codified, NBC holds that the spirit of this manual will govern its television service, even where the letter of its wording does not apply.

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WOL-FM MADE DEBUT LAST MONDAY

Monday, September 20, Radio Station WOL-FM officially sent on the air. It will duplicate all of the programs carried by WOL and operates during the same time periods, 6:00 A. M. until 12:30 A.M.

Operating at a frequency of 98.7 megacycles on the FM dial with a power of 20,000 watts, WOL-FM, owned by the Cowles Broadcasting Company, will provide Washington area listeners with the choice of enjoying the new "One-Stop Dialing" program schedule on either a standard AM or FM radio set.

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ILL. LT. GOV., CHICAGO MAYOR, NOTABLES AT WENR-TV OPENING

Eight hundred of Chicago's leading industrialists, advertisers and civic leaders attended the opening of Chicago's newest television station WENR-TV with a crowd estimated at 10,000 outside in what appeared to be a regular Hollywood premiere last week.

Lieut. Governor Hugh Cross of Illinois, introduced by Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board of the American Broadcasting Company, said that "The high esteem that ABC's radio programs hold in the hearts of millions of listeners in Illinois, certainly will be carried over in television with the opening of ABC's newest venture in this field."

Mayor Martin J. Kennelly of Chicago, introduced by Mark Woods, President of the American Broadcasting Company, said that "WENR-TV will most certainly further the cultural development and progress of Chicago."

Mr. Woods stated that "It is the aim of the American Broadcasting Company and of WENR-TV to utilize the marvel of electronics so that WENR-TV may take its place with the many other institutions of which Chicago is justly proud."

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SENATOR-ELECT MARGARET SMITH, FCC FRIEDA HENNOCK ON RADIO

Senator-elect Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, and Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock, first woman to be appointed to the Federal Communications Commission, will speak over the Columbia network in connection with the opening of National Business Women's Week, Sunday, Oct. 10 (CBS, 1:30-2:00 PM, EST). Commissioner Hennock's address was previously announced for 1:45-2:00 P.M., EST. Senator Smith's address will be from 1:30-1:45 PM, EST.

Both women will be addressing the New York League of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at the Hotel Biltmore, and also will be heard by listening groups formed by the 2200 clubs throughout the country comprising the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Senator Smith, chosen on the Republic ticket in the Main September voting, is the first woman to be elected to the Senate without first having been appointed to fill out an unexpired term. She was previously a member of the House of Representatives.

Commissioner Hennock was appointed by President Truman in May and confirmed by the Senate in June. Prior to her appointment to the FCC, she practiced law in New York City.

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CBS ANNOUNCES 5 TV AFFILIATES INCLUDING FT. INDUSTRY STATIONS

The Columbia Broadcasting System announces it has added five more stations to its Television Network, which is expected to be ready within the next three years.

"First of the latest group of outlets to sign with CBS-TV is WTVO in Detroit", the CBS press release states. "The television station is making arrangements for its broadcast debut, set for Sunday, Oct. 24. WTVO, owned and operated by Fort Industries of which George B. Storer is President, will become a primary outlet in the CBS television system.

"Another Fort Industry television station, WAGA-TV in Atlanta, Georgia, also becomes a primary affiliate of CBS-TV. The southern station's first broadcast day is scheduled for on or about Wednesday, Dec. 1.

"A working arrangement has just been concluded by CBS-TV with still another Fort Industry station, WSPD-TV, operated by J. Harold Ryan, Fort Industry Vice-President, the only television outlet serving Toledo, Ohio, and its environs.

"Similar arrangements were completed some time ago by CBS-TV with WTMJ-TV in Milwaukee.

"In Cleveland, a primary station agreement has been negotiated by CBS-TV with WEWS, Scripps-Howard newspaper-owned television outlet there."

(Editor's Note - An American Broadcasting Company press release referred to WSPD-TV, Toledo, Ft. Industry station, and WEWS, Cleveland as part of the ABC Midwest network stating, "Beginning Sept. 20 ABC will telecast regularly scheduled recurrent programs on a mid-western network consisting of WSPD-TV, Toledo, WENR-TV, Chicago, WEWS, Cleveland, and WTMJ, Milwaukee." A later ABC release said WBEN-TV, Buffalo, had been included. A subsequent National Broadcasting Company release credited WSPD-Toledo to NBC.)

