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No. 1939

September 20, 1950

"IS THE FCC COLOR-TV DECISION CALAMITY OR OPPORTUNITY?"

This is a prize poser put by Dr. O. H. Caldwell, who was a member of the original Federal Radio Commission.

"A majority of the radio-television industry is aghast at the Federal Communications proposed field-sequential system", Dr. Caldwell adds. "Manufacturers and engineers are outraged at the FCC attempt to control factory output by 'Bracket' requirement."

Dr. Caldwell writes in the October issue of Tele-Tech, of which he is the editor:

"Color-Television hearings before the FCC began in September, 1949, and were concluded eight months later, producing nearly 10,000 pages of testimony. These hearings led to the issuance on September 1, of the first report by the Federal Communications Commission on Color-Television. This 59-page document, written by Commissioners Coy, Webster, Walker and Sterling was endorsed, with exceptions, by Commissioners Hennock, Hyde and Jones. At long last we know what the Commissioners think about the Color controversy. Also it is revealed that what should have been treated as an engineering problem has emerged as a controversy between factions -- the FCC on one hand, and the Industry and RTMA on the other.

"Here is what the FCC has announced: No final color standards are being proposed now.

"But if a decision were made now, the FCC explains, the Field Sequential System (CBS) would be selected because the FCC believes that neither the Line Sequential (CTI) nor the Dot Sequential System (RCA) meet the FCC criteria.

"These criteria are: Color fidelity; adequate apparent definition; good picture texture; no marring by misregistration, line crawl, jitter or unduly prominent dot structure; brightness sufficient for adequate contrast range and for normal home viewing without objectionable flicker; receiver cheap and simple to operate; reasonable transmitter costs and operating skill, not restrictive; system not unduly susceptible to interference; operation over inter-city relays cutting off at 2.7Mc.

"Compatibility. This most important requirement in the minds of most TV engineers, FCC has omitted from its above list of criteria. The Commissioners say they have not seen a satisfactory compatible system demonstrated, and that to secure compatibility either the system gives poor picture quality or is complex or both. The report states that compatibility 'is too high a price to put on color'. The majority of the industry's TV engineers do not agree with FCC.

"Regardless of comments minimizing the importance of compatibility the Commissioners must be worried on this score. They

propose 'bracket' standards in our present monochrome systems as follows:

"Scanning-line Frequency. . . . 15,000 to 32,000 per sec.
(Now 15,750)
Field Frequency 50 to 150 per sec.
(Now 60 per sec.)

"A receiver built to receive these 'bracket' standards, hereafter called a Bracket receiver, would operate on the present black-white standards, and then, at the turn of the Bracket switch, give monochrome pictures on CBS color transmissions. For reception of color the further addition of a converter, say, a rotating color disc and motor, would have to be made to the TV set.

"Why 'bracket' standards? If all future TV sets were Bracket sets, then the FCC's responsibility of seeing that set owners enjoy monochrome service from all transmitters within range would be limited to only (!) the present 7 million owners! (This will be 10 million at the end of 1950). The FCC will not have to continue to worry about the compatibility problem growing worse when and if receiver manufacturers promise, at the request of the Commission, to build dual or Bracket standards into all their sets. And that is exactly what FCC has asked the manufacturers to do. By Sept. 29 the set-makers were asked to tell the Commission whether they will build Bracket receivers, starting 30 days after the FCC order is published in the Federal Register.

"What will happen if they do not so promise? If the FCC does not receive sufficient assurances that the great majority of sets produced will be Bracket receivers, then the Commission declares it will not postpone final decision but will adopt CBS Color Standards in one month! A rather clever but high-handed method of forcing, or attempting to force, manufacturers, over whom the FCC has no jurisdiction, to help carry out the Commission's present intent regarding color.

"What is the reward if the manufacturers agree to produce Bracket receivers? The FCC will then postpone its decision and witness tests of color systems, provided they satisfy the criteria mentioned above and provided the receiving equipment is delivered to the FCC Laboratory by Dec. 5 and a suitable signal is on the air in Washington for test and that the tests terminate by Jan. 5, 1951. (According to Commissioner Hennock's view the decision date should be moved ahead to June 30, 1951. She wisely points out that newly-developed, all-electronic systems, some of which have not yet been shown to the FCC, may bring the realization of an acceptable Compatible system.)