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PHILCO CHALLENGES A.T. & T. ON PRIVATE TELEVISION LINK

Philco Corporation, in Philadelphia challenged the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in Federal District Court yesterday (Tuesday) over Philco's right to use privately-owned television relay links.

Philco and its subsidiary, Philco Television Broadcasting Co. filed suit to decide whether A. T. & T. can shut off stations from network television broadcasts because they use privately-owned relay with radio broadcasting stations instead of facilities of major companies.

Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick set a hearing for Friday morning.

In New York, A. T. & T. said the question raised by Philco is now pending before the Federal Communications Commission and a hearing has been set for next Tuesday at Washington. The Philco Corporation, said A. T. & T. is a party to the hearing.

A company spokesman added that A. T. & T.'s policy had been not to make interconnections with privately operated facilities covering a route where it has its own parallel facilities.

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RMA REPORTS SHARP RISE IN CATHODE RAY TUBE SALES

Indicative of the sharp increase in television receiver production during the first half of 1948, sales of Cathode Ray tubes to set manufacturers rose more than 68 percent during the second quarter over sales in the first quarter, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reported last week.

Second quarter sales of Cathode Ray tubes to equipment manufacturers totalled 267,763, valued at \$6,021,878, as compared with first quarter sales of 158,706 units, valued at \$4,228,340, RMA said. All sales, including replacements, exports, and government agencies, totalled 292,270 units, valued at \$6,524,754, in the second quarter.

During the first half of 1948 Cathode Ray tubes sales to manufacturers totalled 426,469, with a value of \$10,250,218, as compared with sales during the entire year of 1947 of 255,035 units, valued at \$7,218,358.

Total electron tube sales, as reported by members of RMA and the National Electric Manufacturers' Association jointly, aggregated 1,177,502 units with a value of \$13,515,095. Of this total, government agencies purchased \$1,688,777 worth, and exports took \$452,941. These figures do not include radio receiving tubes.

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PILOT CORP. PUTS OUT PORTABLE VIDEO WITH TINY SCREEN FOR \$99.50

A television set selling for less than \$100 made its appearance on the New York markets last week, according to an Associated Press report. It is a 15-pound portable set with a 3-inch picture tube made by the Pilot Radio Corp. of Long Island City, N.J., retailing for \$99.50. The set produces a picture slightly less than 6 square inches in area compared with 52 square inches for sets with 10-inch viewing tubes and 26 square inches for models with 7-inch tubes.

Pilot officials said the new set was not intended for viewing by groups but was designed as a "candid, personal set" for use on a desk, in a bedroom, a child's room or for invalids. They added that an attached antenna eliminated the need for special installation.

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LEVEL OF RADIO TASTE DEFENDED

Radio stations are raising the listening taste of the Nation by scheduling good programs following mass appeal give-away shows, Dr. Lyman Bryson, counsellor on Public Affairs for the Columbia Broadcasting System, said at the recent session of the Fourth Annual Radio Workshop sponsored by the Washington Public Schools, Station WTOP and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Two hundred and fifteen persons primarily teachers, registered for the 11-day workshop.

In defending radio, Mr. Bryson declared that the level of taste shown in radio programs is above that of many magazines and newspapers. By mixing mass appeal shows with those featuring good music, drama and discussions, stations are able to do missionary work, he declared. If all programs were pitched on a high intellectual plane, a number of persons never would turn on their radios, he said.

Daily classes were held during the Workshop in radio production, use of radio in the classroom, and script writing. Visiting lecturers discussed educational uses of radio and television.

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DUMONT TELEVISION STATION TO LAUNCH ALL-DAY PROGRAMS

The Dumont Television Network's key station, WABD in New York, will launch full scale daytime operations next month, it was learned Monday.

Dumont officials called it a revolutionary development in television programming, which thus far has been confined principally to night hours except for special events and sports.

Mortimer W. Loewi, Executive Assistant to the President of Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., said the daytime programs would be presented five days a week, Mondays through Fridays, starting at 7 A.M. They will be in addition to the station's regular evening programs seven days a week.

The programs, he explained, will be designed primarily for house-wives, children and shut-ins. Most of them will be of a type that can be followed merely by listening if a person is unable to watch the screen - and a special signal will be used to summon the set owner to the screen for an outstanding event.