CTI has a new system to show; RCA has greatly improved the performance of its system since the last demonstration that FCC officially recognizes; there is the Lawrence tube to see; Hazeltine has improvements; G.E. also has a new system. How will these have a chance to be included in the line-up when the color system for USA is chosen? Only if in the meantime all the large manufacturers of TV sets promise to add Bracket equipment to their receivers, if our each receiver by at least \$10 to \$30. What will the customer get in return? A wider adjustment of horizontal and vertical scanning speeds; wide enough to include CBS standards; an addition which may never be used. It is possible that 3 million TV sets would be manufactured before the final FCC decision. This would mean \$90 million of customers' money thrown away on a useless addition to their

receivers if a better, compatible system is eventually chosen instead of the CBS system. Certainly, this is too high a price to pay. Let the people buy what they want. Do not force them to pay extra for a dual standard set. Possibly CBS color will never be broadcast from the stations they receive.

"Here is a clear example of where faith in the future, possessed by the scientific researcher, the dreamer, pointed out the way to success. It is unfortunate that there is no such guiding personality on the Commission nor is there a single experienced television researcher on the FCC engineering staff. The important matter of future color standards is an Engineering problem. Where is the needed type of experience and judgment to be found? Among engineering personnel who have been or are with the large TV companies where extensive research laboratories are available and where color systems of the future can be worked out and tested. Of the many capable TV engineerings appearing as witnesses during the FCC hearings, a large majority were not in favor of the CBS system. Why was this? Not because they were biased but because their experience allowed them to evaluate color systems. They have testified under oath that Dot Sequential standards can produce better performance than Field Sequential standards. Some have proven this in their laboratories.

"Why has FCC disregarded their testimony? Why has there been a 'fight' in progress during the color hearing between the manufacturers and the FCC? The FCC report has not helped restore peace. It has shown what Bureaucracy can do to Industry. Millions of TV users may be saddled with an inferior system when Bureaucracy attempts the difficult technical problem of TV transmission standards. This problem should be assigned to Industry engineers."

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STANDARDS BUREAU OFFERING NEW VHF CALIBRATION SERVICE

The National Bureau of Standards is now offering a calibration service for field-intensity meters at all radio frequencies of broadcast and commercial importance up to 300 megacycles. Of special interest are the new standards and methods which have been developed at the Bureau for calibrating field-intensity meters in the very high-frequency region from 30 to 300 megacycles. The new standards were developed to meet a need for an improvement in the available accuracy of field-intensity measurements required because of the greatly increased use of VHF bands by FM and TV stations. Prior calibration service for field-intensity meters had already accommodated meters operating in the range from 10 kilocycles to 30 megacycles.

Commercial field-intensity meters are unfrequently used by broadcast engineers to determine the antenna efficiency and coverage of a radio station. The calibration of such instruments must be based on standards which are derived from and agree precisely with the basic units of measurement. The National Bureau of Standards has taken the lead in developing new and improved standards and increasing the accuracy of those already available.

The extended field-intensity-meter calibration service necessitated the development of new and accurate field-intensity standards. The VHF standards are similar to those already employed at lower frequencies, but several special techniques, particularly in the measurement of antenna current and voltage have been developed to meet the peculiarities of VHF calibration work.

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BELL SYSTEM NEW YORK-CHICAGO RADIO RELAY SYSTEM TOPS THEM ALL

Scheduled for service this month, the New York-Chicago Bell System radio relay facilities will be the longest of their kind to date, covering 838 route miles and initially providing a channel in each direction for television. Another 458 miles will be added to this by the extension of radio relay to Omaha at the end of this month.

Actual construction on the New York-Chicago radio relay route was started back in 1948. That part of the route went from New York City across New Jersey and into Pennsylvania, where construction of the antenna supporting structures was started last year.

A total of 35 relay points is needed to beam the signals between New York and Chicago. Four telephone buildings, those located in Cleveland and Toledo, New York and Chicago serve as four of these points.

Between Chicago and Omaha, the signals will be carried over ly relay stations located along a pathway which passes through Northern Illinois, and middle Iowa to the terminal at Omaha. One of the construction features of this radio relay span is the 427-foot structure at Des Moines, Rising high above the buildings of this Midwestern metropolis, the tower is made of open steel framework.

Two important branches will be connected with this system: one by coaxial cable from Des Moines to the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the other by the Omaha-Kansas City coaxial cable. The latter is a new cable, a section of which is going into service for the first time to provide both telephone and television facilities. The former is an existing coaxial specially equipped to carry video as well as telephone messages.

Depending on where they are built, intermediate relay stations range in height up to 400 feet or more to provide line of sight transmission required by microwaves. In the East and West, where more mountainous terrain affords natural height and therefore better line of sight conditions, the buildings do not have to be as tall as in the Midwest where the lands are generally flat. On the average, the stations are placed about 25 miles apart.

These stations play a primary role in radio relay transmission, as they are equipped to receive, amplify and retransmit the signals on their way across the country. Each station receives the beamed transmission from its neighbor on one side and amplifies the signals before speeding them on to its neighbor on the other side.

In order to select the best sites for these stations, rigorous tests are conducted in which signals are sent between temporary towers and their strength measured for various heights of each tower. On selected sections, continuous recordings of signal strength are made over many months. Once the stations are completed, and the equipment installed, they are taken over by the Long Lines engineers and plant forces for local tests to make sure each station is in

proper working order. Next, stations are put into operations as links in the chain and overall line-up tests are made which result in a coordinated transmission system for commercial service.

Still another chapter will be written to this story of growth in the communications industry when radio relay reaches clear across the country between New York and San Francisco. By late 1951 or early 1952, the coast-to-coast span will be completed and ready for service. Construction of relay buildings between Omaha and Denver is almost finished now, while installation of the antennas and radio equipment for long distance telephone circuits has started. West of Denver, engineers have concluded their tests to discover the best pathway across the Rockies and Sierra Nevadas and construction of stations along the route are under way.

In addition to fitting into the national defense picture, radio relay and coaxial cable facilities will strive to continue meeting the needs of the fast-growing television industry. For example, when network service reaches Omaha at month's end, Long Lines will also add these 13 cities to its ever-expanding television networks: Rock Island, Ill.; Davenport and Ames, Ia.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Greensboro and Charlotte, N.C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; and Birmingham, Ala.

"Thus", Long Lines Magazine concludes, "by means of both radio relay and coaxial cable, the Bell System video networks will be almost doubled at the end of September to include a total of 42 cities connected by about 17,000 channel miles.

"To make these superhighways of sound and sight possible there has had to be close cooperation among the research, planning, construction and installation units of the Bell System. Long Lines, the Bell Laboratories, Western Electric, and several associated companies have played important roles in providing our country with these up-to-date communications facilities.

"Meeting defense requirements is now a major part of the Long Lines job of supplying long distance communications. Likewise, Long Lines has an important function in keeping pace with the expansion of the television industry."

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PLANS LAID TO BUILD COLOR TV EQUIPMENT

The Television Equipment Corporation announced in New York last Monday (Sept. 18) it had completed negotiations to build the first commercial color television equipment in the industry.

President John B. Milliken of TEC said the firm had arranged to build the equipment for Columbia Broadcasting System and Remington Rand, Inc. The agreement was reached after the Federal Communications Commission granted tentative approval of the CBS color television system.

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"FCC RULES NOT JUST PULLED OUT OF OUR HATS" - STERLING

While giving due credit to the important part played by the radio engineer, Commissioner George E. Sterling of the Federal Communications Commission last week took the opportunity to pin at least a small bouquet on the FCC itself. Addressing the West Coast Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers at Los Angeles on the subject of "Due Process and the Public Interest" last Friday (Sept. 15), Commissioner Sterling said:

"Radio Engineers play a major role in enabling the fullest consideration of technical data by the Commission, and in providing a sound basis for sound decisions. They sometimes present their views from the purely disinterested viewpoint of the development of the art. They also participate in Commission hearings as representatives of particular parties and interests. There is nothing wrong with this. So long as the interest represented does not interfere with clear thinking based on fair assumptions which are made explicit, such representation plays an essential part in the fair play of due process. There are many notable examples of the invaluable testimony presented by engineers representing the interests of parties before the Commission.

"The Commission stated in its recent TV Color Report, 'The Commission is aware that of necessity it must rely to a great extent upon industry experts for data and expert opinion in arriving at decisions in the field of standards; our own facilities are too limited to gather much of the data'. Expert testimony to be valuable to the Commission must not only be theory but backed by practical field testing. Expert opinion of a general nature, as history will show, often produces a 'bloop'.