"Searching analysis of the economics of television", Mr. Loewi continued, "indicates that it is impossible for television stations to exist on income derived solely from night-time programs - radio could not do it; neither can television."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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New Tele-Con Called State Dept. Nightmare
 (Joseph and Stewart Alsop, "Washington Post")

For more than 80 days, the highest officials of the American Government have been in the grip of the "tele-con nightmare", as one of them has called it. The tele-con machine will accept a message in Washington, scramble it beyond decoding, radio it across the Atlantic, unscramble it and flash it simultaneously onto viewing screens in the London Embassy, the Paris Embassy and General Clay's Berlin headquarters. By this rather horrible magic, the four capitals have been in continuous conversation since the Soviets precipitated the Berlin crisis.

Generally, the tele-con day begins at 11 A.M., which gives Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas just time to gulp down his early morning coffee and hurry to his tele-con room. Often it has continued until long after midnight in Washington, when the dawn is already breaking over Grosvenor Square, the Place de la Concorde and Dahlem.

The men involved become so exhausted that on one occasion Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett told the State Department tele-con operator, "For God's sake, tell Lew Douglas it's time to stop; we're not making any sense any more." The ordeal has taken a visible toll of the whole inner circle of policy makers here. But this tele-con nightmare, which hitherto has been so narrowly confined, is now at last likely to burst forth from its guarded chambers and to become a nightmare for us all.

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Skeptical About Radio TV-Field Of GI Employment
 (Condensed from Collier's in "Reader's Digest")

An example of training in overcrowded fields is in radio and television mechanics. At the end of 1947 more than 43,000 veterans were so engaged. In Chicago alone, one school has more than 4,000 students enrolled and more than 5,000 others who started but discontinued training. With a charge of \$495 for a 34-week course, this single institution has been providing "GI education" at a rate well in excess of \$2,000,000 a year. In the country as a whole, the cost to the Government for training radio and television mechanics has been about \$40,000,000 a year plus an equal or larger sum in subsistence allowances.

What is the need for new trainees? The Veterans' Administration Occupational Outlook Information file is pretty glum on this subject. Of radio repairmen it says: "The number of jobs and business opportunities will probably be much less than the number of wartime trainees. . . In addition to newly trained civilians, the armed forces trained even more, often in well-rounded, full training programs. Even many highly skilled men may find it hard to make a living or to find jobs."

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The XIVth Olympiad: Some BBC Broadcasting Figures
(BBC Weekly Overseas Press Bulletin)

The XIVth Olympiad in London is now just a memory, but as the dust settles on the arenas it is possible to appreciate the hard work and efficiency that went into the BBC's world-wide broadcasting arrangements.

Here are some of the figures that have just become available:

Planning for the broadcasting of the Olympic Games began nearly two years ago, and planning of the actual Radio Centre at Wembley began eighteen months ago.

Seven hundred and eighty BBC staff were engaged on the Olympic Games broadcasts, including 166 commentators and reporters and 263 engineers of which fifty-three were engaged on recordings. Seventy-five television staff included thirty-five television engineers.

One hundred and thirty-four broadcasters from overseas radio organizations, representing sixty radio organizations in twenty-eight countries were present, which, together with the BBC staff, made the total number of people engaged in broadcasting operations 914.

Languages used in commentaries and reports broadcast from the Radio Centre numbered forty-one.

Average number of broadcast bookings per day: 280 (including 100 live transmissions).

Microphone positions totalled 129, not counting the eight microphones in the new mobile recording car (known as the "Octopus" because it has eight lines and can do eight simultaneous recordings), and the eleven microphones in eleven recording cars, and one microphone on a midget recorder. Nineteen microphones were used for sound effects at the opening ceremony in addition to the thirty-two microphones carrying commentaries.

Recordings which passed through the Record Library at the Radio Centre totalled 6,066.

Transmissions to European broadcasting organizations numbered 545, of which the transmission to Yugoslavia on August 11 was the first direct transmission to Belgrade since the war.

Relays in South America of BBC transmissions were taken by 105 stations, of which eighty-seven took one half-hour period daily and eighteen stations took two half-hour periods daily.

Six thousand inquiries, at the rate of about 400 a day, were answered by the BBC's inquiry desk at the Radio Centre. Most of them were operational questions such as "Has the Dutch girl scratched from the high jump?" or "Is it a fact that the man who won the Marathon in 1904 will be in the stand today?" But other inquiries were more personal, such as "Where can I get a film for my camera - it is a special Chinese one?"