"The Commission's constant attempt to reach a fair and practical result is sometimes demonstrated in a way more obvious than the logic of an opinion. Some years ago the problem of interference from diathermy machines and similar equipment threatened to reach serious proportions. It was felt that setting aside special frequencies for this equipment, and the adoption of specific standards of performance, would help. The entire diathermy manufacturing industry, however, resisted these standards strenuously, some still opposing them even after a series of conferences and the initiation of a rule-making proceeding. They said a diathermy machine could not be made that would comply with the standards.

"I then as Chief Engineer gave instructions to our Laboratory to buy a commercial cabinet and make a machine exactly like the type sold on the market, but which would suppress harmonics and achieve stability of frequency. They made such a machine. It complied with the standards. The diathermy manufacturers said then that it would not accomplish the purposes of deep therapy. Through the services of the American Medical Association, I arranged for use of the machine at the hospital of Northwestern University. The diathermy industry went there and saw that the machine accomplished everything medical science expected of it. Diathermy machines are now in the band allocated for them at the Atlantic City Conference, and are

built according to the Commission's standards. In that instance, it took a practical demonstration to show that the Commission's Rules were not just pulled out of our hats.

"Whether that be done, whether oral argument is held, or whether there is a full hearing at which testimony is presented, the emphasis is always the same. We always strive to afford a full opportunity for all sides to come forward and show what their position is and how it squares with the public interest.

"In a recent rule-making proceeding concerning changes in the Rules Governing the Amateur Radio Service, I believe that only one party requested an oral argument. We granted that request, and seven different parties were represented at that oral argument. In that proceeding, in addition to the customary opportunity given to submit comments and briefs after the proposed rule changes were announced, an informal conference was held. As a result of that conference, the proposed changes were substantially modified. Nor are these proceedings conducted in a vacuum so far as the public is concerned. Over 700 comments were received by the Commission when the proposed rules were first announced. We were literally overwhelmed by the response.

"While any proceeding is likely to attract the attention of people with time on their hands and nothing to say, most of the comments we receive, whether they be handwritten letters or printed briefs, are of great value. The wider the response, the better able we are to judge what the public interest is. We cannot do it well, unless the public in whose interest we have been commanded to act, tells us what its interest is. The Federal Communications Commission does not work in an ivory tower. It works in the New Post Office Building in Washington. That may be symbolic. At any rate, it means that mail reaches us quickly. And when we get it, we read it and study it, even though those who receive an acknowledgment stating that their comment has been put in the appropriate file may have doubts on that score.

"I relish the postcard that we received last Winter from a man in New Jersey. He wrote: 'I was given this card to complain to FCC about something or other. I forgot what it was, so Merry Christmas to all!'"

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HARRISON'S 1ST ORDER HOBBLES RADIO, TV INSTALLMENT BUYING

The first inventory control order by Gen. William Henry Harrison, International Telephone and Telegraph Co. President on leave, new Production Authority Administration, intended to curb the commercial stockpiling of thirty-two important war materials, hit radio and television installment buying.

On radio and television sets, refrigerators, freezers, phonographs, cook stoves, ranges, dish washers, ironers, washing machines, clothes driers, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, air conditioners and dehumidifiers, there must hereafter be a down payment of at least 15 per cent, and an eighteen month limit for payments.

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"PIGGY BACK" FM DEMONSTRATED

Two separate sound programs were transmitted over a single ordinary FM station channel in New York last week in the first public test of a new system designed to "increase the effectiveness of all available FM channels now in use by making it possible for them to send more programs", it was reported.

One program rode virtually "piggy-back" atop the other without producing noticeable interference.

Part of the demonstration was arranged to show how two microphones could be used instead of one at the sending station, with the program divided between the two channels and reproduced over two loudspeakers at the point of reception. The effect was not unlike music performed in the hearer's presence, of three-dimensional sound."

William S. Halstead and associates of the Multiplex Development Corporation of New York, inventors and designers of the new system, staged the experiment before a group of newspaper men.

The demonstration culminated a ninety-day experimental field test granted by the Federal Communications Commission. The programs originated at 70 Pine Street over the sending apparatus formerly used by FM station WGYN, and were intercepted over apparatus installed for the occasion at the Reeves Sound Laboratories, 304 East Forty-fourth Street.

Mr. Halsted explained that the regular 97.9 megacycle wave of the station - "multiplexed" for dual program operation - could be picked up and heard over any ordinary FM receiver in this area, but the program riding piggy-back could not be heard without a "small and inexpensive adapter", and thus the second program would be "secret" without it.

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TEXANS ASSURED GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TAKE OVER BROADCASTING

Justin Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, stated in San Antonio last week at a regional meeting, that he had "been assured by Federal agencies that the Government has no intention of taking over broadcasting".

Judge Miller said there had been rumors that some television or radio stations will be shut down because "guided missiles might come in on their beams",

He advised Texas broadcasters if they are at all worried about local planned protection during the international emergency, to contact their police department immediately,

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FCC'S FRIEDA PUTS COLOR INTO HER TALK TO WOMEN LAWYERS

Frieda B. Hennock, Federal Communications Commissioner, chose to enliven her address to the National Association of Women Lawyers in Washington last week (Friday, Sept. 15) with a little color. Television color -- that is.

This she proceeded to do by referring to the recent FCC TV Color decision and incidentally letting the lady barristers in on the fact that even television can be improved, made more simple, more accurate, and more enjoyable. American scientists are constantly striving for such improvement.

"The addition of color to television is one great step in this direction", Miss Hennock declared. "Until you have seen it you will not be able to grasp fully how significant a development this really is. It will bring a pictorial splendor right into your home. But it is important, aside from its beauty, in the new vistas of programming which it opens up. The entire field of fine art is automatically made a television subject. Color will make meaningful many subjects which would be drab in monochrome. It really adds a new dimension to television and it is impossible to express in quantitative terms the amount of additional intelligence which it can convey.

"I know that most of you are probably interested in the effects of the Commission's recent Report on color television. At this time there is little I can say about it since the matter is a pending one and the Commission has several important decisions concerning color still before it. As you probably know, the question of the commercial authorization of a system of color television is part of a much broader proceeding. In this proceeding, the Commission is trying to provide a sound basis for the future growth of television service. We are revising our allocation plan to take account of factors which we knew little about at the time that television was first authorized. We are trying to make sure that television stations are far enough apart so that they will not interfere with one another and that each of you will thereby get the best television service. We are also proposing to authorize for commercial television use a new portion of the spectrum in addition to that already being used, so that we can have enough television stations for a truly nationwide competitive television service.

"We will consider other proposals for the improvement of television such as stratovision and the reservation of television channels for educational institutions. Obviously the question of the authorization of color television is appropriately a part of such a proceeding. Color poses great problems as you can easily see from the Commission's First Report. For the Commission is not dealing with a passing novelty which each person may patronize or ignore at his own whim. It is rather dealing with a significant new development in electronics which involves the use of valuable spectrum space and great investments by the public. And in making decisions as to this great new development, the Commission must lay a sound foundation for the future. Viewed in this light, the issue of paramount importance is to authorize the system which will give to the television viewer, present and future, the most satisfactory service, techni-

nically, and at the cheapest total cost. This is the Commission's view, and I subscribe to it fully. I am also concerned about the present owner of a television set. He should not needlessly be sacrificed in the march of electronic progress, if there is any possible way of protecting him without arresting that progress. As I stated in my separate views to the Report, I sincerely believe that, if necessary, steps should be taken by the FCC to insure that present set owners will continue for a reasonable period to receive fine programming at all hours.

"We must always bear in mind that radio and television are but tools, merely vehicles for bringing ideas into your homes. All this progress will avail us naught unless we put it to good use. This problem -- how broadcasting can be used in the best interests of the people -- presents, in my view, the most challenging of problems. It is a problem which the FCC alone cannot solve. You too must take an active part in solving this problem."

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BLASTING OF WLW "VOICE OF AMERICA" ANTENNA CALLED SABOTAGE

The explosion that wrecked a Voice of America antenna at Bethany, Ohio, near Cincinnati, last Monday, Sept. 18, undoubtedly was the work of professional saboteurs, a radio official charged.

James Shouse, President of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, whose station WLW operates the transmitters for the State Department, said there was no doubt in his mind that the blast had been "professional sabotage". It was the second blast at the station in four months.

Station engineers said that a cyclone fence around the transmitters twenty-five miles northwest of Cincinnati had been cut just before the explosion in the vicinity of the wrecked transmitter antenna. They added that the force of the explosion indicated dynamite had been used.

In Washington, State Department officials said the possibility of sabotage was being checked by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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IMPROVED RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE OPENED BY RCA WITH ISRAEL

Improved radiotelegraph service between the United States and Israel has been officially inaugurated by RCA Communications, Inc., it was announced recently by Harry C. Ingles, President.