Main meals served daily in the canteen at the BBC's Radio Centre numbered from 1,250 to 1,500 and 3,000 cups of tea and coffee were served daily.

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David Sarnoff, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, is one of those listed in a new book "The Life Stories of 50 Foremost Business Leaders", edited by B. C. Forbes.

At its September meeting the Board of Directors of The Institute of Radio Engineers in New York announced that the Institute's Medal of Honor will be awarded to Ralph Bown.

The Institute Medal of Honor is awarded in recognition of distinguished service rendered through substantial and important advancement in the science and art of radio communication. The recipient of this Medal is named by the Board of Directors upon recommendation by the Awards Committee.

Ralph Bown, Director of Research, Bell Telephone Laboratories, was born in Fairport, N.Y. He was educated at Cornell University, taking a Mechanical Engineering degree in 1913, an M.M.E. in 1915, and a Ph.D. in 1917.

Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association is now out of the hospital and well on the way to complete recovery from an emergency appendectomy. He was stricken September 12th on the golf course and underwent an operation a few hours later.

The radio programs of Station WMAL, Washington Star station, ABC outlet, are again being carried by the Washington Times-Herald. They were dropped several years ago by Mrs. Cissy Patterson, publisher of the paper, but were replaced following her recent death.

A new, direct radiotelegraph circuit between the United States and the ancient walled city of Jeddah in Saudi Arabia was opened last week, it was announced by Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., an operating subsidiary of the American Cable & Radio Corporation. Jeddah is Saudi Arabia's principal port on the Red Sea, and gateway to the country's interior.

The Saudi Arabia terminal of the circuit, an ultra modern radio station which was constructed by Mackay engineers, provides the country for the first time in its history with communications facilities to and from all parts of the world through this connection.

John F. Royal, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, and television program expert, has just written a new book, "Television Production Problems", published by McGraw Hill Co., New York.

A U. S. Senator rolled up his sleeves in the heat at Temple, New Hampshire, last week and went to work on a road gang.

Republican Sen. Charles Tobey, Acting Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee through which communications legislation clears, worked with 44 neighbors on Howard Hill Road, continuing a cooperative project begun 35 years ago. The group contributes one day's work a year.

A new theatre television projector of advanced experimental design was unveiled by RCA for the initial Midwest showing of 20-by-15-foot television pictures in St. Louis on September 30.

Some 200,000 citizens are expected to avail themselves of the walkie-talkies within the next few years as this new adjunct to radio is developed.

Complaining that patent medicine advertisements are not given a better position by the newspapers, William Resor, Chairman of the Proprietary Association of America's Committee on Advertising said recently:

"We have had medicine ads in representative newspapers as well as radio commercials gone over carefully and I am glad to say that, by and large, the copy is clean and very honest and certainly not misleading."

Television comes in for a big play in the September issues of both Harper's and Fortune magazines, according to Variety. Harper's article, written by Bernard B. Smith is titled "Television: There Ought to Be a Law", in which Smith poses the theory that "if television is to serve not simply as a source of vassal entertainment but also as an instrument of public information and enlightenment, we must adopt a national policy for guiding its development - and speedily."

Smith's main point is that the FCC, before passing out any channels in the upper frequencies, must first decide whether it wants to perpetuate radio's pattern of the advertisers controlling all programming. He believes that the Commission, under congressional rule, can demand the advertiser be permitted to buy only the time he uses for his actual commercials, or "in other words, play no greater role in television than he does in newspapers or magazines."

Fortune story, "RCA's Television", is a factual account of the new merchandising policies instituted by RCA for all its TV equipment, through which it hopes to make certain it will recoup the \$50,000,000 already invested in TV.

The Australian Government is considering the possible purchase of television equipment for experimental purposes, according to the American Consulate in Melbourne. Tentative plans involve installation of either two or six transmitters, together with a number of receiving sets, in Sydney and Melbourne.

It is understood that the schedule for tenders will be issued in about 3 months, and that firms interested in bidding will be given from 4 to 6 months thereafter to submit details of the equipment they can furnish.

Acquisition of this equipment is being handled by the Postmaster General's Department, the agency responsible for administering the Australian Government communications.

No one at the municipal airport was surprised when two pheasant chicks popped out of a radio cabinet. Fourteen days before a pheasant's nest had been destroyed by a mower and the hen pheasant killed. The two remaining eggs were placed in the radio. The warmth of the tubes was enough to hatch the eggs. This happened at Aberdeen, S.D.

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