Mr. Ingles said the construction of modern high-power radio transmitters and receivers at Tel Aviv now makes it possible for RCA and Tel Aviv to communicate with each other without the use of foreign facilities. In this manner, he disclosed, dollar returns on Israel messages, originating in, or destined to, the United States will be shared equally with the Ministry of Communications in Israel.

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SYLVANIA READY TO "COUGH UP" \$62,400 TO "BEAT THE CLOCK"

"Beat the Clock", CBS-TV's visual quiz program presided over by Bud Collyer, will be sponsored by Sylvania Electric Products starting Friday, Sept. 29 (CBS-TV, 10:30-11:00 P.M., EST).

"Beat the Clock" contestants, chosen from the studio audience, are given a prescribed number of seconds to answer each question shown by figures in action. A clock in full view of contestants and audience relentlessly ticks away the seconds, with awards for correct answers diminishing with each tick of the clock.

Computing the possible winners, Sylvania is prepared to pay out \$62,400 in merchandise prizes to winning contestants during the next 12-month period.

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BELIEVES RADIO, TV ONLY WHETS NEWSPAPER APPETITE

Matthew G. Sullivan, General Circulation Director of the Gannett newspapers, said at Lake Placid, N.Y. yesterday (Sept. 19) that television would whet the public's appetite for details of the news and thus help newspaper circulation.

He told the New York State Publishers' Association that newspapers need not fear competition from radio and television "so long as publishers continue to produce newspapers that serve their readers the news of the community."

At the closing session of the Association's three-day Fall meeting, Mr. Sullivan said:

"What listeners hear on the radio, and viewers glimpse on television screens, they want to read about in the newspaper. They are hungry for details of the news. Only the newspapers can satisfy their appetites."

Mr. Sullivan said latest Audit Bureau of Circulation statements "record circulation gains in television cities of 217,000 in the evening field and 103,000 on morning newspapers."

"Television has not been able to do as well as a spot news medium as expected by its own industry", he said. "However, it has given great service to millions of Americans by bringing before their very eyes some of the important happenings of the world. Its greatest contribution to public service so far has been the telecasting of the dramatic scenes and debates at the recent tense meetings within the United Nations Security Council.

"From all indications the worst that's happened to newspaper circulations since the onrush of television is a shift of sales from one edition to another."

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SEN. TOBEY DENIES HE EVER SAID GOP IS DEAD

U. S. Senator Charles W. Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire, last week repudiated a statement attributed to him in which he was quoted as saying "the old Republican Party is dead".

The Senator, on the heels of his close victory in the recent primary, was interviewed by a Boston reporter. Newspapers published a quotation attributed to the Senator which said:

"The old Republic Party is dead. It is dead because it cannot and will not learn."

Senator Tobey, in a statement issued by his Concord office, denied he ever made such a statement even in post-primary excitement. He said it was called to his attention by the "completely misleading headlines".

"What I have said many times and what I say now is that it is essential that the Republican Party clean house in Washington," the Tobey statement read. "It is essential that the Republican Party have a victory in the national election in 1952, and this can be accomplished only by a forward-looking Republican philosophy."

Senator Tobey called his victory in a bitterly fought Republican primary "a victory for a forward looking brand of Republicanism."

The 70-year-old Tobey, a self-styled liberal who has frequently clashed with GOP policy makers, served notice, too, that he hoped to go back to the Senate for a third term "still a free man - ready to vote for what I think is in the interests of the people no matter who proposes it."

Senator Tobey won renomination by only 1,127 votes over Wesley Powell, 34-year-old World War II veteran who campaigned as an admitted conservative. With the outcome decided in the final returns, Senator Tobey polled 39,003 votes to 37,879 for Powell. The latter said he would ask for a recount.

Another lively fight shapes up for the veteran Tobey, the Associated Press predicts, even though New Hampshire has not sent a Democratic Senator to Washington in 18 years.

Jubilant over his renomination after the bitterest political campaign in New Hampshire history, Senator Tobey told newsmen:

"I like to feel, and do feel, that my victory was really a victory for a forward looking brand of Republicanism as typified by Governors Duff of Pennsylvania, Driscoll of New Jersey and Warren of California."

"I think the shadow across the Nation clearly indicates a call for this kind of leadership."

Senator Tobey asserted he still intended to "vote my convictions". He said "The first test I apply is whether it is in the best interests of my fellow man -- no matter who proposed it or where it comes from."

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 ::: SCISSORS AND PASTE :::
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Doesn't See Lorain Decision Denying Right To Refuse Ads
 ("The Washington Post")

In his ruling Judge Freed of the U.S. District Court of Northern Ohio followed a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which last January held that freedom of the press was not involved in the decision of the Federal Communications Commission to deny radio licenses to the Lorain Journal and the Mansfield Journal, newspapers in adjoining Ohio towns and operated by the same owners. At that time this newspaper observed that "newspapers that cry 'freedom of the press' when no threat to their freedom is involved are likely to find, if a real challenge to the press arises, that they have debased their own currency." The new finding against officials of the Lorain Journal was given in a civil proceeding brought by the Government as a result of findings of fact made by the FCC in the case of the Lorain Journal and the Mansfield Journal. Judge Freed made similar findings of fact of his own and directed the Government to submit a relief decree for his signature embodying one of two possible orders to the newspaper. One would be a restraining order forbidding the newspaper to refuse advertising; the other would be an order to the newspaper to accept all advertising submitted to it.

Some habitual enemies of free newspapers will no doubt attempt to use the order as a precedent to deny to newspapers generally the right to accept or reject advertising. Under the facts as determined by the court, however, no general precedent can be argued. The order applies to a newspaper convicted of unfair methods and unfair motives. In many cases the right not to print is as important as the right to print and newspapers will continue to exercise that right. All decent newspapers reject some advertising as offensive in substance, as contrary to good public policy, or for other serious and responsible reasons.

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Louder Voice For U.N. Called Best Strategy
 (Malvina Lindsay)

However good this Nation may become on the propaganda front, it will yet be up against walls of suspicion in Asia and Africa, even in Europe. Hence part of its psychological offensive could well be to help strengthen the United Nations' facilities for informing the world truthfully of international doings.

The global groundswell of armament of the mind is being felt in the U.N. The General Assembly is expected to consider expansion of information activities, including radio, films, publications, information centers and special services. * * * *

Recently on a Chicago University Roundtable program, Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff and Senator William Benton emphasized this country's interest in getting the U.N. story better told around the world by radio, television, movies. A more powerful "Voice of The United Nations" was as important as a U.N. police force, General Sarnoff said.

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Military Encourages Radio, TV To Continue Civilian Production
(Dr. O. H. Caldwell in "Tele-Tech")

The situation, as we go to press, is described in the key terms above, which mean:

The radio-electronic industry will be called upon for military production at a rate of about a billion dollars yearly from now to December 31, 1951.

This military output will be handled on a voluntary basis, without such all-out military conversion as occurred in World War II.

So huge is our industry and such has been its television expansion since V-day 1945, that only 20 to 25% of its plant facilities will be needed for the above military output.

Meanwhile manufacturers will be encouraged to keep their organizations intact and busy with civilian production of TV and radio, as contributions to (1) the national economy and (2) national morale, and (3) as a safeguard to readiness for partial or complete conversion should the war situation blacken.

On the above basis, industry leaders, after close contact and discussion with Washington military echelons, expect our industry to complete and sell in 1950 6,000,000 TV sets and 10,000,000 radio sets. This huge civilian output, it is agreed, can be carried on parallel to and simultaneously with the billion-dollar task of military production.

The billion-a-year rate of electronic military production, or about \$1½ billions by the end of 1951, accounts for all radio-electronic needs growing out of appropriations now made or planned by Congress to date, including (1) Armed Forces procurement orders already placed, (2) the \$10 billion supplemental bills, (3) the \$4 billion foreign-aid program, and the Navy appropriation bill. However, orders placed during the 1950-1951 period may reach \$2 to \$2½ billions, the excess going to 1951 emergency completion or '52 carry-over.

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Claims Big Fellow Also Scrambling Hard For TV Components
("The New York Times")

One of the largest suppliers of private brand television receivers in the metropolitan area notified a large number of retail accounts (Sept. 14) that private brand manufacturing was being terminated. The move is expected to touch off a wide curtailment in the production of private brands.

The head of one of the largest of the minor companies denied that smaller manufacturers were curtailing production. He said the giants of the industry were "scrambling just as hard as the little fellows" to get components and added that they must meet huge production schedules.

A manufacturing company told a buying office that service stores merchandising the private brands that the company's volume on sets sold under its own name was so large that private brand business no longer was justified. The company also has decided that critically short components should go into its own product.

Meanwhile trade reports persist that smaller television manufacturers turning out from 350 to 650 sets weekly are being pushed to the wall because of the shortages and increasing costs of components.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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South America's first regularly scheduled television broadcast was scheduled to begin last Monday, Sept. 18. Radio Tupy, a station of the Associated Broadcasters' chain, will present a daily two-hour schedule. Only 500 TV sets have been sold in Brazil so far, mostly to bars and restaurants.

Sparks-Withington Company and Subsidiaries - Year to June 30: Net profit, \$459,083, equal to 48¢ a common share on net sales of \$17,020,259, compared with a profit of \$25,709 on sales of \$16,809-353 in previous fiscal year.

A stipulation to discontinue certain representations concerning the Connsonata Electronic Organ has been entered into with the Federal Radio Commission by C. G. Conn, Ltd., Elkhart, Ind., which manufactures musical instruments.

The corporation stipulated it will stop representing that the Connsonata is the only electronic organ which creates an individual tone by means of a patented use of a vacuum tube or is the only one in which each tone is produced by its individual source.

Two Vancouver radio stations, CKWX and CKNW, have made formal representations to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for permission to enter the television field, our Commerce Department reports. Famous Players (Paramount) is also interested in a Vancouver video outlet. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors, however, favors a joint application from Vancouver commercial groups which would share costs. Such a group, it is understood, would be able to expect some financial aid from the CBC. Thus far, no joint applications have been made, since those interested in TV wish to operate independent stations.

There are at present about 150 television receivers in the Vancouver area. Excellent reception from Seattle is reported. Approximately 600,000 people living within 60 miles of Vancouver would form the potential television audience.

Montreal and Toronto are the only TV stations authorized by Canadian broadcasting officialdom thus far, but Vancouver and Ottawa hope to obtain studios before 1952.

The Crosley Distributing Corporation in New York has named William J. O'Brien General Manager. Mr. O'Brien formerly was General Manager of the St. Louis branch of Crosley.

"Father of Radio", the autobiography of Lee de Forest is now available in the bookshops. The price is \$5 and the publishers are Wilcox and Follett Co., Chicago.

A complete layout for a closed-loop theatre television system, developed at the General Precision Laboratories in Pleasantville, N.Y., will be placed before the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers convention in Lake Placid, Oct. 16-20. R. W. Lee of General Precision, will describe plans for linking multiple studios, remote pickup equipments, relay facilities and theatre installations.

The first in the series of Defense Bulletins, scheduled to be issued to all broadcasting stations in the United States by the National Association of Broadcasters, will be out Monday, Sept. 25.

The bulletin, scheduled for release as frequently as needed, will brief broadcasters on Government and private defense programs for advancing the cause of the nation during the time of emergency. It will contain information pertaining to defense activities from all agencies of the Government, including details on recruiting programs, anti-inflation campaigns, bond selling drives, etc. Government information contained in the bulletin will be made available to the NAB through the office of Charles Jackson, Assistant to Dr. John R. Steelman, the Assistant to the President.

The General Electric Company increased by 6 to 13 percent Monday (Sept. 18), the suggested list prices of five of its eight major appliances. Prices of garbage disposal units, portable dishwashers and automatic washers remain unchanged for the present although it is considered probable that washers will advance soon.

The company declined comment on the possibility of a price increase for television and radio receivers, but did not rule it out. The G.E. television plant at Syracuse is still out on strike.

In a statement H. L. Andrews, Vice President in Charge of the Appliance and Merchandising Division said:

"Our prices are being raised purely and simply to offset the recent increased in wages and benefits granted to our employees coming on top of the 11 per cent increase in the price of materials we use."

Works of Pulitzer Prize winners will be televised in a new full-hour "Pulitzer Prize Playhouse" program on the American Broadcasting Co. TV network each Friday from 9 to 10 P.M., beginning Oct. 6.

The program is expected to be the means of overcoming annual deficits of \$30,000 in the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University and in awarding the Pulitzer Prizes.

The two day session of the Seventh District of the National Association of Broadcasters concluded in Washington yesterday (Sept. 19) with the adoption of a resolution by the 100 broadcasters in attendance endorsing the NAB Board's plan for establishment of an independent sales promotion organization.

The nation's broadcasters, through the NAB District meetings, thus moved one step closer toward fruition of radio's "million dollar idea" -- formation of a separate corporation which will promote the greater sales of radio time on facilities throughout the nation.